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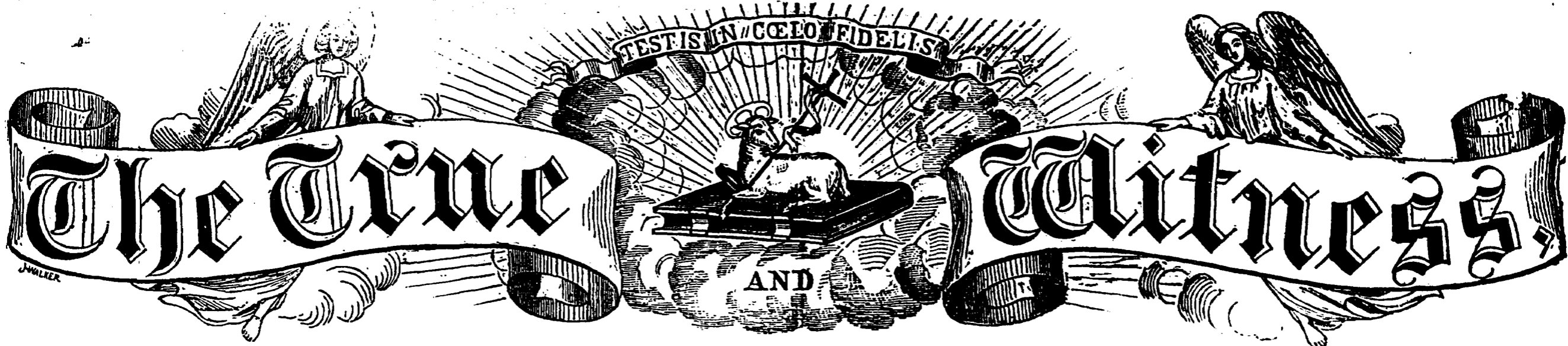
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THE POETS AND POETRY OF IRELAND.

Mr. Stephen Joseph Meany delivered a lecture on the "Poets and Poetry of Ireland," in the Mechanics' Hall, on Monday last. He sketched the lives of many of those gifted men who have made the genius of verse racy of our soil, and in language as choice as Richard O'Gorman, he dwelt upon the effect which National music has to instil the mind with patriotic fervour. Writing lectures is by no means an easy task, and it is by special request of Mr. Meany that we are prohibited from giving a long report of the "Poets and Poetry of Ireland," in the "TRUE WITNESS."

THE CIRCASSIANS.

The correspondents of the London press appear to have a poor opinion of the Circassians. The *Daily News* "special" says:—
"The amiable Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks have recently been called to the Prophet's standard, and are following this summons, armed to the teeth, exulting in the hope of rape and plunder, for which the rich Wallachian fields present an excellent opportunity. Crowds of these fellows begin to fill Ruscuk. They are mostly tall, slender-waisted, broad-shouldered men, clad in long frocks and fur caps, all well horsed, riding or walking boldly, but with suspicious, restless, rolling eyes, shaded by bushy brows. There is little doubt now that these Caucasian warriors, who can only be compared with the American Indians, are designed to oppose the Russian light cavalry, and will prove perhaps more than a match for the less courageous Cossacks. Woe to the bordering countries of Roumania when these gentlemen, like a pack of bloodhounds, are set free in order to satisfy their rage."

THE CAUSE OF PERSIA'S HOSTILITY.

The reason why that *terra incognita* Persia has shown so much antipathy to Turkey, has been a mystery to most men. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* explains it by saying that:—
"The Persians have long had a grudge against the Turks as the possessors of the tombs of the Shiite martyrs, Ali and Hussein, at Nedjet and Kerbela. These tombs are in a marshy district inhabited by Bedouins, who often attack the Persian caravans of pilgrims for purposes of plunder; and Persia hopes that if she herself should become possessor of the holy shrines, with Bagdad, the nearest large town, she will be able to put a stop to these predatory expeditions. Already, besides the troops stationed by Russia's request at Tabriz, Persia has a corps on the line of operations to Bagdad, and other troops are being raised all over the country. All these military movements are probably only intended to act as a diversion in order to detach a portion of the army which is now being attacked by the Russians on the frontiers of Asia Minor."

MR. BIGGAR, M.P.

Mr. Biggar—who has recently become a Catholic—attended a meeting held at Leeds to commemorate the Jubilee of the Holy Father on Monday, and spoke as follows:—
"Though not a young man, he was a young Catholic (loud cheers). His experience of Protestants, gathered both from their pulpits and platforms, was that, to a very great extent, they were maligners of the Catholic faith and of Catholic practices. The faith of Catholics, he felt, was bound to prosper, and to become yet the universal faith of the whole of Christendom (applause). The Established Church in England was a failure, not so much as a political or social institution as that it did not touch the sympathies of the great mass of the people. The great means of spreading Catholicism had been because, like the Irish people, Catholics had been persecuted. The people of Ireland had been persecuted by an alien aristocracy, and still its people were spreading and becoming more powerful in the world (great cheering). In England he found that in every quarter of the country there was more zeal amongst the Catholic body than any other religious body (cheers)."

TURTUKAI.

Turtukai, the point at which it is very generally anticipated, especially by foreign military commentators on the present operations in the East, that the centre or main body of the Russian army will endeavour to force the passage of the Danube, is situated about half way between the fortresses of Ruscuk and Silistria. We learn from a contemporary that:—
"Width of the river at this portion of its course is but little more than 800 yards, and both banks are firm and always passable. Immediately opposite the town the river Argiech, which is joined some fifteen miles to the north by the Dembowitza flowing down from Bucharest, discharges its waters into the Danube, and would, therefore, afford great facilities for collecting bridging material on the north bank, and even for performing under cover much of the preliminary work of the actual construction of the bridge itself; while there is a good highway from Bucharest to Oltenitza. The north bank of the river opposite to Turtukai. The fortifications at Turtukai are not of any great strength, the works, which existed there in 1853, and under

cover of the fire of which a force commanded by Omar Pacha crossed the river in November, 1853, and established itself in Oltenitza, having been allowed to fall into decay. Since the beginning of the present war, however, many of the works and batteries have been reconstructed or placed in a state of tolerable repair."

BULGARIA.

Bulgaria is a part of the great race of Slavs of which Russia is the recognised head. An exchange reminds us that:—
"It was erected into an independent kingdom in the middle of the seventh century, and coped successfully with the Byzantine Empire. It was converted to Christianity of the Greek form about the middle of the ninth century, but it had independent patriarchs, who did not acknowledge the theological supremacy of the Greek patriarchs, but after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 and the subsequent subjugation of the various provinces now under Turkish rule the Greek patriarchs succeeded in the control of the Church in Bulgaria, so that our people then had not only political tyranny to bear, but ecclesiastical tyranny as well. There were now heavy yokes upon their shoulders which they bore 400 years. The Bulgarians thought that in order to attain an independent existence it would first be necessary to throw off the yoke of the Greek patriarchs, and about fifteen years ago a struggle began to this end which, after lasting for fourteen years, resulted in the Sultan issuing a decree making the Bulgarians independent of the Greeks. It was felt at the time that this would eventually lead to political independence. The Bulgarians, when they speak of their country, do not consider the Balkan Mountains as its southern boundary, as many now do. They always include Thrace and Macedonia as portions of Bulgaria, and if Bulgaria should become an independent State Thrace and Macedonia should go with it."

THE BLUE DANUBE.

The Danube is by far the largest river in Europe. Its main stem rises in the Black Forest within thirty miles of the Rhine and flows centrally through Europe—Bavaria, Austria proper, Hungary, between Wallachia and Servia, and between Roumania and Turkey proper—to the sea, having a total length of the main river of 1,700 miles. A contemporary says that it:—
"Has many large tributaries—the Inn and Isar in Bavaria; the Dravo and Suave in Styria and Croatia; the Theiss in Hungary; the Aluta Sereth and Pruth in Roumania. All of which, except the first two named tributaries, are navigable some of them for more than a hundred miles. The Danube itself is navigable for 1,545 miles, and with its tributaries for 2,000 miles. This magnificent river so closely resembles the Mississippi in some particulars and differs from it so widely in others as to make a comparison between them interesting to American readers. The Danube drains one-fourth as much as the Mississippi, including all its tributaries, half as much as the Missouri, and as much as the Ohio and Upper Mississippi together. It runs nearly eastward, has its sources and those of its large tributaries in the Tyrol and Semmering Alps and in the Carpathian Mountains. Its passage through Austria and Hungary and again along the Turkish frontier is similar to the great American river with wide alluvial bottoms overflowed sometimes in great freshets. Its delta and its mouth are exactly similar to those of the Mississippi and have been blocked up by sand bars, now happily removed by the genius of Sir Charles Hartley. When the Danube breaks through the Carpathian Mountains it presents features closely resembling the highlands of the Hudson river, though the mountain tides are much higher and more precipitous."

IBRAILA.

Ibraila has generally played an important part in former hostilities between Russia and Turkey. At the beginning of the campaign of 1828, says the *Pull Mail Gazette*:—
"It was held by the Turks, and was at that time a town of 24,000 inhabitants, surrounded by a semicircular enceinte, formed by nine bastioned fronts, both flanks of which rested upon the banks of the Danube. This bank again is here formed by precipitous cliffs some eighty feet high. On the west side the base of the cliffs is washed by the river; but at the eastern extremity of the fortifications there is rather broad level space between the actual bed of the river and the steep bank. This strip was swept by the fire of a formidable work, in which were three tiers of guns disposed one above the other. A straight wall running along the top of the bank joined the two extremities of the bastioned fronts, and so completed the enclosure of the town. The Danube at this portion of its course divides itself into two main arms, of which the one washing the fortress is about 400 yards wide. On the opposite side of the other and broader arm of the river lies Matchin, some four miles distant from Ibraila. When the 7th Russian Corps appeared before the town on the 11th May, 1828, the fortifications were in good repair, and armed with 300 pieces of ordnance. The garrison consisted of 8,000 men, and ample supplies both of provisions and of munitions of war were stored in the magazine. Consequently the town was able to offer a formidable resistance, and it was not until the Russian flotilla of eighteen gunboats had defeated and utterly routed, by a night attack on the 8th June, the Turkish fleet of thirty-two vessels of all sizes, and was thereby enabled to bombard the place from the water side, that on the 17th June the garrison capitulated on condition of being allowed to retire unimpeded to Silistria."

ADDRESS OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. O'Clery, Captain Nolan, and Captain O'Beirne were admitted by his Holiness to audience on Thursday, the 24th ult., to present an address in the name of the Irish Catholic members of Parliament. They were introduced to his Holiness by General Kanzler, to whom Mr. O'Clery, as an ex-Zouave, was well known. The address, read by Mr. O'Clery in French, was to the following effect:—

"Most holy Father, the representatives of a Catholic nation, ever noted for its fidelity to the See of Peter, desire to lay at the feet of your Holiness, successor to St. Peter and supreme ruler on earth of the Church of Christ, the expression of their sentiments of filial devotion, respect, and love.
"They desire to offer their heartfelt congratulations on the Jubilee of an episcopate so illustrious; and on the prolongation beyond the days of Peter of a supreme pontificate which, tried by persecution and ennobled by sufferings, is beyond example in the history of the Church—a pontificate which, has been a lengthened testimony to the eternal principles of truth and justice, on which alone depend the freedom and happiness alike of individuals and nations.
"That the life of your Holiness may be still further prolonged to see the restoration of the successor of St. Peter to the full freedom of his apostolic ministry, and all the inalienable rights and privileges of the Apostolic See, and to witness the triumph of truth and justice, is the fervent prayer of your devoted children, who, for themselves and for Ireland their country, humbly entreat, most Holy Father, your Apostolic Benediction."

The foregoing address was signed by all the Irish Catholic members. The Pope received it most graciously, and conversed for some time with the members of the deputation.

THE TURKISH STAFF AND THEIR TACTICS.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* writes somewhat disparagingly of the Turkish generals. In that respect, however, he is borne out by all men of experience. The Turkish soldier is a fanatic, the Turkish officer is an incapable:
"The Turkish staff is composed of smart-looking confident, but ignorant young officers, who, flattered by easy victories over an undisciplined militia army, deem themselves invincible, and have obviously disinclined to study the history of their former wars with Russia. The same neglect has been exhibited by the modern Turkish generals, who instead of throwing the whole available army into the Dobruzscha, isolated and protected by the Black Sea, the Danube, broad lagoons, and overflooded marshes, contented themselves with garrisoning there a few thousand men, and neglected the only point where a passage was possible. They ought to have crossed on that very spot with an imposing force at the beginning of the war, in order to threaten the enemy's basis of operation in Bessarabia. The Dobruzscha, stretching like an immense bastion towards the north thus outflanking Wallachia, once taken, the Russians can direct a decisive blow against the centre of the Turkish position with comparative ease and security, an operation which they are going to carry out without a moment's delay. Already we learn that a considerable army corps has been quartered in the vicinity of Bucharest, and ere long the impassable old Turkish commander-in-chief will be roused by the shots of the Russian outposts. All I see here confirms my original opinion that the campaign is likely to resolve itself into a series of sieges and actions around fortresses and entrenched positions, defended by a limited number of more or less steady soldiers. As, according to the opinion of all tacticians, a besieged city is also a conquered one, unless relieved by an independent army in the field, the final result cannot be doubted."

WHAT TURKEY OWES TO ENGLAND.

Turkey owes her existence, not only to British bayonets in the Crimea, but to British money invested in her ships. It is said that the Turkish Government owes English capitalists more than one thousand millions of dollars. A contemporary tells us that:—
"The first loan was made in 1854 to meet the expenses of the war with Russia, and was for \$15,000,000. It was then the Turks got their first taste of British gold. The next year they borrowed \$25,000,000 more, and almost every year since they have added to their debt as the following table shows:—

Year of issue.	Amount borrowed,	Interest, per cent.
1854	\$15,000,000	6
1855	25,000,000	4 1/2
1858	25,000,000	6
1860	10,350,000	6
1862	40,000,000	6
1863	40,000,000	6
1865	161,816,815	6
1866	30,000,000	6
1867	12,500,000	6
1869	111,111,100	6
1871	28,500,000	6
1873	55,631,000	6
1873	140,000,000	6
1874	390,000,000	6

Total.....\$924,908,915
The breaking out of the insurrection of Bosnia last year, and the war with Servia, afforded the Turkish Government an excuse for declining to pay any interest to the bondholders. In addition

to the bonded debt, the Turks had managed to run up a floating debt of \$150,000,000 a year ago, a considerable portion of which is due English bankers, shipbuilders and manufacturers. Since then the Turkish Government has issued about \$100,000,000 legal tender notes, which are now greatly depreciated, and coin has wholly disappeared from circulation. It is clear from this exhibit that, if the Russians are allowed to overthrow the Turkish Government, the vast sum borrowed from the English will be lost, principal and interest, to the last shilling. The Porte has nothing left to show for the money except a fleet of Iron clads and a number of new sergillios well stocked with Circassian concubines. Considerable of the money went to Paris to purchase fashionable fineries for the harems, and some of it to the Clyde for the ironclads."

THE IRISH CANADIAN PILGRIMS IN ROME.

A special despatch to the *Globe* announces that the Irish Canadian Pilgrims arrived safely in Rome and were presented to the Pope on Friday the 15th inst. It says:—
"The Pope yesterday received the Canadian pilgrims, forty-two of whom were introduced by Father O'Dowd, who presented an address. He said the pilgrims expressed their absolute obedience to the Holy See and congratulated the Pope. The long and dangerous journey they had encountered was a cause of joy, affording them an opportunity of attesting their affection and devotion to the Pope. The Canadians presented a magnificent mitre, several specimens of Indian workmanship, a silver vase, and a donation of \$4,000. The Pope thanked the pilgrims, and expressed his joy at their escaping the perils of the ocean. He blessed the pilgrims from Canada, and expressed his best wishes for the prosperity of the country."

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

The Irish M. P's., have not been idle in the cause of the political prisoners. We learn from a contemporary that some time since the:—
"Irish members of the House of Commons formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of visiting the political prisoners regularly, and assisting their friends and relatives to see them also at the times permitted by the jail authorities. There are still living ten of these unfortunate men. Five of them were condemned to death, but had their sentences commuted to penal servitude for life. Three were assigned life sentences, and two obtained penal servitude for fifteen years. A couple of them are confined at Portland, three at Dartmouth, two at Chatham, one at Portsmouth, and two at Spike Island. Three of them were soldiers, and on behalf of Sergeant-Major McCarthy, who fought in the Crimea and through the Indian mutiny, very unusual and pressing representation have been made by the officers under whom he served. So far they have not succeeded in producing any relaxation of punishment. Captain Condon, one of the men concerned in the Manchester affair, in which Mr. Brett was killed, is an American. A remarkable circumstance respecting the proceedings of the Fenians at Manchester is that one of the men sentenced to death was afterwards released unconditionally, as it was found he had had no part in the affair, and it is now known, and I believe acknowledged by the police authorities, that the man who absolutely killed Mr. Brett was never brought to trial at all."

EGYPT AND THE WAR.

The Bey of Tunis is said to be gathering together a large army of infantry and cavalry for the service of the Sultan. Reports from Jeddah speak of great activity among the followers of the Prophet at Mecca, Medina, and all the towns of Arabia. One of the many correspondents of the *Daily News* writing from Alexandria says:—
"That men are enlisting as soldiers with enthusiasm, and the Sheriff of Mecca has engaged to furnish, at his own expense, 5,000 troops. In Egypt on the contrary, no anxiety nor even intention to take part in the war is exhibited. No preparations for the departure of troops are visible either on shore or afloat; indeed the troopships and transports seem less ready for sea than usual. This state of things may arise from the fact that Arabs of all classes believe in Turkey being more than a match for Russia, and in the conviction entertained that if other countries interfere in the war (England especially) it will be to check Russia, not Turkey. Some talk of fighting for their religion, but as a rule, from various causes, there is a lack of patriotism amongst the oppressed and impoverished natives, and moreover some thousands of their brethren have been doing duty for twelve months past in Turkey."

The *Times* special correspondent, writing from the same place, on the other hand, states:—"As the telegraph will have already informed Europe, troops are to go from here to assist Turkey. Eleven thousand men are in Alexandria, four transports are ready for sea, and the expedition only awaits the arrival of a Turkish convoy from Constantinople. A special war tax has been voted by the Egyptian Parliament, and is to be raised on the land as an additional impost of 2s per acre. So there is an end of the hope that Egypt would keep out of the strife."

RUSTCHUK—THE BULGARIANS.

Ruscuk, the capital city of Bulgaria, commands a very elevated position on the Danube. A correspondent of the *Ulster Examiner* says:—"It is a fortified town, but its fortifications are due more to nature than to art. It is true, it is surrounded by two immense walls, now crumbling to dust, which have stood its friend effectually in the

olden time. Now-a-days those walls afford but meagre defence, and would prove but a slight impediment to cannon of moderate calibre. During the last twenty years nothing has been done to improve the crumbling fortress; and the defensive improvements undertaken during the Crimean war were left to the mercy of time and decay."

"All the steamships which ply on the Danube call there; and it is now by means of these advantages, one of the first and most flourishing ports on the Lower Danube. The inhabitants amount to about 30,000. Nearly the half are Turks; the remainder are composed of Americans, Jews, Greeks, Germans, English, Italians, and French. Scarcely any nation of the East or West but has a representative in this city. There you can see the thick lipped negro and the agile Arab sipping coffee with the Turk or Chinaman; the English and Greek merchant disputing on some commercial enterprise, or the industrious German communicating his experience to the sluggish inhabitants. "The misdeeds of the Prophet, which amount to about thirty, announce to the stranger the rule of the Crescent, and when glittering in the glare of the mid-day sun, contribute a light and brilliancy to the dark and monotonous exterior of the Turko-Bulgarian town. There is also a Catholic church here and convent school. The church is of no great pretensions, but is very neat and tastefully kept. The convent is kept by Irish nuns of the Order of Passionists, who arrived here something more than three years ago, at the invitation of Mons. Paoli, Bishop of the diocese. The religious had at first great difficulties to contend with. Their efforts were appreciated by their worthy bishop, who used every means which his zeal could dictate to forward their efforts and nourish an institution which has already produced such fruit; nor is their zeal alone confined to education. Their charity also urges them to attend the sick and dying, and whatever time is at their disposal they use to comfort the sick poor and to lessen their last pains by recounting to them the glory and beatitude of a happier home which awaits them: and many whose hearts were closed to the exhortations of their pastor listened to words of comfort from these unselfish ladies, and were so induced to avail themselves of the comforts of religion in their dying moments. Their schools are frequented by children of every nationality, and besides the French and German languages, which are the principal languages of the school, instruction is also imparted in English, Hungarian, and Italian."

O'CONNOR POWER AND THE IRISH CANADIAN PILGRIMS.

We learn from the London correspondent of the *Ulster Examiner* that:—
The Irish Canadian Pilgrims reached London at six o'clock on Wednesday morning, 6th inst., but owing to the uncertainty which prevailed as to the time they were expected here, and their limited stay of a few hours, the Catholics of London could not gratify a desire which was general among them of tendering to their transatlantic brethren a formal reception. Arrangements had been made for a deputation, consisting of Lord Petre, vice-president of the Catholic Union; Mr. H. Matthews, Q. C.; Mr. Wegg-Prosser, and Mr. W. S. Lilly, to call upon them at the Midland Hotel, St. Pancras Station, where they had proposed to remain over Wednesday night, in order to convey to them the congratulations and to tender the good offices of the Union. Circumstances, however, had compelled them to limit their stay in London to a few hours, and it was found impossible to arrange for their receiving this visit. They were called upon by Mr. Lilly and some gentlemen connected as correspondents of the Catholic Press, and also by Mr. O'Connor Power, some of the pilgrims being personal friends of his. The story of their voyage, as given by themselves, was rather a pleasing one. Although they encountered during the greater part of the time adverse winds, they had rough weather only for a day or two. During the whole of one week the ship sat still in a dead calm, and all around was perfectly tranquil, sunny, and agreeable; so a number of small boats were put off, so the pilgrims whiled away the time by rowing round the ship and making excursions some days of five or six miles across the ocean. Father Dowd, a grand type of the *sgorgh* aaron, who is, by the way, a native of Drogheda, which historic town he has not seen for twenty-nine years, is the leader of the pilgrims, and from him I learned that the pilgrims who left London Bridge for Paris on Wednesday afternoon were to remain in Paris until Monday, and proceed thence to Lourdes (where the beautiful banner of the pilgrims will be deposited), arriving in Rome on the 11th instant. Father Dowd has notified Monsignor Kirby of the time of his intended arrival at Rome, and expects that the Holy Father will admit the pilgrims to an audience on the 12th or 13th inst. They bring with them valuable presents for his Holiness, but, more than all, the warm unwavering affection of Irish Catholic hearts."

LATEST NEWS.

A despatch from Havana gives a very gloomy sketch of affairs in Cuba.
There is a report that Greece has commenced hostilities against the Porte, but it is not confirmed.
A Ruscuk despatch gives a terrible account of outrages against Christians in the Province of Tulchov.
A vote of censure on and want of confidence in the present Government, was passed by a large majority in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday.
The fighting in Asia last week, which resulted so disastrously to the Turks, took place at two different points, near the Phasis river, between Kars and Erzeroum; and at Soukoum Kaleh, where the Circassian troops especially suffered heavy loss. The tide of victory has rather turned against the Montenegrins. Suleiman Pacha makes Nicosia the base of his operations against them, and their position is regarded as one of great danger.

KATHERINA:

A STORY OF IRISH VALOUR AND CATHOLIC VIRTUE IN THE MAORI WAR.

BY M. W. KIRWAN,

Author of "La Campagne Irlandaise."

CHAPTER VI.

But I am constant as the northern star Of those transfixed and resting quail There is no fall in the firmament. SHAKESPEARE'S "JULIUS CÆSAR."

Florence Hastings passed the weary hours under her father's roof at Parnell in anxious forebodings. In the solitude of her own room her troubled spirit poured out its prayers in passionate longings for the man she loved. Her every action appeared to be influenced by the one absorbing passion of her mind, and the daily routine of her previous life but acted as reminders that it was amidst the surroundings of her home that George Bellow first told her of his love. How often she dwelt upon every little incident of the past, and was won't to make the assurance of his love doubly sure. There, a little beyond the limits of the outer garden, where the luxuriant vegetation of *Alnus* and *conifera* throw a tropical brilliancy around, just beneath a giant fern tree, it was there George Bellow had said "Florence Hastings, I love you," and, nearer still, on the little terrace under the veranda he had told her, "Come weal, come woe, come joy, come sorrow, Florence, I am yours for life." He filled every crevice of her affection; he wound around her truthful and confiding spirit, and developed all the sensibilities of her nature by the contact. Her love of him was her whole existence, and she surrendered herself to a pious and honest affection with all the quiet fervour of a devoted mind. Her love was not unattended with the sanctity of reason, and had its origin in the depth of respect tinged with admiration. That he should be in danger was to her the keenest sorrow. Every gust of wind that blew from the forest-crowned hills of the Waiatoko seemed to moan a dirge over his corpse, and the swift flying kahu appeared to platoon wings down from the mountains to prey upon the *caribide* of the settlement. Every bulletin from the seat of war was eagerly connoed, and every special or accidental messenger carefully sought after and questioned. In the very midst of her anxiety and sorrow, when the sharpness of her suffering had already caused the colour to fade from her cheek, like dew before the morning sun, Captain St. George strolled towards her home, and accosted her with that easy grace which marks the man bred to good society. Florence Hastings was sitting just where she had parted with George Bellow, and was thinking of the painful incidents with which that parting was surrounded. She was thinking of the words he spoke, and as her eyes dimmed with pious tears of an honest and trusting love, looked towards the bend in the avenue, where she had last seen him, the unwelcome person of Captain St. George met her eyes, and for an instant tempered the current of her thoughts. Florence Hastings would have retired could she have done so unobserved, but she should be courteous to a man who had been her father's guest, and between whom there still existed some regard. The tears were quickly brushed away, but their traces remained, and said Captain St. George, as plainly as if the words were written upon the fair face of the girl before him, that there was a tempest of trouble raging in the heart of the calm, quiet, and passive-looking lady, beside whom he stood.

"Miss Hastings, you are still in trouble, I see," he said, raising his hat with a courteous air, "and," he added, "although I may not ask the cause of your anxiety, at least you will permit me to share your grief."

"It is hardly necessary, Captain St. George," replied Miss Hastings, "there are some sorrows that are best unshared, as they are best unspoken, save to a few."

"Then, you cannot even rank me amongst the number of this few," Miss Hastings said, "surely, at least, I can sympathise with the trouble of a woman whom I have loved."

"Sir, I beg of you to cease; I thought, indeed, that all these importunities had ended, and, if you respect me, you will never mention them again."

"I am not here to press my attentions upon you, Miss Hastings, but to bring you news from the front, where our troops have received a small reverse at Okahau."

"Sir, sir," said Miss Hastings, while her eyes distended, and her breath came in short and quick succession, and she even bent towards a man to whom a moment ago she had given a rebuke. Her attitude indicated the keenness of her anxiety, while her face became as pale as alabaster. "Was the—th engaged," she added, looking almost wildly into the countenance of the handsome soldier, who, in return looked into her eyes with the cold scrutiny of a soul troubled with its own misdoings.

"The—th was engaged, Miss Hastings; I am afraid your anxiety betrays your secret, and I hope I am not the bearer of evil tidings, for there have been casualties amongst the officers of that regiment. You can read for yourself," he added, showing her a despatch that had just arrived from the front.

"Amongst the list of killed and wounded I regret to have to mention the name of that distinguished young officer Lieutenant Bellow, of the—th, who was basely stabbed by a native in his employment." She read no more, her head swam, her soul appeared to start from out her wild, piercing eyes, and she sank senseless upon the floor, with all the horrible thoughts of being accessory to her lover's death floating around her bewildered brain.

"I thought so," muttered Captain St. George, as he stood over the prostrate form of the beautiful girl, "I thought that that was the secret," and he speculated upon the chances he might have if Mr. Bellow had actually met his death. The despatch might read as either "killed or wounded," and it was evident that it was written with much haste, for the letters were scarcely formed, and the paper was daubed as if hurriedly blotted with sand, and then folded into the envelope. For a second or two he almost forgot the position of Miss Hastings in his selfish anxiety to guess whether George Bellow was alive or dead. Captain St. George was above all things a man who lived for self: he was not a bad man as bad men go in the world, but if events so disposed themselves as to ruin others for his advantage, Captain St. George was not the man to mourn over the tide of such a fortune. He was incapable of harming either the fortune or person of a rival, but if others did so he was more than satisfied—he was happy. He was of the class of men who like to screen their errors; men who to the shadow of better men's errors; men who to the world appear to be imbued with the purity of honest thought, but who chuckle over the fall of better men. He would ruin by innuendo, the most deadly of all artful speech. He wanted the manly qualities of openly disproving, and his whole being was full of the sneaking propensities of hiding his time. For him indeed the aphorism of Voltaire fulfilled its mission, and the speech of Captain St. George was but used by him "to conceal his thoughts." As he paused for a second or two over the still form of Florence Hastings, his thoughts

became wildly active, and he pictured to himself the brilliant triumph of winning such a prize. He, however, became himself again, and gently raised Florence Hastings from the ground, and placed her now half-conscious person upon the settle at his side. She revived quickly enough and starting around looked into the handsome countenance of the man at her side and burst into tears. Her pent-up sorrow was freed and found vent in the passionate exultant that trickled down her cheeks. "There may be hope still, Miss Hastings," said Captain St. George, as he again read the document he still held in his hand. "I see by the wording of the despatch that it is 'amongst the killed,' and wounded the name of Mr. Bellow appears, so that he may after all only be hurt, and even that not dangerously."

Florence Hastings heard and listened, but made no reply, for there was a depth of anguish in her countenance too broad to find expression either in words of hope or fear. Her thoughts were away on the Walkato, and she pictured the mutilated form of her lover lying upon the rolling fern land on the shores of Lake Taupo. Her mind wandered in its wild imaginings, and again the fields and houses appeared to gambol around her fevered brain, and once more she became insensible, and only awoke when she was placed upon a lounge inside her father's house, and found anxious friends standing by her side. Captain St. George had gone, and even the absence of the bearer of the dreadful tidings appeared to work a revival of her old self upon her now shattered form. She felt indeed, as if she would at once go and see George Bellow, dead or alive, and then the calm temper of experience whispered "imprudence" into her ear, and she surrendered herself to the agony of despair. We will leave her, a prey of suspense, that fell destroyer of the system, which, like jealousy, "mocks the meat it feeds on."

Let us turn again to George Bellow, when he and his party covered under the abundant flora of the forest, when the "coo-ee, coo-ee" came from the small clump of evergreens which concealed the form of the Maori who uttered the call. The "coo-ee" was given as only a New Zealander can give it, and the bird-like message floated on the calm air with a melodious utterance peculiar to itself. It is familiar to all bush travellers, and is the most used by men in the forest to discover each other whereabouts if lost. Often in the depth of the New Zealand timber, away alike from the shade of settler or native, the "coo-ee" of some native wanderer strikes upon the ear, and gives the assurance that the foot of intrepid man has penetrated into the gloomiest fastnesses of the forest. But here, in presence of the Maori foe, the cause was different. It might mean a challenge, it might mean a signal for an attack, but it could hardly mean a message of friendly warning. The place from whence the call proceeded was so detached from the forest that it could be easily surrounded, and Mr. Bellow so disposed his men that he quickly circumvented the spot, and soon saw the white head band, which distinguished a friendly from a hostile Maori, flutter from the branches of totaro creepers upon the edge of the small plantation. The New Zealander was motioned to join the party commanded by Mr. Bellow, and taking the friendly invitation, stepped boldly from out his cover, and made direct for the position occupied by the English troops.

"Tenaquai," said the tattooed Maori, using the familiar form of expression on meeting, and the interpretation of which is "salutation to you."

"Tenaquai," replied Mr. Bellow, who had learned a few words of the Maori tongue, but he immediately asked the New Zealander if he knew "nothing of the language of the Pakeha," to which the native gave an affirmative reply, at the same time producing a letter and asking the officer if he could see the gentleman to whom the document was directed.

"This is for me, my man," said Mr. Bellow, eagerly taking the letter in his hand, as he recognised the well-known characters traced by the fair fingers of Florence Hastings. Faithfulness is, indeed, a noble virtue. To be true to a trust, though good report and evil report, to defend the absent and cherish the past; to eschew the tempting passions of the present, and still cling to the reminiscences of times when other lips spoke the passionate words of a devoted heart; all this is virtue, such virtue as a noble mind alone can absorb. "Be thou faithful unto death," says "Revelations," or as Milton has it— "O welcome pure-eyed Faith, white handed Hope, Thou hovering angel, gift with golden wings."

The faithful man or woman cannot be of ordinary mould, for faith demands the possession of many virtues; but seldom found in one mind. The custom of the modern world is, indeed, inimical to the propagation of faith and constancy, and to speak of such unalterable love as did Florence Hastings is not the practice in the nice punctilios of modern life. Her love for George Bellow, however, was not tempered by the experience of the martinet with whom she was surrounded, but it was the expression of her whole soul, such a love as we read in the New Testament, as being "the fulfilment of the law." The young soldier was visibly affected by the letter he had received, and if a tear moistened his eyes it was the offering of a generous heart, overflowing with a pure and devoted love, that sprung the mine of his keen susceptibilities. Well has the poet said—

"Go watch the foremost ranks In dangers dark career, Be sure the hand most daring there Has wiped away a tear."

It has been truly said that "the man who can shed a tear is not altogether a brute," for there is a fineness of feeling testified by the act that speaks of a generous and noble mind. Mr. Bellow was too keen a soldier to be perfectly satisfied with the explanation of the Maori who stood before him, and even the confiding words of Florence Hastings could not induce him to relinquish the doubt that impressed itself upon his mind as to the perfect honesty of the native. As to the bearer of her letter, indeed some secret liking bound the man to the kindly associations of the young officer; yet that made him even more guarded in his dealings, for fear individual interest might temper his judgment, or individual longing cause him to neglect the careful suspicion with which the Maori should be regarded. He could hardly place the bearer of Florence Hastings' letter under arrest, and yet could not allow even a presumed friendly Maori to wander within the lines, and then to depart, perhaps on a mission of revenge. The one would appear an ungracious recompense; the other an unguarded point of duty. But duty was above all things the predominant quality of George Bellow. The Maori was therefore sent to the rear, and his volunteered services placed under the notice of the officer in command. Thus Iwikau was baffled in his desire to lead George Bellow and his men into a trap which he had ingeniously laid for him in the forest, and from which the chagrined Maories retired, as they saw their chief led captive to the main body of the English troops before them. But the mission of Iwikau was yet unfulfilled. He thirsted for the blood of some distinguished Pakeha, and all the fierce passions of his race were aroused against the people whom he believed were the oppressors of his race, the confiscators of their lands, and the outragers of the native customs of the Maori.

"If I can only remain a few days undisturbed in this camp, I can accomplish enough to test Potatau in his sincerity, and may even have Pakeha's blood to offer to the God of our battles the fierce Tumataungu."

His brain was full of device, and every trick of his race was pictured, as he to extricate himself from his now dangerous position. He knew that detection was death, and rather than die unavenged, he was prepared to take the first life that came within his way. The troops had already worked up to the Maori position before the pah at Okahau. The English soldiers were new to the work, and were already becoming exhausted by the continued damp. It was here, indeed, that the services of Iwikau were useful in bending off suspicion from the true mission he had in hand. The morning following his arrest was dull and damp, and the troops found it impossible to light the saturated wood in order to cook their scanty repast. Iwikau, however, was well acquainted with the forest craft of his native wilds, and quickly supplied the deficient fire from the kauri gum that abundantly lay around the position, and which formed a vigorous fire in a few seconds. With some lint for a wick it made some excellent light too, and Iwikau showed the weary soldier how to provide for themselves from the weather by erecting hasty shelter made from the branches of trees, and in initiating the troops in the varied contrivances of men who are by habit accustomed to live amidst the bush. The troops began to think that the services of such a man were invaluable, and Iwikau soon won the good-will if not the trust, of the officers in command. His story was a plausible one: he had simply been the bearer of a message to an officer within the English lines, and if the manner of his giving it was singular, it was only in keeping with the character and customs of his race. He was making himself exceptionally useful in the camp, and professed his willingness to attach himself to the services of Mr. Bellow. Iwikau was a man of keen perception, and possessed an understanding which had been sharpened by contact with the land sharks and unprincipled traders, with which New Zealand at that time abounded. He saw exactly how far he could press his services, and those he carefully confined to little acts of forest craft, which upon many occasions served some good purpose for the troops. Mr. Bellow found Iwikau becoming valuable to himself, and in a few days following the arrest of the Maori the young officer saw how useful the knowledge of bush life possessed by the native could be made. Every hour Iwikau discovered some little mistake amongst the men, who failed to utilize the many elements of forest life which were so familiar to the Maori. At last he became employed as guide, and even penetrated to within half a mile of the Maori's stronghold at Okahau. The bush here was almost impenetrable, and caution was even more rigidly observed than it was before. But Iwikau led the way, and now again it came to George Bellow's turn to head the advance. At last the pah was made, and the nature of the stockade suddenly came in view. The pah stood on a narrow plain, on the verge of a hilly forest and close to the shores of Lake Taupo. It had two rows of wooden palisades and a ditch inside, the external fence being covered with flax to conceal the enemy. The inner palisade was constructed of trunks of trees 15 feet high, and 9 to 20 inches in diameter. Between the inner and outer fence there was a ditch 6 feet deep, with traverses from which the defenders fired through loopholes on a level with the ground, and this ditch communicated with passages under the palisades. Inside the pah there were butts having underground excavation. The whole construction showed a rude knowledge of engineering skill which astonished many of the officers in the English force, and caused them to respect the attitude and position of men whom they had previously despised. Inside the pah there were about 250 fighting Maories armed with single and double barrelled guns, while their stock of ammunition testified that they had come prepared for a sharp encounter, and perhaps a long siege. The play upon the pah began from a battery of twelve pounder cannonades, which were fired at ranges from two hundred and fifty yards to eighty yards, but without effect, the jeering shouts of the natives, the wild war songs of the Maori, being the only response to the furious cannonade. Still up nearest the stockade was Mr. Bellow, while Iwikau was at his side, to all appearance anxious for the triumph of the British arms, and the safety of the officer into whose services he had now been taken.

"Pakeha big gun," said Iwikau, as he looked and saw a thirty-two pounder being placed in position on the hill above so as to fire obliquely on the palisades. "Good, good," he repeated as a shot plunged through the stockade and shattered a portion of the outer fence into fragments.

Shot after shot cut away the outer works of the pah, and here and there a small breach was made in that position of the works nearest the English lines. Throughout the day the cannon blazed away at the position of the enemy, and still the defiant shouts of the Maori sounded sharp, clear, and wild upon the still atmosphere. Towards evening the fire slackened, and Mr. Bellow was ordered to retire, keeping, however close watch upon his attendant native. Just as the orders arrived the officer, indeed, thought he detected the Maori ally making some peculiar signal with the rifle with which he had been intrusted, but the native as readily lowered his weapon to the "aim," and fired towards the stockade.

"One shot," he said in joyous meriment as he walked before the now retiring troops. "One shot for Hongi, Good," and Iwikau walked over the scrubbed ground with the ease of a man accustomed to tread upon an uneven surface. The lull was following the storm, when from out the intricate bush that flanked the Maori position upon the right a cloud of natives rushed down upon the English position with all the wild bravery of their race. Their guns were levelled to the charge, and some had their tomahawks fastened on long poles, and all tore down like a rush of demons, upon the English lines. At their head was Heki, rushing with maddened fury towards his nearest foe, and the capture of a flag rewarded the enterprise, and added additional lustre to the fierce campaign inaugurated at Okahau. It was the first British flag ever captured in New Zealand, and the token of success was hoisted inside the fortification, under the flag of Heki. At last the assault had to be made. The troops were about to be butchered to the incapacity of the officers in command. For this awful service 200 men were paraded at 3 p.m. the following morning, and many a brave soul stood upon the brink of eternity amongst the gallant band. The calm resolve of a determined purpose impressed itself upon the faces of all, and yet the shadow of that dreaded bourne of the undiscovered land looked through the wild eyes of the forlorn hope. There are periods in the lives of soldiers when their existence hangs by a hair, when even the gentle pressure of the summer gale may unloosen from its moorings and precipitate life into eternity. As the Mussulman believe that the path to heaven is across a thread one thousand times finer in its texture and density than a spider's cobweb, that to gain the region of perpetual love it is necessary to skate over this almost invisible *arsat* with heel yawning beneath him, and all its horrid fantasies yolling into the ears of the dangerous *voyageur*; so with the soldier on a forlorn hope, he sees all the misdeeds of his life in one great thought, sees hell yawning under his feet, as he parades to mount the *arsat* of his career. But it is only for an instant, and the call of "duty" stills the unbidden monitor, and then for the work in hand. Look at the cool yet anxious countenance of George Bellow as he parades in front of the storming party; for a second or two, indeed, he plays with a locket that contains the portrait of Florence Hastings, a tear may spring to his eye, but it is gone, it is over

and he is again all the daring spirit that he was. He will prove himself worthy of her love, or if he dies it will be in such a way that she will never blush to bear it. But the time is up, the advance is sounded, and with one wild rush the outer stockade is reached amidst a withering volley from the well prepared foe. In vain those gallant bands endeavour to force the breach or move the formidable stockade, the men fall thick and fast around, and the noise is like the roar of demons leaping the giant timbers of the forest with some unearthly weapons of their own. But where is Iwikau now? During the movements of George Bellow, the Maori had been watching all that was going on, and as the men advanced to the attack he moved in a parallel direction and remained in rear of the forlorn hope as they advanced towards the stockade. He had secreted himself behind a small intrenchment which the troops had vacated during the day, and looked with wildly distended eyes at where the combat thickened in his front. He heard the familiar voice of Lieutenant Bellow above the din of the contest, as he called upon the party he commanded to move "to the front, men, to the front." Half his men and his captain had already fallen, and still the vigorous arms of the young soldier pulled at the firmly-planted stockade, which defied all their efforts to remove. The pah was impregnable, and diminished and dispirited the troops retired, while the Maories made a sortie, and with savage yells completed their discomfiture. On came the men bounding over every obstacle in their way, the New Zealanders following quick upon their wake, and tomahawk and gunshot brought many a brave fellow to the ground. It was George Bellow's duty to be last out of the fight, and with the remnant of men saved to him, he occasionally tried to check the furious onslaught of the jubilant Maories. Just at the ditch which concealed Iwikau he halted for the last time, and, turning at bay, received the attack of the natives with all the cool daring of a brave man. For an instant he checked the enemy's advance, and then, as his men retired, he prepared to follow, over the ditch to leave the post of danger. "Pakeha, you die," said the fierce Iwikau, raising his tomahawk and dealing an assassin blow on the dark clustering hair, which was exposed to the wind, and cutting along the scalp, the blow fell upon the shoulder of George Bellow, and left him insensible in the trench. The Maories advanced no further, but a friendly hand had sent Iwikau to dwell in the spirit-land of Maori and Tena Matua; it was the hand of Katherina.

(TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT)

RESTORATION OF THE SCOTTISH HIERARCHY.

According as they are or are not of the number of the faithful, the people of Scotland will hail, with delighted satisfaction or the reverse, the expression of the desire of his Holiness to re-establish the hierarchy in their country. Over the disengaged and heretical imaginations such a measure will naturally lower as the culminating act of a renewed Papal Aggression. In the more healthy view of the sons and daughters of the Church, the restoration of their lost Church government will appear in its true colors, as the fitting and needed completion of the work of rebuilding in Scotland the national sanctuary,—as a well-timed and unequivocal declaration on the part of the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church that there also she means to re-enter, as she has done already in England, into possession of her kingdom.

The near probability of such a Reformation, to use the word for this once at least in its right sense, is suggestive of a train of reflections at once pleasant and unpleasant. The well-balanced mind cannot with anything like pleasure, though it may with some profit, go back to that extraordinary storm of political and fanatical passions miscalled the "Reformation," in which the Scottish Hierarchy went down, not to be raised again until these our days. The history of the succeeding two centuries and a half, too, affords matter for only still more depressing reflection. It is, to the religious mind, the repulsive record of a national apostasy from the Truth, and defilement of the mystical Body of Christ, which finds almost no parallel in the long catalogue of heresies. Not only was the life of Catholicity in the land destroyed, but its very traditions were almost completely eradicated. In no other country, perhaps, did the blight of Protestant error fall with more fatal effect upon all the roots of Catholic feeling and action. Retaining in name, and in certain formulas and forms, a place in the family of Christian nations, the Calvinistic Protestantism of the Scottish people, dead not alone to the necessary and saving faith of the Church of Christ but also to the beauty and sublimity of her ritual and practice, degenerated into an organized fanaticism. Some consolation there is in the recollection that in no period of this otherwise utterly dark age was the faith without its steadfast and honorable confessors, and that in the blood of its numerous martyrs there was the happy hope of the future resurrection. That was a gloomy century in the history of Scottish Catholicity which intervened between the death in 1603 of James Betoun, Archbishop of Glasgow, till the appointment by the Holy See, in 1694, of Bishop Nicolson as the first Vicar-Apostolic of the Scottish mission.

During the whole of that period the sacred lamp of Faith was kept alight in the land by such few zealous priests as could manage to elude the close and anything but affectionate attentions of Presbytery and of the High Court of Justiciary. These attentions were eagerly pressed upon good Bishop Nicolson and his successors in the most inhospitable of Vicariates. The increasing life of the mission, however, brought about the erection, in 1731, of the Highlands and the Lowlands of Scotland into two Vicarial charges—a measure which was followed by the arrest and imprisonment of Bishop MacDonald, ending in his trial in the High Court of Justiciary, and an unenforced sentence of perpetual banishment. Bishop Grant was arrested about the same time, but liberated after about a year's imprisonment. More peaceful times brought increased development to the Scottish mission, and, in 1827, the See of Rome sanctioned the erection, which still exists, of the Eastern, Western, and Northern Vicariates. Shortly thereafter there set in from Ireland, the great missionary tide, of which we now witness the wonderful results. We call it a missionary tide, and advisedly so; because, although none, probably, but the devoted army of Levites who followed in the wake of the chosen people of faith had any conception of the mission which they were being moved to work out, none the less did the mission exist. But now that time has made more clear the purpose of Providence in the spreading of his missionaries—as the Irish people may justly be termed—over the lands in which His Church is yet alien, we are in a position to draw the profit, to which we just now alluded, from the history of the Scottish Agency. To our view, the main cause of the terrible punishment which God meted out to the people of Scotland, in withdrawing from them His Faith, is to be sought for and found in the cancer of nationalism which had long before eaten into the life of the Church in Scotland, Of the Unity and Catholicity of the Church, two of her special marks; this Nationalist spirit is ever particularly impatient; and national as well as individual, loss of the faith has invariably followed national as well as individual denial of either the supreme authority of the Chair of Peter or the universality of its application. No less strong now than ever in the minds and hearts of the Scottish people is this narrow and uncatholic

spirit. It is, as it were, the inward spiritual disease of which the Scottish heresy is the visible outcome. For the cure of this disease, Providence seems to be working out the remedy of moral transfusion. When doctors have failed in every other direction, they sometimes succeed in imparting a new life into an otherwise doomed patient by injecting fresh and healthy blood into his veins. In like manner, for the disease of Scottish Nationalism we may look to find a cure in the healthy life of Irish Catholic Faith.

Meantime, may the hour be hastened at which his Holiness, in accomplishment of what we have good reason to believe is his ardent desire, may find it expedient as well as desirable to complete the work of the reconstruction of the Church in Scotland by the restoration to it of the ancient hierarchy, and to add another to the long and glorious list of grand deeds well performed which have already made his Pontificate memorable in the history of great Pontificates.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR—According to previous announcement made by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, the Right Rev. Dr. Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., delivered a lecture in the R. C. Church, on Sunday evening, the 27th ult., his subject being his recent visit to Rome. In referring to the lecture, Father O'Donnell said that the proceeds were for a most laudable purpose as one half would go towards their own Separate School, the other, to a similar institution in Ogdensburg. He therefore hoped, that as on former occasions, the Catholics of the "old" parish of Prescott would testify by their liberal patronage their desire to sustain and advance sound Catholic education, as well as to show their recognition of the great services rendered the cause of religion by the learned and venerated prelate, who had kindly consented to lecture for them. Accordingly at an early hour in the evening, the church was densely filled, many of whom came from Brockville, and several of whom were Protestants. About 7 p.m. His Lordship accompanied by the Fathers Walsh, Kalahar and O'Donnell entered the sanctuary and having been briefly introduced by the latter clergyman, began a discourse which, though lasting an hour and a half, was listened to with breathless attention by the entire assemblage. The following is a brief and very imperfect synopsis of his admirable lecture.

His Lordship said in commencing that different individuals would find in Rome different objects to instruct, please and interest them; its historical incidents, its unrivalled paintings and sculptures, together with its famous libraries were all profoundly interesting. He spoke of the founding of the city by Romulus and Remus, the early struggles, the mode of life, and religion of its inhabitants; described in graphic and lucid terms the different forms of government, the dates and transitions from one form to another; the heroic deeds of the ancient pagan Romans, their unparalleled success in making conquests, the gradual decline of its power, until the accession of Constantine the Great when Christianity became the religion of the empire. The system of government, and the prosperity of the city under the Roman Pontiffs, the harrowing vicissitudes, caused from time to time, by restless designing politicians, through which its rulers passed, until the assumption of authority by Victor Emmanuel as king of united Italy, were next described. His Lordship spoke next of the magnificent costly edifices, the marvellous works of art which still remain extant to attest the liberality, genius and taste of the Romans of ancient and modern times; he enumerated and described in the choicest language the most noted of its structures, such as the Pantheon, Coliseum, and St. Peter's the latter, especially, being referred to with great minuteness and at considerable length. A glowing tribute was paid to Michael Angelo and Raphael the distinguished architects, who designed this great, most magnificent of architectural monuments; the time occupied in its erection, the cost, the area it covers, and the different chapels, such as the Sistine, the Pauline, etc., which it contains were severally mentioned.

He said the solemn grandeur of the august ceremonies celebrated within this sacred edifice was calculated to impress the beholder with feelings of awe and veneration for the Most High, that even time failed to obliterate from the memory. What he saw and heard would never depart from his recollection, particularly the singing, which, as he could not command language adequate to describe, he would just say was inexpressibly delightful. Perhaps one of the most impressive of ceremonies to be witnessed in Rome was the illumination of St. Peter's which takes place on the festival of Easter. The ascension of the countless lights and their gradual transition from a silvery to a golden tint were dazzlingly brilliant, and impressed the mind of the Catholic worshipper with a confidence in, and a veneration for, the religious thoughts of which they were symbolical, that must ever remain unchangeable. The peroration of the Right Reverend lecturer was a fitting conclusion to his interesting discourse. He made a touching reference to the cruel and unprovoked persecution which the Church is suffering at present at the hands of a powerful and ruthless enemy; she had passed through such trying ordeals in former times but, as hers was a struggle of Right against Wrong, of Virtue against Vice, she would, with the assistance of Him who promised always to remain with her, emerge from the contest, purer, holier and more triumphant than ever; and hoped that the members of that grand old Church against which the waves of intolerance, tyranny, and persecution had washed in vain for nineteen centuries, would persevere unceasingly in working out their salvation, so that hereafter they would all have the happiness of being numbered amongst the elect of God in heaven.

At the conclusion of the lecture there was benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, his Lordship officiating. The music by the choir was faultlessly rendered. The solos by Mr. M. E. O'Brien, and Miss G. Bertrand merit especial mention. These accomplished vocalists were in excellent voice, and gave an additional charm to the occasion. In concluding this imperfect sketch, it may be stated that the Catholics of Prescott deserve to be congratulated on having such a devoted pastor as Father O'Donnell. They would be an ungrateful people, indeed, who could ever forget the great services he has rendered in the cause of religion and education; they have been as successful and beneficial as they have been untiring and well directed.

Yours &c.,

PROSCOTT, June 4th, 1877.

RELIGION IN RUSSIA.

By the census of 1873 the population of the European portion of the Russian Empire, including Poland, Finland and the Caucasus, was 78,456,400, and excluding Finland and the Caucasus, 71,730,980. At that time the latter population was divided up religiously as follows:

Orthodox Greek Church	54,062,068
Roman Catholics	7,409,404
Jews	2,593,174
Protestants	2,555,344
Mahomedans	2,358,738
"Heathen"	2,559,978
Unknown	2,870,184
Total	71,730,980

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

PAPAL BLESSING.—The following despatch has been received by cable from Rome by the Archbishop of Quebec:—"The Sovereign Pontiff returns thanks, and grants, with deep affection, the Apostolic benediction to you and all the faithful of Canada."

THE DUKES OF NORFOLK.—His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and the Ladies Ann and Margaret Howard, and the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, had a farewell audience of the Pope on Saturday, the 12th. The Pope gave to the Duke, through the hands of Mgr. Sponor, on the preceding day, a magnificent picture of St. Peter's, in mosaic.

CONFIRMATION IN THREE CHURCHES.—In St. Patrick's Church, Jersey City Heights, the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered on Wednesday week by Bishop Corrigan to a large number of children. On the previous day the bishop administered confirmation in St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City, and on Monday in St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City Heights.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Vicar-General Walsh on Sunday week laid the corner-stone of a new Catholic church in East Hartford in the presence of a large assemblage, including all the Catholic charitable and benevolent organizations of the city. An eloquent sermon was preached by Father Tierney of St. Peter's, Hartford. The church will be a handsome Gothic structure seating over one thousand persons.

CONVERSIONS IN ENGLAND.—The *Voce Della Verita* states that the Redemptorist Fathers have recently received the abjurations of more than eight hundred Protestants in England. It adds: "Whoever reflects on what is implied in becoming a Catholic in England will feel the value of this admirable fact in which God manifests His power and daily increases our hope of seeing that glorious country come back to us."

DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART.—A Holy League has just been founded in Paris "to obtain by devotion to the Sacred Heart the triumph of our Holy Father the Pope, and the conversion and safety of France." The patronesses of the League are St. Catherine of Sienna, St. Teresa, and Blessed Margaret Mary. The Holy Father has accorded many indulgences to the members of the League, the head quarters of which is the temporary Church of the Sacred Heart of Montmartre.

THE PAPAL MOVEMENT IN BELGIUM.—The *Bien Public* of Ghent, states that on Sunday, May 27, a body of 400 (late) Pontifical Zouaves went in a body on pilgrimage to Our Lady of Oostacker to pray for the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff. There was High Mass and an eloquent sermon by the Rev. Father Celestin. On their return to the city, the pilgrims again met at the *Cercle St. Joseph*, where they were entertained at a banquet, under the presidency of their Captain, M. de Resimotte.

IN THE NICK OF TIME.—Father Laurent, a French priest, has just published a book, entitled "Of What Use are Convents?" This publication appearing at a period when the Government, on account of the votes of deputies and senators, is making inquiries about all religious communities, comes in the nick of time. The author passes in rapid view all the principal orders, whether military, charitable, contemplative, apostolic, or teaching, that have played principal roles in past history, and he proves that convents are the most powerful instruments for the civilization of a country.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE VATICAN.—Mgr. Angelo Bianchi, Archbishop of Myra in partibus and Apostolic Nuncio in Bavaria, has been nominated to be Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars in room of the lamented Mgr. Nardi. Mgr. Gaetano Aloisi-Masella, Propaganda Secretary for Oriental Affairs, is made Nuncio Apostolic in Bavaria. Mgr. Mariana Rampolla, Domestic Prelate, is appointed Secretary of Propaganda for affairs of the Oriental Rite. Mgr. Luigi Pallotti, Domestic Prelate, is appointed Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Studies.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION.—On May 18th, a reception took place at the Convent of Mercy, Enniskillen, the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly officiating. He was assisted at the throne by the Very Rev. E. McKenna, P. P., Dromore, and Rev. J. Cassidy, C. C., Enniskillen. The sermon appropriate for the occasion, was preached by the Rev. James Mullan, C. C., Enniskillen. The young ladies who took their first step towards the sanctuary were—Mary Anne, in religion Sister Mary of the Holy Ghost, and Matilda Jane, in religion Sister Mary Immaculate, daughters of the late Michael McHugh, of Enniskillen. A large and very respectable assemblage of all denominations witnessed the ceremony.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.—On Whit Sunday, at Berne, the apostate Herzog went through the sacrilegious mockery of a confirmation. From forty to fifty poor factory girls were subjected to the rite, in which they were not willing participants; they were pressed into the service of "Old Catholicism" from a certain factory in the city of which the proprietor is a zealot of the new heresy and uses all his influence to secure proselytes to his sect. There was naturally a difficulty in finding the necessary sponsors for the *confirmandi*; the duty was therefore undertaken by a number of Protestant ladies and gentlemen, who, with surprising liberality, became sureties for the perseverance of the neophytes in the "Old-Catholic" faith!

FESTIVITIES IN HONOR OF THE PAPAL JUBILEE.—Mr. Auer, President of the Cassianum in Dononworth, went to Rome with an address of congratulations to the Holy Father signed by 200,000 children from all parts of the world. From the Catholic Club in Munich not less than 120 heavy boxes with presents for the Pope have been forwarded to Rome. In Aix-la-Chapelle the Government could not help allowing certain out door demonstrations in honour of the Pope's Jubilee on account of the determined attitude of the thoroughly Catholic inhabitants. Had the same spirit been shown in all Catholic towns, the Government would hardly have dared to forbid public festivities on the occasion.

THE IRISH COLLEGE AT ROME.—Cardinal de Falloux took possession of the church of St. Agatha, the church of his title, on Sunday evening the 27th of May. The ceremony was private, and admission to the church was given by the door of the Irish College, to which seminary the church of St. Agatha belongs. Although the ceremony was private, the church was beautifully prepared, and a great number of distinguished persons attended. After the singing of the *Ecce Sacerdos*, the Cardinal took his seat on the throne prepared for him, and Monsignor Cataldi read in a clear voice the Bulls appointing Cardinal de Falloux to the church, vacant by death of Cardinal Antonelli, the last incumbent thereof, who held it in *commendam* until his death.

THE PAPAL ALEGATE.—A large and influential meeting of Roman Catholics was held last evening in the Bishops Palace, to consider the question of a demonstration on the occasion of the visit to this city of the Papal Alegate. Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien occupied the chair, and Dr. Sullivan acted as Secretary. It was decided to hold a public reception, and committees were struck to arrange the preliminaries. The appointment of the date for the event cannot be ascertained at present. Dr. Conroy will pass here next week for Toronto, where a meeting of Bishops will take place. His call here will be made on his return to Ottawa, and the meeting was adjourned until next week, by which time the Reception Committee will be in receipt of definite information of his movements.—*British Whig*, Kingston.

IRISH NEWS.

DEATH OF JAMES J. KILKELLY Esq.—We regret to be obliged to announce the death of James J. Kilkelly, Esq., solicitor, chairman of the Nenagh town commissioners.—*Freeman*.

PROMOTION.—Constable Thomas Macnamara, who for the last six years fulfilled the duties of County Inspector's Clerk in Ennis, has been promoted to the rank of Head-constable, and transferred to Passage, Cork.

IRISH DEPUTATION.—Captain Nolan, M.P., Captain O'Beirne, M.P., and Mr. O'Clery, M.P., were the deputation from the Irish Catholic members of the House of Commons who presented the address of congratulation to Pope Pius IX., on the occasion of his episcopal jubilee.

CURIOUS WILL CASE.—In the Court of Probate Dublin, in the case of Baker v. Ker—a suit to establish the will of the late Mr. Charles E. Ker, who by his will left nearly all his property to the plaintiff, a widow lady residing at Malahide, county Dublin—terminated in a disagreement of the jury. There was no question of undue influence, but merely of capacity. It was proved that deceased had had *delirium tremens* eight times in two years.

THE JURY ACT IN DUBLIN.—At the sessions court, yesterday, considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a jury, and the panel was twice called on fines of £5, only eight jurors answering. The Recorder attributed this break-down to the imperfection of the jury list, which arose, to a great extent, from the non-compliance of the Collector-General with his instructions to supply in the margin of his return to the sheriff the information he possessed as to the jurors who might be exempted.—*Daily Express* of 24th ult.

THE DEAN OF DUBLIN.—The Rt. Rev. Mgr. William Meagher, D.D., parish priest of Rathmines, V. G., of the Diocese of Dublin, has been appointed Dean of the Chapter of the Diocese, in succession to the late Very Rev. Dean O'Connell. There is no honor or promotion which the Holy See or his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop could confer on this venerable and distinguished Divine that would not be matter of deep and earnest joy to his devoted flock, and to the great diocese of which he has, for so many years, been one of its brightest ornaments.

A PROTESTANT PEER AT AN IRISH JESUIT COLLEGE.—On Thursday week the Earl of Portlinton visited the Jesuit College of St. Stanislaus, Tullamore, for the purpose of awarding the gold medal which his lordship has resolved to give annually to the best mathematical scholar in that institution. The visit was made the occasion of a grand literary tournament, and Mr. McGrath, of Eagenalstown, was the winner of the prize. In the evening a *dinner* took place at the close of some interesting speeches were delivered.

LIMERICK AND THE POPE.—At the Redemptorist Church, in Limerick. The other evening, the Director of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, read a letter from Rome, stating that the address of that Confraternity had been presented to the Pope, that his Holiness seemed greatly affected, and that when the reading had concluded, he ejaculated "My poor Irish! My poor Irish!" The letter added that His Holiness also expressed himself extremely interested in the work of the organization in Ireland.

SAUNDERS'S NEWS-LETTER.—The oldest newspaper in the British Isles, *Saunders's News-Letter*, has recently collapsed. It was established in Dublin in 1688, or seventy-five years before the *Freeman's Journal*, which dates back to 1763, and which is now the senior newspaper in the Irish metropolis. *Saunders's News-Letter* has thus passed away like many other once famous journals, such as the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Morning Herald*, the *Courier*, and the *Sun*, the last mentioned of which, the next oldest daily paper after the *Times*, was started in 1793 by William Pitt, then Prime Minister of England.

THREATENED EVICTIONS IN LONGFORD.—We learn with much regret that some twenty-three notices to quit have been served by Mr. Thomas A. Cusack, of Stephen's-green, upon the tenants of the Dooney Hall Estate, county Longford. We understand that these notices have not been served on account of non-payment of rent. They have, of course, created much anxiety, and the result will be looked forward to with deep interest. It is earnestly to be hoped that some means may be found by which these tenants, the families of some of whom have been upon the lands for long periods, may be preserved from eviction.—*Freeman*.

AN INTERESTING PHENOMENON.—A short time ago a sheep, the property of Mr. James Larkin, Kilkhamon (near Terrerth), gave birth to a lamb which is the wonder and curiosity of the neighbourhood. The lamb is real black, and is remarkable for four letters (two on each side) which appears in white wool upon the yanking. The letters are "P," "C," "Y," and the third, although resembling an "L," cannot accurately be traced as an imitation of that letter. The three first mentioned can be discerned as plainly as if they were artificially printed, and are about four inches in length. Several persons have visited the place, but none can form any opinion as to what the probable meaning of these letters may be. I believe I may state that the like phenomenon was never before heard of.—*Correspondent of Wexford People*.

MR. BUTT, M. P., IN LIMERICK.—Mr. Butt paid a visit to his Garryowen constituents, and delivered on the 21st ult., evening a lecture before the Catholic Young Men's Society, on the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, an opportune subject, which he treated with his wonted mastery ability. On the 22nd the members of his Election Committee waited on him, a Cruise's Hotel, Limerick, and presented him with an address expressive of their confidence in his parliamentary action, and approval of his political policy, to which he returned a feeling and eloquent answer. He and his colleague, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, then proceeded to the Town Hall, by invitation, to receive from the Mayor Mr. Spaight, a Conservative, and the ancient Corporation of the City, a Corporation whose patent is older than that of London, the freedom of the City of Limerick, in tendering which the Mayor acquitted himself in a manner which reflects the highest credit on him. While the speeches of Mr. Butt and Mr. O'Shaughnessy were models of gentlemanly propriety, political moderation, and good feeling.

TENANT-RIGHT.—On May 21st, an important Tenant-right demonstration took place in Crumlin. Dr. Hume presided, and a lecture was delivered by Professor, Smyth, M. P., on the proceedings of Parliament during the session, and the present position of political parties, especially in relation to Tenant-right. After the lecture resolutions were passed recording the extreme gratification at the large measure of support which Mr. Butt's Land Bill received from the Tenant-right members of both the North and South, Protestant and Catholic, for a common object as a happy omen for the prosperity of their native land. Sincere thanks were returned to Mr. James Sharman Crawford and those members of the House of Commons, who assisted and supported him, for their persistent and manly endeavors to carry forward Mr. Crawford's Landlord and Tnpant's Bill. They regard Mr. Crawford's bill as urgently required and essentially necessary to preserve the tenant-right of Ulster and to protect the inalienable and just rights of the tenant farmers of Ireland; and they earnestly requested every member of the Legislature who wished to promote the peace and prosperity of Ireland to support that bill. Among the speakers were Mr. James Sharman Crawford M. P.

WAR NEWS.

THE DAY FOR CROSSING THE DANUBE.—The Berlin *National Zeitung* says it has received private intelligence that the Russians intend to cross the Danube on June 23.

A NEW COMMANDER FOR BATOUM.—Dervish Pacha has arrived in Constantinople from Salonica, to take command of the Batoum division of the Turkish army.

THREATENING THE RUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS.—A despatch from Vienna says:—"A Turkish detachment, which has entered the Russian district of Achalstch, is threatening Russian communication with Ardahan."

"SWAPPING HORSES WHILE CROSSING A STREAM."—Quite a number of changes are being made in the various Turkish commands. It is announced from Constantinople that Moustapha Tewfic Pacha has been appointed commandant of Kara.

RUSSIA TO RESPECT THE ROUTE TO INDIA.—A despatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency states that Russia is disposed to respect the route to India and consequently the neutrality of the Suez Canal and Egypt. The rest depends on military eventualities.

WAS HE A TURKISH SPY?—A despatch from Berlin says:—"A gentleman calling himself Baron Kraut, a Hessian nobleman, was arrested a few days ago at Plojesti by the Russians, and it is stated that after a short trial the prisoner was shot."

FOREIGNERS IN THE RUSSIAN SERVICE.—Two of the captains of the Russian torpedo boats recently sunk at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, one an Englishman and the other an American, have been placed on a Turkish vessel at Ismailia, for Constantinople.

ROMANIA RISING IN RUSSIAN FAVOR.—The German Prince who rules Roumania has a better prospect than his brother of Servia. A Paris correspondent says, according to news from Plojesti, Prince Charles, of Roumania, has offered the co-operation of the Roumanian army on conditions which seem in principle acceptable to the Russian staff.

SIGNS OF LIFE IN CRETE.—Some days ago it was announced that the Cretans, despairing of obtaining justice at the hands of the Porte, had determined on another appeal to arms. A Constantinople despatch now states that a vessel which was about to discharge a cargo of 150 barrels of gunpowder at Crete has been captured by Turkish war vessels.

EARL DERRY'S NOTE TOO CURT.—Nothing is known in St. Petersburg of any semi-official note to Lord Derby. Lord Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular has up to the present received no answer, as the Russian Cabinet considers it couched in curt and unusual terms. There is still, however, a possibility that Russia will, on the occasion of the immediately impending passage of the Danube, again set forth her views.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S INSTRUCTIONS.—A letter from St. Petersburg to the Vienna *Political Correspondence* states that Count Schouvaloff took to St. Petersburg a specification of British interests as contained in Mr. Cross' speech in the British Parliament. Count Schouvaloff's instructions on his return to London empowered him to declare that Russia had no designs against the Suez Canal or Egypt. His instructions restricted him to the declaration.

SHALL MONTENEGRO BE CRUSHED?—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that for some days past an impression has been growing in Russian circles that the Montenegrins are not able to continue to resist the overwhelmingly superior forces of the Turks, and the Austrian government was sounded as to how far it might be disposed to do something to prevent their being crushed.

THE TURKISH CABINET ALARMED.—The Sultan's Cabinet consider the situation very critical. Affairs in Asia are evidently unsatisfactory, partly because Mukhtar Pacha has failed to make arrangements to let the government know what is being done. An extra military council was held yesterday, at which it was decided to press the war tax and enforce the trade for more men and material. The real truth is probably that the heads of the War Department were called together and asked if they could not improve their fighting power. This may be a preliminary to peace, because poor is the best military talent so far shown.

MUKHTAR PACHA'S POSITION CRITICAL.—Mukhtar Pacha is evidently in a most critical position at Erzeroum, and unless the Russians are drawn off by some strategy it seems impossible that the Turkish forces there can avoid a surrender *en masse*. The fortress and town of Van are similarly situated. The great difficulty is that the communications are cut off, as the Russians are guarding every pass and road. Thus intelligence is not to be obtained of what is being done in the different places, such as Van, Erzeroum, Arzetoum and Batoum. Several efforts have been made to restore the telegraph lines, but all have failed.

A STUBBORN RESISTANCE.—A Vienna Correspondent thus explains the operations around Montenegro. As the success of Suleiman Pacha is reported from Ragusa as well as Constantinople, the news may be assumed to be true that he has taken possession of Kustsch (Kistaz?) at the entrance of the Duga Pass. It seems equally certain that the Turks on the southern frontier, who advanced in the direction of Spuz, have been driven back. The Prince of Montenegro was aware that the attack on the Albanian side was but a feint, and took the bulk of his forces thence with the view of making an effort to capture Nicsies before Suleiman could come to the rescue. Much will depend on whether Suleiman is able to force the Duga Pass and relieve Nicsies before it falls into the hands of the Montenegrins.

LITTLE HOPE FOR PRINCE MILAN.—Prince Milan has never been a great favorite at the Russian Court, and even among his own subjects many influential men are to be found who dream of a Slavonic kingdom, with the Prince of Montenegro at its head. The weak young Prince of Serbia's ambition to wear a crown evidently has but a faint chance of being gratified. A Vienna correspondent sends the following:—"Just at the moment when Prince Milan has received permission to go to Plojesti information comes that Russia has intimated far more positively than ever before that it is her will that Servia should keep aloof from the present war, which cannot but lead to the supposition that what finally induced the Czar to accept the visit may be the wish to remove any doubts of Servia about what was expected of her."

MUKHTAR'S FLYING COLUMNS.—The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna has a special despatch from Erzeroum which says:—"On the approach of the three flying columns sent by Mukhtar Pacha against the Russian right wing the Russians not only evacuated Olti but Penneck, at the foot of the pass over the Kanly range leading to Ardahan. Both Olti and Penneck were re-occupied by the Turks, who also went in pursuit of the Russians." A Vienna correspondent referring to the above despatch, says:—"As this information does not come from the immediate scene of operations it is difficult to form an opinion as to its accuracy, if the Russians really retired beyond Penneck without resistance this would seem to show that there was only a small force there, and the bulk of the Russian column is still on the Ardahan side of the Kanly range. Possibly, after all, the Russians, before advancing on Erzeroum, will make an effort to bombard and reduce Kara so as to leave their rear quite free."

GENERAL NEWS.

DEATH OF LADY MAXWELL.—LONDON, June 5.—Lady Sterling Maxwell, better known as Hon. Mrs. Norton is dead.

THE GERMAN BISHOPS.—A Berlin telegram to the *Morning Post* says that the Duke of Norfolk has offered an asylum in England to the deposed and exiled Bishops of Paderborn and Erlaund.

THE VATICAN AND RUSSIA.—It is asserted that the Pope has indirectly requested the good offices of the Emperor of Austria with the Czar in behalf of the Catholics in Poland.

THE ARCHDUCHESS OF MODENA.—The *Latent* states that the Archduchess of Vienna has presented to the Pope a most valuable offering, consisting of an entire chapel, altar, and altar-furniture and fittings complete, all in silver-gilt.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Letters from New Columbia say that the Catholic and Conservative movement which had been attempted in that Republic has turned out a total failure. General Trujillo was supreme at Bogota, and the persecutions of the Church was redoubled. It was expected that the Archbishop and the other prelates would be banished shortly.

BANISHING THE POLES.—In consequence of the reported discovery of plots against the life of the Czar, and of the fact that many Turkish spies have been discovered in Roumania, all Poles have been ordered to leave Bucharest. Among the persons thus banished is the Bishop of Nicopolis, who is also a Pole and supposed to be strongly anti-Russian in his sympathies.

MARSEILLES.—The *Semaine Religieuse* of Marseilles has collected sixty thousand francs as an offering from its subscribers and readers to the Holy Father on the occasion of his Episcopal Jubilee. The editor, the Rev. Canon Richard, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Aix to fill the post of historiographer to the Provincial Council shortly to be held in his metropolitan city.

GERMANY'S NEUTRALITY.—How little Germany cares to remain strictly neutral in the Turkish war is seen by the fact that its Government has given leave to 24 engine-drivers to enter the Russian service and to run trains in Roumania and the south of Russia. As the same time the promise was given to these men that they would be allowed to re-enter the German railway service whenever they pleased. What would Bismarck have said if, during the Franco-German war, England had allowed English engine-drivers to run military trains in France?

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.—Hitherto Alt-Catholics were very fortunate with their applications for the possession of Catholic churches; wherever they formulated a wish in that direction it was unconditionally granted. But lately the Government seems to have changed its views on the subject, for in several localities similar applications were refused. Only last week the Ober-President of Ithenheim Prussia rejected the petition of the Alt-Catholic community of St. Johann asking for permission to hold Alt-Catholic religious services in the parish church.

JOAN OF ARC.—The *fiite* of Joan of Arc was commemorated last week at Orleans with all the accustomed solemnity. The Emperor of Brazil, accompanied by Count Pueno-Retiro, Admiral Lamar and Baron Itajuba, Secretary of Legation for Brazil; the Count de Paris, General d'Absco (specially sent by the Marshal-President), and Admiral Jaures were present. The procession marched through a portion of the town, the illustrious Bishop of Orleans, Mgr. Dupanloup, carrying the cross under a canopy, and behind him came his Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro, followed by the civil and military authorities. The usual panegyric on the heroine was this year pronounced by Father Monsabre.

THE INSURRECTION IN CIRCASSIA.—The insurrection in Circassia, though it is scarcely likely to have any very appreciable effect on the ultimate fortunes of the war, must be giving the Russians no little trouble. Not very long ago we heard that the proclamation of the Jihad, or religious war, by the Sheikh ul Islam had determined the Muselman population of Armenia to imitate the example of their neighbours in the Caucasus. And the Abkhazians and Ossetes are all up, and have got possession of the passes of the Caucasus and the main road from Vladika Kaukas to Tiflis, so that the Russians, unless they can reopen their communications, must bring their supplies and reinforcements by way of the Caspian Sea from Astrakhan. We further heard by way of Russia that a Russian division had fallen back from the frontier in consequence of the Mahomedan population in its rear having broken out into insurrection.

DEATH OF GENERAL CABRERA.—Marshal Ramon Cabrera, Count de Morella, the Carlist general, died on the 24th ult., at Westworth, near Staines, in his sixty-seventh year. On the breaking out of the civil war in Spain in 1833 Cabrera put himself at the head of a body of guerrillas in the service of Don Carlos, and became one of the most distinguished and vindictive of the Carlist leaders. After his capture of the fortress of Morella, in 1838, he was created by Don Carlos Count of Morella, and appointed Lieutenant-general and governor-general of the provinces of Aragon, Valencia, and Murcia. Cabrera continued the war on behalf of the Carlist cause long after all its other leaders had been subdued, but he was finally routed by General Espartaco in July, 1849, when he took refuge in France. He subsequently made two attempts to effect a rising in Spain—one in 1840, and another after the French revolution of 1848. In January, 1849, however, he was defeated and badly wounded at Pastar, and again fled into France. He afterwards went to England and married an English lady, Miss Richards. In the Carlist wars of recent years Marshal Cabrera took no part, although many rumours were published from time to time about his supposed intentions.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE JIHAD.—The following is a literal translation of the *Fetwa* of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the Moslem High Priest, which has just been published, and which authorizes the proclamation of a war for the defence of the Mahomedan religion against Russia. As in all such cases, the *Fetwa* is in the form of a regular interrogation, which embodies the statement of facts to be adjudicated upon, followed by the ceremonial reply of the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

"Question.—If, after the Commander of the Faithful—whose Khalifate may God prolong to the day of the judgment—has concluded a solemn treaty with the ruler of an unbelieving country, the Sovereign of such country makes unendurable and unacceptable demands which lessen the glory of Islam and degrade the Mahomedan nation, and, in order to impose these demands upon Musulmans, insultingly makes preparation for war, transgresses the boundaries of Mahomedan States, devastates the same, and thus breaks the solemn treaty; in such a case, as soon as it is plain that the Musulmans possess the necessary strength and resources for the contest, and that the contest on behalf of the faith is meritorious, it is the duty of the Protector of the Faith, the Sultan of the Musulmans—to whom may the Almighty God grant victory—to send the conquering troops of Islam against that country and, in confidence in God the Supreme Ruler, to undertake the War of Faith for that country and against the said country and people? It is an answer that is sought.

"Answer.—Yes, God knows that it is so. "Thus writes the poor Haasan Cheirullah unto whom may God be merciful!"

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

THE NILE.—The Nile is the king of the rivers of the terrestrial globe. The distance in a straight line from its source to its mouth is 2,340 miles, which supposes a real length, says M. Banning, exceeding that of the Mississippi, Misouri, and Amazon. According to the calculations of Schweinfurth, its fluvial basin extends over a surface of 4,956,000 square miles; the basin of the Amazon measures no more than 4,200,000; that of the Mississippi scarcely exceeds 2,000,000 square miles.

CROWTH OF CORAL.—A remarkable piece of coral taken off the submarine cable near Port Darwin is spoken of in a Melbourne paper. It is of the ordinary species, about five inches in height, six inches in diameter at the top, and about two inches at the base. It is perfectly formed, and the base bears the distinct impression of the cable and a few fibres of the coil rope used as a sheath for the telegraphic wire still adhering to it. As the cable had been laid only four years, it is evident that this specimen must have grown to its present height in that time, which seems to prove that the growth of coral is much more rapid than has been supposed.

COPPER IN THE BLOOD.—The presence of copper in the blood of human beings and domestic animals has been placed beyond doubt by the investigations of various chemists, but has generally been regarded as an accidental circumstance due to the use of copper utensils in the preparation of food. M. S. Cloez, of Paris, recently examined the blood of a roebuck shot in the forest of Esarts, and found copper oxide present to the extent of 51 milligrammes per kilogramme of blood. As this result would tend to show that copper is a normal constituent of the blood, the question which next awaits solution is that of the method of its entrance into the animal system.

POSITION OF THE HUMAN HEART.—The heart is said to be on the left side. This strictly speaking is not true; it is as nearly as possible in the middle of the chest, and if a line were drawn down the centre of the breast-bone, to divide the heart into two portions, we should find rather the larger on the right side. The point is directed towards the left side, close to the fifth rib, and the reason we attribute its position to the left side rather than the right is this: that we can more readily feel the pulsation on that side than we can on the other, because the last of the four great cavities of the heart—namely the ventricle—is placed on the left side. From this the blood is forced over the whole system, and we readily feel its pumping through the ribs.

INDIAN TIGERS.—Some interesting particulars of the Indian tiger are given in the *Times of India*, taken from the "Handbook of Hindustan." The tiger is found in all parts of India, even occasionally at an elevation of 6,000 or 7,000 feet. The Lower Provinces of Bengal, and the North Western Provinces, are, however, its favourite haunts, and it is found most frequently in the long jungle grass and low-lying, swampy ground. As to the size of the tiger, opinions vary; whilst Jerdon states the average length of a fullgrown male to be from 9 to 9½ feet, from point of nose to tip of tail, and that no authentic instance of a tiger measuring over 10 feet 3 inches has been known, Lieutenant Rice mentions several tigers which have been killed which measured 11 feet 6 inches, and one of 12 feet 7½ inches in length.

RAIN IN EGYPT.—It has long been a prevalent opinion that it never, or very rarely, rains in Egypt. Formerly it was said that there was no rain at all; and several wet days having been observed of late years, they were supposed to have been caused by a change of climate, produced it was imagined by some extensive plantations in the valley of the Nile. M. Tomard, however, shows by documentary evidence that all these opinions of no rain and change of climate are erroneous. Rain and heavy rains with thunder and lightning, though rare visitors, are not strangers in Egypt. Sir Archibald Alison in his "History of Europe" says:—"It never rains in Egypt; centuries may elapse without more than a shower of drizzling mist moistening the surface of the soil. It is said that it has not rained in Egypt for 1,700 years."

FORMATION OF PETROLEUM.—A theory, based chiefly on chemical considerations, is propounded by Prof. Mendeleeff regarding the formation of petroleum in the interior of the earth. From the fact that in Pennsylvania petroleum occurs in the Devonian and Silurian rocks, it appears to him highly probable that the fluid hydrocarbon should be the result of the decomposition of organic remains, for but little organic life could have existed in those ages. His theory, starting with Laplace's hypothesis of the formation of our globe, assumes the existence of great masses of iron, and, along with it, of inorganic carbon, in the inner part of the earth. The water which, from the more exterior regions, penetrates to the molten metal, is decomposed; its oxygen goes to the iron, whilst its hydrogen unites, under the influence of great heat and pressure, with the carbon, to form the varieties of hydro-carbons which make up petroleum.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.—Professor Aughey, of the Nebraska State University, says:—"No families of birds are so little appreciated for their insectivorous qualities as plovers and snipes. They are represented in Nebraska by at least sixteen different species. The number of insects they destroy is enormous. I have found thirty to thirty-five insects in the stomach of one small species (*Aegialitis semi-palmatus*). Many of these plovers and snipes spend the cold months in the Gulf States, and come north in the spring to hatch. Formerly they were exceedingly abundant in the State, but they are now becoming reduced very fast by hunters. Our thrushes, blue-birds, wrens, swallows, &c., all feed entirely on insects. The blackbirds and orioles, that are charged with confiscating so many grains, will be found, on examination, to make insects at least nine tenths of their food. Now, suppose the insectivorous birds were allowed to increase until there were a thousand to a square mile. Each bird, at a low calculation, would require a hundred insects for food each day. This would destroy a hundred thousand insects per day on each square mile, and in a month three millions, and in five months fifteen millions. But insectivorous birds really consume nearer two hundred, and at this rate five hundred such birds to a square mile would accomplish the same result. If birds are in increased to the number proposed, there will be insects enough to furnish them with food for many years. When once the insects are promptly reduced in numbers, the birds will of their own accord, if left alone, be taken themselves to other regions. If they must be killed by carnivorous man, let the point of over supply be first reached. But, let it be remembered that our forests and cultivated trees in Nebraska alone are preyed on by about one hundred and forty species of insects. Apple, pear, and plum trees have about one hundred species of insect enemies. Fifty species of insects interfere with grape culture. There are at least thirty-five insect enemies of our gardens. One pair of grain weevils will produce six thousand young between April and August. According to Reamer, one apple or plum tree (these aphides are found on almost all kinds of plants) may become the progenitor in a single season of six thousand millions. The female wasp, produces in one season thirty thousand (Packard). The white ant deposits eggs at the average rate of sixty to a minute. Our own wild silk worm (*Attacus cecropia*), which feeds so largely on our wild plums, produces from six hundred to a thousand eggs per season."

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT

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M. W. KIRWAN—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, June 20.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 20—St. Angela Merici, Confessor. Wolfe Tone born, 1763. Queen Victoria's Accession 1837. THURSDAY, 21st—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor. Longest day. Burns, poet, born 1796. Battle of Vinegar Hill, 1798. FRIDAY, 22nd—St. Bernardina of Sienna, Confessor. Revolution in Paris, 1848. Molyneux's "Case of Ireland" ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. SATURDAY, 23rd—St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, Virgin. SUNDAY, 24th—Fifth Sunday after Pentecost. Nativity of St. John Baptist. Henry VIII, assumes the title of "King of Ireland," 1541. MONDAY, 25th—St. William, Abbot. TUESDAY, 26th—SS. John and Paul, Martyrs.

CAUTION.

There is some unauthorized person or persons going about collecting subscriptions for the "TRUE WITNESS." No one should pay money unless to those who are provided with a letter signed by the Editor and Proprietor. A mere form, with "TRUE WITNESS" on it, is not sufficient; nor is the getting of the paper from the man who obtained the money any guarantee that the money has been paid into this office. If this notice does not deter the tall man, with red whiskers, straw hat, and no teeth in the front of his mouth from collecting in our name, we shall place his description in the hands of the police, and shall have him arrested.

TO CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received a number of letters this week about the necessity of a Daily Irish Catholic paper in Montreal. Many of our friends have made good suggestions and many have offered substantial support. All we can promise our friends is, that in the Fall we hope to be able to make an effort to bring out a Daily paper. Whether we will succeed or not we cannot say, but we shall try at all events.

OKA.

Orangeism is triumphant at Oka. The ancient and beautiful Catholic Church in that picturesque village has been laid in ruins through its agency. The work of arson has commenced, and murder may follow it any day. The old battle must it appears be fought out here in Canada, as it has been fought out in Ireland—Orangeism and Rapine upon one hand—God and Order upon the other. In Ireland "our priesthood have been hunted down like wolves"—and it looks as if the same measures were about to be tried in Canada. Many a green hill side in Ulster has been the scene of a similar outrage to that which occurred at Oka. Many a Church was laid in ashes by the degraded wretches of the mystic tie,—men of whom it is said are "their country's curse, their children's shame; outcasts of virtue, peace and fame." There is no use in telling us that "it was the Indians who did it." There is no use in drawing the trail of the moccasin across our path. "Chief Joseph" and his "braves" may be the outward agencies at work, but Orangeism is the subtle and vicious main spring of it all. It was through Orangeism that the "agitation" was encouraged—it was through Orangeism the Indians were inspired to resistance—it was through Orangeism that a lodge was established at Como—it was through Orangeism that some of the Indians at Oka became members of this wretched fraternity—and it was through Orangeism that the Church, Seminary and all, were laid in ashes. It was for such work that the organization of Orangeism was founded, and its whole history testifies how well it has fulfilled its "benevolent" constitution. It was for this Chiniqay the moral, held forth at Oka, it was for this the so-called Civil Right Alliance was formed, it was for this the Witness hounded on its Orange friends, and it is for this all the bigotry of Montreal is to-day so jubilant in its applause. From Orangeism we expected nothing but "No Surrender," but from the press of Montreal we expected an honourable and fearless discharge of public duty, and not a miserable pandering to public passion.

But the English press of Montreal have in this matter, all shown their teeth—a Catholic Church and Seminary have been destroyed, and they have all—Witness, Herald, Gazette, and Star, taken a course of which they will yet be heartily ashamed. Every excuse which could give the slightest palliation to the outrage has been brought prominently to the front. Every device which the inventive reporters and

pliable editors could cram down the public gullet has been pressed into the cavity. The war cry went forth—the tocsin was sounded—a Catholic Church had been destroyed and the press cowardly allowed itself to be carried with the maelstrom. The Witness and the Star almost incited the people to civil war; the Herald gave a one sided report of everything that occurred, while the Gazette, the paper from which we might have expected fair play, turned traitor like the rest. It was all the "poor Indians," and "bully Fauteux." The "brutality" of the police towards "defenceless men and women," and the one great charge against the priests, horrible to relate—"they prevented the Indians from cutting wood" upon the property of the Seminary. This is the sum and substance of their crime and for this the Catholic Church was laid in ruins. Arms and ammunition had been supplied to the Indians a few days before the outrage to avenge this "conduct" of the priests. This we have upon undoubted authority. And now who supplied those arms—who but the Orange lodge at Como, the head and front of the offending? The reporters of the Protestant press were on the spot ready for action, and all the tittle tattle of the Protestant portion of the village was duly recorded next day in Montreal as truths as indisputable as Holy Writ. But what are the facts? At four o'clock on Friday morning a cannon is fired. The priests jump out of bed and find that an old piece of ordnance has been used to batter down a barrier which stood between the Indians and their "revange." Fathers Lacan and Thibault see a number of armed savages around the building. Father Lacan rushes out to remonstrate with the madmen before him. One of them raises an axe and threatens to kill him, but is provisionally prevented. Father Thibault sees a man shake something which he presumes was coal oil upon one of the buildings. Shortly after a fire breaks out. The hose is looked for, and it is found that it is cut to pieces. The Indians form a cordon, the fire took hold and spread, the French-Canadians rush from their beds, and save all that is possible. The Indians fly, and yet we have it cunningly insinuated in the press that the "priests set fire to the building in order to excite sympathy." Excite sympathy indeed! The priests at Oka require no "sympathy" from any one, but the time is come when they should insist upon justice. They have brought this calamity upon themselves—start not, Protestant reader, for perhaps you never heard the truth about this Oka business before—by their excessive kindness to a savage foe. They have been too indulgent to this "Chief Joseph" and his "braves." They have sheltered them as the Church has ever sheltered the poor and the afflicted. They fed them and clothed them, encouraged them in their civilized pursuits, raised schools for the instruction of their children, and lavished upon them such care and paternal solicitude as would touch the heart of anyone, save the misguided victims of Orange hate. They rescued the savages from barbarism, fed them and educated them. All went well until the tempter came. The Protestant missionary was abroad. He had set his eye upon the fair proportions of Oka. He told the Indians that the land was theirs, "Become Protestants and we shall protect you, and your lands and your pastures and your hunting grounds shall be yours again." So said the tempter, and the tempted listened. Satan was upon the mountain, but there was no Christ to tell him to "get thee behind me." The passion of the savages became inflamed, they rebelled, they even apostacised, they became Orangemen and they committed arson and threatened murder. And all because the Seminary would not continue to feed them in idleness. All because the Seminary refused to allow them to trespass wherever they pleased. All because the Seminary did recently what we think they should have done long ago—assert their rights and tell the poor dupes of savages and their instigators—to do their best. But no—the meek and gentle priests—who still hoped to rescue these Indians from the jaws of the Protestant missionary, took another and perhaps a more Christian course and for this they have been thus rewarded. Yes these are the "crimes" and the only "crimes" of which they have been guilty. The land belongs to the Seminary just as much as New Zealand belongs to England. That it is the property of the Seminary we do not hold the shadow of a doubt. It has been proved to be so over and over again, and if necessary the same proof can be forthcoming any day. But the Church at Oka will raise its head again, grander than ever. There will be no abandonment of the ship. Let the Protestant press preach civil law if it will, still in defiance of all, the Church will prosper. The Cross will conquer in the end, and out of the ashes at Oka the tabernacle of His Glory will proclaim the eternity of the Catholic faith. Let fanatics rampage, let Orangeism rejoice, the day of their jubilation

is but the herald of their disaster. Oka belongs to the Church—it will remain the property of the Church, and the Catholics of Canada, will we are sure, express their readiness, at all hazards, to stand by the altar of their sires, and the temple of their God."

THE VACANCY IN THE SENATE.

For some time past the name of Mr. Cassidy has been mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the Senate. This is the gentleman to whom we referred two weeks ago, when we wrote of him as a man with an Irish name but without any Irish sympathies. We were disposed to allow the question to rest there without mentioning names but the Montreal correspondent of the Globe boldly associates the name of Mr. Cassidy with the vacancy in the Senate, and we are thus forced to give the rumour a passing notice.

It appears then to be generally conceded that an Irish Catholic will be called to the vacant seat. We are induced to expect as much from the paucity of our representation in the Upper House, and from the now admitted fact, that we have not our proportional share of representation over the Dominion at large. It is in the power of the Government, as well as in the power of the people, to do justice to the Irish Catholics. This can only be done by selecting a man who is popular with the people,—someone who has sympathised with them in their trials, has worked with them in their victories or their disasters. Now this, Mr. Cassidy has never done. He has never been identified with the Irish Catholics, in their religious, benevolent, or patriotic duties. He is in fact Irish only in name. If he was ashamed of being known as an Irishman he could not keep himself more thoroughly apart from all Irish undertakings than he has. The Irish people of Montreal will, we are sure, repudiate Mr. Cassidy as being of themselves. It is a miserable mockery to pretend that such men are to be called to the Upper House as representatives of a people, of whom they know nothing. Let the Government appoint Mr. Cassidy for political services, but not, certainly not—as an Irish Catholic. We are convinced that upon this point we express the opinions of the Irish Catholics of this city. We are sure that they will not have such gentlemen as Mr. Cassidy foisted upon them without protest. Such an appointment would be more than an injustice, it would be an insult. We are always slow to speak in the name of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, but upon this question we are so sure of their unanimous support, that we venture to speak in their name and to protest against this imposition. If Mr. Cassidy is to be called to the Upper House—let him be called as a politician—but not as an Irish Catholic. Let us have honest representation or none at all. We want no more fictitious impositions, and estimable as Mr. Cassidy may be in all his private relations, he is not a representative Irishman, nor will he be accepted as such.

ORANGEISM—ITS HISTORY.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

Sir Jonah Barrington gave some interesting particulars of the early Orange Associations in Ireland, when he sketched the history of the famous Dublin Club known as "The Aldermen of Skinner's Alley." He states how Orangemen adopted "charter-toasts"—amongst which occurs—

"The glorious, pious and immortal memory of the great and good King William; not forgetting Oliver Cromwell, who assisted in redeeming us from popery, slavery, arbitrary power, brass money, and wooden shoes."

Since then the Orange Associations appear to be somewhat ashamed of their progenitors, for we seldom hear of their "wooden shoes and brass money" in these days. But it may be amusing, as well as instructive, to follow Sir Jonah in his attack upon the semi-mystic brethren, and to note the "benevolent" and "loyal" utterances of the fraternity at large. We shall take up the thread at the "brass money and wooden shoes" exclamation, and by continuing we find such phrases as—

"May we never want a William to kick the **** of a Jacobite! and a **** for the bishop of Cork. And he that won't drink this, whether he be priest, bishop, deacon, bellows-blower, grave-digger, or any other of the fraternity of the clergy: may a north wind blow him to the south, and may a west wind blow him to the east! May he have a dark night, a lee shore, a rank storm, and a leaky vessel to carry him over the river Styx. May the dog Cerberus make a meal of his ****, and Pluto a snuff-box of his skull, and may the devil jump down his throat with a red-hot harrow, with every pin pull out a gut, and blow him with a clean carcase to hell. Amen!"

Such was the tuition which the Orangemen of that day received, and many a vow was registered to fulfill the mission of these "benevolent" declarations. The fraternity were, at the same time, "a lawless banditti, prepared to do murder in the name of God." It was John Giffard of Dublin that first gave them their official title, and the original oath and obligations, as well as the code of rules and

regulations. He was eminently qualified for the task. He hated the "papists" with all his heart. He at one time declared that he would forgive Cromwell everything, but one—"his not having exterminated the Catholics from Ireland," and he piously announced "his own most efficient and ardent wishes to effectuate that object." It was for that, that Orangeism was founded, and, if the current aspect of events is any indication of the future, we are of opinion that Orangeism is not likely to effect the object for which it was instituted. But it did its best to accomplish the end in view, and if Orangeism failed, it was not for want of intention upon the part of the "loyal" and the "benevolent" brethren who composed it. Every species of crime that man ever committed in this world, was committed by Orangemen upon their unoffending neighbours, and all because those neighbours were, as Lord Gosford said, Catholics. Outrage followed outrage. The persecution of the Catholics of Ireland became fiendish under the Orange yoke, and all the furies of hell appeared to guide the Orange miscreants in their inventive infamy against their Catholic fellow-countrymen. In 1823 they mendaciously petitioned Parliament to have their ascendancy accorded official aid, and in 1828 these "loyal" brethren conspired against the succession of the then Princess Victoria. This "loyal" purpose was thwarted by the investigations of 1835. Orangemen were anxious to have a friend in Court and "loyally" conspired to place Duke Ernest upon the throne. Then the Orange massacre of "Dolly's Brae" July 12, 1849, followed by outrages before which the brutality of a savage would pale, would occupy volumes. Richard Lalor Sheil in speaking of the Orangemen said:—"They pant, they burn, they sigh for another confiscation. They long for a return of the era of triangles and the epoch of pitchceps. They would invoke the spirit of Fitzgerald, and conjure the blood-stained spectre of O'Brien from the grave. They recollect with a moral luxury, the screams of the riding house; they remember them of the shrieks of Horish, when the torturer stood by, and presided over the feast of agony, in the ecstasy of his infernal enjoyments—when he gloated on his writhing, and refreshed himself with his groans." This is practically what is meant by Orangeism "which has marked its progress in blood, in murder, and in massacre; . . . which has desolated Ireland, and would have converted her into a solitude." In Ireland Orangemen are used and despised; all impartial men looking upon them with abhorrence. While it originated in vulgarity and ignorance, it ultimately collected around it men of better station in life. The tone of the organization slightly improved in consequence, but even so late as the era immediately preceding Catholic emancipation they passed resolutions such as these:

Resolved—"That any Orangeman who ever has, or may hereafter sign any petition in favour of the Roman Catholics, and for their emancipation, be expelled from all Orange Lodges and his name posted."

Nice "benevolence" that! (TO BE CONTINUED.)

"W. G. B."

The Gazette of yesterday published a foul attack upon the Seminary over the initials "W. G. B." The letter is all vituperation. Not one word of argument is to be found in it. We would not notice it at all, but for the purpose of warning the Gazette that it incurs the danger of being charged with insidiously encouraging these venomous assaults, under fictitious signatures. Let "W. G. B." write over his name, if he is man enough to stand up to his word. He says "if the Government is afraid to meet the Oka question, the people must." If that game is preached—we advise caution—for the Catholics are unanimous in support of the Seminary's rights, and are quite ready and willing to take their share of any contingency which Orange fanaticism may force upon them.

FRENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH.

The Minerve and Nouveau Monde have responded to our appeal, and have expressed their willingness to "meet us half way." It augurs well for us all. An alliance may be difficult, but the breaking down of animosities should be no herculean task. Our interests are in many things identical, and times have been, and will be again, when we should stand shoulder to shoulder. We, therefore, welcome this new departure, and we assure our French Canadian fellow-citizens that we shall do all in our power, consistent with the honor of our countrymen, to advance the good cause thus commenced. The Minerve says:—

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The following letter, signed by a number of our leading citizens, has just been addressed us:

To the Editors of the Minerve: GENTLEMEN.—We have noticed with much pleasure the True Witness holding out to you the hand of good-fellowship and your ready acceptance thereof. Assuredly, if it behooves two nationalities to live together in good understanding, the French Cana-

dians and Irish are the two—their interests being identical—both having the same principles to uphold, the same cause to defend. As Bishop Conroy aptly observed at the recent grand reunion at the Gesù, the Franco-Irish alliance is quite natural, and can but perpetuate those friendly relations which existed long ago and at the present moment, still exist between "old Ireland" and "la belle France."

True it is that in the ordinary intercourse of every day life a common language binds the Irish closer to other nationalities than to ourselves,—but, when great social interests are at stake, all then urges them to unite their efforts with our own.

We were also highly gratified at noticing the Minerve's reply to the Globe's insinuation that the Irish in this Province had produced no man of note. Fanaticism has evidently blinded the scribblers of the Globe. Can that journal forget that we are indebted to the Irish for Chief-Justice Sullivan—a most distinguished man, in many respects? Nor is it more creditable for the Globe to ignore such eminent citizens as Drs. O'Callaghan and Tracey—or Mr. Buchanan, one of our most learned jurists. Other nationalities in Canada would feel honoured indeed to number Bishop Connolly and Judge Drummond among their own. Nor have the Irish been less successful in commercial pursuits, and we behold them, with satisfaction directing highly important industrial undertakings. To cite but a few names, we have in Montreal the Hon. Mr. Ryan, and Edward Murphy, Esq., of the influential firm of "Frothingham and Workman," and P. S. Murphy, Esq., who was one of the first to introduce India-rubber manufactures in Montreal and in connection with the Hon. P. Garneau in Quebec. Moreover, has not Mr. P. S. Murphy laboured most strenuously and successfully too in establishing in this city the most approved system of commercial education known throughout Canada? The fact is so universally admitted that the Canadian News—a Protestant journal—wrote as follows, in 1876: "It is owing to Mr. P. S. Murphy's untiring efforts that the cause of education among our Catholic fellow-citizens in this city has been elevated to the high standard it now occupies. And it is also due to him to state that to his cultivated taste and love of art we owe the splendid structure and ornamental grounds on the Plateau, between St. Catherine and Ontario streets, and the many other fine buildings erected by the Catholic School Commissioners, which embellish and adorn various parts of the city." It would be an easy task to thus go on citing the names of Irishmen who have achieved for themselves well deserved eminence,—men such as Mr. Mullarky, for instance, who has so largely contributed to the successful development of the Boot and Shoe industry in our midst. Who could be unacquainted with the names of late Mayor Cassidy of Montreal and D'Arcy McGee? It will become the Globe, more especially to ignore the last named eminent statesman. It surely has the best of reason to bear him well in mind. Be all this as it may, if the Globe be of opinion that the Irish have not produced a fair proportion of men sufficiently distinguished for the refined sphere of culture in which it moves, we are content to be less difficult and we cordially acknowledge the fair share of distinction deservedly earned by our Irish fellow-citizens.

SEVERAL FRENCH CANADIANS.

VILLA MARIA.

A short time since we had an opportunity of being present at an examination in "culinary art," in the Convent of Villa Maria. We witnessed upon that occasion a new and a beneficial departure from the old routine of a young lady's education. We heard the mysteries of the jam pot, and the bon bon artistically explained. To be able to superintend the management of her household, undoubtedly makes the lady a better housekeeper. To accomplish this desirable result is itself a triumph of which Villa Maria, or let us say the good sisters who conduct it, ought to be proud. But the sisters at Villa Maria justly think that but a small portion of their labours. They not only wish to make the lady a better housekeeper, but they aim at making the housekeeper a better lady as well. How far they succeed we must allow the examination of their students to tell. It was a happy accident that enabled us to witness one of those examinations last week, and like the previous one in the culinary art, we were surprised at the bold, and some may think the masculine, subjects which the young ladies successfully passed through. Until recently few ladies were taught "Algebra and Geometry" at school, yet the graduating class at Villa Maria had all crossed the "Asses Bridge," and could work out magnitude, surfaces and solids, as accurately as Day. Algebra too, with all its signs and symbols formed part of the course, with the use of the globes, arithmetic, natural history, the universal chart, &c. &c. We noticed too that the pupils gave no stereotyped answers to stereotyped queries, but that the questions were made promiscuously, and answered promiscuously. This impressed upon us the conviction that each pupil had mastered the course, and the ease and rapidity with which the examination was conducted, was a guarantee that the labours of the good sisters were productive of the happiest results. The Convent looks like a place where that parent of happiness—"contentment" dwells and the happy countenances of the pupils was the best proof that our speculations were true. We must congratulate the good Sisters upon the results they have accomplished—not so much in music and in art—not so much at the easel, at the harp, or in the choir—necessary as they all are to finish a young lady's education—but we congratulate them upon the successful results they have achieved in those new departures, which enables the pupils to step from the studio out into the world—as accomplished ladies, who have been trained to a knowledge of housekeeping, and who are at once able to fill their station in the world with becoming grace, and to adorn it with Catholic piety.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO THIS PAPER IN OTTAWA. A liberal commission will be given.

THE OKA INDIANS. THE LATEST OUTRAGE. CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED DOWN. STATEMENTS OF THE REV. FATHERS LACAN AND THIBAUT. A STATE OF SIEGE. INDIANS AROUND AND MENACING THE INCENDIARIES SATURATE THE ROOF WITH COAL OIL.

(Specially Reported for the True Witness.)

There stands on the Ottawa River a little village as beautiful as the eye of man need love to rest upon. The name of this village is Oka, a name which is likely to be connected with disagreeable reminiscences in the future history of "this Canada of ours" if the bigotry which annually seeks to make itself supreme, there manage to achieve the success it is seeking after.

The Island of Oka was given to the Sulpicians in 1718, by the King of France, to hold in trust for the Indian inhabitants and their descendants. They were according to the terms of the agreement, to build a Church (Roman Catholic) and two Schools, one for the males and one for females; but in case of certain eventualities (which have since arisen) the Seminary was empowered to sell the land and do with the proceeds what it pleased.

"I have attentively read the petition of the Iroquois Chiefs, also a letter of the Rev. Mr. Bailie, the Superior of the St. Sulpice Seminary at Montreal, of the 9th of November last, and after carefully reading the letter of the Seigneur of Two Mountains, and the acts of Parliament thereto relating, I have no doubt that the Iroquois Chiefs are altogether in error. The Seigneur of Two Mountains is the actual proprietor of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, as shown by the title or grant of the 27 of April 1718, by that of the 1st March 1735, by the permission granted to the gentlemen of the Seminary by the treaty of Paris to sell these Seigneuries and carry away the proceeds to France, if he had chosen so to do, by the 3rd and 4th Vict. Chap. 30 and Chap. 42 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, and by the Seigniorial act of 1859; the Iroquois Indians therefore have no right of property to the Two Mountains."

"(Signed) HECTOR LANGEVIN."

It will be seen by the above extract that the Iroquois Indians have the same claims to Oka as they have to the whole of North and South America. The Indians got along very well under the fostering care of the Seminary for a long time, their wants were provided for, without their being obliged to work, except nominally, their children received religious and secular instruction and, while their brethren were being annihilated, crushed out of existence by the Methodists and other sects for which the Reverend Messieurs Currier and Parent express such a profound admiration, the Indians of Oka increased and multiplied, under the regime of those "tyrannical" priests of the Catholic faith, until now there are in the island nearly six hundred of them while here in the island of Montreal there is not one! But this happy state of things was not allowed to last, the devil, envying this pastoral people their innocent happiness raised up the Rev. Mr. Parent, whom an efficient, but never an industrious blacksmith, who became an Evangelist, and a light in Israel; at least so said Chiniquy. He manufactured grievances for the Indians by the score, told them the land belonged to them by right that it was a shame they the lords of the soil, should have to demean themselves working, that he knew people in Montreal, and elsewhere, whose hearts bled for them, and who besides would give them flour, pork, and sugar for nothing, and another religion twenty times better than the Catholic which audaciously asked them to work, &c.

Now there are in Oka two different tribes, the Iroquois and the Algonquins, the one lazy and turbulent, while the other is industrious and a peaceable race. The Iroquois listened with great apathy to the sympathy of Mr. Parent's friends, and the charms of his brand-new religion fell on dull ears, but when he spoke of flour and pork being mixed up with it the affair assumed altogether a different aspect, their attention was riveted at once and those confiding children of the virgin forest became good Methodists en masse, for certes, they had never been anything but indifferent Catholics. Then the troubles commenced, and the wall of Protestant sympathy overflowed the land. The Indians appealed to the Courts, were beaten,—trespassed, were put in jail,—became outrageous and remain so. Two years ago, almost (19th June 1875) Messrs Chiniquy and Parent fearing that the Iroquois were becoming lukewarm to the cause organized a picnic to Oka to encourage the drooping spirits of the GRAND CHIEF JOSEPH ONAGUATCOWA and his followers. The Cure, hearing of this intended raid upon Oka—for seriously it was nothing less—informed Captain Shepherd, by letter that such things were not allowed whereupon that Gentleman having consulted with Chiniquy (who never lies) sent the following answer:

"Dear Sir,—I received your letter of the 14th in reference to a picnic party landing at Oka, I may say in reply that I communicated your decision to the gentlemen who are getting it up and they decided to land at Como instead.

"(Signed) R. W. SHARPEAU, President Ottawa R. N. Co." This was merely a ruse de guerre, quite an excusable trick when practised upon deluded papists, for the excursionists did land at Oka, and there ranted and held forth and distributed tracts, abused the Seminary and inflamed the minds of the Indians until the foam mixed with Scriptural texts on their lips. Most of those excursionists were armed to protect poor Chiniquy, as they said, and there can be very little doubt that they were successful in their mission, which was to let the Indians understand that they, their white evangelical brethren, were ready to sustain them in all their acts, legal or illegal, since then the evangelical alliance have been operating through Mr. Parent, until we have arrived at the present pass, but where it is feared we cannot long remain, as those who burn down buildings with impunity will also murder, believing, as they are taught, that they will be supported in all their acts by the said evangelical alliance whose head is Alderman Clondineng, and whose tail is Chiniquy. We come now to the occurrences of the morning of June the 16th. There is quite a number of ORANGE MEN amongst those four hundred and thirty Iroquois and it is a strange circumstance that the troubles at Oka, during the past few years, have always commenced a month or so before the grand event, the Twelfth of July celebration. For some time past the Indians have assumed a hostile, aggressive attitude towards the proprietors until their

conduct became so insolent and outrageous as to be unbearable, and hence warrants were obtained against the principal offenders and arrests of a number of Indians were made by Mr. Fautoux and his assistants, they were arrested in their houses, and taken to the jail at St. Scholastique and the arrests were made exactly in the same manner as if they were living in the City of Montreal. It is true the officer and his assistants were armed—as indeed it was absolutely necessary. As regards the outcry raised by the Star and Witness—that they were dragged forcibly from their beds, and roughly handled, one might pertinently enquire in what other manner could unwilling men be arrested in Montreal or Toronto? If the mountains come not to Mahomet, then must Mahomet go to the mountains, if the Indians will not come to the law the law will have to go for them, and secure them when and where it can. Be this as it may the air became filled with electricity and rumors after the arrests had been effected, and armed Iroquois met in knots of twos and threes here and there, the numbers constantly increasing and the noise and gesticulations and threatening becoming more violent. The main body—what might be considered the head quarters—however rendezvoused in or around the Rev. Mr. Parent's house. It was evident to the most casual observer that trouble was brewing but as I heard on the spot, the inmates of the Seminary and Presbytery retired for the night feeling that after all they were PROTECTED BY BRITISH LAW. On June the 16th at four o'clock in the morning, as nearly as possible, a tremendous explosion was heard which startled the sleeping members of the Seminary, from their slumbers and caused them to rush to the windows in astonishment and dismay. It was fair daylight on this morning of June, and as the cure told me he observed from "twenty to thirty men passing immediately in front of them," with nothing indeed separating them but a few panes of glass. These twenty or thirty men were Indians for whom a century of Semi-civilization had apparently done little to judge by the ferocity that inflamed their savage faces, not at all like the "SERRANO CHRISTIAN MARTYRS" their friend and guide the Witness loves to paint them, but on the contrary like savages with arms in their hands who were more disposed to create martyrs than to suffer themselves. In the excitement of the moment some of the Indians were firing off their muskets at random. Father Lacan, suspecting that mischief was afoot, hastened out and saw that the Seminary gate had been shattered by a discharge of stones fired from an Old BRASS CULVERIN that had been in the stable, and also that the buildings were being set on fire. The Reverend gentleman, although somewhat afraid for his precious life, made an effort to appear calm and ordered the incendiaries off the premises, whereupon the father of the chief (Joseph) advanced towards him with an axe and said "if you offer in anywise to interfere I shall open your head with this axe," or words to that effect. In a short time the beautiful Catholic Church of Oka was wrapped in flames, next the Presbytery, and the lurid mixture of flame and smoke as it curled upward in heavy masses threw its shadow on the green sward adjacent and on the maple trees and the sleeping peaceful river, destroying the perfumes of the summer morning air, while the Indians looked on their handiwork with frenzied delight, and in all likelihood the sated blacksmith in the background grinned, as no one but such perverts as he can grin on like occasion. An alarm was first sounded from the Church bell, an utterly useless alarm, there had been science at work there, the science of destruction for it was found the hose had been cut in pieces. Providentially for the Witness its special is on the ground, as a vulture comes circling and wheeling in the air from afar when a buffalo falls dead on the plain so does the Witness reporter always find himself near a Catholic Church when it is burning. He was surely in time, was this reporter sniffing around the burning pile with the Rev. Mr. Parent, had perhaps enjoyed his hospitality all night in order to be on hand in the morning for the grand affair to come off. "All day yesterday" says the Witness reporter the village was unusually quiet. And again "the excitement will probably throw the blame on the Indians," there is even a cry that the occupants set fire to it for the purpose of making out another offence against the Indians, as they did to their Church in Kankakee for which some of them were confined in jail." Neither of the buildings was insured and the loss to the Seminary will be from \$40,000 to \$50,000. The sisters came on to Montreal but the gentlemen of the Seminary remained on the island and accepted the hospitality of the people, when the fire broke out first there were in the Presbytery the reverend Fathers Lacan and Thibault, Mr. Hanlon a student from Albany, Brother Phillip, and the servants. Sympathy is very dear when it cost \$40,000, the estimated loss.

The Herald reporter arrived on the ground towards evening and here is his version of what he saw and heard:—"I arrived here, after a quick voyage on board the 'Princess,' and, to my utter astonishment, I found the place in perfect quiet, but the once beautiful little Church of St. Sulpice, situated on the shores of the Picturesque Lake of Como was in ruins. The Protestant pastor, Rev. Mr. Parent, was in his tidy little residence, and the Roman Catholic priests were parading around the ruins with a crowd of the faithful at their heels. There was not one Indian to be seen about the place. Approaching Father Lacan I asked him whether he anticipated a disturbance in the evening, to which he replied, 'It is very hard to say whether they will be here to-night or not. The Indians are fully armed, and are now hiding beyond the sand-bank, and a few others are scattered about the village in their hiding places, but are not to be seen.' He also said he believed the savages numbered sixty, all told. Being asked what he believed to be the origin of the fire, the Rev. Father replied that there was a man who said he saw the Indians set the stable ablaze. This man, Octave Brabant, a light-complexioned French-Canadian, with long sandy beard, said he saw one man lift another over the fence, then go into the barn and the stable, and almost immediately the fire started. He did not believe it took one minute from the time the man mounted the fence, to the time he saw smoke. In answer to a question, this man also said that after the man had finished in the barn, he went into the yard, and began to cut straw that was fastened about the fences. It was broad daylight when all this happened, and although he had lived in the village all his life, he could not recognize the men. Father Lacan next stated that after the whole of the stables were ignited, the savages marched in front of the church, on the river front, headed by Chief Joseph. Father Lacan says that the crime of the Indians arrested on Wednesday, was for cutting wood on the Seminary property on the 9th and 10th of May. The buildings burned form the three sides of a square and consists of the church, Seminary, that front on the river, a long narrow shed fronting the lake, and the stable running at right angles and facing Mount Calvary. Fautoux pointed to the stables, and particularly to the charred carcasses of three cows that had perished.

The following we take from the Gazette:—"A man named Brabant says that about five minutes past four he observed three Indians getting over the fence in rear of the hayloft. He watched them go in and break open the doors, but in a few minutes afterwards he saw the flame and smoke issue from the hayloft, and soon the whole was in a flame. On being asked if he could recognize the men, Brabant replied no, that he could not tell. Being asked whether it was dark or not, he answered that

it was broad daylight. Again being questioned as to what he did on seeing the men act so suspiciously, he answered that he just kept his eye on them, and watched their movements. He says they stayed about the place seven or eight minutes after setting the place on fire, and that they walked about the yard meantime, also loitering about the front of the house.

"The Rev. Mr. Lacan says he saw the men passing his door about four o'clock in the morning, and they were on their way to set fire to the place. There was a gang of the Indians, which marched about in front of the church, while it was burning. The gang was led by Chief Joseph himself.

"Fautoux, known as the 'bull,' volunteers the information that there was an engine and four hundred feet of hose on the premises at the time of the fire, when the men went to man the engine, they found that the hose had been cut, and thus rendered useless. Being asked where the hose was he replied that some of it was burned and some carried away. He also says that he (Fautoux) was in St. Scholastique at the time the fire broke out, while others assert that he slept in the village. Father Lacan says that he had no insurance on the church or building, and that everything is lost.

"He also is informed that the Indians are heavily armed, and that some sixty or seventy of them are loitering in the woods in rear of the village, believing that the police are still in town.

"The story about the cannon is that it was fired by the Indians, and having been stolen by them, was appropriated, and fired off a salute in honor of the burning church."

The above are extracts from the two morning papers, *exparte* and prejudiced enough one would think, but they are mild, and actually truthful, when compared with the wretched conglomeration of falsehoods dished up for their readers by the *Star* and its evangelical contemporary.

Mr. Parent's statement which appeared in the Montreal *Herald* and *Witness*, and the special reporter of the *Star* crammed as he was by guileless Iroquois and their sympathisers, are, for the most part, flatly contradicted by Mr. J. J. Hanlon, a gentleman from Albany, studying at the Oka Seminary, who arrived in town Saturday. He furnished us with the following facts, and contradictions which materially change the aspect of affairs and show up the conduct of the Indians and their aiders and abettors at Oka as one of the most gross and uncalculated acts of outrage the TRUE WITNESS has been called upon to record since it has been called into existence to defend Catholic rights. Mr. Hanlon was awakened at 4 o'clock on Friday morning by a loud explosion and, on rising in his bed to look through the window observed several Indians with firearms in their hands passing the house. Shots were fired, and a fire broke out almost simultaneously. The Cure, Mr. Lacan, went out and ordered the Indians off the premises when the father of the chief (Joseph) lifted an axe and threatened to brain him if he offered to interfere. Considering that the Rev. Fathers Thibault and Lacan, Mr. Hanlon and Brother Phillip, together with the servants saw the whole proceedings, it is very cool of these inspired by Mr. Parent to assert that the Seminary set fire to their own property to excite sympathy. As regards the arrests of the Indians it was accomplished by Mr. Fautoux in the usual legal manner having warrants in his possession as authority. It is not true that he used brutality in the execution of his office and frightened women and children with revolvers. He arrested them in their houses simply as a Protestant would arrest a Catholic in Montreal or a man of any other faith. The ground in dispute belongs by right to the Seminary but the Indians were allowed, as an indulgence, to pasture their cattle thereon, free of expense and hence claimed it as their own. It is a positive fact that Mr. Parent could, if he were so minded, from his great influence with the Iroquois, have prevented the destruction that took place, and it is also a fact that the Indians (except the women) will not work and are supported in idleness by the Methodists and other ultras of Montreal.

The account which appeared in Friday's issue of the *Witness* is the most absurd of all reasoning, essaying as it does to whitewash its lambs—the incendiaries of Oka. It implies that appearances go far to show that the Indians could not have set fire to the premises, because the spot that first took fire was furthest from the Protestant part of the village. Why then, asks Mr. Hanlon, "were thirty Indians with arms in their hands, congregated about the building at four o'clock in the morning?" As for the priests having a force present to protect, it is utterly untrue, there was not a man present but the inmates. The gate was battered by the cannon which had been brought from its proper place for the purpose, the Rev. Father Lacan was ordered inside under penalty of having his brains knocked out, when he remonstrated, and to conclude if this is not a clear, patent, intended piece of incendiarism, there has never been such an yet established. There cannot be the slightest doubt but that the Indians were urged on in their nefarious work by parties (with white skin) who were too cunning to bring themselves to the front.

The *Miner* of Saturday evening says:—"A despatch received at a quarter past four o'clock this afternoon informs us that the Protestant Indians of Oka to the number of two hundred and fifty, armed with Snider rifles, occupy the road leading to St. Placide, serious trouble is expected and some of the inhabitants are flying for their lives."

All day on Saturday the news from Oka was anxiously discussed, and the widest rumours and exaggerations obtained temporary belief. Nothing else in fact was spoken of but "Oka," the "Seminary," "Bully Fautoux" and "Mr. Parent." The *Star* and *Witness* had the most one-sided reports imaginable, all of course tending to place the blame on the Seminary, as if it were the Indians owned the land and the Seminary which trespassed and burned the poor people's houses about their ears. These reports inflamed the minds of the ORANGEMEN as they were doubtless intended. It was here whispered that the Orangemen were arming and "going to the front"—while at another corner it was stated they would not have it all their own way while the Catholic Union was able and willing to prevent them murdering their co-religionists, and thus the feeling grew and the seed was planted, which it is feared will be a bitter fruit in this good City of Montreal yet, and all because a certain man was not satisfied making nails, but would persist in preaching the gospel as taught in the *Colombs Francaise*. At ten o'clock on Saturday sixteen of the Provincial police arrived at Oka. Their expenses will be paid by the Seminary. Some of the warrants, issued by Mr. de Montigny, the stipendiary magistrate, were executed by those police who were sent to Oka by the Provincial Government, their services being at the disposal of the authorities in any part of the province of Quebec. The charge against the Indians reads thus:—"That on the eighth of May, they did illegally and maliciously cut, break down upon the domain of the Seminary, eighty-four trees, to the value of fifty cents each, and also that on the same day they did destroy thirteen arpents of fencing upon the said domain. Of course it was not for the destruction of the 8th of May alone that the gentlemen of the Seminary applied for the warrants, it had been going on for years. The Indians, Protestant as well as Catholic, are allowed to cut down all the lumber they require for consumption, but some of them abuse the privilege by selling it and making use of it in the manufacture of articles which they sell. It may be mentioned here that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau granted the Provincial

police on the sworn affidavits of the Seminary that they were required to protect life and property.

LATER.

(From our Special Commissioner.)

Yesterday a representative of the TRUE WITNESS visited Oka, and found the little village almost deserted. The once beautiful church, which had stood the wear and tear of one hundred and fifty years was no more—nothing of it, or the Presbytery, remaining but their charred ruins which standing bleak and desolate as they did amidst the surrounding loveliness were enough to satisfy even the hearts of Alderman Clondineng and the Alliance. The Chief Joseph with his armed followers have

TAKEN TO FLIGHT,

where it is said they are fortifying themselves in a stone building and the Provincial police under Colonel Amyot are present to defend the Seminary and the peaceable inhabitants. After taking in the situation our representative obtained an interview with the gentlemen of the Seminary, from whom he gleaned the following particulars which can be relied upon as correct given as they were with perfect calmness and absence of passion, or a desire for revenge, notwithstanding the late deplorable events of which they were the chief victims, Father Thibault said:—"At a little before four o'clock on Friday morning I was awakened by a loud noise and clatter, outside the Seminary, caused by the dragging of a cannon. I was soon at no loss to understand that it was the signal for the long threatened destruction of the Seminary, on hastening to observe what was going on I saw from fifty to sixty Indians armed with rifles, axes and other weapons marching in military order, towards the premises. They turned the brass gun, which they must have taken out of the stables, towards the barrier, fired it off, burst the gate and forced their way in. When the barrier was thus forced they advanced up the slope in front of the Seminary and Church, and then arranged themselves in such a manner as to form a

MILITARY CORDON

around the place, and prevent ingress or egress at their good pleasure. All this I could observe from the window of my chamber which overlooks the river bank. Four individuals, one of whom carried a vessel of some description, next advanced to the stables of the Seminary where they halted, and two of them stepping on the shoulders of their companions mounted to the roof which they sprinkled with—what I presume was coal oil, or some other sort of inflammable liquid—contained in the vessel, and then applied a match. During the time the two on the roof were at work their companions below had entered the stables and set them on fire; for when the four had left the spot smoke issued from the inside followed by sheets of flame. In a few moments the whole building was in a blaze, above, below and on all sides. While the four men aforesaid were performing their part of the task five others cut the hose, which they found coiled up in a corner of the stable, with their knives and axes. It was then that Father Lacan appeared in the court-yard and ordered those he found there to retire, when the Indian who carried the hose-nozzle approached and lifted his axe to strike but was prevented by one of his comrades who said to the cure, "go into the house immediately or it will be worse for you" or words to that effect. He did re-enter in fact came to me (I was at my chamber door) and said, "let us hasten and save what we can," and I replied,

"LET US GO TO THE CHURCH."

At this time we lost sight of the incendiaries who had retired when they thought the fire had made such progress as to resist any attempt to put it out. We now did all in our power to save the sacristy. The Canadians of the village and nearly all the Catholic Indians, men, women, and children, called to the scene by the ringing of the bells, hastened with all speed to our assistance, and two Canadians had already set to work to put out the fire but were quickly

REPELLED BY THE INCENDIARIES

with stones and other missiles. When some of the articles from the interior had been thrown out we tried to save the church. Many of the Canadians mounted on the roof of the little passage which joined it to the seminary and commenced to throw water on it, but found that they were too late, for already the sacristy had caught fire. The sacristy was separated from the burning building by only about a dozen paces, and that it was found impossible to go near enough to throw water on it, so intense had become the heat. Then we gave up in despair the attempt to save the church. All the roof had been shingled last year and the shingles coated with pitch to make them water proof. We had then the mortification to look helplessly on and see the sacred edifice, which had stood so long, the conch-house, the granaries, the stable, the wood and cattle sheds, with their contents, consumed before our eyes in the short space of two hours. Most of what was saved from the flames was taken from the kitchen of the Presbytery which was situated in the first flat. The entire loss by the fire represented at very least the sum of \$50,000, and was not insured. This was perhaps the reason the *Witness* accused us of being the authors of the fire and this also was doubtless the reason why a number of the Indians living near the Seminary had, not long since,

INSURED THEIR HOUSES.

The reporter of the journal I have named who came to visit us on the eve of the fire, and who saw crime

WRITTEN ON OUR FACES,

I find to be possessed of great penetration. I only hope those who shall have charge of the *Enquete* may be gifted with half as much. In the meantime we live as best we can, and if we are again menaced by the Indians—who keep always under arms—we shall rest confident in the protection of the Provincial police (braves militaires), who have come to defend us.

THE STATEMENT OF FATHER LACAN

in all respects confirms the above, but gives a few additional details, which we herewith append, as too much light cannot be thrown on such an atrocious and unprovoked outrage. I was awakened (said the reverend gentleman) by the explosion of the cannon at four o'clock in the morning, and on running to the window saw a troop of armed savages forcing their way inside the barrier. Dressing myself as quickly as I could I ran down to the Court yard and, when there, beheld the granary already in flames, and saw five men breaking the fence in pieces with a hose nozzle. I said to him, "you shall repeat this bad word, retire at once," when one of them lifted his baton with intent to strike, but was bappily prevented by another who preemptorily ordered me inside." * * * Certain facts which shall be made known in the proper time and place lead me to believe that the infamous outrage had been meditated and organized before hand, a statement which may not cause much astonishment to the ears of the *Witness* reporters. The most of those facts have been seen by a considerable number of witnesses the executors recognized, and the chiefs of the expedition are well-known. After recounting the losses by the fire, Pere Lacan in a strain of excusable regret—lamented the destruction of the beautiful Church of which he had charge, and stated that it was one of the oldest in Canada, having stood for

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS.

After leaving the Rev. Fathers, I wandered over the village, and I heard sufficient to warrant me in saying that this outrage was inspired from the Orange Lodge at Como. One man told me, pointing over the river, that "all the trouble came from there." Another attributed it to the continued attacks of the *Witness*, which has been for a long time inciting the Indians to resistance of the law.

I spoke of the *Witness* and Chief Joseph, and both were severely condemned. As for Chief Joseph, no one believed in the sincerity of his "conversion." He simply apostacised to "get the land." He became a pervert in order that he might squat upon his location, and lord it over his followers. "If the Protestants got Oka then Chief Joseph and his friends became rich" said a Catholic Indian to me. "Aye and Mr. Parent may become rich too chimed in one of his companions." I spoke of the attack made on the reporters and they said it was all because of the "lies the *Witness* told." They told me it excited the Indians when they read the paper. They piously believed all that the *Witness* said and I conjured up to myself the precious *morceaux* they must have swallowed. One man told me that the Seminary had always been "their protectors and their friend." But I was not satisfied with speaking to friends alone, I thought I should hear the other side of the question, but I failed. I could not seek the man who had connived at the misdeeds of his Indian pets, Mr. Parent, for I knew what version *he would give* of the doings of the "braves." And about the "stones." "What," said an Indian to me, "was to prevent one of Chief Joseph's friends from throwing stones through the window?" It occurred to me that that was a far more likely thing than the theory about the priests setting fire to the Church to "excite sympathy." The reporters were "lodged" by the Rev. Mr. Parent, and of course they heard his version of all that happened. His opinions too were paraded in the press of Montreal as gospel truths. His views of the situation were taken as authentic. His ideas of what ought to be were regarded as correct, and I am forced to admit that the reporters stood by their entertainer—and landed his conduct as he wished it. It was a miserable farce. Some of their reporters—notably the one from the *Witness* could not speak a word of French. He trusted entirely to Mr. Parent, and Mr. Parent had his views paraded as "special" information. I heard that the reporters kept very much amongst the Protestants, and nearly every one to whom I spoke pointed blank denied many of the statements that appeared in the press. And this was at a time when there were plenty of Catholics around. I spoke to one man, a Protestant, who distinctly told me that the reporters were all in the interest of the Protestants. As I passed the Inn I noticed a woman looking eagerly, indeed excitedly, at me. I learned that she was a Catholic who could read and write English and that she had been busy in exposing the falsehoods of the *Witness* and others. As I was about to leave I heard

MR. AMYOT'S THEORY OF THE FIRE

It was substantially the same as that made by the Reverend Fathers Lacan and Thibault. The hour of attack, 4 a.m., was 3 1/2 time. At that hour a number of Indians assembled around the Seminary, they were armed with all sorts of weapons. They placed a cannon against the gate and fired, they broke open the stables, climbed the hayloft, and set fire to the building. Of that there could be no doubt. "Three Indians climbed on to the granary and poured something that he thought must have been coal oil upon it. He described Father Lacan's remonstrance and the Indians reply. He told how the Indian raised his axe to strike Father Lacan but was prevented. He told how the hose had been destroyed and ridiculed the idea that Chief Joseph and his gang of marauders had not set fire to the place. Every one to whom I spoke said Chief Joseph did not tell the truth when he said that he was going to Hudson at 3 o'clock "in the morning for oil." But I was startled from all I heard that this gang of savages had been hounded on by others outside of Oka. They all thought that Orangism did it. Without exception they scoffed at the idea of the Montreal papers denying that the Indians set the church on fire. There is, I believe, not a man in Oka that doubts it. I spoke to more than twenty men while I was in the village, some of them Protestants, and one and all said that the Indians were merely tools in the hands of the Orangemen. At last, however, I had to leave. I crossed the river in a canoe, and the *kolobant* who rowed me over, gave a graphic account of the burning of the beautiful church, as it appeared from Como.—I was glad to hear that the organ, the altars, and all the movables were saved. When I arrived on the opposite side, I spoke to some *habitants* who were squatted on the road, and from them I heard the same story—"The Indians were bad, but the papers and the Orangemen were worse."

THE CANADIAN PILGRIMS IN ROME.

(N. Y. Herald Cablegram.)

Our correspondent in Rome telegraphs that he was present in the Vatican when the Irish Canadian pilgrims were granted an audience by the Pope. Father Dowd said in his address that St. Patrick's children had left their distant homes in Canada to offer His Holiness their congratulations on his jubilee. They gladly suffered the hardships of their protracted voyage out of love for Pius IX. He implored in the name of the pilgrims the Pope's special blessing on New York and Liverpool out of gratitude for the splendid reception the Canadian pilgrims had received in those cities on their way to Rome. Father Egan presented addresses from the Archbishop of Toronto and the Bishops of the Province of Ontario. Father Barry presented an address from Chatham, N.B., and Father O'Brien, on behalf of the American pilgrims, presented a splendid silver goblet to His Holiness. Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton gave an offering of 58,083 francs. A monster deputation from Cork, Ireland, was also received, headed by the Mayor of the city in his scarlet robes. Dean Neville read the address. Father Kirby, of the Irish College, Rome, presented the Pope with £1,000 from the diocese of Cloyne. Deputations from Brazil and from the Argentine Republic were also received, and presented addresses and valuable gifts. His Holiness in reply said he was rejoiced that the Canadian pilgrims had arrived safely, and remarked that their guardian angels had blown them into port. The Spaniards and Portuguese were meritorious in having planted the cross in America, notwithstanding their subsequent demerits. The Irish were laudable for their faith, a union of the principles of which was necessary for the realization of Ezekiel's mystic beam. The Pope's appearance and voice were excellent. He was carried through the consistorial hall smiling and blessing the audience. The crowd eagerly kissed his hand. The exhibition of the offerings brought by the pilgrims from all parts of the world, which are of the most valuable and interesting description, was closed yesterday.

THE EMIGRANTS' GUIDE.

A LARGE 48 Column Newspaper with illustrated heading is now out. It is an honest Guide for all classes of immigrants seeking homes and employment in the West, and describes without color or prejudice the best localities in all the Western States. For sale by all News Dealers. One copy mailed free. Address: M. O'DOWD, Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending June 9th, 1877: 5,000

Number of purchasers served during the corresponding week of last year: 4,239.

CARRIAGE RUGS. Just received a new stock of Linen Carriage Rugs. Prices, from 95c to \$1.25 each.

UMBRELLAS. Four cases more new Umbrellas from 38c to \$3 each. Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, only \$1 each.

SPECIALTIES. Bathing Drawers, new patterns, 10c. Gents' Summer Undershirts, from 22c.

LINENS! LINENS!! Grass Linens for Costumes, 13c to 33c. Tasso Linens for Costumes, 15c to 33c.

S. CARSLY, 393 and 395 NOTRE DAME STREET. A NEW INVENTION. DEATH TO INSECTS. LIFE TO PLANTS.

CATHOLIC ART. THE FINEST STAINED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES.

OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE. 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKER, 186 1/2 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

W. STAFFORD & CO., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

CONFIRMATION SERVICES.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh of London, made a pastoral visit to St. Joseph's church, Stratford, on Sunday last, and administered the sacrament of confirmation to 163 persons, principally children.

A MEMORABLE DOCUMENT.

THE POPE'S FIRST PASTORAL AS ARCHBISHOP OF SPOLETO. "John Maria of the Counts Mastai-Ferretti, Patriarch of Sinigaglia and Ancona by the grace of God and of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Spoleto, Domestic Prelate to His Holiness Pope Leo XII, and Assistant at the Pontifical Throne.

What you may think of it, Venerable Brothers and dear children in Jesus Christ, I cannot say, but certainly as far as it concerns me, nothing could have happened further from what I could desire or think of, than my being sent to govern your Church of Spoleto; because, when I girded myself to serve the Church, my own intention was to remain hidden, and always the least one in my father's house so easily and more freely I could provide, according to my capacity, for my own salvation and that of others.

Returning from there and resuming my work as a canon, devoting myself to the instruction and education of poor children, by the singular goodness of the same Pontiff, I was made President of the Apostolic Hospital of St. Michael a Ripa, in which the poor are received and supported, either boys or old men unable to work.

But whilst I was rejoicing and, so to say, reveling in this holy peace, behold the same Leo XII the Pope, quite contrary to all my expectations, signified to me that he had appointed me Archbishop of Spoleto. I stood amazed, I acknowledge it, and was seized with trembling; not, however, losing heart, I pleaded in excuse my utter want of strength, and left nothing untouched to turn to smoke, if possible, the idea that had been conceived.

But, finding all my efforts useless, I kept quiet at last, thinking that I ought to obey the will of him to whom the keys of Heaven have been assigned, and who is the interpreter of God's will on earth. Wherefore, moved by no other motive than that of the obedience due to the Supreme Pastor, having accepted the charge committed to me, although looking on myself, I find myself wanting in those virtues that, according to the Apostle, ought to adorn the pastors of souls, resigning myself to the Divine will and therein resting, I cherish the sure hope that he who can raise the poor from the dust, and of stones children to Abraham, hearing my prayers, will supply me with the necessary help so that I may become the model of my flock, a blameless workman, duly handling the word of truth.

Greatly comforted by this hope, I will come to you and will soon be in the midst of you, to make the acquaintance of my flock personally; and, having before my eyes the example of the Good Shepherd, call you each by name, and to draw you forth, going before you, ready to give my very life for yours. For I do not hold my life more precious than myself, provided I may consummate my cause and the ministry of the word which I have received from the Lord Jesus.

And if by some misfortune (which God avert!) some one of the flock entrusted to me should rashly go forth from the fold and wander here and there, finally to fall a prey to the beasts and savage animals of the thicket, I will never grow weary of going in search of him until I find him, and then, laying him on my shoulders, with joy bring him back to the fold; for nothing can give me more joy than the finding again the sheep that was lost."

A. LEVEQUE, ARCHITECT, No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

J. JAMES KEHOE, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Office: Cor. Rideau and Sussex Sts., Ottawa.

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

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

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WE KEEP IN STOCK and MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLES.

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J. G. PARKS, PHOTOGRAPHER and PUBLISHER, OF STEREOSCOPIC and OTHER VIEWS, LANTERN SLIDES, &c., Has imported some of the FINEST INSTRUMENTS to be had for Portrait work, and is second to none in that line.

MATTHEW GAHAN, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c., 61-INSPECTOR STREET-61 MONTREAL.

JOBBING CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.—[March 16, 12m

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

JUST RECEIVED AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A Choice Assortment of GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY.

AT LOW PRICES!! COOKING RANGES and STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, FILTERS, WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS, RUBBER HOSES and SPRINKLERS CUTLERY, TRAYS, WINDOW CORNICES and POLES, STAIR RODS, &c., &c., BABIES' CARRIAGES, At 632 CRAIG STREET, Near BLEURY, MEILLEUR & CO.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, (Established in 1826.) THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

DRESS LINENS! DRESS LINENS IN VARIOUS QUALITIES, MARKED VERY LOW! TASSO LIMENS, new patterns, Cheapest Goods in the City! GRASS LINENS IN GREAT VARIETY!

FOR GOOD VALUE IN LINEN GOODS no to THOMAS BRADYS, 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET, June 20, 1y

MULCAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, will allow the usual discount TO SCHOOLS and COLLEGES

de Pressense, the eminent French Protestant clergyman, has indignantly denounced the "quibble" as he terms it, of pretending that the so-called "Old Catholic" sect are Catholics, and treating them as such in official acts.

NAVIGATION ON THE DANUBE.

The United States Secretary of State received on June 13, from the consular agency at Bucharest a copy of the following note, addressed by the Foreign Office of Roumania to all the foreign consuls in that city: "You know that the Sublime Porte on the 29th of April last proclaimed that the rules concerning the trade of neutrals on the sea cannot apply to the Danube, and that the commander of the forces is at liberty to take such measures as he will deem proper for military operation."

THE EXPENSE OF MODERN WARFARE.

According to a little tract published recently by the London Peace Society the armaments of Europe in the present year are:

Table with columns: Army, Navy, Tons. Rows: Russian (European), Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Great Britain.

It will be seen that the total strength of the regularly-trained soldiers of Europe amounts to nearly 6,000,000; or having regard to the fact that the whole adult population of the nations of Europe, except Great Britain, is liable to be called to take arms, the total military force may be estimated at from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000.

This calculation excludes the allied expedition against China, the Indian mutiny, the Abyssinian and Ashantee campaigns. These items may be included in the general expenditure of Great Britain upon war debt and warlike preparations since 1851, which amounts to the large sum of \$6,528,163,995.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. De Pere, W McI, \$1; Canso, J L, 2; St Marthe, J McM, 3; Cornwall, D McR, 2; New Glasgow, F B, 1; South Side, East Day, M McM, 2; Boucherville, J B de L, 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour, Superior Extra \$7.50 to \$8.00; Extra Superior \$7.50 to \$7.75; Family \$7.00 to \$7.25; Spring Wheat \$6.75 to \$7.00; Superior \$6.50 to \$6.75; Strong Bakers \$7.10 to \$7.35; Fine \$6.25 to \$6.50; Middlings \$7.00 to \$7.10; Pollards \$6.50 to \$6.75; U. C. Bags per 100 lbs \$6.50 to \$6.75; Oats, delivered \$2.75 to \$3.00; Corn \$2.00 to \$2.25; Wheat, Canada Spring \$1.57 to 1.59; Corn \$1.44 to \$1.45; Oats, 42c to 43c; Barley, 45c to 50c; Peas, 35c to 40c; Beans, 35c to 40c; Butter, 10c to 12c; Cheese, 9c to 10c; Pork, Mess, \$17.00; Thin Mess, \$16.00; Lard, 11c to 12c for tubs and puns; Ashes, per bush \$2.00 to \$2.25; Potatoes per bush \$1.50 to \$1.75; Peas, 35c to 40c; Hay, 10c to 12c; Straw, 8c to 10c; Wood, 3c to 4c; Coal, 5c to 6c.

KINGSTON MARKETS. Flour—XXX per bb \$9.75 to 10.00, XXX per 100 lbs \$6.00 to 6.15, Family per 100 lbs \$5.00 to 5.15, Grain—Barley per bush \$0.80 to 0.90, Rye do \$0.70 to 0.75, Peas do \$0.50 to 0.55, Oats do \$0.50 to 0.55, Wheat do \$1.00 to 1.25, Meal—Buckwheat per 100 lbs \$2.25 to \$2.75, Pork, per 100 lbs \$8.00 to 9.00, Mutton per lb \$0.07 to 0.08, Lamb do \$0.08 to 0.10, Ham do, in store \$0.11 to 0.12, Bacon do \$0.09 to 0.10, Hides, No. 1—Inspected \$7.00 per 100, No. 2 \$6.00 per 100, No. 3 Hides (all kinds) \$5.00 per 100, Grubby Hides \$3.00 to 5.00, Sheep pelts \$0.60 to 0.75, Call Skins per lb \$0.10 to 0.12, Deacon Skins \$0.25 to 0.50 Tallow rendered \$0.07 to 0.08, Pottery—Turkeys, each \$1.00 to 1.50, Chickens, per pair \$0.50 to 0.75, Geese, each \$0.00 to 0.00, Ducks, per pair \$0.50 to 0.75, Extra \$0.75 to \$1.00, 0.70, General—Potatoes, per bag \$1.25 to 1.50, Cabbages per dozen \$0.80 to 1.00, Butter, per lb \$0.15 to 0.17, do 0.15, do 0.17, Eggs, per dozen \$0.12 to 0.15, Lard \$0.12 to 0.13, Cheese, \$0.11 to 0.14, Butter, per bag \$0.60 to 0.60, Onions per bush \$0.50 to 0.60, Beets per bush \$0.50 to 0.60, Hay, per ton \$8.50 to 9.00, Straw do \$6.00 to 8.00, Wood, hard, \$3.50 to 3.75, Coal delivered \$6.00 to 6.50.

GUELPH MARKETS. Flour, per 100 lbs \$4.00 to 4.50, White Wheat, per bu \$1.50 to 1.75, 2nd wheat do \$1.50 to 1.75, Spring Wheat, (Glasgow) per bu \$1.30 to \$1.40, Oats, per bu \$0.50 to 0.55, Barley, per bu \$0.50 to 0.55, Peas, per bu \$0.75 to 0.80, Hay, per ton \$8.00 to 10.00, Straw, \$8.00 to 4.00, Wood, per cord \$3.25 to 4.00, Eggs per dozen, \$0.10 to 0.14, Butter, dairy packed \$0.10 to 0.17, Butter, rolls \$0.10 to 0.17, Potatoes per bag \$1.80 to 1.80, Beef, per cwt \$5.00 to 7.00, Hides, per cwt \$5.00 to 6.50 Sheepskins \$1.00 to 2.00, Wool \$0.25 to 0.29.

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

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS.

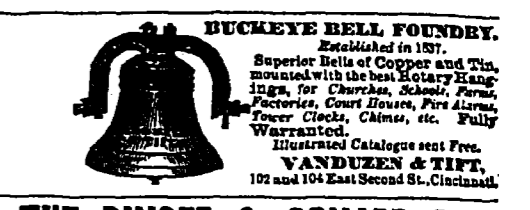
J. G. KENNEDY & COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice.

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

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable.

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from M'GILL Str.) Montreal.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hammers, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Mills, Factories, etc. Also, Brass, Iron, Copper, Zinc, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. VANDUZEN & CO., 107 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnati.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES. Strong Tea Plants, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, postpaid.

District of Montreal } SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Esther Laurent of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Brunet, of the same place, trader and duly authorized to enter in justice, Plaintiff,

vs. The said Joseph Brunet, Defendant. An action for separation of property has been instituted in the cause returnable on the 21st May next. Montreal, 7 May, 1877.

Province of Quebec } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, No. 115. DAME MARY JANE BALFOUR, wife of WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Montreal, shoemaker, duly authorized to enter in justice, Plaintiff,

vs. The said WILLIAM JOHNSON, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that an action in separation of property has been instituted by the said Plaintiff, against the said Defendant, her husband, JAMES M. GLASS, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 18th May, 1877.

Province of Quebec } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, No. 343. Dame Rose Delima Charest, wife of Edmond Laflamme, trader, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action for separation from him as to property. ARTHUR DESJARDINS, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 22nd May, 1877.

JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS, and STEAM-FITTER, 675 CRAIG STREET.

TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.

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675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. — [April 2 75 JUST RECEIVED. AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A large Assortment of FRENCH COATINGS, TWEEDS, &c.

RICHARD BURKE Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER, 689 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

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BOSSANGE & GARDINER, MONTREAL,

GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH CALF, MOROCCOS, KIDS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

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THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOKING RANGES—Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00.

REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, CHURNS;

CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS, CHEAPER THAN EVER AT L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 524 Craig Street, Montreal.

WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS & MALTSTERS

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

Families Supplied. The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz:

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Thos. Kinsella.....144 Ottawa Street
C. J. Maisonneuve.....565 St. Dominique Street

HALDIMAND & CO. IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SIGN OF THE LOCK.

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Have constantly on hand a complete and extensive assortment of Cooking, Single and Double Stoves of all kinds and Patterns, Potash and Sugar Kettles, Paint, Glass, Putty, House Furnishing Hardware, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Coal, Bar and Hoop Iron of all sizes, Churns, &c., and a large assortment of SHELF HARDWARE. PRICES MODERATE.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE \$35 with attachments.

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

Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

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FORTIFICATION LANE. All orders promptly attended to.

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W. P. BARTLEY & CO., ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS.

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order.

Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine.

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves & Co. 1-y-36

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, 19-12m.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

MILCH COWS.—It is bad management to let cows get thin in flesh, and therefore weak before coming in, and then depend on liberal feed to create a large flow of milk.

BEARING-REINS FOR HORSES.—The British Medical Journal thus protests: Physiology protests against the strained and artificial attitude which the horse is compelled to assume, and which must certainly lessen his power of drawing weights.

REMEDY FOR KICKING COWS.—A great many remedies have been suggested, from time to time, for breaking heifers and cows from kicking while being milked.

DUCKLINGS MORE PROFITABLE THAN CHICKENS.—The saying always applied to young ducks that "they eat more than they are worth," may be a very unjust one.

WHY SOME FARMERS ARE POOR.—A successful farmer writes us follows: "The greatest agency to produce poverty among farmers or any other class, is debt."

FARM WORKSHOP.—Every farm should have a shop of some kind, supplied with at least a few tools most frequently required in doing odd jobs of carpentry and blacksmithing.

MOSHANE HELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MOSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md. Aug. 27, 1875]

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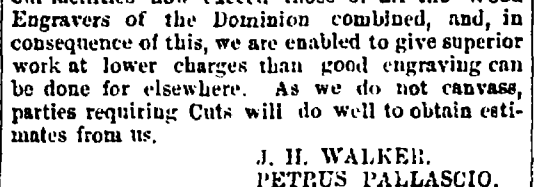
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GRAY'S CASTOR FLUID, A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS! 25,000 of the CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED Sold in 60 days. It being the only complete work price only \$2.50, treating of the entire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, etc.; illustrated, and \$1 cheaper than any other; every body wants it.

WALKER, PALLASCIO & CO., DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS OF WOOD, Corner of CRAIG & BLEURY STS. MONTREAL. (Entrance on Bleury St.) We beg to intimate that our facilities now exceed those of all the Wood Engravers of the Dominion combined, and, in consequence of this, we are enabled to give superior work at lower charges than good engraving can be done elsewhere.



ESTABLISHED 1864.

GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE, 424 NOTRE DAME STREET,

NOTICE. OVER 200 SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATS, of the Latest Styles and Best Fabrics to be sold from \$2.50 to \$8.50.

TWEED SUITS, for gentlemen, very choice designs—over 1,000 Patterns to select from. TROUSERS made to order, on shortest notice, from \$5 to \$6. BOYS' CLOTHING, ready made or made to order, from \$2.50 upwards.

GRAND LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF His Honor JUDGE COURSOL,

President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart, And of the Honorables J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUMET.

And of M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.P., R. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROCHE, Esq., C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., C. S. RODJEL, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq.

And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect.

The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to

THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD.

List of Prizes:

Table with 3 columns: Prize description, Amount, Total. Includes 1 Prize in Gold of \$10,000, 1 Prize of 2,000, 1 Prize of 1,000, etc.

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases.

The FIFTEENTH of AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing. Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets. Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-Director

F. X. COCHUE, 256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

SCULLERY.—Morris took the championship and \$2,000 from Scarr, the champion of America, in the sculling race rowed at Pittsburg on Saturday week.

RAILWAY BOSTON.—A bonus of \$10,000 in favour of the Toronto and Ottawa Railway was carried to-day in the village of Lanark almost unanimously, only five voting against it

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.—The farmers along the route of the Montreal and Ottawa Railway objected so strongly to the recent change of the time-table that contractor Macdonald, who has the management, purposes going back to the former plan, which allows farmers to arrive here in the morning, and leave in the afternoon instead of stopping over night as they have had to do for some time past.

THE CROPS.—The Napance Letter reports: The crops in the portion of the country to be seen during a drive to Kingston are looking well, except on clay lands where the want of rain is plainly visible in the backward condition of fields of that nature of soil.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF ROUTE.—Kingston, June 19.—It having been announced that Mr. Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, would be in the city this morning, the Mayor notified the Committee appointed for that purpose to meet Mr. Hickson. At 11 o'clock the committee proceeded to the station, where Mr. Hickson and his party had arrived by special train some short time before.

REVENUE.—The report of the Grand Trunk railway for the last half year, shows that during that time there was an increase of freight carried of 58,600 tons over the corresponding period of the previous year. This improvement, does not however, mean any healthier condition of revenue; indeed, there was a diminution of £118,288 sterling, or nearly \$900,000. This was due to the ruinous railway war, in which the Grand Trunk, as well as the Great Western, the Canada Southern and the American lines were engaged, and which Captain Taylor alleges cost the Grand Trunk to less than half a million pounds sterling.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS Sailing from NEW YORK EVERY TUESDAY for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

Table with 2 columns: Destination, Tons. Includes MONTANA 4320 Tons, WYOMING 3716, WISCONSIN 3720, NEVADA 3135, IDAHO 3132.

For further particulars apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York.

Or to HART BROTHERS & CO., Cor. St. John & Hospital Streets, Montreal.

ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS

1877—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1877 This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships—

Table with 3 columns: Vessels, Tons, Commanders. Includes SARDINIAN 4100 Lt. J. E. Dutton, R. N. B. CIRCASSIAN 3400 Capt. J. Wyllie, POLYNESIAN 4100 Captain Brown.

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC. Moravian..... 16th June. Sardinian..... 23rd " Peruvian..... 30th " Polynesian..... 7th July

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND. Special Reduction in Rates of Passage Cabin \$80, \$70, \$50 (according to accommodation)

Intermediate.....\$10 00 Steerage from Montreal..... 25 00

THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are intended to sail from the Clyde and Portland at intervals during the season of winter navigation.

Canadian..... 14th June. Phoenician..... 21st " Waldensian..... " Corinthian..... "

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW. Cabin.....\$60 Intermediate..... 40 Steerage..... 25

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel Berths not secured until paid for.

For Freight or other particulars apply to:— In Portland to H. & A. ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDERHOEVE or E. DEFAIS & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNIS; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & ROOS; in Hamburg, W. GISSON & HUGO; in Bremen to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORN, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal, July 10, 1876.

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THE MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX.

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

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

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

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

B. E. McGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street.

J. P. NUGENT, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 157 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Sign of the Red Ball.)

First-Class Fit and WORKSMANSHIP Guaranteed.

A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine, 19-12m.

LINENS!

Linen fabrics were made long before the first pages of authentic history were written.

Linen has been used by those same persons for over three thousand years without being worn out.

Ireland at present is the great seat of manufactures in Linen, as the following table will illustrate:—

Table with 3 columns: Country (England, Scotland, Ireland), Number of Spindles, and Number of Operators.

Hurrah for Ireland on the Linen question.

These Irish Linens may be had in every variety at

CHEAPSIDE,

437 & 439

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

100 yards Grey Chamby Flannels, only 30c a yard.

Ladies' Fans, 3c each.

Ladies' Corsets, 50c, worth 75c.

Ladies' Collars, 7c each.

Gents' Stripe Cotton Hose, 10c pair.

Ladies' Hose, 10c pair.

Ladies' Umbrellas 40c, worth \$1.00.

Chamby Flannels 30c, worth 50c.

Dress Goods, 10c yard.

Black Lustres, 12c up to 25c.

Brilliantines, 20c up to 35c.

Oxford Shirtings, 10c yard.

White Piques, great bargains.

Splendid Prints, 33 inches wide, 6c yard.

Heavy Grey Cottons, 6c yard.

Gents' Ties, 10c each.

Gents' Stanley Scarfs, 25c each.

Good Croydon Sheeting, 2 yards wide, only 25c yard.

Gents' Merino Shirts, 33c each.

Gents' Heavy Ribbed Under Shirts, 40c.

Gents' Heavy Ribbed Drawers, 40c.

Best Canadian Yarn, 60c lb.

Splendid Irish Linens, 25c yard.

Very Best Irish Table Linens, 40c, 45c, and 50c yard.

Gents' Regatta Shirts with 2 Collars, 1.00 each.

Better goods than cash stores sell at 1.25

Gents' Oxford Shirts Extra Sizes, 50c each.

Stripe Twill Linens for Boys wear, 20c well worth 35c.

3 Boxes of Ribbons to be cleared out at 1c, 2c, 3c, a yard worth 10c 12c and 15c.

Cheap Towels 5c each.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, 12c well worth 25c pair.

1 Case Ladies' Scarfs.

1 Case Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

1 Case Ladies' Laces, Ties, Scarfs & Bibs.

1 Case French Cambrics.

CARDINALS,

NAVY'S,

SEALS,

MYRTLES, &c., &c.

1 Case Lace Curtains Greek Pattern, worth 5.50, your choice at 3.00 pair or two pair for 5.75.

1 Case Silk Scarfs.

1 Case New Gloves, 75c.

at CHEAPSIDE.

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

CITY ITEMS.

Information wanted of Margaret McShee, late of 343 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

BAR EXAMINATIONS.—A large number of applicants have entered their names for the ensuing examination for the Bar for this district on the 10th proximo.

PICKPOCKETS.—A gang of young pickpockets, averaging about ten years each, and of both sexes, who have been in the habit of plying their trade on the Island Park ferry and the lower parts river boats, is in a fair way of at last being broken up.

COALS.—We have much pleasure in stating that Messrs. Frank Brennan & Co., succeeded, after keen competition, in getting the contract for supplying the Montreal Post Office with its season's coal and has just finished delivering their contract of 200 tons.

SIX FEVER VICTIMS.—The coffin of the ship fever victims number some two or three hundred, and lie three tiers deep in a trench in the Wellington Basin.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Thomas Sheeran, 175 Colborne street, while upon his knees attending the six o'clock services in St. Ann's Church, Griffintown, last Sunday morning, fell over, and on being removed to the open air, almost instantly expired.

THE DANGER OF EATING TAINTED MEAT.—Mr. George Hasely, draughtsman, residing on Chatham street, was taken suddenly sick Friday after partaking of some stewed beef.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Counterfeit ten cent pieces are in circulation.

SATURDAY EXCURSIONS.—The Great Western Railway Company have commenced the cheap Saturday excursions over their line.

WHEAT HARVEST.—The Chatham Banner says that the wheat harvest in that vicinity will commence about the fifth of July.

THE BRICKLAYERS.—A number of bricklayers arrived in Toronto from Buffalo Friday. They were brought over by the builders' Association to take the places of those on strike.

TRANSIENT EMIGRANTS.—One hundred and 92 emigrants, ex-steamship Peruvian, passed the Tanneries last Monday evening, of whom ninety-five were Norwegians for the Western States, the remainder for the Province of Ontario.

A FINE FIELD OF WHEAT.—Mr. Barnes has on his farm, in the township of Barton, perhaps the finest field of wheat in the country. The crop will be a large one and of excellent quality.

THE PEACH CROP.—The peach crop in the Niagara District promises to be a fair average this season; apples and grapes about the same; plums and cherries are much below the average yield, owing to late frosts.

CATTLE FOR ENGLAND.—In addition to the 150 head of cattle sold by Mr. Rae, of Windsor, last week for shipment to England, 80 more have been sold by him, which were shipped on Thursday to Montreal, and thence by Allan line steamers to Liverpool.

DAMAGES AWARDED.—Judgment has been given by the Superior Court, Quebec, in favour of Mr. Borlase, advocate, of Montreal, for \$1,000 damages against the St. Lawrence Navigation Co.; it will be remembered that for want of proper lights Mr. Borlase received injuries while landing from the company's steamer at River du Loup last fall.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.—The entertainment in St. John's Grove, Toronto, Friday evening, to His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, was very grand, and was largely attended.

N. W. MOUNTED POLICE.—Twenty-one of the Northwest Mounted Police, who have completed their term, arrived in Toronto. They state that on the way down, and when in the Saskatchewan Valley, on June 1st, they were caught in a severe snow storm; that they suffered severely from cold, and one of their number, named Andrew Elliot, had his feet frostbitten.

A PEAT FIELD.—On the farm of Mr. Joseph Bowman, at Copetown, a large quantity of genuine peat has been discovered, covering an area of nearly two acres and extending down to an unascertained depth.

PRESENTATION.—Among the numerous testimonials received by Dr. Hagarty from his friends in London, Ont., on the occasion of his removal to the Northwest Territory, is a silver headed cane, suitably inscribed, which was presented last night at his residence by Mr. Ald Thompson and J. W. Rom-bough.

QUEBEC LUMBER TRADE.—The wood market is exceedingly dull, and there is little demand for timber of any description, notwithstanding the large shipments to date.

BRANTFORD AND FORT BURWELL RAILWAY.—After hearing all the statements and arguments last Wednesday on the application of the Brantford and Fort Burwell Railway for a crossing of the Canada Southern Railway at Tilsonburg, the Railway Committee of the Privy Council of Canada gave the former two weeks within which to signify their acceptance either of an under or an over crossing.

INSURANCE.

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

Fire Risks Written at Adequate Rates. ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P., President. HENRY LYX, Secretary. C. D. HANSON, Chief Inspector. June 6, 1877.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The business of this Company for the year 1876 was more than Three Times THAT OF ALL THE OTHER CANADIAN COMPANIES transacting Accident business, combined.

Reference is made to over Two Hundred recipients of indemnity, on account of Injuries from Accidents, as to the treatment of Claimants at the hands of the Directors.

THIS IS ESSENTIALLY THE ONLY Purely Accident Insurance Company IN CANADA

AND THE ONLY ONE THAT HAS MADE The Special Deposit With Government FOR THE SECURITY OF ITS POLICY HOLDERS.

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MANAGER & SECRETARY, EDWARD RAWLINGS. HEAD OFFICE: CORNER ST. FAANCIS XAVIER & NOTRE DAME STS., Montreal.

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LACKAWANNA, PITTSTON, and WILKESBARRE COALS, DIRECT FROM MINES.

UPPER CANADA FIREWOOD at Lowest Market Rates.

OFFICE AND YARD: 135 St. Bonaventure Street YARDS: 240 St. Joseph and 237 St. Bonaventure Streets. FRANK BRENNAN & CO. Box 154 P. P. O.

NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED do., CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts), AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

APPLES (very choice, for table use,) ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet,) LEMONS, BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN, 1363 St. Catherine street.

DOMINION METAL WORKS.

We are now prepared to fit up our PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS, FOR WARMING BUILDINGS, at very low rates, if early application is made.

ECONOMY IN FUEL AND PERFECT WORKING OF APPARATUS GUARANTEED.

CHARLES GARTH & CO. 536 to 542 CRAIG STREET. May 30 6m42

F. B. M'NAMEE & CO., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, 444 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

F. B. M'NAMEE, A. G. NISH, CAPT. JAS. WRIGHT.

NOTICE TO SOCIETIES. HALL TO LET. THE IRISH OATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY'S Hall, 13 Toupin's Block, admirably situated and fitted up for society meetings.

WRIGHT & BROGAN, Notaries, St. Francois Xavier St. 42-4

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine, 19-12m.

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. Swinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday evening a man named James Robinson, while in the act of drinking a glass of ale in a saloon on King-st., Toronto, suddenly fell, and expired without exhibiting any premonitory symptoms of coming dissolution.

UPSET.—On Sunday afternoon two young men had a narrow escape from being drowned. It appears while having a sail in a small boat, above Laprairie, a sudden gust of wind struck and upset the boat, throwing the young men into the water.

CROP PROSPECTS.—The Canadian Granger says there never was a better prospect of good crops than at the present. The reports from various parts of Canada are the most flattering as far as fall wheat is concerned.

QUEBEC SHIPPING TRADE.—The scarcity of seeking vessels during the past week has hardened the freight market very considerably. The early arrival and despatch of the spring fleet implies a dull mid-summer and scarce offering of tonnage.

A HORRIBLE CONTEMPLATION.—A great many attempts have been made within the past month to wreck G. T. B. trains. Two of these malicious efforts were made west of Kingston, stones and iron being used to run wheels off.

FIRE IN ST. JOHN, N. B.—Friday afternoon flames broke out in a house on the Straight Shore Road, situated west of Shive's Mill; a strong breeze from the south west was blowing, and the building was very dry.

OUTRAGE BY RAFTSMEN.—Reports from Mattawa village state that a number of raftsmen engaged on the drive about that point came down to the village with the intention of going on a spree; to this end they visited the hotel, but could get no whiskey.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—An accident which was well nigh proving fatal occurred on board the water-logged ship "Dunsyre," now lying at the Commissioners' wharf, yesterday afternoon.

GROSS RUFFIANISM.—Quebec has been forced to witness many phases of ruffianism or malicious mischief in its midst; but for sheer, destructively intended wantonness, commend us to that which occurred a couple of evenings since at the Dorchester Bridge.

WANTED a Female Teacher possessing a first class elementary diploma, will find employment at No. 1 District, in the Scholastic Municipality of the parish of St. Jean Chrysostom, No. 1 Chatauguay Co. P.Q. Reference required.

WANTED, at Ormstown Counts-de-Chatauguay, French, Two English School Teachers knowing French slightly. Address FELIX FLINN.

PREMIUM BOOKS FOR 1877.

PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Persons ordering will please take notice that we have marked before each book the lowest net price from which No Discount will be allowed, as the following List of Books with its Special prices has been made expressly for the Premium season of 1877.

- Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, paper covers, 12 vols in box.....1 00 per box. Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....1 60 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, first series paper bound, 12 vols in box.....1 68 per box. Do do do fancy cloth.....2 64 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....3 24 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, second series paper bound, 12 vols in box.....1 68 per box. Do do do fancy cloth.....2 64 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....3 24 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, third series, paper bound, 6 vols in box.....0 84 per box. Do do do fancy cloth.....1 32 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....1 63 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, fourth series, paper bound, 6 vols in box.....0 84 per box. Do do do fancy cloth.....1 32 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....1 62 per box. Sister Eugenie Library containing Scour Eugenie, God Our Father, &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box.....2 40 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....3 20 per box. Father's Library, containing All For Jesus, &c., fancy cloth, 9 vols in box.....7 60 per box. Little Catholic Boy's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....1 32 per box. Little Catholic Girl's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....1 32 per box. Catholic Pocket Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 13 vols in box.....1 43 per box. Sister Mary's Library, 24mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....2 00 per box. Brother James' Library, royal 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....2 00 per box. Parochial and Sunday School Library, square 24mo first series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box.....2 40 per box. Parochial and Sunday School Library, square 24mo, second series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box.....2 40 per box. Young Christian's Library, containing Lives of the Saints, &c., fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box.....3 20 per box. Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, first series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 2nd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 3rd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 4th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 5th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 6th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 7th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box.....2 00 per box. Do do do 8th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box.....2 00 per box. Catholic Magazine Library, fancy cloth, 4 vols in box.....2 40 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....3 20 per box. The Young People's Library, containing One Hundred Tales, &c., fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box.....1 35 per box. Do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box.....2 10 per box. Spanish Cavalier Library, containing Spanish Cavaliers, Elinor Preston, &c., &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.....1 87 per box. Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth.....2 50 per box. Catholic World Library, containing Nelly Nettaville, Diary of a Sister of Mercy, &c., &c., fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.....5 00 per box. Ballantyne's Illustrated Miscellany, 12 vols, fancy cloth, gilt back and sides, containing "Chasing the Sun," &c., &c., &c., 12 volumes in set.....2 60 per box. Lorenzo Library, containing Lorenzo, Tales of the Angels, 5 vols, fancy cloth.....1 87 per box. Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth.....2 35 per box. The Golden Library, containing Christian Piety, Peace of the Soul, &c., fancy cloth, 10 vols assorted in box.....0 80 per box. Leandro Library, containing Leandro, Simon Peter, &c., &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.....5 00 per box. Alfonso Library, containing Alfonso, The Knout, &c., &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.....3 34 per box. St. Agnes Library, containing Life of St. Agnes, St. Margaret, &c., &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.....3 34 per box. Young Catholics' Library, first series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....3 60 per box. Young Catholics' Library, second series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....3 60 per box. Fireside Library, containing Orphan of Missouri, Life of Christ, &c., fancy cloth, 10 vols in box.....4 00 per box. The Irish Library, containing Irish Soldiers in Every Land, &c., &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box.....2 40 per box. Maguire's Library, containing Irish in America, &c., &c., fancy cloth, 3 vols in box.....9 00 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....4 00 per box. Irish Historical Library, containing Irish Rebellion of '98, fancy cloth, 4 vols in box.....2 40 per box. Grace Aguilars Library, containing Mother's Be-compass, fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.....4 00 per box. Canon Schmid's Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth 6 vols in box.....2 60 per box. Library of Wonders, Illustrated, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth, 5 vols in box.....1 25 per box. Fabiola Library, containing Fabiola, St. Bernard &c., &c., fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box.....4 00 per box. Do do do &c., &c., full gilt, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box.....5 00 per box. Calista Library, containing Calista, Catholic Legends, &c., &c., fancy cloth, 10 volumes in box.....5 00 per box. Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth, 10 vols in box.....6 70 per box. Conscience Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....7 20 per box. Do do fancy cloth, full gilt backs, sides and edges, 12 vols in box.....9 00 per box. Carleton Library, containing Willy Reilly, &c., &c., fancy cloth, 7 vols in box.....4 60 per box. Gerald Griffin Library, containing Collegians, &c., fancy cloth, 10 vols in box.....6 70 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....8 40 per box. St. Aloysius Library, containing Life of St. Aloysius, St. Theresa, &c., &c., fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....12 00 per box. Any of the above books sold separately out of the box or set. Lace pictures at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 60, 75c, &c., \$1.25, and upwards, per dozen. Sheet Pictures from 40c to \$2 per dozen sheets each sheet contains from twelve to twenty-four pictures.