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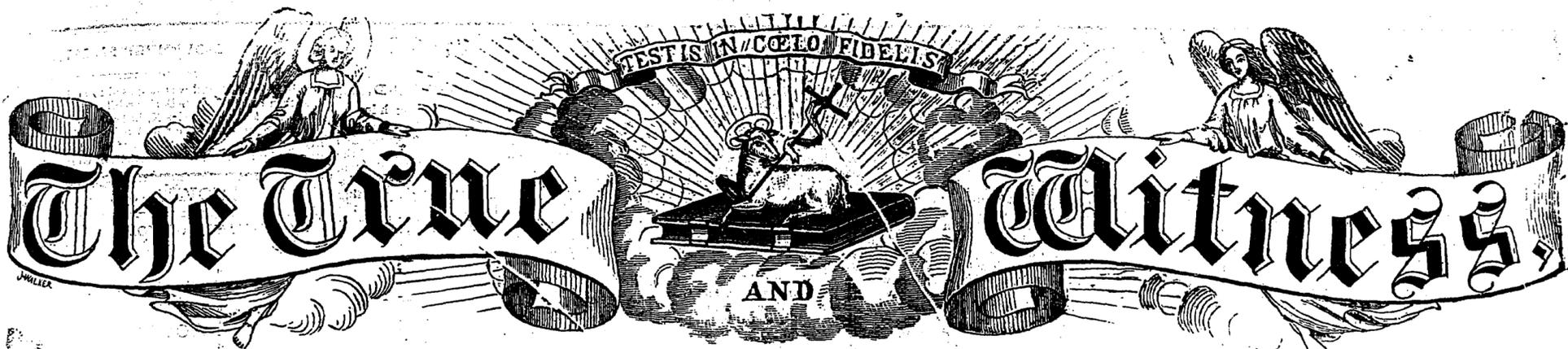
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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A STORY ABOUT RUSSIAN SPIES.

A gentleman, formerly in the employment of the Foreign Office writes as follows:—
I read in the papers some extraordinary stories respecting the omnipresence of Russian spies in the East, but I think I can cap them all with an anecdote from my own experience. Some fifteen or sixteen years ago I was deputed by the English Government to purchase a number of horses in Syria. When I landed at Beyrout, I engaged according to the Eastern custom, a certain number of followers and servants to accompany me throughout my trip. They were all Syrians, and consisted of six individuals—namely, a dragoman, or interpreter; a butler, or table-servant; two men to look after the tents, a cook, and a syce, or horse-keeper. They did not come to me together, nor did any one of them recommend any other, but each came, as it were, on his own account. Matters went smoothly enough until we reached Jerusalem, when a fire happened to break out in my servants' tents. A small box of manuscript papers were saved, and were put for safety in my tent, and left there for some time. One night a French gentleman was my guest. In the course of the evening I mentioned to him what had happened, and he volunteered to inspect the manuscript in the box. To make a long story short, I discovered all my box was wanted to be Russian spies, who had been ordered to watch my doings in Syria, and report them regularly to the Embassy at Constantinople. In the same box were found the most minute details of all I had said and done during the month or six weeks that these scoundrels had been in my service.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

It appears, says the war correspondent of the *Telegraph*:—
That a number of ridiculous rumors are current relative to the supposed finding of papers in the baggage of Mukhtar Pasha proving the participation of England in the conduct of the military operations, and also of the pecuniary assistance furnished to the Porte. These rumors which have been, as you must know, so persistent ever since the beginning of the war, and which only the other day I saw expressed by an Italian caricature in a manner more forcible than delicate, incite the *Golos* to entertain strong suspicions. "It is all very well," it argues, "to say that the English Government cannot dispose of secret funds outside the public control, but we know very well that the English Government is too prudent to allow any direct proof of its participation to come to light. The *Golos* wants particularly to know where the money came from to pay the Americans for the arms which they have furnished to the Turkish army, and brings forward what it styles as 'the well-known tender relations of Lord Beaconsfield with the *corruptees* of the London Stock Exchange.' Another point which troubles the peace of the *Golos* is the influence of General Campbell in the army of Mukhtar Pasha. A 'strict enquiry,' it concluded, must be made into the question of these documents, which if they merely proved the fact of the participation of General Campbell in the military operations in Asia, would be sufficient to show a violation of neutrality on the part of England."

THE DISTRESS OF CATHOLICS IN BOSNIA.

The Catholics of Bosnia have suffered terrible hardships during the present war. The London correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* says:—
I am informed that Lady Georgiana Fullerton has, at the instance of two Protestant ladies, Miss Iby and Miss Johnston, who have devoted themselves for some time past to the practical relief of the unfortunate Bosnian orphans, just made an appeal to English Catholics as to the painful position of their co-religionists in Bosnia, and of the Sisters of Charity, who try in the midst of the general misery to save the poor orphans of Catholic parents. Lady Fullerton gives Miss Iby's statement, and in it she says:—In the universal disruption of social life in Bosnia the Catholic households scattered throughout the land have suffered severely, and at present no Catholic constituency exists to relieve their necessities. Those who fled across the frontier are wholly dependent on the meagre alms doled out by the charity of Austria, with a little chance assistance from private sources. The Austrian allowance amounts to one penny a day for each woman and child, and nothing is allowed for the men. Miss Iby goes on to say that what was most desired was to hand over some Catholic orphans who had been supported by Mr. Johnston and herself to "some English Catholic ladies, and at the same time additional assistance for the Sisters in the work they are still carrying on at much peril to their lives." Lady Georgiana Fullerton concludes her appeal by saying that although there was much to be done at home, she could not refuse to bring "this anguish of the Bosnian Siver forward."

CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND.

Speaking of the proposed establishment of a Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland, the London *Echo* is very angry. It says:—
The enactment is so utterly opposed to the historical traditions and instincts of the great mass of the Scottish people that, at first glance, one is inclined to treat the report with incredulity, did not the encouragement the project has received by the notorious backslidings to the Church of Rome among the members of the Scottish aristocracy, and especially among the female members of it, occur to the mind. In the course of the last few years, Scotland has been much scandalized by the parvenues among others, of the Marquis of Bute and the younger brothers of the Marquis of Lothian, of the Duchess of Buccleuch, of the Dowager-Duchess of

Argyll, and of the Dowager-Marchioness of Queensberry and Lothian. In Scotland, at present, the Roman Catholic Church is governed by one archbishop and two bishops, called "Apostolic Vicars," who divide the kingdom among them into three districts—the Western, Eastern, and Northern. In June, 1876, there were 228 Roman Catholic chapels, with 248 officiating clergy, who had under their spiritual care 330,900 souls, composed chiefly of Irish, dwelling for the most part in the larger towns such as Glasgow and Dundee. The Episcopal Church only numbers 73,200 worshippers, the great majority of the population belonging to the various Presbyterian Kirk. John Knox founded Presbyterianism in Scotland in 1560, on the model of Calvinism. The General Assembly, which met at Glasgow in 1638 abolished Episcopacy, and deposed the bishops; and Presbyterianism was finally established by law in the Northern kingdom in 1689.

WONDER OF WONDERS.

The jounidity of the Irish race is marvellous. The latest sensation in that way is that Queen Victoria is made to appear an Irishwoman. Here it is as taken from an excellent Irish contemporary:—

Once more it is made to appear that Queen Victoria is an Irishwoman—a long way after, it may be added, Eva, the daughter of King Dermot, was given in marriage to Strongbow, with the whole of Leinster for her dowry. Eva and Strongbow had but one child, Isabel: she was the sole heiress of Leinster and of her father's possessions in Wales. She was given in marriage by King Richard I to William Marshal, Hereditary Earl Marshal of England. They had five sons, who all died childless, and five daughters, to each of whom was given a county for a dowry—Carlow, Kilkenny, Queen's County, Wexford, and Kildare. Isabel, the second daughter, married the Earl of Gloucester, and her granddaughter was the mother of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. The third daughter Eva, married Lord de Broes, and from a daughter of hers, also named Eva, descended Edward IV, King of England. Through his grand daughter, Margaret, Queen of Scotland and daughter of Henry VII, Queen Victoria claims her right to the throne: and through two lines she traces back her pedigree to Eva, the Irish princess. The wife of Robert Bruce was descended from the daughter of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of Ireland, who ended his life in the monastery of Cong, leaving no male heir. The grand-daughter of Bruce married the Lord High Steward of Scotland, and through her the Stuarts claimed the crown. Queen Victoria claims to be a Stuart, and to be the lineal representative of the royal Irish races of Eva and Roderick. It is a very pretty story; and it may account for some of the virtues of her majesty. Irish blood, even when thus mixed with baser fluid, is good blood.

POLISH WOMEN.

In view of the present unsettled condition of Poland, a description of the women of that country may not be without interest just now. The correspondent of the *Boston Journal* says:—

The Polish ladies are very beautiful, perhaps the most beautiful in the world. They retain, in middle life, the freshness of girls, and make me think of New England women (owing I scarcely know to what air of superiority and the possession of what divining instinct peculiar in greater or less degree in all women), and this in spite of the fact that New England women do lose their clear complexion and rasy cheeks, and in spite of the fact that the Polish ladies have withal a slightly Hibernian cast of countenance, including nose, the impertinent tips of which do turn up just a little. But they are evidently self-respecting, keen creatures, who know what they are about, careful to observe all the proprieties, never flitting in public if they do in private, and walking the streets in a quiet, dignified manner, as if they were disdainful, if not unconscious of their charms. They are not possessed either of dollish or masculine faces, as the English and American ladies often are; they are not voluptuous beauties or black-browed like their sisters of France and Spain, but a queenly sort of women, tall and graceful, and possessed of a colder type of beauty than blooms on the Mediterranean—a type of beauty that makes me think of marble statues, Damascus blades and aurora borealis. By the way, Bayard Taylor says he saw more handsome faces in one hour at the Warsaw races than he saw elsewhere during two years in Europe, and I do not doubt it. Moreover, I have never been in any country where the relations of the men and women of the upper classes seemed so high toned; and I am sure that a stranger entering the best society of Warsaw would have to acknowledge the most chivalrous devotion on the part of men and the most gracious yet dignified appreciation of it on the part of the woman he had ever witnessed. To acquire good manners and to see human intercourse at its best, I should rather go to Warsaw than to London, Washington or Paris.—*Cor. Boston Journal.*

A SURVIVOR OF CUSTER'S FIGHT.

AN IRISH CORPORAL MADE AN INDIAN CHIEF.
It appears that there is certainly one survivor left after the massacre of Custer and his men by Sitting Bull. This man turns out to be an Irishman named Martin Ryan, who was a corporal in the Seventh Cavalry. An *Exchange* says:—
The commission which was sent to Sitting Bull made an important discovery in the fact that the warrior has in his camp a white prisoner, captured in the Custer massacre. Before reaching Fort Walsh, rumors reached the commission that Sitting Bull held some of Custer's men as prisoners, and

after the first conference of the half-breed interpreters employed by General Terry visited the camp, and while passing through, was addressed in English by a person dressed and painted as a chief, who said that his name was Martin Ryan, who was a Corporal in Company I, Seventh Cavalry, Colonel Keogh's company, and had been taken a prisoner at the battle of the Little Big Horn with Custer. Inquiry apparently substantiated his assertion, and the following facts were ascertained: Ryan's life had been spared by Sitting Bull himself, who adopted him into his own family. Ryan made several attempts to escape, but being carefully guarded was unsuccessful, and on each occasion was severely beaten. He has now apparently accepted the situation, and Sitting Bull has made him a war chief and married Ryan to one of his own daughters. Ryan has let his hair grow long in Indian fashion, dresses as an Indian, and is known by the Sioux as the White Chief.

Upon the return of the commission to St. Paul, General Terry caused the muster-rolls of Company I, Seventh Cavalry, to be examined, and found that Martin Ryan's name is borne as corporal, and that he was present for duty when his command went into that fatal action of June 25, 1876. It was stated by the friendly Indians that there are several others of Custer's men prisoners in Sitting Bull's camp, but Ryan's case was the only one which was verified. Sitting Bull was asked the question direct by General Corbin if he took any prisoners of the Seventh Cavalry, and answered fully—"That is none of your business." Sitting Bull talked considerably about the battle with Custer, and all he said fully confirms the conclusions arrived at by General Terry last year when he examined the ground just after the battle. He said that at first he thought General Terry's whole army was upon him, and he had moved his women and children and property about four miles in retreat, when he received information from his scouts that it was only the Seventh Cavalry and Long Hair (Custer), and that they were divided, and Reno had already retreated. He says he then took 4,000 warriors, and went back and moved down on Custer in a solid mass, and ended the fight right there.

PURCHASE VALUE OF TURKISH WOMEN.

Women in the east are sometimes sold for their weight in gold. A Circassian have been known to sell as high as \$26,000. The average, however, is from \$1,000 to \$5,000. And this in Asiatic Turkey, now being desolated by war. The *American Register* in reviewing Captain Burnaby's travels says:—

One of his Turkish servants, who was given to such eccentricities in praying five times a day, and who may, therefore be regarded as a genuine type of his class, revelled in the luxury of one wife. Monogamist by force of circumstances, this Turkish servant had purchased his wife of her father for fifty dollars, and she was considered a bargain at the price, her father being an extravagant individual, over head and ears in debt to money-lenders and disposed to sacrifice his property for ready money. It now remains to be seen what the Turkish servant got for his \$50, in order that we may form a fair idea of the money value of Eastern women. The lady in question was a good cook, skilled in the art of preparing soup, and was thus possessed of a way to the heart of a man of a permanent and enduring character; she looked two ways at once, which must have enhanced her value, seeing that she had only one eye disposable at any one time for the purpose of investigating her husband's delinquencies, which were numerous, as is usually the case with mankind; and finally she weighed one hundred pounds. Women in the East are generally valuable in proportion to their weight, which is the great desideratum, other qualities being regarded as mere accessories. The wife of the Turkish servant of Capt. Burnaby must, therefore according to her weight, have been worth half a dollar per pound for such extraordinary qualifications as the arts of preparing palatable soups and savory stews, we are forced to the conclusion that the mass of ordinary Eastern women, reckoned at their current value, are not worth more than one quarter of a dollar per pound. Now this is a very low figure, and as no society can progress where women were so cheap, it would seem desirable that Russia should prevail in her struggle with Turkey if only for the purpose of giving Eastern women a higher value monetarily, as well as morally, in Eastern society.—*American Register.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal is likely to become a line of contention between Russia and England, if Russia wins in this war. In that event the chances are that Russia will take a considerable slice of Asiatic Turkey, in which case the Suez Canal will become more than ever a place to defend and to possess. A correspondent says:—

From recent English reports giving the present standing of the Suez Canal, we gather the fact that the future prosperity of the great undertaking is assured beyond reasonable doubt. The canal runs, as is known, from Port Said, on the Mediterranean, to Port Sues, on the Red Sea, a distance of about a hundred miles. Throughout its entire length zone of the predictions of its opponents have been verified. The navigation of the Red Sea has not proved dangerous. The canal has not become a stagnant ditch, a receptacle of the sand of the desert, and the alluvium of the Nile. Neither have the filter-lakes through which it passes in part become filled with silt. The supposed difference of level between the Red Sea and Mediterranean, if it exists at all, has had no appreciable effect. After the canal was completed it was found easy to keep it open to the required depth, and its excellent navigability was then the work was done the main question was, "Would it pay?" Would it come the same way

of India and the parts adjacent? Would English jealousy be allayed in view of its manifest advantages, and would the policy of Egypt be liberal and impartial? As the capital expended in its construction had been double the estimate, would the tonnage dues be necessarily so high as to drive off the smaller craft? Of these questions the last was the most important. There has been some modification of the dues and some shifting about before they were adjusted. But, judging from the increase of tonnage passing through the canal, and from the fact that the shares now yield a profit, it may be assumed that the toll is satisfactory, and has been fixed for some time to come. The canal was opened to traffic in 1869. From 1870 to 1876 the net tonnage rose from 436,609 tons to 2,096,772 tons, and the receipts from two hundred thousand pounds sterling in 1870 to one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling in 1876. In 1876, after all debts were paid, a small balance of profit was left to the shareholders. The result is regarded as satisfactory in England, where a large number of shares are held, some by private parties, but the greater part by the British Government, which bought of the Khedive a considerable portion of his interest in the canal.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

The German Catholic Congress has just met, for its twenty-fifth annual session, at Wurzburg. We learn from the *Catholic Review* that:—

The proceedings were opened with a solemn high mass, which was celebrated at the high altar of the cathedral by Mgr. Schreiber, Archbishop of Bamberg, the See of Wurzburg being now vacant. The result of the Congress was: 1st. The twenty-fifth Catholic Congress considers it to be its first duty to proclaim before the world the unshaken fidelity with which Catholic Germany is attached to the Holy Apostolic See, it states with a joyful satisfaction that all the artifices of cunning and brute force to which recourse has been had to shake the Catholic people of Germany in their fidelity, have been unavailing and fruitless. 2d. The Catholic Congress expresses its profound regret at the sight of so many dioceses deprived of their pastors as well as of the salutary influence of the religious orders. It bestows the highest praise on the bishops, the clergy and the communities for having so gloriously manifested their fidelity in our faith, in spite of the prosecution and severe trials of which they have been the object. 3d. The Catholic Congress acknowledges that the school question, and especially that of the primary schools is the most important of our time. It proclaims anew the inalienable right of the Church and of all Catholics to maintain the denominational schools. It protests in the name of Catholic parents against the school monopoly which the State arrogates to itself. It declares above all, first, that no teacher can give religious instruction without having previously obtained the canonical mission; secondly, that parents cannot be compelled to make their children receive religious instruction at the hands of persons who have not the canonical mission; and thirdly, that it is the duty of parents to keep their children from attending instructions in religion given by persons who have not received this mission. 4th. The Catholic Congress asks the Catholics of Germany to persevere in the struggle undertaken by the Church against the omnipotence of the State and in defence of the sacred authority which the Church ought to exercise over society by virtue of the order of its divine Founder. 5th. The Catholic Congress acknowledges in the eternal truths of our faith the first rule of all the affairs of public life. This is the work and significance of the twenty-fifth German Catholic Congress.

GERMANY.

All the nations of Europe watch Germany closely now. Perhaps some of them know what course she intends to take before the Eastern question is settled once more. It is certain that they all would like very much to know, and that not a few apprehend that when what she thinks best to protect German interests. It has been reported that she is getting her fleet ready for sea in order to bring little Nicaragua to its senses.

A somewhat alarming statement was made in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet by the Minister of War. In opposing Het Windhorst's proposal that the measure prohibiting the export of horses should be repealed, the Minister declared that the prohibition was necessary so long as mobilization, although not now expected, was a possible contingency. This is the first time that mobilization has been officially mentioned in Germany since the commencement of the war, and the mention of the subject at all, in ever so guarded a manner, will be accepted in alarmist quarters as conclusive evidence that Bismarck considers that the time is all but ripe for declaring his intentions.

The rupture in the commercial relations with Germany was discussed at a joint meeting of the Austrian and Hungarian Cabinet Ministers. It was urged by the members of the Hungarian Government that measures must be taken to prepare Austria-Hungary for the worst, as the Monarchy could not afford to submit to the dictation of Germany. Count Andrássy, however, gave what were regarded as satisfactory assurances on the subject. There was, he said no danger of a war of tariffs; as both Empires were ready to regulate their economic relations in the friendly manner that became good neighbors. As usual, Prince Bismarck gets the blame of having for sinister purposes brought about the present difficulty, and those who look at the matter in this light will no doubt be glad to see the Emperor's stipulations in believing that no ulterior danger will be revealed as the peace develops.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

Dr. Hancock has once more compiled the criminal statistics of Ireland. The *Nation* says:—

"As usual, a comparison of our state with that of England or Scotland results, generally speaking, to our advantage. The excess of English crime is, for the most part, in the more serious and more heavily punished offences. This is proved in several ways, but we will take here only two tests. Firstly, the sentences of death and of penal servitude are far more numerous, proportionately, in England than in Ireland. Secondly, the number of persons bailed in Ireland is far larger than in England—the Irish figures being 36.4 per cent. in the case of men, and 19.7 in the case of women; the English only 7.8 in the case of men and 4.9 in that of women. It is charged by the authorities in Dublin Castle and by their benchmen that there is a sympathy with crime in this country which prevents many criminals from being brought to justice. What, then, will be said of England when we mention that the proportion of apprehensions to crimes in Ireland is 77 per cent. against 47 per cent. in England, and that of those discharged for want of evidence the proportion is 22.4 in England against 14.4 in Ireland.

HORRORS OF THE WAR.

Count Tatcheff was sent over in the afternoon with a flag of truce to endeavor to make some arrangements with a view to the interment of the Turks and the Russians who fell in the affair of the 18th of September between the hostile lines, and whose dead bodies still lie there infecting the air. The Red Cross and the Turkish substitute, the Red Crescent, were immediately run up, and the allied troops ceased firing, but the enemy pounded away as usual at the Roumanian siege-works, when two surgeons and four men with stretchers were killed while attempting to aid the wounded, who had fallen during the assault on the enemy's redoubt. As not a day passes without a skirmish of some kind between the outposts or the advanced works, a number of men are wounded, and if they are not lucky enough to be able to get out of the zone of fire with their comrades as these retire, their sufferings and fate are too dreadful to think of. Sometimes they die of thirst or of their wounds, or now of the inclemency of the weather and if they venture to make a movement at once taken as a target for Turkish bullets. I have seen several who have lain in a trench three or four days at a time, without food or drink, in the sickening expectation of assistance, which never came. Their fellow-soldiers could hear their groans and cries, but it was certain death to venture into the open, and there they were forced to remain, profiting by each moment of darkness to crawl to the next shelter, to recommence their painful journey on the succeeding night. The distance was often inconsiderable, but one man with his foot shot off, managed, after seventy-two hours of weary waiting, to crawl nearly two miles. He had been in the affair, where from want of support General Skobelev had been forced back, and was wounded early in the day. The ambulance people had not seen him, and he had been left behind, so he crept under a pile of corpses, and, knowing that the enemy cut off soldiers' legs to get their boots, had pulled off his, and so escaped observation.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

It is observed that the times arising when our policy must declare itself with mainly distinctness. While we are watching how the Turks fight for Constantinople and Erzerum the East is watching us, and the first question recently put by the Amerer of Cabul to the Turkish Envoy at his Court was—"What have the British done to help you towards getting peace and justice?" The Ottoman Ambassador, polite but puzzled, muttered something about Besika Bay and "Compassionate Fund," upon which Shera Ali and the Russian agent, it is said, laughed merrily together. The echo of that scornful laughter is ringing through Asia, and will cost us some day far more than we are economizing by holding our peace when honour and humanity bid us have our say. On the score of philanthropy alone there is a reason that a Government like ours should not wait much longer before denouncing the ceaseless flow of blood and the endless procession of agonised sufferers to the hospitals and thence to the grave. But our political influence is that which is chiefly in danger of becoming contemptible. If the Turks win, they will be justified in dispensing with any deference in future towards the Power which, as a famous author says, "observed the swimmers, and cried 'very fine!' but kept dry linen equally." For these and other considerations it appears to me, in a private way, that without any more delay the Government should now formulate a distinct resolute policy which Europe may learn, and Parliament, when it meets, discuss. It is a mistake to suppose there is one declared already.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE DAILY NEWS ON THE WAR.

It appears to be the policy of the Russian generals to multiply attacks in all directions, and that the time for attempting to invest Bostouk would soon come if Plevna were taken. In the present condition of affairs, with strong entrenchments on which to fall back upon the line of the Jantza, it might be supposed that the Grand Duke Nicholas would be content to let the Czarevitch remain in a defensive position, while every Russian soldier that could be spared was sent to Plevna. The movements reported from the various armies are rendered possible by the return of a few days fine weather; but very soon the rain and snow will become continued. The interest of the campaign attaches not to offensive operations on the Lom, nor yet to fighting in the Shipka Pass; but to the hostilities at Plevna. If the Russians can make their lives masters of the place, whether by a direct attack, or—as seems more within the limits of probability—by compelling Osman Pasha to come out and fight—the open, they may close the campaign with the hope of regaining the favourable conditions of the spring campaign, and the possibility of a decisive battle through the winter could be terrible to contemplate.—*Daily News.*

SHEMUS DHU,

THE BLACK PEDLAR OF GALWAY.

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPTER V.—(CONTINUED)

But, at the time, Connel did not think deeper on the causes of this melancholy manner, than to attribute it to the situation of the stranger, alone among those whom he did not know, fatigued, and perhaps wanting food. It was evident that his accent was not that of the country. Connel had some experience of the world, and was from habit a keen observer. He soon perceived that there was an uneasy expression on the face of the questioner. Connel had a full view of the stranger without being himself clearly seen. The stranger sat in front of the fire, and its light fell full upon his face. There was, now and then, a quick gathering of his brows, a sudden motion of his lips, and once or twice, after he asked a question, a starting of his entire person. That all this arose from a passing interest which the stranger might feel in the answer to his simple enquiry, O'Keane was too experienced to believe. He set him down, therefore, as one whose peace of mind was bruised, if not destroyed, by some heavy weight of memory. How often do we see among the crowd those who, to the careless and light-hearted, appear at ease, while the experienced will see in their calmness, not nature's ease, but its counterfeits; and he who himself has suffered, will recognise in the sigh and the start, and the stern word, half uttered, the kindred of a wounded spirit, though calmness suddenly again settle on the countenance, and give it the show of peace. Just so the dangers of the dark were seen when a cloud passes over the moon, and the waters are again suddenly silvered, and the deep loses its horrors under the brightness of the sweet light.

From the moment Connel had a full view of his guest, he believed him to be a sufferer; and, as suffering, no matter whether merited or otherwise, has a strong hold upon the sympathies of the generous; the good fellow's heart opened to him, and he was determined at any risk to be his friend. Then a new pleasure arose from his determination to assist him; perhaps he was persecuted by those whom Connel believed to be the oppressors of his country. The pleasure of that thought was exquisite to him; the first impulse to the act of kindness towards the stranger, was given by his human feelings; but now it became a sacred duty, when connected with his boasted virtues—love of country and of religion. With such opinions of his guest's position, Connel assured him again and again of his security in Portlaoigh.

"For the last eighteen years," he added, "since I became a dweller in this part of the country, I have been happy in not seeing the oppressor which marked the visits to other parts of the country of the blood-thirsty soldiers. But I should not blame them so much. It is their masters—the hunters after our blood—who set them loose upon us. Young man, I can tell you many a true tale, which would harrow your heart. My blood boils even to think of the scenes of cruelty which I have witnessed, without the power of assisting the wretched sufferers; but I will not tell them. Times, I hear, are changing. Well, if they only allow peace to our religion, we will let our just hatred sleep in the cold grave with the innocent victims of their villainy. "My good friend," said the young man, who showed by the excited expression of his countenance that he entered into his host's feelings, "you feel deeply, but rightly, on your country's wrongs. I have heard of many instances of your sufferings, and they are great. However, I fear that the treachery of your own was more the cause of them than the open hatred of strangers."

"Both, young man—both," said Connel, "have united to oppress this wretched land. I know it," he continued in a wilder voice and manner, starting from his seat, with his hand raised above his head—"I know it. There is a curse upon us. Is not our land blessed above others, and yet we are starving? Are we not faithful to our religion, and yet we have not its consolation? Don't we prove even with our blood our loyalty to our king, and yet under his sanction we are gibbeted as traitors? Ah! it there must be a curse of some sort upon us. It cannot be God's for he has blessed our land. It is man's wickedness that works our misery." Connel's manner, more than his words, powerfully affected the young man. He felt the power of Connel's vehemence, and when the latter, after his burst of passion, resumed his seat, the dark eyes of the stranger appeared wilder than before. Connel, without pretending to notice the effect, continued with more calmness:

"You speak well, sir, in saying that our false friends have done us more injury than our open enemies. There could be no excuse for the oppression of those who know not Ireland as the land of their birth, or who, born among us, have no common-feeling of faith or interest with us. But for those who have called us brothers, and who have professed our faith and broken bread with us—ah! their villainy is past endurance. I have known such; and if there be justice anywhere, vengeance will overtake them."

"Vengeance must and will overtake them," said the young man in a loud voice, almost of fury. "I have known one villain of the kind, and I would give—"

He stopped, and his brows were knitted and his features drawn together by the conflict apparently of opposite feelings. He continued, not addressing O'Keane; but the words—they were only half audible—were distinct from the pauses between them: "What proof have I of his guilt? None that amounts to certainty. He promised to bring me safe. He swore there was no danger, and the moment we landed we were attacked. He could be deceived—I will believe that he was. Would to heaven I had believed the hints which I heard of his treachery, and then the old man's blood would not be heavy upon my heart."

At this moment he perceived that he was speaking louder than was prudent. He raised his eyes, and they met Connel's, which were riveted upon him. What was there in the stranger's look which could disturb Connel? He winced under it; his features changed. Doubt, and inquiry, and wonder were mixed strongly in their expression. His eyes were turned to the ground. He raised them again. Yet there was the same look of the stranger.

"Mercy of heaven!" thought Connel, "can it be he? No; the idea is too wild. Yet, there again, is his father's look in bloom."

He arose suddenly; he stretched out his hands towards the young man—who had also arisen, startled at the wildness of Connel's manner—and asked, with a tone of deep supplication:

"In heaven's name, say who are you, young man?"

CHAPTER VI.

The words and energy of Connel were calculated to excite misgivings in the mind of a person in more secure circumstances than the stranger. He looked in doubt around him. He observed the quick approach of Fergus and the women towards Connel. A fear of hidden treachery arose suddenly in his mind, and his hand grasped a pistol which was concealed beneath the covering of his outer dress. He relaxed his grasp when he perceived that

the family of Connel stood in the centre of the room, looking with wonder from the old man to himself, but without any evidence of evil intention. The picture which presented itself in the little room, was well worthy of being transferred to a stage better suited to display the grandeur and the beauty of its characters. The bright glare of the blazing wood fell upon the marked profile of the old man, giving a tinge of gold to his silvered hair; now disturbed from its usual settled state by his excitement. A change had entirely come over him. The wildness and determination of his eyes had sunk to a milder, though still ardent expression of entreaty. The energy of his manner was lost in the supplicant expression of his stooped posture, and his hands, a moment before raised by the passion of his defiance against his supposed enemies, dropped before his breast. If you could forget the personal dignity the effect of which was only weakened by his pre-ent posture—you might well fancy him an aged and holy seer deterring the wildness of youth from some dark deed.

The attitude and countenance of the other persons were in keeping with his. The stranger stood erect before the light. There was suddenly wonder in his eyes and on his parted lips,—but only for a moment did his countenance give this expression. He looked from father to son, and then the whole power of his keen eyes was concentrated upon the former. He looked to find the motive of Connel's question.

The stranger's age could not be more than twenty-five, although he appeared more advanced in life, owing to the dark hue, which travel and exposure to all sorts of weather had given to his complexion. This appeared,—that is, that he had felt the influence of a more severe climate than that in which he was reared,—from the contrast of the remarkable fairness of his forehead with the bronza colour of his lower features. His height was something above the common; and he seemed much taller still from his slight though well-formed figure. When first introduced to the reader he wore, perhaps to avoid notice, a cap of frizes without peak or other ornament than the common head-covering of the peasant; but now his hair of glossy black fell unconfined about his forehead and neck. His other dressing had nothing to attract notice; it was of coarse gray cloth, and its make was well adapted to the ease of the pedestrian as its strong material was to his defence against soil and rain; still there was in its cut and fitting, that which, escaping the vulgar, could tell to a person conversant with the fashions of the time, that its wearer had some claims to a higher rank of life than at first sight appeared.

We must leave the stranger and Connel in their wonder to describe the spectators of the scene. Whilst the stranger had been engaged with his father in their first conversation, Fergus was seated on a low stool in a distant part of the room, at one moment anxiously watching the feelings of the speaker, and again answering in a low voice the eager enquiries of a beautiful girl, who leaned with the confidence of a sister upon his shoulder. This was his sister Eveleen, or "Eveleen of the dark hair," on whom he doated with more than fraternal love.

"You have told me," she said, in a tone of sweet persuasion, running her delicate fingers through the long curls that fell around her brother's neck, "that you met him by chance, and yet you pray that he may be the person you suspect him to be. Ah! Fergus, I see you don't wish me to know your thoughts. You and my father are changed towards me since that dark pedlar has been last here."

"Hush, dear Eveleen, don't let my father hear you say this. I have no secret, at least none about which you could care, and as for the pedlar, though I have never spoken to him, I suspect him."

"Ah, but you have secrets," she replied, not with the purpose of exercising the influence which she knew she possessed over her brother, but feelingly, though her manner was jocose. "You have, indeed; I know it, Fergus. Come, now, don't look so gloomy. Tell me why you and my father like the pedlar so much, whom all other people hate. Well, well, you don't hear me. I also, I see, must be serious; I, too, have secrets."

And here she whispered something into her brother's ear, which made him start from his seat and say, "You jest, Eveleen; you could not have seen D'Arcy, and if you have, he could not say this to you."

Eveleen answered, but with an altered tone. The laughing expression of her deep blue eye was changed; she unlocked the hand that was playing with her brother's hair, and looking him full in the face, she said, "So you, too, would make me believe it by your manner, yet I cannot blame you. Strange thoughts have lately arisen in my own mind." Eveleen communed with herself. She withdrew her eyes from her brother's face to look upon the stranger's, at the moment Connel had arisen, and she and her brother, with one impulse, rushed forward.

Fergus O'Keane was distinguished among the young villagers, not only for beauty of face, and symmetry of figure, but for that which young men prize more—for his strength and agility in all their manly exercises. This of itself would give him an influence among the young of his acquaintance; but he had more to recommend him—he had the good opinion of the old inhabitants, who often pointed him out to their sons and daughters, as a model of prudence and wisdom, of docility and obedience. Connel's great influence among his neighbors certainly reflected upon his son; yet, it was not from it alone that Fergus derived his character as the chief and most promising young man for miles around; he earned it by his kindness of heart and constant good humour—by his ready and sincere attentions to the wants of others. There were none of his companions who would not have endangered their lives for his advantage, and the old loved him as their child.

As proficiency in book learning was supposed then, as it is still, among the unlearned, to give a sort of wonderful character to its possessor, it was no surprise that Fergus and his sister (who after learning all that her father could teach—which was not little for those times—were entrusted to the spiritual and literary guidance of the priest, a learned man, who devoted his leisure moments to the instruction of pupils so docile and so apt) should each, among their respective companions, have an influence which none others enjoyed. Fergus' own natural disposition confirmed this adventitious power. He was the peace-maker among the young, as his father was among the old. He was always ready to relieve the necessities of his companions with hand and purse; none knew from whence he had the money, and none thought much about it.

Fergus was above the middle height, and finely formed. There was in the colour and texture of his face and hands a delicacy which would not be expected in those of a peasant. Perhaps he was indebted for this to his exemption from manual labour; for, though his father laboured, he had a boy and girl who did the work of his household, allowing his son and daughter, in this a liberty, which made them an exception to the children of the farmers of the country. If we say his age was about twenty, his hair dark, and worn in long curls his forehead high; his eyes of a deep black; his nose and the rest of his features well formed, we can end his description for the present.

was such proportion in her form, and such ease in her gesture that none who looked on her would wish her less. Her hair was of the darkest black, so worn as to display the evenness of her fair forehead. Her deep blue eyes had a character of firmness; yet there were times when they would express archness and even wild passion; but this latter expression was not settled, for it was only observed by her companions, when she listened to the wild stories of some old poet, or felt her country's woes in the plaintive notes of some itinerant harper. Her nose and lips and chin added their own beauties to a face, which neither young or old could look upon without a deep interest.

Eveleen was the famed beauty of Lar-Connaught. Many of the young Franches, Lynchs, and O'Flahertys, whom, with her father's consent, she often met at her visits to Moyeuellen and Drimcong, paid more than usual attention to the beautiful peasant girl, whose company otherwise they would scarcely tolerate, though patronized by the ladies who gave the laws of fashion to that part of the country. She had been early introduced by the priest to Mrs. French of Moyeuellen, and that lady had given her all the advantages of the education which her daughter enjoyed from a resident governess; so that now she stood on the footing of companion with Mary French. Eveleen but seldom accepted the invitations which she received from the gentry to spend the merry time of some festival with them. She began lately to think that her beauty and natural accomplishments were the cause of these invitations, and she was determined, as far as her father would allow, not to subject herself to the mortifying reflection that she wanted birth and fortune to make her the equal of some of the proud beauties whom she met. It is true she came forth from the society of the great as innocent as when she first entered it; but it often required days, after her departure from Moyeuellen, to make her feel the same pleasure which she formerly had in her amusements with her companions on the lake and through the woods, and her domestic labours.

At the time she is introduced to the reader, she wore a dress well suited to show off the proportions of her fine shape. Her hair was gathered in a black ribbon behind, and fell over a red woollen jacket, tightened to the form, and which was met at the waist by a blue dimity bed-gown. Beneath this latter garment, towards the ankle, appeared many inches of full flannel petticoat, home-spun, and of home-dyed red. If you except an untanned slipper or sole fastened on the instep, she had no covering on her feet, in conformity with the custom of the country, within doors.

Such were Fergus and Eveleen O'Keane, the son and daughter of Colmel More O'Keane.

CHAPTER VII.

While we attempted to describe Fergus and Eveleen, we left the stranger and Connel gazing in wonder at each other. The young man understood from the looks of both his host and family that no danger threatened him. His astonishment quietly subsided to surprise, and with this feeling he answered Connel's question.

"I would know, before I answer your question," he said in a calm but resolute tone, looking from Connel to his son, "why you, to whom I am a perfect stranger, feel an interest in me. If your question be put with a good purpose, as it suits me I may reply; if not, I will thank you for your kindness thus far, and take my leave of you for the night."

"Young man," said Connel in a tremulous voice, "you are, indeed, at liberty to be silent or to speak. Far be it from me to force the stranger under my roof to a confession. But we have long expected you; we have long waited for you. Confess it; you must confess that you are Godfrey O'Halloran's son."

The stranger's countenance became suddenly frank, whether it was the kindness and good-will which he perceived in Connel's look and manner, or the mention of the name that changed his feelings. He exclaimed:

"I am he, though unfortunate. What interest can you have in me?"

O'Keane raised his hands above head for a moment, and then rushed towards the stranger whom he hugged to his breast with the feelings of a parent over a lost child. Some moments passed before the stranger could extricate himself from the fond embraces of the old man. Fergus, and Eveleen, and Judith looked on in wonder. The stranger himself was the first to speak:

"My good man, I was not prepared to expect this show of friendship but from one—that one I cannot find here. You are not Dermot O'Grady?"

"Who else but Dermot O'Grady? I see there were reasons for deceiving you. But, in faith, why should there be? Come Master Harry," said Connel with quick words to distract the attention of his family, which he saw his first expression had excited. "You may be sure that you are under your best friend's roof. Oh I and my son have often wished to see my dear master's son before the light parted from these eyes. And who would think that Dermot-Connel O'Keane would have this happiness? Was not I without sense or feeling not to know you when you entered? Sure I ought not to forget the likeness of your father. You must be old Master Harry, and hungry? Norah, Judy, Eveleen—no—yes, Eveleen, prepare supper. Oh! this is a happy night for Dermot-Connel More."

And Connel threw fresh logs upon the fire, and forced the stranger into his own seat, and tumbled about the kitchen utensils, much to the annoyance of the poor maid, Norah, in his eagerness to prove his affection. Norah was left to her own wits to prepare the supper. Fergus and Eveleen stood still in the same place, looking from the stranger to each other. And the old nurse, after a little thought but without saying a word, rushed forward, and taking one of his hands in hers with the other she turned his head to the light, and burst aloud into sobs.

"Oh! *uirra strua!* but it is he himself! and it is his father's beauty, and it is his father's love to come from a far, foreign land to see his old friends! The light of heaven fall upon you, you avourneen, and direct you for your kindness."

The stranger was obliged to bear in silence the devouring caresses of the old nurse. Supper was soon ready; it consisted of slices of fried ham—which he might be blamed by some for not telling it—and cold fowl, from Connel's well-replenished larder, accompanied with home-brewed malt drink, and a platter heaped with farls of white oat bread. It was served on a long low table, of such whiteness, that the most fastidious would prefer it without a cover. Henry O'Halloran (we shall now call the stranger by the name Connel gave him), commenced with an eager appetite. He had not eaten for the last twelve hours, save a morsel of hard bread, which he received from a peasant girl in the mountains. During the repast, he had not time to remark, with particular attention, any person, not even O'Keane's daughter, though she was introduced to him by her father. Since after slice of the sweet ham disappeared from his wooden plate, and he answered, in monosyllables, the few enquiries of his host, but only in the interval between his draught and the renewal of his attack upon the viands. It was, after his finishing draught, when he had wiped his knife and replaced it in its sheath by his side, that his eyes met, for the first time, in full gaze those of the maiden. Eveleen blushed, and looked in another direction, but Henry O'Halloran continued to gaze with more interest, feeling that he had never before seen so interesting a countenance.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND.

Writing of the condition of the Church in Northern District of Scotland, a contemporary says: "It is in this district of Scotland that we find the remains of that once flourishing church of the Highlands, which, for so long after the faith had almost entirely abandoned the Lowlands, maintained itself, along with a kindred loyalty to king and country, in the hearts of large numbers of the people. At the date, however, with which we are just now dealing, the vicariate counted only nineteen regular mission stations, and including the venerable bishop, twenty priests, one of whom was already counted in the staff of the College of Blair (Eastern District)."

Preshome was the seat of the vicar-apostolic, who had one assistant clergyman. This mission, which is situated in the Euzie, five miles east of Fochabers, possessed a chapel capable of containing eight hundred persons, which was erected about 1788 by the Rev. John Reid, and a congregation of about one thousand four hundred souls. The two stations of Auchinalrig and Fochabers, which are also in the Euzie district, and which were about three miles apart, were served by a single priest, and each possessed a chapel. The chapel of Auchinalrig has been built by Bishop Geddes, and that of Fochabers by the Rev. George Mathison and Bishop Patterson, in 1826, and was still largely burdened with debt in 1831.

The district of Euzie in which, then, three chapels were situated, and which forms that part of the Banffshire coast extending from the River Spey to the town of Cullen, is of particular interest, from the circumstance that a considerable number of Catholics had remained in it from the time of the Reformation, and the exercise of the Catholic religion was never interrupted even in the darkest times of persecution. In this year (1831) the district contained about two thousand four hundred Catholics. The chapel at Preshome, too, was remarkable for being the first Catholic place of worship in Scotland since the Reformation, in the erection of which it was ventured to make any attempt at elegance or ornament. It furnished, too, no small proof of the liberality of feeling which then prevailed in that part of Scotland. For though it was built when the penal code was in full vigor, though it stood in a very conspicuous situation, and though it at that time far surpassed in size and appearance all the neighbouring parochial churches of the Establishment, yet not only no hindrance or molestation was given to the clergyman who undertook its erection, nor any feeling of jealousy exhibited, but Protestants of every rank in the vicinity protected, countenanced, and encouraged him in the undertaking. The Earl of Finghall presented an altar piece after Annibal Carracci, and two very handsome holy water fonts made of Portsoy marble. The church possessed, besides, an organ and circulating library.

In the course of 1832 or 1833, the four hundred Catholics who resided in the fishing village of Buckie added to the stations in the district by fitting up as a chapel a hall which had been leased for the purpose, the people being too poor to do more.

Besides serving the principal station of Portsoy, its priest, in 1831, went every alternate Sunday to Banff and Fogglyon, and in all three places was a chapel. That of Portsoy was erected in 1829, and at that time a Sunday school was being set on foot there. These congregations together numbered from five to six hundred souls; and in consequence of the great deficiency of priests in the district, the clergyman, at Portsoy, was obliged to attend occasionally at Strichen, Blyth and Turiff, which stations previously formed a separate charge. Aquorthies, by Keith Hall, was in reality an appendage of the College of Blair, and its chapel and farm served by the procurator of the college. At Toumintoul, by Ballindaloch, a chapel had been built in 1789, and, in 1820, the increase of the congregation to about six hundred souls brought about the addition of a gallery.

The increasing vitality of the Scottish mission is further shown by the fact that the Directory of 1832 contains, besides the additional stations already given, the name of that of Driftown. It was not a new mission, but the church and station, as well as the village in which both were placed, were new. The mission, though in 1832 it was nearly circumscribed within the limits of the parish of Mortlach, had recently formed a very extensive charge, being scarcely bounded by the banks of the Spey and Don, and comprehending parts of seven or eight parishes. In 1794 a chapel and house had been erected at Keithloch, in the central parish of Mortlach, but that situation was inconvenient to pastor and people.

At Tombae, in the same neighborhood, there had long existed an old and crumbling chapel for the service of the Catholics of Glenlivet, which, in 1829, gave place to a new and needed building, for the erection of which its incumbent had to appeal to the Catholics of the three kingdoms. This mission was, and is yet, specially interesting from the circumstance that in troublesome times, and for more than a century, the Catholic clergy found an asylum in that remote and sequestered vale; that there, in the seminary of Seilan, candidates were educated for the priesthood, and thence sent to preach the Gospel through the Lowlands and Highlands of Scotland. Its chapel, too, was one of the first to which a Catholic burial-ground was attached. Glenlivet is of considerable extent, being about fourteen miles long, and the Rev. Paul MacPherson, a native of the Glen, who had been for many years agent of the mission and Superior of the Scotch College at Rome, on his return thence in 1827 built at Chapelstown, on ground granted by the Duke of Gordon, a neat chapel house, for the benefit of the population of the higher and more remote part of the Glen, which was almost exclusively Catholic. To the chapel he attached a small burial-ground, and, in addition to his other services, he supplied funds for the building of a school in the Glen. At Elgin there existed a very small and inconspicuous chapel. In Inverness and its environs there was a considerable number of Catholics, and for a chapel they had then, owing to their poverty, to be contented with a ruined house. To the westward of Inverness is Strathglass; almost wholly peopled with Catholics, and from its history, specially interesting to the student of Catholic story. It had, in 1831, a congregation of over eight hundred souls, and a chapel, which was built by Bishop Eneas Chisholm. The Aird and the eastern part of Strathglass formed but one mission—that of Eskadale, which was founded about 1791 by Bishop John Chisholm. There was a chapel at Aigies, which was abandoned in 1827 for the new and beautiful Saxon structure at Eskadale, erected at the charge of T. A. Fraser, Esq., of Lovat, and containing comfortably, and without the aid of galleries, about eight hundred people. In the western extremity of the Northern District, near the Isle of Skye, lies Kintail, which was in 1831 undoubtedly the poorest mission in the North. It did not possess a chapel, and Divine service was celebrated in an old thatched house at Dornie. Two priests attended to the religious needs of the Catholics of Abojeen, where, besides a chapel, was a school; which, having been found inadequate for the instruction of the children and the congregation, gave place in 1832 to a new and more commodious building. Ballogie, by Kincairdine of Niall, Ballogie by two priests, and the other three places by one priest each. A chapel and congregation at O'Connell were attended from A'Boon and O'Chieat, O'Boon, O'Newman and Edinglassie, and O'Connell a house for the priest. In Keith a handsome chapel

was built in 1830, and was supposed to be the only specimen of the Roman Doric architecture in Scotland. His Majesty Charles X. in 1829, presented to the chapel an altar-piece representing the incredulity of St. Thomas, and the site of the chapel was granted by the Hon. Colonel Grant, of Grant.

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WEDNESDAY, 21.—Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
THURSDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr. Irish Catholic "recusants" summoned to appear before the Lord Deputy in the Star Chamber. Sir H. Havelock died, 1857.
FRIDAY, 23.—St. Clement, Pope and Martyr. St. Felicitas, Martyr.
SATURDAY, 24.—St. John of the Cross, Confessor. St. Chrysostomus, Martyr.
Napper Tandy arrested on neutral ground by order of the British Consul, 1793. William Duane, died, 1835.
SUNDAY, 25.—TWENTY-EIGHT AND LAST SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. St. Catherine, Virgin and Martyr.
MONDAY, 26.—St. Peter, Bishop and Martyr. Ireton died, 1651.
TUESDAY, 27.—Feria.
Roderick O'Connor, last King of Ireland, died in the 82nd year of his age, 1198.

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The Mission is to end to-night. We need hardly say that it has been a great success.

WHO ARE THE PERSECUTORS?

In Canada the spirit of aggression towards the Catholic Church is certainly not on the decrease. There are many fanatics perambulating the land, and the tenor of their speeches is not calculated to appease the public alarm. Men are rather encouraged in their assaults upon our faith and, to many, they become the heroes of the hour. As the mob cried out against our Saviour, when before the tribunal of Pilate:—"Crucify Him! Crucify Him!" so do the fanatics of to-day demand the destruction of the faith which He founded, and for which He was crucified. Bigotry has ever been an implacable monster, and it has lost nothing of its characteristics. This great century of ours has not civilized it in the least. It is as bad now as ever it was, and it may for all we know, only lack the occasion to be as tyrannical. When St. Augustine was treating about the Arians, he desired them to be corrected but not slain. The reverse, however, appears to be the policy which some madmen would treat us to, if they dared. They would slay and then correct us. They would in fact hang us first and try us afterwards. They forget that "Religionis non est Religioem Cogere"—or in plain English—"It is not the part of religion to establish religion by force." Sanguinary vengeance appears to be their object: death to the Scarlet Whore and their (?) adjuration. The only "religion" such men possess is hatred of our Church and the only "good works" they perform is, in proving that hatred where, when, and how, they can. It is a pity that it should be so, but so it is. In a country such as ours all men should tolerate each other. Liberty, but not license, should have full swing, and every man should be allowed to worship at his own altar, in peace. Persecution and intolerance never yet succeeded in the object at which they aimed. The act of Parliament which established the reformed religion in Scotland in 1560 made it a punishable offence to say or hear mass,—for the first offence to suffer confiscation of all one's goods; for the second offence—banishment,—for the third offence death, and yet the Church lived in spite of all. In a few months from now the hierarchy will be restored in Scotland, and we may expect, in a few years, that it will be more powerful than it has been since the so-called Reformation. John

Knox went crazy over the "Romish" question, and yet the church lived on. We have the testimony of Protestant authority for saying that "if the Government had followed the directions of the clergy the Catholics would have been extirpated by the sword"—still the Church lived, does live, and will live on for ever. The fanatics of Canada may not think so, but if it be true that history repeats itself, if it be true that Jesus Christ was in reality the Man—God, then so sure will the Catholic Church stand when the world "with age is wan" and when "the skeletons of ages" are mouldering around the "Last Man." Persecution will never effect its destruction; tyranny will never quench the spirit of its followers, nor frighten them into submission to its foes. It has been tried when the Christian martyrs of Rome perished with a smile; it was tried by ten successive Roman Emperors in vain attempted to stamp out the very name of Jesus Christ; it was tried by Nero, when he clothed that "immense multitude" of the followers of the Catholic Church, and clothing them in the skins of wild beasts, caused them to be worried by dogs; it was tried when Diocletian caused their books to be destroyed, their churches demolished, and thousands to be massacred. It was in vain—all in vain—the Church lived on—and will live on until time shall be no more. The false prophet of Mecca tried it and failed, lamentably failed. Scimitar and Koran were used in vain against its impregnable sides. It was tried by the "Reformation," and the furnace of persecution, the gibbet and the block, that followed in the way of the Reformers, and they all failed, for that old church is still in our midst,

Strong as the rock on the ocean stems,
A thousand wild waves from the shores.

Persecution was tried in Ireland where the world knows that there was a reward of five pounds for the head of a priest, the same price being paid for the head of a wolf. And yet the Church lives on and flourishes. Do the fanatical assailants upon our faith ever think of those things? Do they ever allow their minds to reflect upon the uselessness, the folly, and the criminality of persecution, and how ineffectual it is to stamp out that symbol with which Christ said we "should conquer." That we have been persecuted no one denies; that we are persecuted few will admit. Men shout out, "Civil and Religious Liberty" for all, and yet deny it to us. People will say—no, no; but we say—yes, yes. Is it not persecution to deny us representation? Is it not persecution to see 200,000 Catholics unrepresented in Ontario? Is it not persecution to see 2,000,000 of Catholics unrepresented in Great Britain? Is it not persecution to debar Catholics of nearly all the rights of citizenship, and to close nearly all offices of emolument against them as the enemies of our Church are doing in New Hampshire? Yes, persecution exists now—at this present hour—in every country on the face of the globe where the foes of our religion are in the ascendant. It was persecution that drove the Catholic subjects of Holland into rebellion, and as the late T. F. Meagher said, when "the barricades of Brussels withstood the cannon of the Dutch," the freedom of Belgium was how that persecution resulted. In Sweden recently he who became a Catholic was banished from the country, and his property confiscated to the State. And this in a Protestant country. What say the roaring champions of "Civil and Religious Liberty" to that. In Europe and in America it is the same—persecution upon all sides—when our enemies are powerful enough to effect it. But how different it is in Catholic countries. In France, Catholic and non-Catholic, clergymen are alike supported by the State. In Austria the non-Catholics have separate schools supported, like those of the Catholics, out of the common fund. In Belgium there is a law granting unrestricted and equal religious freedom to the very sects that were their persecutors. In Spain and Portugal there may be restrictions, but the circumstances are exceptional. The principal complaint about Spain is, that the funerals of non-Catholics are not attended with the solemnities which usually accompany Catholic burial. The complaint is trivial, and cannot be consistently made by Englishmen, who refuse to allow non-Conformists to be buried inside an Episcopalian burial-ground. Nay, under the eyes of the Pope himself—during the time when Rome was Rome indeed—even then were not Protestants protected in the observance of their religion, and all the safer, because they were near the head of the Church itself? If the enemies of the Catholic Church enquire into all these subjects with some impartiality, they might cease to rave at, and to insult us, and allowing us to pursue our way in peace, tend to the better cultivation of that good feeling between all men, which everyone must desire.

REVIEWS.

We are again compelled to hold over a number of reviews until next week.

THE GRAND JURY.

The *Witness* still harps upon the Grand Jury. It almost threatens the Catholics with something desperate that it may have to resort to. It insinuates that "fratricidal fighting," may be come necessary after "every constitutional means" fail in obtaining "justice." The "Hackett matter" is not to sleep until there is something done to prevent the recurrence of such outrageous failures of justice." An outsider might think that an Inquisition was established in Montreal, and that Catholics had conspired against the liberties of their Protestant fellow-citizens. Even the Constitution, under which we live, appears to be no safe-guard against "outrageous failures of justice," for the *Witness* speaks of having that Constitution remodelled to answer its own sweet purpose. If there was more centralization there would be less "priest-ridden" people. Quebec would be absorbed in the Dominion, the "Croppies" would then "lie down," and Grand Juries would not be prepared to assist in "outrageous failures of justice." It is gall and wormwood to so many to see a Catholic Legislature in a Protestant state. Catholic Quebec must be wiped out, say our enemies; Catholic Quebec must be consulted about the operation, say we. What matter if we challenge our opponents to point out their grievances, and they fail, that is of no consequence. It is, in their opinion, grievance enough to live under a "Papist" administration. That is where the shoe pinches. We have often expressed our willingness to assist our non-Catholic citizens in obtaining the removal of any barrier to the full exercise of the same rights and privileges which the Catholics enjoy, if any such barrier exists. Let them tell wherein they are offended, or outraged, and whatever little help we can give them, is willingly at their assistance. The same laws exist for all, and the administration of them is impartial. The *Witness*, however, says no, and still echoes the "Hackett matter." It still persists in saying that there were two respectable witnesses against Sheehan. We repeat that there were not, and in fact repeat, that there was "no substantial evidence against him at all." The *Witness* openly insinuates that the Grand Jury were guilty of perjury, and it becomes a question of how long the Grand Jury will submit to this vilification of their characters. For doing their duty according to their conscience they are denounced and held up to the derision of the admirers of our contemporary. Because they would not send Sheehan for trial upon scarcely any evidence at all, they are abused worse than pickpockets. And the *Witness* takes this stand on the flimsiest evidence. Now the principal witness against Sheehan was McCallum. What did he prove? Little, except that he was tried for perjury. Who is McCallum?—Well let the police records answer. As a citizen he is better away from us than with us. And he is one of the "respectable" witnesses. If this is the idea the *Witness* has of respectable men, we are sorry for it. But even this "respectable" man could prove nothing. He did not swear that Sheehan shot Hackett, but he swore that he saw Sheehan "walk three or four times around" the prostrate man and say that "he would do it again" or words to that effect. Now allowing what the man said to be true for the moment, what then? What was Sheehan to "do again?" Was it to kill Hackett "again?" Not that surely. What then was he "to do again?" when he "walked three or four times around" the body of his fallen man. Let Mr. Duhamel answer. Here is a respectable man of whom the *Witness* said nothing. It never mentioned his name editorially at all, and yet his evidence completely upset that of McCallum. Mr. Duhamel said that it was impossible for Sheehan to walk "three or four times" around the body of Hackett without his noticing it. He was within a few inches of Hackett when he lay on the sidewalk, and observed all that passed, and flatly contradicted the evidence of Sheehan. Mr. Duhamel was complimented for assisting at the rescue of Mr. Henshaw and no one denies that he behaved well upon the occasion. Now in the name of common sense who are we to believe—this respectable citizen who was complimented on all sides for his behaviour, or this nobody who was tried for perjury, and who is an orangeman to boot? It is an outrage upon decency to place the men upon the same footing, and it is because the Grand Jury accepted the testimony of an honest man and a good citizen, against the testimony of a man of—in charity we shall say,—doubtful reputation, that this same Grand Jury is to be anathema. But we may be told that this is only one of the witnesses for the prosecution. There was another but his evidence amounted to nothing. He knew nothing of any consequence, saw nothing of any importance, and his evidence counted for nothing as a matter of logical sequence. But after he gave his evidence in Court he published a statement in the *Witness*, purporting to be a recital of his evidence, but which was widely different. McCulloch convicted himself of

falsehood. He told a lie in some case, for both statements could not be true. In his evidence in the Court he said nothing to warrant the Grand Jury in finding a true bill; in his statement published in the *Witness* he said what, if true, he denied in court. Is the public to judge of the action of the Grand Jury by this man's evidence in court, or his statement in the press? The *Witness* and its admirers appear to think that his statement in public should be taken, but the Grand Jury thought otherwise, they took his evidence as given before themselves; they honestly acted upon that evidence, and they brought in a "No Bill." And for this they are denounced." The Orangemen fume and fret, and the *Witness* raves about "justice." What about the conspiracy to swear the life of the "Papist" Quinn away? Will the *Witness* tell us something about that? Who knows but this miserable fraud about "walking three or four times around the body" was not another conspiracy to swear another life away, and who knows but we may have another attempt before "justice" is appeased. The *Witness* ought to be careful in the insinuation of threats. It is dangerous, and it is too "a game at which," they say, "two can play."

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.

There are indications, in the non-Catholic world that the people are growing tired of the law of divorce. The innovation was being carried too far and there is a reaction perceptible. It was a novelty, decidedly anti-Catholic, and it received the dignity of a law. It never became very popular, and all honest men were ashamed of it. When resorted to it made bad worse. For a time it satiated the press, demoralized society, and hindered the growth of piety and virtue. Nor could such a law have any other result as it was in direct opposition to the command of God. It broke asunder what He joined together. The law of divorce simply means that man knows what is better for his happiness and his salvation than God does. The word of God gives one injunction—the word of man gives another—man, says the law of divorce, is superior to God, therefore man will break asunder, what God has said, that no man should. Marriage exalts a woman, divorce degrades her. Monogamy is the highest form of married life, Polygomy the lowest. The Catholic Church has never wavered in her allegiance to the one, nor in her resistance to the other. The teachings of Luther were not indeed without effect, and from the "Reformation" to the present day, marriage has never been regarded as indissoluble by non-Catholic sects. The effect has not been satisfactory. Society has not been benefited and non-Catholics are at last finding it out. It is too much to expect that they would openly admit this and give their opinions much publicity. That would be going back to "Romanism" which our antagonists could never tolerate. But there have been admissions to such an effect. Madame de Stael, who as everybody knows was a Protestant, said, in her book on Germany, a land she admired that "Love is a religion in Germany, but a political religion which tolerates very freely all that sensibility can excuse. It cannot be denied that in the Protestant provinces the facility of divorce is injurious to the sanctity of marriage. They change husbands as quietly as if they were arranging the incidents of a drama; the good nature of the man and woman prevents the mixture of any bitterness with their easy ruptures: and as there is among the Germans more imagination than real passion, the most curious events take place with singular tranquillity. Yet it is thus that manners and characters lose all consistency; the paradoxical spirit destroys the most sacred institutions, and there are no well established rules on any subject." This testimony is important, and many non-Catholics as well as Madame de Stael have said much the same. Let us look at the state of English society as revealed by the divorce court. A report just to hand informs us that: "The list of cases in the Court of Divorce and matrimonial causes put down for trial during the Michaelmas term was published recently. On the list there is a total of 209 cases, against 174 which were on the list for the last Trinity Term, of which 35 are suits for judicial separation, seven for nullity of marriage, and six for restitution of conjugal rights, the remainder being for divorce. Of the total number 187 are down for trial by the Court itself without jury, and of these 132 are undefended, while 55 are put down as defended, although it generally turns out that there is no defence for a large portion of them. Twelve are for trial by special and ten by common juries."

What a state of society this reveals? It is suggestive of crime, and in that suggestion, alone, harm is done to the morality of the public. The more numerous the cases, the less disgraceful they become, in the opinion of many. But already we hear murmurs of disapproval from England, and we learn that a reaction has taken place, where least expected, in the United States. At the Convention of the Protestant Bishops of the United States recently held in Boston, a canon respecting marriage was, according to the report, "much discussed" and if passed would provide that: "If any persons be joined together otherwise than

as God's Word doth allow, their marriage is not lawful. "No minister shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has a divorced husband or wife still living, if such husband or wife has been put away for any cause arising after marriage; but this canon shall not be meant to apply to the innocent in a divorce for adultery, or to parties once divorced seeking to be united again."

This would be something gained for morality but it would be far from being all that is necessary. It would do away with "state marriages" indeed, and would to some extent reduce the premium upon the anxiety for divorce. It is an indication of that want of satisfaction which everyone feels about the Law of Divorce, but the want of satisfaction can never be removed, except by a sweeping away of the mischievous law altogether.

M. DE BOUCHERVILLE.

The *Star* and *Witness* are constantly assailing the government of M. de Boucherville. They charge it with incapacity, imbecility, apathy, and procrastination. The cause of the antagonism of the *Witness* is well understood, and causes no surprise. The fact of the government of M. de Boucherville being Catholic is enough to force the *Witness* into hostility. Then the *Star* with its pseudo independence runs in the same direction. It deserted the Catholics upon every occasion that the Catholics wanted a friend. In the Guibord case, in the Oka outrage, and in the orange business the *Star* showed its colours, and they were not independent. It does not surprise us, therefore, to find it assailing the government of M. de Boucherville. That government is principally composed of men professing the Catholic, and that fact is quite enough for the *Star*. That journal has lost all influence with the Irish Catholics of Montreal, and when it writes on questions affecting the interest of the Catholic people, its words fall like ashes from its lips. The Irish Catholics love those who love them; will befriend those who stand their friend, in their struggles. Now, it is not our business to defend either the Conservatives nor the Reformers. We have assailed both sides, and will assail either sides again, when we consider it our duty to do so. Our special mission is to guard Catholic interests, and to support the men who are most anxious to promote Religious Liberty and Civil Reform. We are anxious to cultivate a good feeling between the English and French speaking Catholics, and to expose covert attacks upon our faith. Now, those attacks upon the government of M. de Boucherville are sneaking attacks upon our religion, rather than mere party attacks upon his administration. M. de Boucherville is a Catholic; he will do nothing against Catholic institutions; he will not abolish tithes, nor promote secular education; he will not, in fact, stoop to lay a sacrilegious hand upon God's altar, and for this his administration is abused in all the moods and tempers. That is simply the beginning and end of all the hostility which the *Star* and *Witness* have shown against the Local Legislature. But how are Irish Catholics to look at it? We think not in the same direction as that of the *Star* and *Witness*. The Irish Catholics cannot be blind to the fact that M. de Boucherville's administration is showing a kindly interest in their welfare. He has placed several of their countrymen in place and power. Every Irishman should be proud to see his countrymen elevated in social position. It is an acknowledgement of their ability and fitness for official distinction, and the petty jealousies which surround every public man, should not prevent them expressing some pride when their countrymen are advanced. The Local Government is proving itself the friend of the Irish Catholic people, and this fact will entitle it to our consideration in the hour of need. But if the Local administration has done much, it is in its power to do more. It has now an opportunity of winning the support of every Catholic in the Province of Quebec. It can now cement that NEW ALLIANCE of French-Canadians and Irish, by passing a Party Procession Act, and doing away with the senseless incentives to disorder. Let Ontario and the Dominion Parliament do the same, but let M. de Boucherville take the lead, and the gratitude of the Irish people will resound his praise, while the peace of the community will be the perpetual proof of his statesmanship.

THE ORANGEMEN OF POINT ST. CHARLES.

The orangemen of Point St. Charles held an "indignation meeting" last week. Several resolutions were passed all about the "Grand Jury." Chiniquy, the moral, was present. Birds of a feather flock together. With the exception of what Chiniquy said, however, the speeches as reported, were not of the usual character. They were temperate, and, from an orange point of view, mild. The first spokesman was a Mr. Joshua Ward. A letter in another column informs us that that person is an employee of the Government. If so it should be seen to. The first part of his speech we can understand, the latter part is hazy. In the first part there is very little that anyone could object to. On the contrary

there is something to applaud. He said that: "In St. Ann's Ward the population was 13,629, and out of these 6,012 were Protestants. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Did these figures entitle the ward to be represented by three Roman Catholic members?"

We answer, if this be true, certainly the Protestants are entitled to a representative and should have one. We have often said, if our Protestant neighbours could show us any injustice that they laboured under we would do what little good we could in assisting them in obtaining justice. We wish to see a fair distribution of power and equal justice for all men. But as we are anxious to do justice to others we are equally anxious to obtain it for ourselves. Let us then take the statistics of some other wards—say St. Antoine—to commence with. In that ward the majority is Catholic and the ward is represented by three Protestants! Now we would ask two representatives for St. Antoine ward and we would give the minority one. Again in St. Lawrence Ward the majority is Catholic and there are two Protestant representatives, where there should only be one. Then there is the Centre Ward where the Catholics and Protestants are about equal, and there are three Protestants again, where there should be one Protestant, one Catholic, and a chance for either, to secure a second. Then the police is half, if not more, Protestant and the Fire Brigade is four-fifths Protestant, in a city where the majority is nearly, if not fully, two-thirds Catholic. If Mr. Joshua Ward puts representation upon the score of religion he will find that the Protestants have more than what they are entitled to. After Mr. Ward, we find Chiniquy and we pass him by. Then the Rev. Mr. Wilson spoke too temperately we fear for his hearers. He said he would like to see an alliance "between the green and the orange," and "would be glad to have them live in harmony and peace with their Roman Catholic friends." So did we wish for the same alliance once, but it is impossible. They will never unite. The brightest geniuses in Irish history tried it and failed. Davis, himself a Protestant, who had power to almost move the stones, tried and failed; Martin "honest John" as he was affectionately called, tried and failed; clergymen, poets, orators, all tried and failed, and the one fact now faces us, and that is, that union is impossible. But they say they will walk through Montreal next year. Already the hum of preparation is sounding in Ontario. Orange lodges are passing resolutions declaring their determination to insult the Catholics of this city at any cost. Rumours in Montreal, hint that the orangemen are preparing with a vengeance. Hints are given that they will walk in spite of every opposition. Well time is the best toll-tale.

THE QUEBEC ELECTION.

In our last issue we advised the Catholics of Quebec to vote as their conscience dictated in the present election. That advice we adhere to. We again caution them not to be led away by side issues, but to keep steadily in view the necessity of supporting the man who is most likely to be their friend. We do not ask them to unnecessarily introduce religion into the contest, but it is necessary that they should keep before them the fact, that there may be something higher than mere political issues at stake, and if there be to act according to the dictates of their conscience. But if there be no such issues what then? Well then the Catholic elector is at liberty to choose either of the candidates. And which should he choose? Some may say Mr. Laurier, while some may say Tourangeau. Before, however, an Irish Catholic decides to vote for Mr. Laurier he should ask himself whether or not that gentleman answers to the O'Donoghue deputation that waited upon him the other day, was satisfactory or not? Let anyone of the Irish electors who read that answer reply? We think that it was evasive and unsatisfactory and that Mr. Laurier has in consequence forfeited all claim upon the Catholic Reformers of Quebec. O'Donoghue was treated scandalously, and Mr. Laurier has not "explained" that treatment away. O'Donoghue was suspected of Fenianism and that suspicion was made worse than open rebellion to the constituted law of the land. If there be no more vital issue at stake, Amnesty is one of the questions of the hour to the Irish Catholics of Quebec, and upon that plea alone, they are called upon to resent the injustice done to one of their unfortunate countrymen. Mr. Laurier voted against that Amnesty. He punished O'Donoghue and retributive justice now calls upon the Irish Catholics of Quebec to punish him. He suffered for it in Arthabaska and let it him suffer for it in Quebec. He has pursued O'Donoghue with a vengeance, and now let the countrymen of O'Donoghue pursue the pursuer out of every place where their influence can effect his destruction. But this is not all. Is it not true that Mr. Laurier, said, when addressing his constituents lately, and when speaking of the duty on tea—is it not true that he said "the

duty on tea does not affect the French Canadians, it only affects the Irish who would give up their tea any day for whiskey?" Is this true or is it not? It or similar words,—words having the same meaning, were published in the *Minerve* and the *Gazette* as coming from Mr. Laurier, and there was no denial of them. We believe that Mr. Laurier did use those words. Insult has followed injustice, and we hope that this day week RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE will follow both. This incident we only heard of this week, and added to his reply upon the O'Donoghue question, it forces us to do what we can to assist in punishing a man who has outraged humanity and who has insulted our people. Reformer or Conservative we would say the same. Our mission is to defend Catholic interests first, and when those interests are not at stake, to defend the dignity and uphold the honour of the Irish name, and we care not from whence injustice or insult may come, we shall not be silent, when those interests are at stake.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

The *Witness* has given many vile insults to the Catholics of this Dominion. It has often outraged decency in order to have a fling at our faith, but this week it has surpassed itself. In a Saturday issue it wrote an article on "Our Lady of Lourdes." The article was not very bad considering that it appeared in the *Witness*. But in the Weekly *Witness*, this article was accompanied by two wood cuts, one of which was supposed to represent the "Lame beggars at Lourdes." The thing is so repulsive that we are too much disgusted to say more than give it this passing notice.

THE BAZAAR.

The Bazaar for the benefit of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum will not take place until the 13th of December. It is we are sure hardly necessary for us to appeal to the Irish people to sustain this great institution or to remind them of the good that can be done by supporting an institution which is at once a proof of their patriotism and their charity. The children in this orphanage are the special charge of the Irish people, and we are sure it requires no words of ours to make that charge more acceptable to every Irish Catholic in the city.

THE GOOD ST ANNE.

A writer in a contemporary complains about a poor woman who had her arm paralyzed and who spent \$50 in going to St. Ann's in order to be cured, but was not successful in obtaining relief. The writer appears to think that everyone who has an infirmity should be cured by going to St. Ann's. There is not a word about Faith, without which nothing can be done.

OKA.

The *Witness* persists in spite of all rules of journalism in opening its columns to, and editorially attacking the Seminary. The case of the Indian is now before the court, and it is an outrage upon journalistic usage to discuss the question pending the decision of the law.

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

To-day the Convention of the Catholic Union takes place in Montreal. It is likely that the Convention will sit for two days, and that a Constitution will be framed which will bind the affiliated branches. There will be, we believe, several towns represented at the Convention.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

As Mr. Campbell has had the manliness to offer an apology, which will be found on our eight page, to the Rev. Father Dowd and to the Directors of the bank, we shall offer no comment upon the case just closed.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

The broadest gold and silver bearing vein in the world has been discovered near Arequipa, in Peru. The semi-official *Militar Voichenblatt* states that the Russian forces in Bulgaria and the Dobruzscha number 280,000 and the Turkish 240,000. The Russian official report states the Russian losses at the capture of Kars were 2,500. Among the officers killed were General Belinsky and Lieut.-Col. Melikoff. The pioneers of Mongolian immigration to the Northwest have made their appearance in the shape of three Chinamen, the first arrivals of their race in Winnipeg. The main body of the Russian army is now advancing on Ezeroum; Moukhtar Pasha has already been summoned to surrender, but is determined to hold the place to the very last. A Veran Kaleb despatch says 17,000 men from the Kars army will be sent to besiege Plevna. Gen. Melikoff started for Ezeroum on Sunday to command the besieging force. Philippoff, a prominent general, recommended that a corps should be left to cover Ezeroum, while the remainder of the army pushed through Asia Minor to Scutari.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, Nov. 19th, 1877. HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE.

As the care of the aged, sick and destitute is a matter of paramount importance, in all well-regulated communities, I will commence my letter by giving your readers a passing glimpse of the House of Providence in this city. It is a spacious, building with two fronts, 200 feet in length, 55 feet in width, and 70 feet in height. To an Irishman the view of it for the first time reminds him of the palatial residences of the aristocracy at home. At present there are close on 400 inmates, embracing persons of all ages, and though it is an institution of which the Catholics of this city are not a little proud, the needy and afflicted are never turned from its doors, no matter what altar they kneel. His worship Angus Morrison, Esq., Mayor of the city, has recently visited this establishment, and was received by His Grace the Archbishop, Rev. Father Conway, Pastor of St. Paul's, and Rev. Father McCann, Rector of the Cathedral.

The good nuns of St. Joseph, under whose care it is continuously, showed the distinguished party through the building and his worship seemed well pleased on finding every ward so clean and tidy, and the poor people, many of whom had evidently seen better days, were loud in praise of the kindness and consideration shown to them by their benefactors. Perhaps I should mention here that no servants are employed, the whole business being done by the good sisters themselves, or by the inmates under their supervision. There are some wards for reduced ladies, and also for gentlemen who now have little but the name through courtesy. These pay a trifle for their maintenance, and it was certainly amusing to witness the efforts of faded gentility to appear in presentable costume. The very young children are cared for in a splendid mansion in the midst of a beautiful grounds on the brow of the lake, about four miles from the city, named Sunny Side. It is the gift of a Protestant gentleman, The Rev. Father Conway begged to bring under His Worship's notice that as the doors of the institution were open to all creeds, without distinction, thereby rendering an incalculable benefit to the city, surely the corporation would only be performing an act of justice by exempting the House of Providence from paying water rates.

ANNUISARY LYONCH.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the consecration of Arch-Bishop Lynch. In my next I will be able to give you an account of the celebration, and also of the many works which he has performed during his administration, but I feel that it is beyond my power to give even an outline of all he has done for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his people. This can only be known on the great accounting day. His interesting little work "answers to Protestant questions, and objections," is highly appreciated. The first edition of five thousand has been already sold, and the second edition is also going rapidly.

NORMAL SCHOOL SCANDAL.

There is a regular commission, with a judge at its head engaged in sifting the Normal School Scandal. The morning papers contain very full reports of the evidence, which is given, on oath, and though offering no opinion on the matter in dispute, the investigation will, I am certain, lead to some beneficial changes in this hitherto supposed perfect institution. There is one thing pretty plain, the public are now beginning to find out that the essentials of a sound practical education, viz., Arithmetic, Book keeping, Algebra, Geometry, and Mensuration, were lightly skipped over, and undue prominence given to Chemistry, hydrology, pneumatics, and optics. No doubt these latter branches are useful for those who require them, but they should by no means have precedence.

CONCERT.

A Concert under the patronage of the Lieutenant Governor and Miss Macdonald has been held lately on behalf of the Ladies Sewing Society of St. Patrick's parish, which was, as it deserved to be a success. In every parish there is a Sewing Society, the objects of which is to make clothes for poor children, thus enabling them to attend school.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT UNIONS.

This Union was organized in 1859. It was intended as a national and benevolent body; its objects being to bind in a common brotherhood those of our race and creed, who believe that unity and organization, as well as patriotism, were necessary for our welfare in this Dominion. It undertook to advance as much as possible the intellectual qualities of its members, and for this purpose literary and debating societies were established in connection with its branches; it undertook to perpetuate the principles of faith and Nationality among our young men in this Province, and for that purpose the organization was made distinctively Irish and Catholic. Being an Irish organization, it necessarily followed that it must be national; as on no other grounds could it lay any claim to the support of the Irish people.

Branches of this Union were established in nearly every city and town in Ontario, and the good results of their establishment was shown in the advancement—mentally and morally—of those who became its members. Strictly Catholic, it was enforced that all its members should be in practical connection with the Catholic Church; they were bound to attend to their religious duties. Being surrounded by open foes and jealous friends, it was necessary that the greatest circumspection should be adopted; it might possibly have enemies in its self, under the guise of friends, no new thing in Irish organizations; but it had only one enemy of whom it might have any fear—internal dissension. To avoid this it was necessary that those who were placed in the position of rulers over it should not only be above reproach, but above suspicion. The President, Mr. Troy, has been charged with being Irish in his sentiments; and together with the Secretary, has been charged with having withheld certain documents which were intended to be inserted in the official journal. Mr. Troy denies those charges, but those documents have not as yet been published; hence the mistrust, and hence the discussion that has been going on in the columns of the *Irish Canadian*. It may here be remarked that the Union is an unpolitical body. Individually its members are of different political opinions. Many of its members have already earned honorable distinction in nearly every walk of life, and being neither bellicose nor arrogant it has not made any enemies in those who are recognized as the leaders of Catholic opinion in the Province. Widows, the ex-Franciscan, who was tried and sentenced by the late Judge Duggan at the Toronto Summer Assizes of 1875, is in town. Of course he wants to "raise the wind," no easy matter for a man who spends six months in the Central prison, unless he can get some person foolish enough to quarrel with him. He commenced his so-called lectures here, but only a few of the "bob tail" class went to listen to him, and the papers treated him with silent contempt.

Our markets have been largely attended during the week with farm produce of every kind, which commanded good prices and sold readily. Snag house keepers are getting in a sufficient amount of fuel as well as provisions for the winter, which learned savans prophesied will be hard and not long. Just now we are infested with a shoal of sneak thieves, if you want anything in this line in Montreal we can accommodate you, and welcome.

CATHOLICS EXCLUDED.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—Ever since the 12th of July last, Protestant officials occupying public positions, have been making most strenuous efforts to exclude Catholics from any of our public departments. The Fire Brigade is already composed of over three-fourths Protestants, and now a step has been made which will before long place the Police Force on the same footing. Since the 12th July last a number of vacancies have occurred in the various police stations throughout the city, but strange to say, although the parties leaving were in most cases Catholics, either Irish or French-Canadians, not one Catholic has been sworn in in their stead. The fact is that Chief Ponton possesses too much power, and the sooner he is relieved of a portion of it, at least, the better for the citizens—I would ask why do not our Catholic Aldermen put some check on Ponton's bigotry, and prevent injustice being done to MANY CATHOLICS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 17th 1877.

THAT ORANGE MEETING AT POINT ST. CHARLES.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—The manner in which the rules governing the conduct of public employees is carried out would, certainly, lead any impartial observer to understand that, in this Canada of ours, there exists one law for Protestants, while one entirely different is in force when Catholic interests are in question. The public generally will understand that Government employees are required to keep aloof from all demonstrations, and this is as it should be, when it is considered that such officials receive their salaries out of the fund for the establishment of which all persons are taxed, without any distinction of race or creed.

Just imagine for a moment, a government employee taking part in an entertainment of the Catholic Union, addressing the meeting and urging upon all present the necessity of defending the cause of Ireland and Catholicity at all costs. Why, the protestant press of the whole country would cry out against the individual, and loud and many would be the calls upon the government to deprive him of his situation. The rule, it appears, does not work with equal effect when applied to Protestants. Bully Robinson, a government employee, attempted to intimidate us on the 16th July last, and now we have an individual who likewise occupies a government situation, glorifying in the euphonious appellation of Joshua Ward, who boldly tells his few hearers at a Point St. Charles meeting of Orange men and other bigots, that he for one, will be found on the next 12th July proudly marching in honor of "Billy." The papers, some of them at least, give a glowing description of the meeting, and devote a lengthy space to the utterances of the insignificant ignoramus employed in the Harbor office, while not one of them has a word to say against his contravention of the rules of the Civil Service by taking part in a meeting called together for party purposes.

MONTREAL, November 19th, 1877.

BISHOP O'BRIEN'S VISIT TO NAPANEE.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—The Bishop of the Diocese favored our ambitious town with a visit on last Sunday, and as you allowed "Faith" to speak in your columns of the pleasing reception of his Lordship at Brockville and Brewers Mills I trust you will extend a like privilege to another of the Cardinal Virtues that humbly desires to be heard from here.

Other parishes have had their day of rejoicing, their opportunity of testifying to their chief Pastor their love of him personally, their fealty to his Apostolic character, and of contributing their share towards the liquidating the debt of the Diocese, and why not the Catholics of Napanee and the Stations thereto attached. This was not the first time we had the happiness of seeing and hearing his Lordship. He lectured in our Church on a former occasion, and so delighted all, Protestant and Catholic, that last Sunday was looked forward to with more than ordinary pleasure. We anticipated a second intellectual treat of the very highest order, and I assure you our expectations were fully realized. Our Church, a very neat one, is small though large enough for our own congregation. It has been recently very much improved in appearance by the addition of a well proportioned tower and a handsome spire surmounted by the emblem of salvation. For this too much praise cannot be accorded our worthy and energetic parish priest. But how were we to accommodate our neighbors. This was our difficulty. They have always shewn a kindly spirit towards us and many of them heard his Lordship before. These were determined to hear him again, and those who had not had that pleasure were equally resolved upon not losing the opportunity about to be presented them. Hence the frequent enquiries "Can I get a seat, I am anxious to hear your learned Bishop." They came, however, and the Sanctuary, the Sacristy and the porch were utilized, and notwithstanding many were compelled to leave having been unable to procure a standing place. The subject of the lecture was "Can the priest forgive sins." His Lordship so thoroughly enlivened the attention of the audience by his faultless rhetoric, lucid and terse argument, appealing to their reason in language chaste, simple, eloquent and convincing, that all went away, if not converted to a belief in this grand Catholic Dogma, of its being founded on Scripture and of God, satisfied they had heard a gentleman, a scholar and profound Theologian, worthy of the cause he advocated and of the exalted position of Prince of his Church.

After a days rest his Lordship, accompanied by our pastor and Fathers O'Donoghue and Fitzpatrick, proceeded to Richmond, a station belonging to this parish and some twelve miles distant. Here the farmers, about thirty families, gave to His Lordship proof unmistakable that, though weak as to numbers, they were strong in faith. Of this faith the first external evidence is their nice little brick church, capable of seating, I would say, two hundred, and the second, the Churches Handmaid—the Separate School. They are all Irish, and being of the Ancient Church, history reminded them that the Abbey, or the Convent, or the humble School-house should be near by. They remembered also what their fathers had to endure when a ban was placed on the schools of their choice. They are determined therefore that the faith shall descend to their children, and are training them in the way in which they should walk, assured by sacred Scripture that they will not depart from it when they become old. His Lordship after he had addressed them on their various other duties, referred in very beautiful and happy terms to these two grand features of their love of Gods Church and their endeavours to perpetuate her teachings.

His Lordship I understand will visit Hastings next week, where he will give Confirmation, go through similar exhaustive labour, and appeal to the rich farmers of Asphodel, Percy, and Seymour. That strength and health—he looks the picture of health—may be given him, and that success commensurate with the cause he earnestly toils for may be his in the other portions of the Diocese yet to be visited is the humble prayer of His Hops.

NAPANEE, Nov. 17th, 1877.

(Owing to pressure on our space we were compelled to condense the above communication.—E. T. W.)

PERSONALS.

STANLEY—Stanley says that the Congo is the largest river in the world.
WALLER—Major Waller lectured at Pembroke on the 15th inst.
ALLEYN—Mr. R. Alleyn, Q.C., is candidate in the Conservative interest for Quebec West.
BRAY—The Rev. Mr. Bray is to lecture on the Catholic Church in Canada in a few weeks.
BURNS—The subscription raised in Kilmarnock for the Burns statue now amounts to £2,010.
PAPAL ENVOY—The Pope has sent his first Envoy Extraordinary to Peru.
MEXICANS—The Mexicans are urging war with the United States.
GLADSTONE—Mr. Gladstone has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, defeating Sir Stafford Northcote.
PARNELL—It is said that Mr. Parnell, M.P., is about to visit America. An effort should be made to get him to lecture in Montreal.
JAMOT—On Sunday last the Catholics of Lindsay gave Bishop Jamot \$200. His Lordship is staying with Father Stafford.
ESMONDE—Father Bartholomew Esmonde is the name of the priest who received Archbishop Bailey into the Church.
McMAHON—President McMahon has accepted the resignation of the French Ministry. The Republican press again predict Civil war.
DE BOUCHERVILLE—It is announced that the Local Legislature will assemble on the 10th of December.
CHINIQUEY—Chiniquy has written a letter to the *Witness*, abusing the Protestants of Montreal for not feeding himself and his "converts."
POPE—The Vatican Council has abolished the power of veto *liberis* possessed by the Great Catholic Powers.
FALLOWS—Bishop Fallows lectured in Montreal on Monday, and lauded John Knox the fanatic and the bigot. But nothing surprises us now.
O'CONNOR—The Rev. Dr. O'Connor preached his first sermon on the 18th inst., as pastor of St. Patrick's parish, Ottawa. He announced that the debt on the church reached \$45,000.
HANNAN—Archbishop Hannan went as a passenger in the *Moravian* for Portland this morning. He proceeds to Montreal, to visit the Apostolic delegate.
CATHOLIC UNION—J. J. Kehoe, S. Loville and J. Hughes have been appointed delegates from the Ottawa Catholic Union to the convention to be held in Montreal.
DOUDET—Rev. Mr. Doudet has accepted an invitation from the Orangemen of Ottawa, to preach a sermon on something they call the "Hackett Murder and Orange Arising."
CAMPOS—The *Herald* states the Spanish commander-in-chief, Gen. Campos, has issued an order that all Cuban prisoners of war be shot, and reported as if killed in battle.
O'HARA—Mr. W. J. O'Hara, Secretary of the Customs in Montreal, has been presented with a handsome testimonial on the occasion of his marriage.
KARS—The Russian official report states the Russian losses at the capture of Kars were 2,500. Among the officers killed were General Belinsky and Lieut.-Col. Melikoff.
FABRE—The large bell for the novitiate at Lachine was blessed on Sunday by Bishop Fabre. There was a large attendance of Catholics from Montreal.
LYNCH—Yesterday afternoon his Grace Archbishop Lynch was waited upon at his palace by a deputation of prominent Catholic citizens and presented with a costly carriage and a handsome span of horses.
O'LEARY—ENNIS—The 100 mile walking match for \$1,000 a side between Daniel O'Leary and John Ennis at Chicago resulted in a complete victory for the champion of the world, whose time was the fastest on record on a long walk.
LALLY—Connt Lally, of Tolledal, the last descendant of the O'Lallys so distinguished in French history, died recently in a coal cellar in a back street of London. He was an exile from France, where his fortune of 418,000 lay unclaimed.
GRANDIN—Mgr. Vitalis Grandin, O.M.I., Bishop of St. Albert's, Province of St. Boniface, Canada, sailed from New York for France, on Wednesday, November 7, on the Steamer *Canada* of the Transatlantic line.
WALSH—The priests of the diocese of London will present Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, on the 23rd inst., with a purse of \$3,000 and an address, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his consecration to office.
CAUCHON—The New York *Herald's* Pamphla special says the English-speaking element threaten to oppose the entrance of Mr. Cauchon, the newly-appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. The Orangemen oppose him because he is a French-Canadian and a Catholic.
GLADSTONE—According to a *Daily News* telegram a Turkish paper has discovered that Mr. Gladstone is the son of a Bulgarian pigdealer in the Kustentje. His opposition to the Turks is owing to the Sultan's request that he would put the Porte's finances in order having been withdrawn.
HANLON—There is already a talk of matching Hanlon against Trickett, the Australian, in response to the latter's challenge. The proposition is to make a five-mile match for \$2,500 a side, to be rowed in Toronto Bay, the Australian to be allowed \$500 expenses.
BISMARCK—The *Witness* announced that an ultramontane plot to assassinate Bismarck and the Emperor of Germany had been discovered. And now the principal in the "ultramontane plot" turns out to be a "forger from West Prussia." What sins the *Witness* commits in its hatred of Popery.
LAMB—At Creedmoor, on Wednesday week. Mr. Thomas Lamb, Jr., one of the reserves of the American Rifle team for 1877, made the astounding score of thirty bulls-eyes, at the nine hundred yard range. This makes him the champion rifleman of the world, and his score will probably never be equalled; it certainly cannot be excelled.
BORGABDUS—Captain Borgardus is making arrangements for the feat which he proposes to attempt in New York city during December, of breaking 5,000 glass balls, sprung from traps, in 500 consecutive minutes. He will shoot from 3 to 11 p. m. He will use one double barrel gun, one-third of a ton of glass balls, fifty pounds of powder, and 500 pounds of shot.
LYNCH—Yesterday being the tenth anniversary of the consecration of His Grace Archbishop Lynch, high mass was held in St. Michael's Cathedral in the morning. The Cathedral was brilliantly illuminated, with a gorgeous orris and shamrocks erected over the high altar. A large number of Catholic clergymen from the different parts of the province assisted in the ceremonies. Bishop Jamot, of Serepta, preached the sermon, in which he recapitulated all Archbishop Lynch's ecclesiastical acts during "his tenure" of office. The priests of the Archdiocese were afterwards entertained by His Grace at his palace.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Nov. 17th, 1877: 4,923. Same week last year: 4,484. Decrease..... 111.

SEVERAL CASES.

Gents' Colored Lined Kid Gloves, 65c, 75c, 95c. Gents' Colored Lambkin-lined Gloves, \$1.20. Gents' Fine Quality Lined Kid Gloves, black, 95c. Gents' Lambkin-lined Kid Gloves, black, \$1.25, \$1.40. Gents' Lined Kid Gloves, Colored, fur tops, with patent knife spring, \$1.45. Gents' Lambkin-lined Kid Gloves, fur tops, with patent knife spring, \$2. Men's Heavy Buckskin Mitts, 50c. Men's Heavy Buckskin Gloves, 65c. Men's Gantlet Mitts and Gloves, 75c. Gents' Black and Colored Kids, Silk Plush lined, \$1.30. Gents' Lined Kid Mitts, Colored, 65c, 75c. Gents' Lambkin-lined Mitts, \$1.20. Gents' Fur-top Mitts, Patent Spring, \$1.45. Still They Go.

Gents' Heavy Canadian Ribbed Undershirts, double-breasted, 55c, 75c, 90c. Gents' Scotch Wool Undershirts, 85c, 95c, \$1. Gents' Extr Scotch Wool Undershirts, a bargain, \$1.20. Gents' Very Heavy Double-breasted Scotch Wool Undershirts, a tremendous bargain, \$1.65. Gents' Fine Scotch Lambswol Double-breasted Undershirts, \$1.45. Gents' Scarlet Scotch Lambswol Undershirts, \$1.25. Children's Undervests and Drawers, commencing at 25c. Good stock of Children's Scotch Wool in all sizes—complete assortment. Men's Undervests and Pants (extra sizes for big men), all prices. Fine stock of Men's Scotch Wool Hand-Knit Pants and Vests.

Graduated Price List.

Splendid line of Half-storm Waterproof Cloth, 1 1/2 yards wide, in all the new colors, to be sold at \$3.50 per yd. Special line of All-wool Chenille Cloth, in brown, blue black, and bronze, only 95c per yd. Splendid line of Silk Warp Empress Cloth, only 80c per yard. Special line of Plain Patterns Cloth, silk finish in all the new colors, to be sold at 65c and 73c per yd. Splendid line of All-wool Snow-Draft Cloth for Polonaises, in all the new colors, to be sold at 44c, 55c and 75c per yard. Splendid line of French Poplin, all-wool, to be sold at 35c, 42c, and 50c per yard. Special line of Scotch Marle, in all the new colors, to be sold at 43c per yard. Special Line Embroidery Persian Cord, in all colors and patterns, to be sold from 18c to 30c per yard. Splendid Line of Winter Serges, in all colors, to be sold from 13c to 20c per yard. The new Chenille Cloth, for Polonaises, \$1.30 per yd.

Blankets.

Good White Blankets for \$1.55 pair. Good White Blankets, large size \$2.00. Good White Blankets, very large, \$2.85. Good White Blankets, extra size, \$3.50. Good White Blankets, best quality, \$4.50. Good White Blankets, extra quality, \$5.50.

Horse Blankets.

Heavy Horse Blankets, properly made, with straps complete, all reduced to only \$1.18c each. Good tweed for 66c. Good tweed, fine quality, 72c. Good tweed, heavy, 75c.

Clouds! Clouds! !

Good Clouds, 35c. Good Fine Clouds, 50c. Good heavy Clouds, 75c.

S. CARSLY.

393 and 395 Notre Dame Street. JAMES FOLEY, DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY, 213 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's Brewery. Ladies' and Childrens' Jackets In great variety. Also, a large assortment of Gents' Shirts and Drawers. June 27, 1877 46-22

STILL GOING ON!

THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON! We are determined to CLEAR OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE AT THOMAS BRADY'S, 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, AND 11, ST. JOHN STREET, (and Door from McGill Str.) Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province, carefully executed, and delivered according to instruction free of charge. ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEURY STREET. CUNNINGHAM BROS. Wholesale and Retail. Cemetery Work a Specialty. Mantles and Plumbers Slabs, &c., made to order. Nov 14 14-17

Orders from all parts of the Province, carefully executed, and delivered according to instruction free of charge. ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEURY STREET. CUNNINGHAM BROS. Wholesale and Retail. Cemetery Work a Specialty. Mantles and Plumbers Slabs, &c., made to order. Nov 14 14-17

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CANADIAN ITEMS.

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.—The Grand Jury of Toronto has recommended flogging for repeated and aggravated crimes.

A NEW COAL VEIN.—More coal has been discovered in Albert County, New Brunswick, the deposit is very large and rich.

FORTIFICATIONS.—St. John, N.B., is to have at last something in the way of defence. Five 64-pounder rifled guns have been placed in a battery at Negrotown Point. Whether such a trifling armament would do anything more than provoke an enemy to shell the town is worth considering, and St. John is important enough to need proper defence, if any be attempted.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.—The arrangement for landing and embarking the English mails at Rimonski made by the Post Office department will close for the season with the mails by the incoming steamer, which left England on Nov. 1st, and with the mails for the outgoing steamer of Saturday next; it is understood that the incoming steamer of the 1st, above noted, will be the last steamship of the season to the St. Lawrence, and that the steamer from England on the 8th November will land her mails at Halifax under the winter arrangements. The outgoing mails from Quebec, Montreal and the West, for the steamers of the 17th and 24th of November, are to be put on board at Quebec, and must have the offices making up mails for England as under the winter arrangements.

THE BISHOPS AND EDUCATION.—The Montreal Witness is angry with the Bishops of the Catholic Church referring to education. The fact is that the Montreal journal in its blind zeal against everything that does not issue from a purely sectarian source has overstepped the limits of decent discussion. We hear a good deal about the want of education in Quebec. The truth is that man for man this province is superior to any or all of the other provinces; that classical education is vastly ahead in this province; that art, science and general knowledge is greater in Quebec than elsewhere in the Confederation, that all of our Statesmen from Quebec are educated men, no matter to what political party they belong. Hon. Mr. Langevin is a first class scholar, so is Mr. Laurier. Mr. Fabre the author of so many charming utterances in the language of Racine and Moliere, Mr. Chapleau, the leader of the provincial Conservatives, Mr. Laurier the hope of the constitutional Liberals, the late Sir George E. Cartier, the late Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Caron, the yet living Sir Narcisse Belleau, all these were and are educated men, men vastly ahead of those from the other provinces. We hope there will be some fair play shown this province by the Witness, for it is too bad that a journal published in our midst should be the one to decry the actual merits of the Province of Quebec.

MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The above association held its regular fortnightly meeting in the lecture-room of the College, Union Avenue, on Thursday evening, November 8th. Mr. J. A. Couteur was then called upon to read his communication of a case of extensive sloughing of the skin and muscles of a horse's thigh, which was followed by an animated discussion. The event of the evening was the reading of a paper on "The so-called Hog Cholera, or Typhoid Fever in Pigs" by Prof. Wm. Oeler, Vice-President of the Association. The lecturer in the course of his remarks went on to show the great importance of the subject under discussion to the agriculturalist, as stock raisers in the United States alone suffered a loss of \$20,000,000 annually; neither is the disease unknown in this country, as during the past season a well-known agriculturalist near Quebec has had his herds decimated by its ravages. The doctor also spoke of a number of experiments conducted by him at the Veterinary College here, in which the disease was produced in five subjects in different methods of inoculation, and minutely described the symptoms and post-mortem lesions in each. He urged the importance of strict enforcement of sanitary laws. Prof. Oeler intimated, however, that the paper was only preliminary; he had made extensive examinations of all the cases, and of a large number of post-mortem examinations made at Quebec specimens were preserved in the College Museum and drawings of the post-mortem appearances were being prepared (a beautiful specimen of which was exhibited); and it was intended that an extensive paper on the subject would shortly be presented to the profession. The President remarked that this disease was discovered in two pigs lately imported, and fortunately detained in the quarantine. Prof. Cuesay also gave his experience in this direction, which, being somewhat extensive was listened to with considerable interest.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Hyacinthe, Rev F C, 2; Perth, P R, 4; Douglas, S McE, 2; Panmuro, R C, 2; Thorold, A S, 2; Quebec, P P, 1; Port Felix, N S, Rev M A McP, 3; St Johns N B, M B, 2; Greenwood, R L, 2; N Lancaster, J McR, Cayuga, M W, 2; Picton, Rev J B, 2; Grand Falls, N B, J J O L, 2; Antigonish, A McG, 5; Gribbin, Rev P J K, 2; Norwood, Mrs M L, 2; Uptergrove, T H, 2; St Athanasie, Rev E B, 2; St Agnes Dundee, T McG, 1 50; Cape Bald, N B, Rev P B, 2; Quebec, Rev I H, 2; Rev J P S 2; Prescott, B K, 3; Tullamore, Dr J H, 2; Napanee, P S, 2; Toronto, T T M, 5; Luttrell, H McF, 2; St. Antoit, Miss F McR, 1 50; Bathurst, J M, 1 50; S M, 1 50. Dartmouth, Halifax, N.E., Very Rev. John Canon Woods, 2. For F L E, Kingsbridge, J D, 2.

FARM TO LET.—180 acres at Longue Point, 3 1/2 miles from Montreal, very suitable for milk-selling. Apply to F. A QUINN, 31 St. Jean Baptiste street, Montreal, or to Mrs. E. QUINN, on the premises.

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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, 1365 St. Catherine street.

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

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We have also on hand a splendid lot of Ready-made Clothing which will be sold at extremely low prices, to make room for a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, of the newest and best fabrics.

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FIRE INSURANCE ONLY. ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P., President. HENRY LXE, Secretary. C. D. HANSON, Chief Inspector. June 6, 1877.

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

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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: Thos. J. Howard, 172 St. Peter Street. Jas. Vigne, 89 St. Vincent. Thos. Ferguson, 289 St. Constant Street. Jas. Rowan, 189 St. Urbain. Wm. Bishop, 674 St. Catherine. Thos. Kinsella, 166 Ottawa Street. C. J. Macdonnell, 68 St. Docteur Street. May 20 '77

FIRE.

The whole City excited as with convulsions of an Earth quake. From Point St. Charles to Hochelaga the news spread as if by electricity, recounting the awful bargains offering at

RAFTER'S STUNNING BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, BEAVERS, TWEEDS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, WINGEYS, MERINOS, ALPACCAS, PERSIAN CORDS, RIBBONS, &c., &c. REMNANTS.

An immense lot of Remnants in Black, and Colored Silks and Satins to be sold awfully cheap.

20,000 Boxes Paper Collars, 5c. per Box.

Also balance of several Bankrupt Stocks.

Come One, Come All to RAFTER'S GREAT SALE, Oct 31st-12-1y 450 NOTRE DAME STREET

METAL & ENGINE WORKS.

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

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q. 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, School 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 &c. 1-7-38

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. It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured. A complete set of Attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. BRINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

All you who fond remembrance cherish Secure the shadow ere the substance perish, Repair at once with those you love so well, To where Parks the artist does excel, In taking likenesses so true to life, That a man once mistook a picture for his wife. The time may come not very long before We see the forms we venerate no more, How sad we feel with nothing left to trace The cherished form, the well remembered face. Come one, come all, and bring your friends along, For though life is short, affection still is strong, Small pictures are made large, the large made small He suits the wants and tastes of all, He guarantees to give you satisfaction, As for his work you need not give a fraction. 195 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE BAR.

D. BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 60 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.B.C.L.

JOHN D. PURCELL, A.M., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c. No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES, Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal. Oct 10, '77 3-3m

ARCHITECTS.

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

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

F. B. McNAMEE & CO., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, 444 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL. F. B. McNAMEE, A. G. NISE, CAPT. JAS. WRIGHT. May 30, '77 1-43-y

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. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.

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

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits.—Prices from \$10.50.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

GUION LINE.

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

MONTANA..... 4320 Tons. WYOMING..... 3718 " WISCONSIN..... 3720 " NEVADA..... 3135 " IOWA..... 3132 " CABIN PASSAGE.....\$55, \$65, \$75. INTERMEDIATE—or Second Class. \$40. STRONGS—At Lowest Rates.

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

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

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

Dame Ann Jane Wright, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Rimi Gobier, of the same place, Merchant, and judicially authorised to enter in justice, Plaintiff;

vs. Defendant. The said Rimi Gobier, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted. LAREAU & LEBEUF, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 16th November, 1877. 15-5

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, on behalf of the Corporation of the Village of Sainte Rose, for an Act to annex to its territory the lands hereinafter designated now forming part of the Municipality of the Parish of Sainte Rose, to wit: 1st. The property of Issie Ouimet, being number 47, on the plan and in the book of reference for the Municipality of Sainte Rose; 2nd. The property of Joseph Ouimet, being number 48, of the said official plan and book of reference for the said Municipality of the Parish of Sainte Rose; 3rd. The property of Joseph Rivet, being number 49, of the said official plan and book of reference for the said Municipality of the Parish of Sainte Rose; 4th. The property of Joseph Cyr, being number 50, of the said official plan and book of reference for the said Municipality of Sainte Rose. J. O. GRENIER, Sec. Treasurer. Sainte Rose, 30th October, 1877.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

MY EXPERIENCE.



Eighteen years of terrible headache, disgusting nasal discharge, dryness of the throat, acute bronchitis, coughing, soreness of the lungs, raising bloody mucus, and even night sweats, incapacitating me for my professional duties, and bringing me to the verge of the grave—all caused by, and the results of, NASAL CATARRH. After spending hundreds of dollars, and obtaining no relief, I compounded my CATARRH SPECIFIC AND COLD AIR INHALING BALM, and wrought upon myself a wonderful cure. Now I can speak for hours with no difficulty, and can breathe freely in any atmosphere. At the calls of numerous friends, I have given my cure to the public, and have now thousands of patients in all parts of the country, and thousands of happy fellow-beings whose sufferings I have relieved. My cure is certain, thorough and perfect, and is endorsed by every physician who has examined it. If I can relieve my fellow-beings as I have been relieved of this loathsome disease, making the possessor at once disgusting to himself and others, I shall be satisfied, and feel that I have done my little toward removing the ill of mankind.

Rev. T. P. Childs.

A DANGEROUS DISEASE!

Catarrh is a dangerous disease; yet it can be cured by the use of my "Catarrh Specific." Thousands suffer without knowing the nature of this almost universal complaint. It is an ulceration of the head. Its indications are hawking, spitting, weak, inflamed eyes, frequent soreness of the throat, dry and hot of the nose, matter running from the head down the throat, often ringing or deafness in the ears, loss of smell, memory impaired, dullness and dizziness of the head, often in its first stages, but more commonly in its advanced stages, attended with pains in chest or left side, and under the shoulder blades. Indigestion usually attends Catarrh; a hacking cough and colds are very common. Some have all these symptoms; others only a part. Very little pain attends Catarrh until the Liver and the Lungs are attacked in consequence of the stream of pollution running from the head into the stomach. It ends in Consumption.

The Legitimate Child of Catarrh is Bronchitis.

Bronchitis is the legitimate child of Catarrh. Trochus and all palliatives can not, by any possibility, reach the ulcerated fountain in the head, whence the polluted, festering, corrosive matter issues. Snuff, or dust of any kind, always aggravates and never cures the Catarrh. All such persons catch cold easily, and have frequently a running at the nostrils; the breath sometimes reveals to all around the corruption within, while the patient has frequently lost all sense of smell. The disease advances cautiously, until pain in the chest, lungs or bowels startles him. He backs and coughs, has dyspepsia liver complaint, and is urged by his doctor to take this or that; perhaps even Cod Liver Oil is prescribed. Perfectly ridiculous! The foul ulcers in the head can not be reached by pouring such stuff into the poor jagged stomach. The patient becomes nervous, the voice is harsh and unnatural, he feels disheartened, memory loses her power, judgment her seat, gloomy forebodings hang overhead; hundreds, yea, thousands in such circumstances, feel that to die would be a relief, and many do even cut the thread of life to end their sorrows. There is one other form of Catarrh that I must just refer to. A hard substance forms in the passages, becomes very painful, frequently breaks, and is blown with great pain and difficulty from the nose. In other cases it will eat through and discharge itself by the side of the nose, making a terrible gangrenous sore. One of my patients was in this condition. She is now getting along finely; the sore healed up, and the stench and acid matter are all gone.

For all afflicted with Catarrh, in all its developments—not even excepting cases where the bones of the nose are affected—my Catarrh Specific affords a safe, sure and permanent cure.

Cleanse and Heal—My Motto.

Cleanse and Heal is my motto, while at the same time one of the six remedies I send brings the nasty corruption out through the nostrils, and thus prevents it from running down the throat and into the stomach. By thus keeping the ulcers clear of matter, and of applying the proper medicine, they soon heal, and heal permanently. Also for weak nerves, chronic headache and neuralgia my Specific is invaluable.

Thousands are dying in early life with consumption who can look back a few years—perhaps only months—when it was only Catarrh. Neglected when a cure is possible, very soon it will transform the features of health and youth into the dark, pallid appearance, while the hacking cough, the excess of blood gushing from the lungs or night sweats, all significantly proclaim it is too late; and thus a neglected Catarrh ends in the consumptive's grave.

100,000 Die from Consumption.

More than 100,000 die annually from consumption in these United States, and a careful classification has revealed the startling fact that fully 50,000 of these cases were caused by Catarrh in the head, and had no known connection with hereditary causes. A large share of these cases might have been cured. Many of them were in the morning of life, and their hearts—now cold in the consumptive's grave—struggled hard against the vile enemy that laid them low.

Physicians Testimony.

This certifies that the undersigned are acquainted with Rev. T. P. Childs, and believe him to be reliable and truthful, and that his mode of treating Catarrh is scientific and effectual in breaking up and curing it; and indeed it seems to be the only mode likely to effect a complete cure.

J. H. GREEN, M. D., Troy, O. JOSIAH REED, M. D., Troy, O.

Either of the above-named physicians can be consulted by letter or otherwise.

Be Cautious.

Five years ago when I first announced to the world that "CATARRH could be cured," it was the only announcement of the kind then to be found. All, or nearly all, the physicians in the land said it could not be cured. A few snuffs could be had at drug stores, labelled "Catarrh Snuff." Now what? More than twenty who had advertised their "bitters" and "tonics," and nostrums of all sorts, and claimed for them almost miraculous power to cure a long catalogue of disease, slip into that catalogue "Catarrh." Is not this an after-thought? Or have they really changed their medicines to suit the development of Nasal Catarrh, which has but recently become prevalent? Be not deceived!

Special Remarks.

This Specific is regarded by the best of judges as being the most complete system for the treatment of Nasal Catarrh ever devised. Indeed there does not appear to be anything lacking in its perfect adaptation to the horrid disease in all of its loathsome, painful and dangerous developments. It is really two systems harmoniously combined; for in addition to the regular treatment for Catarrh in the nasal passages it includes a fine system for inhaling warm, medicated vapor, and for passing it all along the air pipes, and even along the eustachian tubes, without pain or difficulty.

No one Medicine.

Can by any possibility cure Catarrh, when it spreads, as above described, through the nasal passages, throat, and bronchial pipes. Here lies the secret of the unparalleled success of my treatment. Some of the six excellent Catarrh medicines which I send, or all combined, are just sure to follow it into all of its hiding-places, search it out and destroy it, no matter where located. If it has taken root where the medicated water cannot reach it, then the medicated vapor surely will.

Boston Testimony.

William Collier, 63 W. Dedham St., Boston, Mass., writes, under date of Feb. 12, 1877: "I would here state that my daughter has used your Catarrh Remedy about four weeks with me, and considers herself well, and I have used it about six weeks and consider myself half well. In answer to inquiry from a gentleman what I know personally about your Catarrh Remedy, I have stated these facts to him, thanking God I ever got hold of T. P. Childs' Catarrh Remedy."

The following voluntary notice appeared in the Boston CONGREGATIONALIST, of Jan. 31, 1877: "The publishers of the Congregationalist, with multitudes of other people, are somewhat suspicious of patent medicine, as a rule, and when we received the large two-column advertisement that may be seen on another page, we at first declined its insertion; but on making inquiry, we received such satisfactory replies, and one especially from a well-known Congregational pastor not far from Rev. Mr. Childs, the proprietor of the medicines, that we withdrew our objections. Our readers will do well to read the advertisement carefully, and examine the certificates. Mr. Childs has been drawn into the manufacture of his Catarrh Cure by the calls from numbers of friends who desired relief from their infirmities."

My Daughter is Cured.

Rev. T. P. Childs—Dear Sir: I should have written to you long ago, to let you know what a great medicine your "Catarrh Specific" is. My daughter is cured.

L. P. JAMES, Crab Orchard, Ky.

Judge J. Collett, of Lima, O., writes: "You well remember how terribly catarrh had taken hold upon me at the time you were at my house, making me offensive to myself and to all around, and withal suffering day and night. I began to use your excellent remedy about the 26th of August. Now I am cured; feeling free, air passages all open, and breathing natural. I express to you again what I said in a recent letter, 'A thousand thanks to you for so sure a remedy and so very cheap.' I have laid away the instrument, 'A thousand thanks to you for so sure a remedy and so very cheap.' I have laid away the instrument having no further occasion to use it. Thus in about six weeks I have accomplished what you thought could be gained in from three to six months."

Late Testimonials.

Dr. T. P. Childs—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that your medicines have acted beyond my most sanguine expectations. Your inhaling instruments and Balms have afforded me great comfort. In fact, they have accomplished wonders in my case. When I commenced their use, I was almost totally deaf. In ten days' time I could hear tolerably well, and my hearing is constantly improving. I am very truly your friend,

JOHN H. WALLACE.

GRAY HILL, Texas, Dec. 22, 1876. Mr. Gates, of Meadville, Va., says, in a recent letter, "I would not take a thousand dollars for the benefit I have derived from your Specific."

Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, of Concord, Ga., in a letter dated Nov. 4, 1876, says, "I have never paid out money for anything in my life that has given me such satisfaction as your medicines."

A Case of Catarrhal Consumption Cured.

Bro. T. P. Childs—Dear Friend: I have been confined to my room seven weeks. I was given up by my friends, soon to fill a consumptive's grave. Had a distressing cough and smothering, so that I could not lie down without the greatest distress in my lungs. I had lost all sense of smell and hearing, and my head was one mass of misery. My friends aided me in the use of your treatment, which I commenced with but faint hope, as I had been under the care of good doctors for nine winters, all of whom said I had the consumption. But I began to amend immediately. The vile phlegm ceased to accumulate, and the coughing balm soon relieved my lungs, and I passed the winter quite comfortably, and have been improving all summer, and am now in good health. No cough, no stoppage of the air passages, no soreness of the lungs. I do not take cold easily at all. I thank the Lord that I ever ordered your medicine, and shall ever pray for your success.

RACHEL STEWART.

Little Children.

The undersigned has prescribed a neat contrivance, by which little children can be treated successfully, and the nasal passage kept open, and cold not only warded off, but broken up when contracted, and thus settled catarrh prevented.

Conclusion.

Every thing known to be good in the treatment of Nasal Catarrh, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Diseases,

combined in one grand system. Two of the best Inhalents in the world, and Instruments with which to use them, in each full set, so that, with the Catarrh Specific, the enemy can be attacked all along the line, morning, noon and night, and the fight kept up all through the day, with but little trouble. One of my inhaling Balms produces a quicker circulation, carries the blood to the surface, and then it is quite impossible to take cold. This is fully one-half of the battle. An ounce of prevention is worth fifty pounds of cure, in this case.

Do not trifle with some cheap thing, which at best can afford but temporary relief, while the roots of the vile disease are left to strike deeper and deeper. Be in earnest and thorough or do nothing! Write at once and say what paper you saw this in. Circulars, price-lists and all necessary information can be had by addressing (with return stamp),

REV. T. P. CHILDS, TROY, O.



FURS.

By the advice of the most Competent Judges at the

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION

OF PHILADELPHIA,



OUR HOUSE obtained the INTERNATIONAL MEDAL and the only GOLD MEDAL accorded for QUALITY, TASTE, CHEAPNESS, SUPERIOR FINISH, and GREAT VARIETY OF FURS.

This incontestable success obliges us to be always improving our assortment, and we always go in person to select the BEST FURS in the Markets of St. Petersburg, Leipzig, London, etc. As MANTLES are worn much longer this year we have the honor to inform the Ladies that we have on hand a LARGE VARIETY OF TRIMMINGS for MANTLES of an entirely new fashion. Please send in your FURS that require REPAIRING before the cold weather sets in. Considering the Hard Times we have considerably REDUCED OUR PRICES.

THIBAUT, LANTHIER & CO.,

271 NOTRE DAME STREET.

NOV. 7-2-13-m

ESTABLISHED 1864.

GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE,

424 NOTRE DAME STREET,

NOTICE.

OVER 200 SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATS, of the Latest Styles and Best Fabrica to be Sold from \$6.50 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.

GOLTMAN'S "BOOK OF FASHIONS" now ready. Please call and receive a copy.

S. GOLTMAN, Merchant Tailor,

424 Notre Dame Street.

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.F., R. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esq.,

C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, B. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., C. S. RODIER, 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 listing prizes in gold and silver, including 1 Prize in Gold of \$10,000, 1 Prize of \$2,000, 1 Prize of \$1,000, 1 Prize of \$500, 5 Prizes of \$100, 5 Prizes of \$50, 25 Prizes of \$10, 500 Building Lots, valued each at \$500, 50 Prizes of \$24, 20 Prizes of \$20, 42 Prizes of \$18, 8 Prizes of \$6, 12 Prizes of \$32, 12 Prizes of \$6, 12 Prizes of \$30, 290 Prizes of \$3, 1000 Prizes of \$2, 2000 Prizes of \$1, 1 Prize of \$400.

Total \$272,594 00

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

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

F. X. COCHUE,

256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF



Notwithstanding the low figure at which the subscription price of "THE HARP" is placed,

One Dollar a Year in advance,

we will mail, post paid, to anyone sending us TEN new subscribers with cash for same, a bound copy of the second volume.

GILLIES & CALLAHAN, Publishers, Montreal.

J. P. NUGENT, MERCHANT TAILOR, 149 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

First-Class Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand.

OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE.

149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Second Price.

Mens' Linnen Coats.....from \$1.00

Mens' Lustré ".....from 1.50

Mens' Lustré Dusters

Mens' Linnen Ulsters

Boys and Youths' Linnen Coats.

Boys and Youths' Lustré Coats.

Childrens' and Boys'

Knickerbocker Suits, made from Canadian Tweed and

Guaranteed to Wear Well.

Youths' Suits ditto ditto

Mens' Suits ditto ditto

149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

May 30, 77.

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

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

PHYSICIANS & CHEMIST.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL. [46-52

NO CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Epilepsy, Piles, all Blood Diseases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made. State your case, including 3 cts. stamp, to Howard Medical Institute, Providence, R.I. (Hygiene)

PHOSFOZONE.

This admirable Medicine is well adapted to supply the waste occurring in the system during the progress of chronic disease, or to recuperate the energies wasted by protracted illness. It is composed of the most valuable compounds of Phosphorus and Ozon, especially the Hypophosphites of Iron, Soda and Lime.

H. R. GRAY,

St. LAWRENCE STREET.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID,

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing.

Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Established 1859.)

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.

UNDERTAKERS.

M. FERON,

UNDERTAKER,

21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

July 25th-70-ly

P. DORAN,

UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKER, 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several

ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSEs, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

WOOD AND IRON COFFINS of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52

ENGRAVERS.



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. As we do not canvass, parties requiring Cuts will do well to obtain estimates from us.

J. H. WALKER,

PETRUS PALLASCIO.

Advertisement for 'CARDS AT GEO. BISHOP & CO'S ENGRAVERS' with address 169 ST. JAMES ST.

BELLS.

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MCSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, MD. Aug. 27, 1875]



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Established in 1831.

Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Lining, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Churches, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chimney, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

VANDUZEN & TEEPE, 107 and 109 East Second St., Cincinnati.

BLMYER MFG CO BELLS

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. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. Y.

