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VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1877.

NO: 38.

AGENTS.

Mr. Maurice A. Egan, of Woodstock, is our duly authorized travelling agents in Ontario. Mr. Felix Finn, Ormstown, is our duly authorized agent in his vicinity.

SPANISH LOYALTY TO THE POPE.

Spain now as ever remains loyal to the Pope. The Allocation has brought forth expressions of attachment from all quarters in the land of the Cid, to the Vicar of Christ. Is it not time that the Catholic Societies of the Dominion should express their devotion to the great old Tablet says :-

"The Siglo future of Madrid publishes a declaration of loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign Pontiff, in answer to the Allocution, which has already secured many signatures, and will probably be sign ed by thousands before it is despatched to Rome. 'We promise,' it says, ' never to make peace with the enemies of the Vicar of Christ; we detest and abhor all errors condemned by your Holiness, and more particularly those of Liberal Catholicism, which are the most dangerous of all. We declare that in our public, as well as our private life, in every moment of our existence, we desire to abide by the rule of the teaching of the Church and of the Hely See, . . . and we offer and surrender without any limitations our whole substance, lives, intelligenees, and hearts at the feet of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of His Vicar on earth.' Among the list of names attached to it we notice those of Senor Candido Nocedal, the organiser of the great Spanish pilgrimage to Rome last year."

THE STATE OF ITALY.

Lawlessness was never so ripe in Italy as it is at the present moment. Life and property are insecure, and bands of armed men appear to carry all before them in many parts of the country. An English contemporary says:-

"The news that a band of about sixty armed men, calling themselves Internationalists, but behaving as brigands, as the Standard said -the 'but' implying, we fear, that our Conservative contemporary has too high an opinion of the general behaviour of the members of the International. At the same time they show that there is a restless spirit abroad among the extreme Socialists and members of the secret societies, which, were there only a favourable opportunity might lead to a more extended con-spiracy and rebellion. The southern part of United Italy' must also be in a very disturbed state, when the Naples correspondent of the Times finds great reason for rejoicing in the fact that twenty men of the police force, supported by some Carbineers, were able to capture two notorious brigands who some what rashly ventured inside the town of Palermo. Some of the richest and most influential people in Sicily seem to have adopted the profession of the robber. 'The son of Baron Nicolo, one of the richest and most powerful men in the province of Girgenti, as well as another wealthy person called Soalia, have been warned by the police, and last week there were arrested in Girgenti the Baron Caltabellotta, a wealthy proprietor, his steward, and Cavaliere di Stefano, all charged with being accomplices of brigands.' If arrests are made in other towns in the same proportion, the prisons will soon be as full as they

CATTLE V. PEOPLE.

To make Ireland, what Lord Carlisle so often predicted, she would become "the fruitful mother of flocks and herds," has been the ambition of many British statesmen. The people were banished, and cattle took their places. Agriculture ceased, and sheep multiplied. Now, however, a change is coming. Beef is going to England from the States, and from Canada. There is too much beef and not enough of green crops, and now the London Universe says that:-

"It will not 'pay' to spend so much money on the raising, fattening and exporting of cattle when prices tumble down. Thus a great deal of Irish land will in course of time return to its natural condition, in a country whose fertility is proverbial. But the people are, to a large extent, gone-'gone,' as the Times once exultingly said, a vengeance'-and soon the question will be 'How are agricultural labourers to be again ob-

Princes and peers may flourish or may fade, A breath can make them as a breath has made; But a bold peasantry, their country's pride, If once destroyed can never be supplied.

"The Irish cattle trade of 1876 represented a value of nearly ten millions sterling, but to produce this result comparatively few labourers were required. Those who years ago selfishly encouraged a trade which left the bulk of the people without employment, driving great numbers to the workhouse or to the emigrant-ship, may soon be made to feel bitterly the results of their mistaken and narrowhearted policy."

THE POPE.-A Rome despatch reports that some of the Catholic Governments sought information relative to the basis on which it is desired negotiations should be opened in favor of the Holy See. The Vatican desires that the Pope shall be insured complete personal and spiritual freedom without being called upon to re-assert or renounce his claim against diverting to military purposes any sums he to temporal power. The Pope has instructed Carhas set apart for the payment of his creditors. In dinals Simeoni, Bartolini, and Nins, t act as a kind of Committee of observation to guard against anything which might militate against the liberty of the next Conclave to appoint his successor.

BOUMANIA AND THE WAR.

While Turkey and Russia are drawing to close quarters upon Roumanian territory, the principality itself does not mean to remain idle. We learn that :---

"A Bill is about to be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies suspending the Constitution, endowing Prince Charles with discretionary powers, and au-thorizing military preparations on the largest possible scale. A convention which has been ratified by the Chamber has also been concluded with Russia, assuring to the armies of the latter a free passage and friendly treatment, and the Czar for his part binds himself to respect the rights of Roumania. The resources of the Principality are also placed at should express their devotion to the great old the Czar's disposal, and all necessary privileges are extended to permit the carrying on of military operations.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE WAR.

As usual speculations as to the intentions of the European Powers are busy flying around the world. With Turkey £12,000,000 deficit, and Russia supposed to be prepared for the campaign, it might not be difficult to foretell the issue if the struggle was left between them. A contemporary thinks that:-

"The story that Russia had contracted a hundred million rouble loan with the Hamburg firm of Bleichroders is a mere fabrication. Other reports of general interest are to the effect that the Turkish Budget shows a deficit of twelve millions sterling; that Austria and Russia are contemplating an arrangement whereby Bosnia will be ceded to Austria; that the Italian Government has issued, and the United States Government is about to issue, a proclamation of neutrality; that Greece is only waiting to declare war until the Russians shall have crossed the Danube; that the Russians fearing a British occupation of Crete, have ceased to tamper with the inhabitants and to furnish them with supplies; and that the son of the famous Schamyl will assume the command at Kars,"

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO?

If the Standard is the inspired organ of Lord Beaconsfield, then England means to fight Russia. In an article which appeared in that Journal about twelve days ago the following ominous passage occurs:--

"Europe has asked Turkey to display a willingness to come to terms with Montenegro, to show herself in earnest in introducing administrative reforms, and to consent to disarm simultaneously with Russia. To all these requests Turkey has responded affirmatively, and it is in our opinion the duty of Europe to say plainly that it is satisfied with the reply. We cannot, and we will not, per-mit ourselves to be dragged along that slippery and dangerous incline over which Russia labours to make us travel. Russia seems to imagine that diplomacy is the art of duping. We are determined that we will not be duped, just as Turkey is deter-mined it will not be humiliated. We have no con-fidence left in Russia's sincerity." And the same journal on Thursday adds. "The very menace of Russia is an insult, its fulfilment would be an out-. . England will build no more 'golden bridges.' In plainer words, it is to be hoped that the recent Protocol will be the last diplomatic document drawn up by Russian statesmen which England will consent to sign, and that Lord Derby, declaring that he is satisfied with Turkey's reply, will com-mence at last 'to take cognisance of the Russian intrigues in Bosnia and Montenegro, which now constitute the greatest danger to the peace of Europe,"

THE WAR.

At last Russia and Turkey are face to face. England, from policy may be forced to take sides. Ireland, from principle cannot sympathise with either one or the other. As Catholies we can have no sympathy for the autocrat of the North, who has been the consistent enemy of our Church, and as Irishmen we must dislike a power that has barbarously treated gallant Poland. As for Turkey, Catholics may be a little better treated there, but the brutal manner she suppressed revolt in Bulgaria, has alienated from her whatever sympathy she otherwise might have. To us it is nearly six of one and half a dozen of the other. However events may transpire which may induce us to

take another view of the situation :-"Another sensational story respecting Eugland's attitude with regard to the war in the East is served up this morning. The authority in this instance is the Manchester Guardian, which states that a conflict of opinion exists between Earl Beaconsfield and some of his colleagues, and that au army corps of thirty or forty thousand men is being rapidly prepared for despatch to any point where English interests may require them. It is also rumoured that an English fleet has been ordered to proceed to Alexandria to protect English interests in Egypt. Apropos of Egypt, the Khedive finds himself in an exceedingly unpleasant position. On the one hand, his allegiance compels him to render active aid to his suzeraine, and on the other, Russia warns him against granting any assistance in the shape of troops, while France cautions him has set apart for the payment of his creditors. In this predicament, Ismail Pasha deems discretion liament. They oppose every English measure of military engineering here are being made up to the better part of valour, and sends his son Hassan on a mission to Constantinople to explain his inability to assist the Sultan."

THE IBISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

In our Saturday edition we shall publish an account taken from the Irishman of a recent visit paid to Sergeant McCarthy, the political prisoner now in Chatham. Meanwhile we

"A meeting was held in London, for the purpose of forming a committee to arrange for regular visits to the Irish political prisoners and establishing a fund to defray the expenses. Mr. O'Connor Power, MP., presided, and Messrs. Biggar and Parnell, M.P's, were amongst those present. The meeting was a large and influential one. Among the offers to work with the new movement were those contained in letters from Mr Butt, MP,; Mr Shaw, MP; Chevalier O'Clery, MP; Mr, O'Sullivan, MP; and Mr F H O'Donnell, M.A. A committee for carrying out the movement was apppointed."

ENGLAND AND THE POPE.

England is day by day becoming more Catholic. No one knows this better than the Holy Father. He is to receive an English deputation on the 10th inst., and the Roman correspondent of the Universe says :---

"We learn that his Holiness recently received deputation of English, who were presented by Monsignor Stonor. Monsignor de Stacpoole de-livered an address to the Holy Father on the occasion, thanking him for having raised Monsignor Howard to the dignity of Cardinal. The words of the prelate were marked by the love and devotion which filled his heart. In reply, after having ten-derly sulogised the new Cardinal, his Holiness said that he loved and admired this great nation of England. 'You have,' he said, 'great authority; you have the genius of enterprise-you possess enormous wealth; your ships traverse every see. But I do not envy you all this—I pray, ah! I pray with all my heart for the conversion of England!"

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The following figures may be interesting just now. The numbers refer to the regular army

"The Pall Mall Gazette says: It appears from the general annual return of the British army for the year 1875, that the effective strength of the regular army on the 1st of January in that year was 186,432, all arms, and on the 1st of December, 183,-745. The average strength during the year was 184,669, composed as follows: Household Cavalry, 1,282; cavalry of the line, 16,142; Royal Horse Artillery, 5,520; Royal Artillery, 28,702; Royal Engineers, 5,647; foot guards, 5,550; infantry of the line, 115,357; Army Service Corps, 3,002; Army Hospital Corps, 1,299. The average strength at home was 97,193, and abroad, 87,476. Of this latter number 63,165 were in India. The total number of recruits who passed into the service was 18,375, opment of the Art, 'Editio Princers,' uncut Editions, exclusive of those enlisted for the colonial corps and others raised abroad. The number of desertions was 4,373, the number who rejoined from desertions was 1,914, and the net loss from desertion was English, 118,721; Scotch, 13,818; Irish, 39,366; foreigners, 2,503; not reported, 1,444. Their religious denominations were; Church of England, 114,-143; Presbyterian, 14,336; other Protestants, 6,371; Catholics, 39,374; Mohammedans, Hindoos, Jews, etc., 131; not reported, 1,501. As to educational acquirements, 9,294 could neither read nor write; 79.336 could only read and write: 77.690 were better educated; and 1,591 are described as 'not

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND THE CLERICAL ABUSES BILL.

The Dublin Corporation has taken action in the matter of the Clerical Abuses Bill—or the new penal law in Italy—as it should be called. Are there not enough of Catholics in the Corporation of Montreal to pursue a similar policy. Catholic representatives. If they take it up, no doubt the French Canadians will support them. If it can be done, Montreal will stand contemporary tells us that :--

"The Corporation of Dublin adopted a petition to the Prime Minister praying him to use his influence with the Italian government to have the Clerical Abuses Bill withdrawn. Amongst those difficulty. Our latest telegrams inform us: who supported the petition in speeches were Alderman M'Swiney, Alderman M'Cann, Mr. Dennehy, Mr. Dawson (who delivered a very eloquent speech) Mr. G. O'Neill, Alderman Fry, and Mr. Dwyer Gray -the two last-mentioned gentlemen being, as is well-known, Protestants. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral letter on the same subject, in the course of which he suggests that members of Parliament, corporations, and other representative bodies might assist, by petitions and protests, in restoring and preserving the liberty of the Holy see and the Catholic Church; while next week a meeting is to be held in Kilkenny, under the auspices of the Bishop of Ossary, to give the Catholic people of that part of the country an opportunity of uttering a protest against the outrageous acts of the Italian Ministry.

MESSRS. BIGGAR AND PARNELL.

Messrs. Biggar and Parnell continue to pursue their policy of obstruction in the House of Commons. They are fighting the whole Parintroduced. Mr. Butt remonstrated with them, and Mr. O'Connor Power has replied to ade at Galatz by keeping close to the shore while out this week.

Mr. Butt in support of their policy. The House of Commons and the British press are very angry, but they are only being paid back in their own coin. Irishmen should not be too scrupulous as to the "anger" of the [Imperial Parliament. Meanwhile the Nation writes :-

"As a result of these proceedings in Parliament, several significant pronouncements have been made in the Newspapers and otherwise. The Eng-lish journals bewait the fact that the tactics of Messrs. Parnell and Biggar have thrown the business of the House of Commons much more into arrear than has been the case for years; and, secondly, they admit that none of the various plans for defeating them is likely to prove successful, or can be adopted without injury to what is called the dignity of the House. Irish feeling, on the other hand, so far as it has yet found expression rejoices at this state of things. We may add, as will also be seen by reference to our news columns. that the branches of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain continue to pass resolutions of a similar character."

It appears, too, that the people are generally in favour of the "obstructive" policy, and although we know that it cannot result in obtaining Home Rule for Ireland, still it will teach Great Britain a lesson that she will never forget.

THE CAXTON 400th ANNIVERSARY

William Caxton, "a papist," and of course a "friend of popular ignorance," according to some of our censors, introduced the art of printing into England 400 years ago. The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal are anxious to celebrate the fourth centennial of this event by a Conversazione, which is announced for June 26th, and they appeal to the public for such works of interest as will enable them to hold an Exhibition on the followdays. The Society would, in the words of the prospectus :--

"Feel prateful for the loan of such articles clas sified in the apponded schedule, as may be in the possession of either private individuals or Public Institutions throughout the Dominion, the Society undertaking the cost of transmission, the care and custody while here, and the immdiate return of the all the military engineers of the empire, with Gen. Exhibits, at the close of the celebration.

"Schedule.-1. Missals or Manuscript Books, prior to the Art of Printing. 2. Books from the Press of William Caxton, Colard Mansion, Wynkyn large paper Editions, Rare and Curious Books. Works from celebrated Printers, 5, Early and Rare Editions of Bibles and Prayer Books. 6. Illustrated and Illuminated Books from the earliest epoch, 2,449. The nationalities of the non-commissioned to the present day. 7. Books having reference to officers and men on the same date were as follows: the early History of Canada, (Nouvelle France.) 8. All Books and Newspapers printed in Canada prior to 1840, thereafter, Books illustrative of the progress of the art in Canada. 9. Prints, Etchings, Woodcuts and Engravings up to 1800, thereafter, specimens illustrative of Canadian Engraving. 10. Specimens of Calligraphy, up to 1709. 11. Maps and Plans relating to America prior to 1800. 12. Coins and Medals."

> We trust that our readers will do whatever they can to forward the success of this under- speech:

ENGLAND PREPARING FOR WAR.

As we go to press the news continues to be more warlike. England is preparing for war with all haste. Seven 12 ton naval guns have been shipped to Portsmouth from Woolwich, We recommend the suggestion to our Irish and 400 tons of ammunition and arms are being shipped for Malta. The dockyards are busy, and recruiting is brisk, and it is said that nearly every regiment in the service is full. to the front in the Catholic world. An Irish France has declared that she will remain neutral. Events move so rapidly nowadays that before the first issue of our Saturday edition we may be face to face with some fresh

London, May 1.—A Vienna correspondent tele-graphs that the British Government will possibly be the only one to return a regular official answer to Russia's representation that she is acting in accordance with the wishes of Europe. For the moment at least there is an end to anything like a concert of European policy, each power being intent upon its ewn interests.

Recruiting has been going on so briskly lately that nearly every regiment in the service is full.

The military artificers at Woolwich arsenal were excused yesterday from monthly muster and parade because of pressing work in the preparation of wagons and ambulances. Seven 12 ton naval guns have been shipped to Portsmouth, and 400 tons of ammunition and arms are being shipped for Malta. A special from Chatham says the Admiralty have made enquiry at Chatham dockyard as to the carliest date when the ironclad "Temeraire," of

eight gnns, 7,000 horse power, and the iron corvette "Eurylaus," of 16 guns, 3,932 tons, and 520 horse power, can be ready for sea. According to instructions from the War Office. several companies of Royal Engineers at the school

their war strength. Hobart Pasha's steamer "Rethma" ran the block-

n front of the Russian batteries. The gunners were unable to depress their guns far enough to

In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Derby said the Government had prepared an answer to the Russian circular. It will be sent out to night and laid before the House as soon as delivered.

VERSAILLES, May 1 .- In the Chamber of Deputies the Duc de Cases said " In the Eastern question the most absolute neutrality will remain the basis of our policy."

THE WAR.

THE COMMANDERS OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES,

The commanders of the hostile armies are no men of much practical military experience in the field. Neither Abdul-Kerim Pasha, nor the Grand Duke Nicholas, have "faced the music" in many great campaigns. A contemporary gives an account of the lives of the two men. It says:-

"Abdul-Kerim Pasha is an unassuming man over seventy years of age, with no pretensions to a brilliant pedigree, but with a solid reputation as an excellent soldier. Abdul-Kerim Pasha's official title is that of Serdar-i-Ekrem, or Commander-in-Chief, as distinguished from the Minister of War, Redif Pasha. He is, howevever, the senior of the Ministor, both in age and experience, and Redif Pasha is much under his control. The old soldier was himself Minister of War during the reign of Abdul-Aziz. The fame of the old General has not hitherto been special in the outside world, partly on account of his modesty and constant desire to keep in the background, partly because the living military men of Turkey have had only one chance to show their abilities, and that was during the war of 1853 54.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is fine-looking, tall, forty-six years old, a brother of the Czar, as haughty a prince as the House of Romanoss has ever produced, and a soldier as devoid of a military history as any review and paradeguardsman. Abdul Kerim Pasha is the actual commander in chief of his army. The Grand Duke Nicholas is a mere figurehead, guided and commanded by his chief of staff, Gen. Nepokoytchizky, the Moltke of Russia. He has been in active service since the age of sixteen, or for thirty years past; but he has had scarcely any field experience. He spent a few days in Sebastopol during the siege, and was, when quite a youth attached for some two years to the general staff of thr Army of the Caucasul, where he took part in a few skirmishes with the Cherkesses. He was brought up as a field engineer, and is at present the chief of Todtleben as his assistant. The Grand Duke is married to the daughter of Prince Peter of Oldenburg, and has two sons, one of whom, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Jr., a youth of twenty, is with him in the capacity of an aide-de-camp. The Grand Duke is the third son of Czar Nicholas, and is accordingly an uncle of the two princely sailors at present in this country.

The Russian Army about to operate in Asia Minor against Mukhtar Pasha is under she orders of the Grand Duke Michael, younger brother of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and the Czar's Lord Lieutenant of the Caucasus, a much brighter and more experienced officer than the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Danube.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

SPRECH FROM THE THE THRONE.

Ottawa, April 28. Parliament was prorogued this afternoon at two o'clock. His Excellency delivered the following Honorable Gentlemen of the Schate; Gentlemen of the

House of Commons: In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, I beg to convey to you my thanks for

the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties. Among the numerous measures you have passed are several of considerable importance. The improved provision for the incorporation of

joint stock companies will, I trust, tend to the establishment of such companies under the operation of sound general rules, rather than by special and exceptionable legislation. The law, as to insurance companies, will add to

the existing securities of Canadian insurers. The alteration of the duties on petroleum will confer a great boon on the masses of the popula-

The vast shipping interests of our great inland seas will be benefited by the extension to the trade on those waters of right and remedies, the utility

of which has been recognized by long experience.

The law providing for the extradition of fugitive criminals will enable Canada to discharge efficiently her part of the engagements of the Empire in this

important particular. Gentlemen of the House of Commons:-

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have so cheerfully voted. I will take care that they are expended with due regard to economy.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Geutlemen of the House of Commons:-

The Commissioners to be named under the Treaty of Washington having been at length appointed, the Commission will shortly be organized at

I have taken steps to insure a full and fair presentation of the case of Canada. I trust the

negotiations may realize all our expectations. I have now only to give expression to my earnest hope that on your return to your several homes you may meet with evidences of growing prosperity, and that before you are again called upon to meet

together in your representative capacity, the passing cloud on our trade and commerce will have disappeared.

Remittances and Markets unavoidably croweed

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

BONFIRE NIGHT.

A STORY OF ST. JOHN'S EVE.

By T. M. HEALY.

No, little care I what gave rise to the honoured custom of bonfires on St. John's Eve, nor whether it be Christian or pagan; all I know is that its observance ever brought fun and frolic in its train. If pagan, well then there's a deal to be said in favour of certain pagan rites fostering harmless gaiety, and I only regret that so few of them have come down to us; and if it is not, then the more's the pity there wasn't the chance of so much kiel for the poor

fellows long ago. Why should honest folk go cross-backling each other about the origin of these things? Sure they are for us now, and all that any well-affected person can do is to make the most of them, and enjoy the fun to his heart's content. Never you mind people who must go back to Baal, or Babel, or Beershebs, to find out all about them. We should utterly condemn such insidious attempts to surround our popular usages with this learned glamour, which maketh the judicious grieve. It may be to be regretted truly from the utilitarian point of view, as Victor Hugo's shivering hero sayeth, that such blazing cheer should be provided about the dog-days, instead of at a time when there's less warmth in the world. But, then, we cannot be everlastingly permitting the Juggernaut of utility to tear down upon and crush all the "useless" gaiety out of our lives! And what manner of fun could there be amongst the boys and girls with a bonfire lit on a raw and gusty winter's night at the bleak cross-roads or bleaker hill-top? What a cowering crowd of frost-bitten nondescripts this hibernial celebration of la Saint Jean would bring together! Songless, laughless, and unlovely, a woeful contrast to the warm evening festival in the leafy month of June. The present state of things then likes me well

and I am sure no such proposal for a change of date would find favour with right-minded people. But alas! that now-a-days there are to be found men, or rather a class of men, who infest our towns and villages, and seem to look with no fostering eye on the time-hallowed rites of St. John's Eve, or, indeed upon any other pleasant custom that is popularly beloved and cherished. But, in spite of the efforts of the policeman, means are still found to celebrate the Eve with all the fulness of the ancient ritual. and to crown the night on many a hill-top with a glorious aureole of incandescence.

Down the dusty road, a score of Summers since. dropped in twos and threes the youth of Rathfehan to the spot which from immemorial days had been sacred to the fires of the 23rd June. Above them arched the towering beeches, through an old break in whose leafy network shot stray patches of golden evening light, but elsewhere the sombre shadows of the trees cast a sheltering mantle over the slowpaced linkedness of whispering wooers. But the pleasantest things have an end, and so had our long avenue, and as youth and maiden emerged from its grateful gloom, a bright and open space lay before them. Beyond rose the festive pile yet unlighted, at each moment heaped higher and higher by willing hands. As it gains in dimensions the workers slacken their exertions, and stand round to see the match applied; while giving a careful eye to all the preparations stands Mike Fitzgerald, the foremost boy in the barony at every sport and pastime, upon whom the eyes of the girls are admiringly turned, as with easy dignity he issues his orders to his willing assistants. All is ready now. The last fuelforaging urchin rushes up with his final armful of dry bouchilauns, and, while awaiting the supreme moment of ignition, takes slowly in a long-drawn breath, to be ready with full-inflated lungs for the preparatory hurrah. But that hurrah remained for ever voiceless, and the capacious air-supply which was to have given it body, ignobly vented itself in a warning whisper to the master of ceremonies, just about to apply the match.

"Mike, yer sowl, here's the sarjint," said the lad, and the crowd instinctively turned as he spoke. Something like a groan escaped each one at the approach of the awful police functionary, and gloomy forebodings of a danceless return home filled the

keep him on home sarvice!" as he dropped the light and looked up with a sigh.

With an airy assumption of carelessness he waited the coming of the constable, who rapidly drew near, big with fate and his own importance. To do him justice, he was evidently using his best efforts by his imposing mien to give those assembled a successful impersonation of the

dread majesty of the law in his awful person.
"What's this! what's this!! what's this!!!" he cried in crescendo puffs of wounded horror, as he surveyed the scene.

"Why, the makings of a bonfire, to be sure! What else, St. John's Eve?" said Mike, quite unimpressed. (Mike was six feet high.)

"Disgraceful! On the public highway, too l'
"Well, and sure if it is where the public is passin' by, the more of 'em will see the fun," returned Mike, argumentatively.

"Hould yer tongue when yer takin' to me, sir !" cried the irate sergeant. "Don't you know 'tis il-

Wish, maybe 'tisn't much the worse o' that," rejoined Mike. "There's been bonfires in the country before there was any sargeants in it, and will be when they're all-colonels," he added, changing his mind about the last word.

"You'll light that fire at your peril, sir," roared

the sergeant furiously.
"Twont be a fire till it's lit," says Mike coolly;
"and I'll light it at my leisure, sergeant, avikyo, av it's all the same to you."
"You'll suffer for this next coort day, mark my

words, you vagabone."

"Begor, some of us suffers every day we're coortin'," quoth Mike with a wink at the girls. "But 'tis a thing you get used to, sargeant avourneen." The crowd laughed consumedly at their cham-

pion's banter, and some of the boys good-naturedly asked Mike if he was sure he had enough of matches "Some of ye'll sup bread and water for this," cried the constable, enraged at the idea of his authority being set at naught. "Here's Mr. Mahony's car coming, and ye'll be having the horse taking head at the blaze. Folly on."

"Me father's mere is blind,'. chirruped a tantalising voice from the girls standing round, to the exceeding discomfiture of the great man.

The crowd fairly roared at the retort, and loudly answered Mike's call of "Three cheers for Maureen and the mare," while Mike himself looked lovingly in the direction of the voice.

By this time Ned Mahony himself reached the throng, and as he drew up cheerily greeted the evildoers with:

"More power yerselves, boys! I hope ye didn't stale much o' my turf this time. Blaze away, Mike

a'bou'hil more-what's stoppin' ye?" "I'm surprised, Mr. Mahony, at a sensible man aiding and abetting such conduct," interrupted the sergeant. "If there's a kippin lit here to-night every one of 'em will see the inside o' the county

jail, "Oh, bludalive, sergeant, are you there? Sure that'ud be awful! Girls and all too! D'ye hear that, Maureen—for I'll engage you're somewhere about? Would you like to be in the next cell to

Mike Fijarl?" "Throth, painal servitude 'ud be a divarsion if

daughter;" laughed Ned. "But ye must do what the sergeant tells ye. 'T'ud be poor work gettin' into jail for the sake c' such a thing, though God knows I thought they'd lave us our fun, if they robbed us of everything else!" "I'll never dance a step with a coward," cried the

owner of the silvery voice that had answered the sergeant previously.

"Faith, I never doubted you, a colleen ru," cried

Mike. "D'ye hear that, Mr. Mahony ?" "Oh, thau-go bra, Maureen-aisy talkin'. 'Tis the blood o' yer mother's child's soon up! Now look here, boys and girls, I'll tell ye what I'll do, rather than see ye bate. Put the matayrials there in the cart, and ye can have a fine bawn for the dance, and mrke the bonfire on Lab-a-Kalys itself, where the stone. No quarryman could work harder at a stub-Lord Lieutenant himself could'nt let or hinder ye if he's mind "

Well, I think some of those soft-hearted girls were sorry for the sergeant, but as he was, when they saw his face after the cheering of the crowd moderated a little, as he tried to gasp out word of remonstrance at this " misprision of treason."

In a twinkling everything was ready for transportation, and, as the rollicking procession formed after

the cart, he shouted: "You'll be sorry for this, Mahony! I'll report

you to your landlord," "Throth, thin, 'tis to a forgivin' man you'd go with yer story, avik. I'm me own landlord, sergeant darlin'. But you can tell me landlady; an' faith I b'lleve Maureen's mother 'ud credit anything bad o'

The poor sergeant! Though the girls weren't sorry for him that time; but the next moment, as the throng tore along in most admired disorder, they had clean forgotten all about him.

The place referred to by Ned was an old druidic altar, or cromlech not far from his own house, and on whose giant boulders, no doubt, many a fire, other than that now about to be lighted, had burned in sacrifice in the days of yore. Ah! Lub-a-Kalye -bed of the hag—that was the famous spot. Best beloved, according to the most authentic traditions, of all the eerie tribe? Bound thy rude rocks, I can well believe, the potent shees have held their innermost councils, and sped, for good or ill, their chiefest messengers amongst the sons of men. Weird and witching, it is true, were thine associations; but, for all that, in the popular mind thy stones were sacred, for they had looked upon an era of our country's greatness such as our eyes shall not see in these latter days. A lucky man folks thought Ned Mahony-and Ned, too, thought himself-to have those ancient stones upon his bit of land; and often, in his evening reveries, as he regarded them from his door-step, did he mournfully turn his thoughts back to the pagan glories of the past, and sigh for a return of that olden splendour. Many were the stories of buried treasure told in the neighbourhood in connection with the spot; but, respect ing the traditional warnings handed down in the family from generation to generation, no Mahony had ever attempted to disturb by irreverent rootings the foundations of the druidic pile. But Ned did not regard the bonfire and its attendant merriment as any profanation of the place, though he was a little shocked by the unseemly conduct of Mike Fitzgerald, who, on reaching the spot in triumph, mounted on the huge stones with an unholy yell and on their broad face went through the desecrating movements of a jig.

"Ah, thin, Mike far boct," said he, "I wouldn't doubt yerself! That's a purty perch you've chose to dance a step on, an' air yer figure! You'd betther make haste down, an' impt this load, or we'll be bavin' some of these girls breakin' their necks climbin' up to you for a partner!"

"I'm comin' sir, good luck to you," replied Mike, but we could never get the fire properly settled o top of these stones up here, as you thought, an' I think if we just back the car to that big flat one below, it'll contint us well enough."

"Very good, bouchiken; plaze yerself. That's yer soart," and in a minute the materials of the transplanted bonfire were arranged secundum artem on a broad bouldes lying at the foot of the cromlech. Defiant was the cheering as the flames shot up, and roared a loud confusion to constables and all other disturbers of the public peace, and great was Mike Fitzgerald's contentment to hear from the month of the "Historicus" of the party that without doubt "Divil make a corporal of him," said Mike, "and it was the greatest blaze ever seen in the country since Sarsfield blew up the Williamite guns at Bal-

> What sweet things Mike managed to say to Maureen that night in the dance! And what a charming glow her face took—though whether from the force of his words or simply the reflection of the ruddy

firelight this deponent sayeth not.

But, anyhow, our pair settled the question between them that night; not, indeed, by a recourse on the one side to the vulgar process of "popping" it, but by other, finer methods, whereof, no doubt, the mere indication will be sufficient to the intelligent mind. And so the music of the spheres, although this muddy vesture of decay doth grossly close us in, was made audible in a far-off way to

certain etherealized perceptions that St. John's Eve. Ned Mahony, truth to tell, was not violently astonished to hear Mike's story as they walked homewards. "But girls have mothers, you know, Fi'jarl, avik," said he, as if haply that inestimable possession might in the present case prove an insuperable obstacle to the fulfilment of his hopes.

"Thrue for you, sir, good luck to 'em," said Mike bravely, in a tone which might either have implied

he did'nt think the worse of them for that, or else that there was no reason why he should permit this intelligence to dishearten him.

"Well, step up to the house to-morrow, agra," Ned added kindly, after ruminating some time, "and see what herself says. You were always a favourite with her, and our people and yours have been beknown to aich other this many a year; but ye'r young, Mike, ye'r young, and there's no casion to

lurry. Next day, with rather more misgivings than he could have thought possible twelve hours previously. Mike wended his way towards the scene of his last night's triumph. His reflections in the meanwhile had permitted him to see that those worldly belongings, of which he had not an overbountiful share, would be more likely to be a surer recommendation to maternal prudence than the endowments which found favour with the daughter, and there was certainly something tremulous in his God save all here," as he crossed the threshold of his beloved.

Alas! his forebodings were not unwarranted. True, it was only the necessity of delay that Mrs. Mahony urged in the kindest possible way, until his prospects would improve, or he could have a farm large enough for the dozen of cows (elegant milkers) which formed Maureen's portion, with a gentle deprecation of the hot haste of youth now-adays (in her time people usedn't be in such a hurry to get their courting over); and though she wound up with a hope that befere long (God is good!) made a very zealous fight for the life of the prisoner. everything would be happliy settled, poor Mike It is surprising enough to find in the above Castle could not conceal his disappointment.

In some confusion he left the house, and walked sadly down towards Lab-a-Kalye. Scating himself fortunate client in prison, and took leave of him disconsolately on the rocks, he mournfully contemplated the ashes of the glorious bonfire, gloomily contrasting the black and dreary remains of the morning with last night's glowing blaze, and figurcontrasting the black and dreary remains of the morning with last night's glowing blaze, and figuring this to himself as in some sort an emblem of the chilling blight and witherment of his young sel, and Curran used all his influence with the Duke and rosy hopes. For, with headlong impetuosity. he thought it monstrous in anyone to insist on this indefinite delay; and no doubt it is aggravating to his own; and MacNally never got his silk gown, from the country did not come in according to

remain quietly mers, he sprang to the ground, and commenced with all the energy of impatience to scatter the sahes of the fire with furious kicks, as a kind of relief to his feelings. After thoroughly satisfying himself in this manner for some time, he noticed to his surprise, when the removal of the embers laid bare the blackened surface of the huge stone on which the fire had been made, that it was cracked and flawed in several places by the flerceness of the heat. Now, there is nothing in the shape of a spleen-vent so soothing for a man in restless mood as an expenditure of force upon some object or another; and, with instinctive appreciation of this truth, Mike proceeded with a hearty good will to displace and overturn the great fragments of the born piece of rock partially loosened by a blast, no geologist hammer more vigorously in the excitement of a holy rage for specimens, no Babylonian explorer delve more furiously after lighting upon some gigantic image, than he laboured to rive asunder its unwieldly pieces. Bit by bit he suc-ceeded, and at last, toilfully upheaving the largest fragment, he turned, excited and curious, to see what lay beneath, as if he hoped to find some reward for all his pains. He had not expected much, but he hardly regarded the discovery of a wealth of creeping and crawling things that slunk with tortured wriggle from the light of day, as a dazzling recompense for all his trouble! There was therefore, I think, something of disappointment in the careless kick he bestowed on an old iron ring he careless kick he bestowed on an old iron ring he MacNally was not very popular in society; but noticed embedded below, with malicious intent to others have described him as a most agreeable comsend it spinning out of the spot where it must have panion, with something of the witty, lively way of lain for centuries. It was clearly a piece of petulance, out of pure spite, perhaps, at the ugly looks of the villainous sample of vermindom encrusted around it. But the ring never stirred, and half-adozen other dogged though unavailing applications of his boot evidently showed vexation on his part.

"Begor, that's quare," said he, apostrophising it, as if he now felt himself "missioned" to root it up. How stiff you are! But, faith, if you wor fastened down as tight again, me rusty gorsoon, I'll have you out o' that before long, avikyo!

Tug after tug he strained at it with little effect, till at last, clearing away the surrounding rubbish, he discovered it was attached to a smaller stone below.

"Hurrah!" he yelled, cutting a tremendous caper, who knows but I'm comin' to something at last!" Seizing a stick he prized away at it, and succeeded in loosening the stone.

"Thunderanajers!" he cried, I wondher what it is. Faug-a-bolya wid you; come up here, you onnachural ould stone! Holy Moses! are you stirrin at last?"

In his excitement he had not noticed Maureen come running up to him, and with a triumphant shout he wrenched the stone from its place. "Why, then, acourneen, what's the matther?" said she.

"I've been watching you all the time. Is it a crock o' gold you've found? "Is that you, achorra? Thry yerself what's be-low—I'm too wake to look," said he, turning his

head. "Spake-is there anthing?" " Mwyra, Mwirra!" she cried, stooping over the cavity, "'tis golden things uv all soarts is there !

Look, Mike, look !" But he didn't look. He looked at her, and threw his arms round her in joyous delirium.
"We're all right, now, Maureen," said he. "They

can't put us off afther this." "Talk o' crocks o' goold!" said Mike, when at length he was able to speak three words coherently, "I'd like to know where's the crockery or the chancy-ay, or the Imperor of Chancy, aithercould bate this! Are they all out at last, Maureen, aroon? .Throth I'm not sorry, or else we wouldn't know what to be doin' with ourselves at all at all." "Oh dear! oh dear!" said Maureen; "I wish I

could cry, Mike; only I can't."
Neither could Mike, though perhaps he did not try hard enough under the circumstances.

"Let us go in to your mother, allanna," said he. What'll she think at all, in this wide world?" Never before, as may be well believed, had store of such price passed across Ned Mahony's threshold, and never was there a scene beneath his roof like that witnessed as the heavily-weighted lovers set down their burden on the "dresser." What a failthe These offices indicate that he was an active friend there was for them, and how poor Mike's downheart of the government, and the Secret Service papers edness of an hour past seemed like the far-off show a great number of payments made to him at oppression of some nightmare a thousand years ago. Various times. The money was probably Well it might, my poor fellow! There is no thought now of having a dreary wait for a certain farm, big enough to be stocked by that dozen cows (elegant milkers), or of any wearisome delay upon the slightest pretext whatsoever. So his joy was made full, and as he connected in his mind link after link of the chain of accident to which his blissful state was owing, down to the final rivet, golden-forged, he inwardly decided that a man may do many a worse thing than make a bonfire upon St. John's Eve.

TWO GOVERNMENT SPIES.

LEONARD MACNALLY AND BARNEY O'DUG-GAN,

BY MAJOR MUSKERRY.

The name of Leonard MacNally was formerly held in high estimation and always remembered in connection with the sayings and doings of Curran and other good Irishmen who, in the days of the '98 affair, stood forward as the advocates of the popular cause-or, at least, of those who tried to advance it in their own way. After the death of MacNally, people came to know he enjoyed a pension; but the particulars did not come out till the publication of the "Cornwallis correspondence" and the "Secret Service" papers.

MacNally was always a prominent man on the patriotic side, and usually employed as counsel for all sorts of "rebels." He originally belonged to the Whig Club and the Society of the United Irishmen, and when any of the latter were in trouble they looked to him almost as confidently as they did to John Philpot Curran. When both were together engaged in the desence of Finney, the latter counsellor threw his arm round the neck of his associate in court, and said, with great emotion: "My old and excellent friend, I have long known and respected the honesty of your heart, but never until this occasion, was I acquainted with the extent of your abilities." The incident was rather a curious one, and would be natural enough if at that time there were any whispers affoat of Mac-Nally's understanding with the government. And there were, very probably. The above mentioned Secret Service" papers exhibit his initials in connection with the receipt or payment of money, from the date of 1797 to 1803. In the latter year Mac-Nally was so trusted by the patriots that he was employed as one of Robert Emmet's counsel, and It is surprising enough to find in the above Castle documents, under date September 14, 1803, the entry, "L. M., £100." MacNally visited his unwith a great show of affectionate emotion, on the morning of his execution. In the same year there

lington) wrote the following letter to Mr. Trail, an officer of the Irish government:

"I entirely agree with you respecting the empleyment of our informer. Such a measure would do much mischief. It would disgust the loyal of all descriptions, at the same time it would render useless our private communications with him, as no further trust would be placed in him by the disloyal," In another letter to Lord Hawkesbury, written in 1808, the same writer says: "The extracts of the letters sent to you by Lord Grenville were sent to us by —, the Catholic orator, two - mentioned is a man desirmonths ago. The ous of being employed by the government as a spy, and his trade is that of a spy to all parties. He offered himself to Lord Fingal and others, as well as to us, and we now watch him closely."

These letters are believed to refer to Leonard MacNally, who had desired to connect himself with the government; and they very probably do
—though there is no exact certainty of the fact. But there are certainties enough in connection with his name—the records of government pay, and the regular pension of £300 a year which he received till his death in the year 1820.

MacNally was born a Catholic, and he turned Protestant to make his way at the bar. But he was still a United Irishman; and when Sir Jonah Barrington scoffed at the Society, he "called him out" and fired at him, according to the old Irish regulation. Sir Jonah, remembering this event, says his friend Curran. The latter, we know, had a strong attachment to him; and W. H. Curran, in the life of his father, speaks of "the uncompromising and romantic fidelity" shown, in this relation, for forty-three years, by MacNally. Curran, in the biography alluded to, praises the many endearing traits of Leonard's character, and apparently has no suspicion of his connection with government .-Neither did John Philpot Curran appear to have any suspicion of it-which is strange enough. Charles Phillips, alluding to the report that Mac-Nally had a pension, wrote: "The thing is incredible. If I were called on to point out, next to Curran, the man most obnoxious to governmentwho most hated them, and was most hated by them it would have been Leonard MacNally; that MacNally who, amidst the military audience, stood by Curran's side, when he denounced oppression, defied power, and dared every danger." Human opinion and human testimony are in general very untrustworthy and very worthless things.

After the death of Counsellor MacNally in 1820

at the age of 68, his heirs claimed the reversion of the pension of £300 a year; where upon Lord Wellesly asked for a statement of the terms on which it was first granted, and the matter became known. Daniel O'Connell was as much surprised as most people; but he made use of the discovery in his own way, to discourage in Ireland anything like a secret conspiracy against the English government.

As for MacNally, the poor man disliked rebellion -and so did Curran, Grattan, and the rest. Leonard was for fierce parliamentary reform, not pikes; and no doubt thought it was "only right" to circumvent those who wanted to destroy the government. So much may he said in favour of the subject in hand, after the rule of most biographers. If I were writing the biography of Jefferson Davis, I would be apt to contend that he was not taken in a woman's dress, after all.

In the "Cornwallis Memoirs" there is a letter from Secretary Cooke to the Lord Lieutenant, in which he says; "Pollock's services ought to be thought of. He managed Mac --- and MacGuicken, and did much. He received the place of Clerk of the Crown, and Peace, and has the fairest right to indemnification." The name thus omitted was, no doubt. Nally.

The "manager" above-mentioned was Attorney John Pollock, a well-known Dublin practitioner in his day. In 1786 he was solicitor to the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture. In 1795 he was Clerk of the Crown and Peace for Leinster, and Clerk of the Peace for Dublin. In 1800 he got the valuable sinecure of Clerk of the Pleas of the Exchequer. payment for some of his under strappers; but much of it stuck to his own fingers. The sinecure office of the Pleas enabled him to spend £9,000 a year in of the Pleas had been created for Lord Buckinghamshire, in order to reward his services in Ireland fees of the office amounted to about £35,000 a year tion of the clerkship before Parliament, and Pollock in 1817; and in 1818 the old attorney died of disgust in very reduced circumstances.

Another of those men of '93 who worked underhand for the government was a person named Bernard O'Duggan, who presents some curious flashes of biography. He was a native of Tyrone, and he finds a place in Sir Richard Musgrave's "History of the Rebellion," where he is represented as one of the leaders at the battle of Prosperous, riding about on a white horse, and boasting courageously -all the heroes of Homer boast, and so do those of the middle age romances, and some of the best of Walter Scott's men-that he was as good a soldier as the military commander of the district. He was indeed a bold and energetic fellow, and simply told the truth in that respect. In a statement written by himself, subsequently, and presented to Mr. John C. O'Callaghan, author of "Green Book," O'Duggan says he and other rebel officers were induced to enter into a treaty with government, and accept an act of amnesty in 1798; after which he went to live

at Palmerstown. In 1803, when Robert Emmet prepared for a rising, O'Duggan says he was called on at Palmerstown by Quigley, who had just come over from France; by James Hope, of Belfast; and by Thomas Wylde; and induced to enter the conspiracy and join the others at the depot of arms in Thomas street. He mentions the names of several persons whose general duty was to collect into the depot the pikes made by smiths in various places, to manufacture cartridges, and make rockets. "O'Duggan, Burke, and Condon brought in the powder and balls from the different places, but for the most part from Hinckley's at the corner of Cuffe street, who was licensed for selling gunpowder, and got it from the government stores. So there was a great preparation, and all went well till the explosion of the depot in Patrick street," On this occasion O'Duggan, Burke, and Condon had been sent down to that place to get the rockets filled; but as things were not in readiness, they came away again about a quarter of an hour before the explosion occurred, blowing up several persons, two of whom died in Madame Steeven's Hospital,

Here it must strike anyone as something odd that the explosion and the killing of the men should have passed without notice or discovery by the government people. O'Duggan says that the acciof Bedford, then viceroy, to help his friend. But dent hurried Mr. Emmet in his preparations; and his lordship steadily refused, for some reasons of adds that on the day of the outbreak the people on the threadmill together!"

"Ah! thin, 'tis you'd be the comfort to any man's patience!"

Indennite delay; and no doubt it saggravating to saggravating to the was!" returned Mike. "Tis we'd have the kiel be asked, in much the same tone as if it were a request just to wait a minute, to "have three or four feel no inclination to years' patience!"

In his agitated state, unable to General Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wel-sands; but none of them made their appearance up inordinate severity.

to four or five o'clock, nor any account of them. None showed their faces but the men of the county of Kildare and part of the county of Dublin that lay adjacent. They came from Naas, Prosperous, and Killcullen; a few from Maynooth and Leixlip, and from Lucan a few. Palmerstown turned out almost to a man,"

O'Duggan goes on to tell how that evening Mr. Emmet sent him with a party to lie between the Castle and the barracks, and intercept any communication that might be attempted between them, At the same time, he says, Mr. Emmet intending to seize the Privy Council as they sat in the council chamber, sent Henry Howley to get six double coaches capable of carrying thirty-six armed men. Howley, coming in the first coach, saw a row between a soldier and a countryman, and, leaping out, ioined the fray, and shot Cornet Brown on the spot. In the confusion that ensued, Howley failed to get his coaches, and the Privy Council were allowed to sleep in their own beds that night. Such is the account of O'Duggan, who does not appear to have taken any part in the wild work that evening. He says he returned from his post after dark and could see the soldiers stationed in some of the streets, and the pikes strewn along the ground where Emmet's people had flung them away. He escaped to Rath-coffey, where he saw several of those who were proclaimed and had rewards offered for them. He says. Numbers were hung on the evidence of Ryan and Mahaffy, who swore for the sake of getting fifty pounds for every one they hung." His paper does not state how he got off himself, and how he escaped the fate of those who, he says, " were hung in. nocent, on false evidence."

Forty years passed away since the time of the foregoing occurrences, before the biography of O'. Duggan same again into the light; and then, in 1848, he made his appearance in the midst of the great Repeal flurry, when men talked of taking to the hills again. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Dublin, tells how the old man was introduced to Dr. Gray, of the Freeman's Journal, by a member of the Repeal com-mittee, who described him as one of the '98 rebels who could give the doctor some hints on the subject of the United Irishmen, which then engaged the editor's attention. The doctor gave Barney a small stipend and engaged him to write his personal recollections; but found that he called on him oftener than was necessary, and was far more disposed to talk of the year '43 than of the year '93. At the same time O'Duggan said he was about to engage in some little business, and said he could get twenty pounds in three days from a dozen members of the Repeal Association—naming a number of the Young Irelanders—if he could only carry their names round, in Dr. Gray's handwriting. The doctor declined to write the names, however, and very probably Barney did not get the money, though he certainly got a good deal of sympathy, on account of his age and the recorded battle of Prosperous.

But some of the old documentary evidences were destined to damage O'Duggau as they had damaged Morgan and MacNally before. In that same year, 1843, Dr. Gray, being in Connaught on a visit to his father, went to see the Rev. Joseph Sirr, son of Major Sirr, and rector of Kilcoleman, who showed his visitor a number of old letters belonging to the major's official life. Among these the doctor discovered some handwritings which he recognized, and which had the signature "D." At last he discovered one—a receipt for money—with the name signed, "B. Duggan." He found that his suspicion was correct, and that he was reading the letters of his old man of '98, addressed to Major Sirr. The Rev. Mr. Sirr said he thought these notes extended over a space of thirty years, and that the writer of them had thirty aliases. Dr. Gray tound him writing under several names—at one time personating priest-at another a peddlar-at another a smuggler. He wrote on one oceasion for a hogshead of tobacco; then for £15 to buy a case of pistols. "In one year alone he got £500." Such is the statement of Dr. Gray. Mr. Sirr begged that there might be no exposure of the old man, fearing some one might kill him. The doctor went bail for Barney's life; but, on his return to Dublin, let Mr. O'Con. nell, Thomas Davis, John Pigot, O'Callaghan, and others know what an old rogue they had to deal with, and then prepared to cover O'Duggan with confusion as with a garment, and make him asham.

ed of himself. For this purpose he invited Mr. Martin Haverty the historian, to breakfast, and at the same time introduced the old '98 man, who began to talk very frankly of the pike training of the rebellion, and to a grand house at Mountjoy-square; and he enjoyed recommend the use of it as the only means of re-his magnificence for many years. This clerkship dressing the existing evils of the country. He spoke like an ancient "beresark," longing for another good fight before he died. Having listened as Chief Secretary and other Services in India. The fees of the office amounted to about £35.000 a year a face of retribution, and exclaimed: "Barney you for his lordship—Counsellor Pollock acting always as his deputy. On the death of Lord Buckinghamshire in 1816, Sir John Newport brought the questy you were dressed as a priest at Dundalk? The account goes on to state how the doctor taunted being summoned into the Court of Exchequer, to him with everything he had learned from the docuanswer for the enormous abuses and extortions of ments, till O'Duggan, in consternation, "lost all his office, was found guilty and dismissed. This was | self-command, and flung himself at the feet of Dr. Gray, imploring mercy." He asked for twelve hours, after which, he said, he would leave the country. "He tottered from the room, left Ireland and did not return for many years." Such is the account of Mr. Haverty, who was present at the interview; and I suppose it is a true one-though it seems to have a certain wild touch of melodrama in it. Curiously enough, when the old schemer did come back at last, he called on Dr. Gray and made a confession of his former doings. He received

> If Barney had truly written out the "personal recollections" of his life he would probably have made a very attractive book; for he seems to have been a most resolute and red-handed fellow, full of close contrivances and up to all sorts of strategy. An autograph of Major Sirr found with O'Duggao's notes says that the latter was no doubt the man who shot Mr. Darragh at his own hall door in 1791; and further, that he was the one who shot and nearly killed Mr. Clarke, of Palmerston, in 1803, when that gentleman was coming home from the Castle. As he fired, he exclaimed: "Where did you come from now?"-a taunt quite in the style of Barney, whose tongue was as free and bold as his hand.

some trifling relief, and shortly afterwards died.

There is a letter in the correspondence of Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Nenagh, 1808, which Mr. Fitspatrick supposes to have been from the pen of O'Duggan. It purports to have come from "a man sent into the counties of Tipperary and Limerick to inquire respecting the organisation of the 'Liberty Rangers." The spy writes: "I assure you I could not find out anything of their secrets, though I have tried every artifice, by avowing myself an enemy to the present Constitution, and even drinking seditious toasts. . . Still, I could not make hand of them anywhere, more than to find that they are actually inclined to rebellion in every quarter of the country through which I have passed."

It is very likely that, if Bernard O'Duggan was the spy and informer his biographers suppose him to have been, he deceived and bamboozled his employers just as much as he circumvented the country people, and invented plots and conspiracies in order to get money for keeping proper watch over them and preserving Ireland for the British crown. His double-faced and underground agency was simply in keeping with all the other actions and influences of that period. Barney was no greater trickster than Custlereagh and a score of other government men; and a philosophic biographer would feel no inclination to treat the poor caitiff with any

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERSIONS IN THE WEST .- Four adults were received into the Church last week at Punpant, Sta. Genevieve County, Mo. More converts, principally Americans, are under instruction.

ORDINATIONS.—His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, conferred Tonsure and Minor Orders on Mr. William Henry Hoyt on the 11th ult, and on the following day the same gentlemen received Sub-deaconship from the hands of the Cardinal, in the private chapel of his Eminence, at his residence at Madison Avenue.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN THE WEST .- Scatle a place in Washington Territory, on Puget Sound which was founded only three or four years ago by the Rev. Father Prefontaine, a Catholic priest from Quebec Province, has now a population of 5,000, with a daily paper, four district schools, and seven churches.

CATHOLIC GERMAN CELEBRATION.—At a meeting of all the officers of the German societies of Louisville, Ky., at St. Boniface Hall, it was resolved to celebrate the 3d of June, the golden episcopate of Pope Pius IX., with a grand procession. Mr. Eurbin Stingee was appointed Grand Marshal .- Louisville Advocate.

DEATH OF A SISTER OF MERCY.-Died on Easter Saturday, Mother Augustine Hickey, for many years Superioress of Doon Convent, a most excellent lady in every particular, and deeply and deservedly regretted. Her obsequies took place on the 3d ult

ARCH-DIOCESE OF CASHEL .-- His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly presided on the 3d ult, at the Easter Conference of the Clergy in Thurles Cathedral, when the statutes of the National Synod of Maynooth were promulgated. On the 5th ult. his Grace presided at the Conference of the Clergy of Emly, etc., in Tipperary.

NEW CHURCH AT SALISBURY, N.Y .- The Catholica of Salisbury, Herkimer County, N.Y., are rebuilding St. Bridget's Church at Salisbury Corners. The building was destroyed two months ago by being crushed in with snow. The Protestants offered to contribute a handsome sum to the Catholic society if they would purchase the Presbyterian Church and convert it to their use. To this Bishop Mc. Nierney was opposed, and now the cost of a building will be borne by the congregation of St. Bridget's Church alone.

PROVINCIAL SOCIETY IN SAN FRANCISCO.-A SAN Francisco correspondent of the Toronto Globe says, in reference to a British Provincial Association which has been formed at the former place :- "The President of the Association, Mr. McKinnon, is a member of the firm of Preston & McKinnon, at the head of the lumbering business of the Pacific Coast. That he is a Catholic in religion is an indication that sectarian prejudices have no weight with the Canadians of California. Mr. McKinnon did not seek the the office, it came to him."

LIMERICE CATHEDRAL .- An appeal is being made for assistance to carry on the work of restoring the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, which dates from A.D. 1172, and is a fine specimen of early Irish architecture. It suffered much during the great siege from Cromwell's batteries, and though partial attempts at restoration have been made from time to time since 1859, much remains to be done. The estimate for the contemplated restoration is £4,-000, and some additional necessary and substantial repairs will involve a further expenditure of £3,000. The subscriptions already promised amount to about £3,165, and the Earl of Limerick has expressed his desire to undertake some special portion of the restoration work.

New Convent in Hartford, Conv.—It has been decided to erect a convent on the corner of High and Lafayette Streets, the building to be of brick, three stories above ground, and about seventy feet square. Proposals for building are now ready, and the work will be begun immediately. The small wooden building standing on the ground at present will be sold at auction in a few days. St. Mary's Church Society own this ground, which is in the immediate rear of their church property. It was optional with the church here whether they should build another church or a convent, so we are told.

A YEAR HENCE AT ROME.—It has been remarked that next year Pius IX. will, if happily preserved to Christendom, attain the thirty-second of his Pontificate, a memorable epoch, seeing that, according to St. Gregory the Great and Eusebius, St. Peter was the visible Head of the Church during thirty-two years, including the six years that he governed the line and Nation, says: "The first annual retreat of the Church of Antioch. But, as the Roman correspondent of the Morning Post remarks, calculating from the period at which our Saviour first named Peter the Chief of the Apostles, the duration of his office as Head of the Church would have been thirty-eight years, which forms another anniversary for Pio Nono to lok forward to; nor adds our Protestant contemporary, is it at all out of the range of possibility for his Holiness to attain the year 1884, considering his robust constitution and the traditional longevity of his family.

INFORMATION .- Catholics who propose to travel in Germany or Switzerland this summer will be interested in hearing that confessions are heard in English in the cathedral of Cologne, by the Rev. Alphonsus Bellesheim, D. D., and in St. Gallen, Switzerland, by Rev. Canon Otto Zardetti at the cathedral.

CONFISCATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY .- The Italian Government has introduced a Bill to sell the estates of the parochial confraternities and benefices. The sum expected to be realised by the sale is about 380 millions gross, or about 300 millions net, after all deductions. The parishes will receive an annual assignment on the public Treasury equal to their average receipts prior to conversion. If the sales produce a larger sum than would be sufficient to produce the average in past years, then the overplus of interest will be applied to benefit poor incumbents to a certain extent, and afterwards the overplus will be given to the municipalities for schools.

THE COMING PILGRIMAGES TO ROME.—There have already been registered 25,000 pilgrims for the eventful 3d of June. The garrison of Rome will be doubled during the Papal Jubilee; ten day before the commencement of the solemnities two regiments of infantry and one of bersaglierie will arrive in the capital from the province of Alexandria, by which means the garrison will consist of six regiments, instead of three, with proportionato cavalry and artillery.

CLERICAL SOCIETIES .- The Bishop of Marseilles states in a recent Pastoral that he is happy to be able to testify to the existence of a fact in his own diocese, which is by no means singular in that respect, namely, the tendency of many good priests to form themselves into clerical societies, varying indeed in the details of their organization, but all having similar objects in view; namely, fraternal union with one another under a superior, and the adoption of a rule relating to the interior life, and a perfect practice of the virtues and duties of the ecclesiastical state. In view of the fruits of benediction that have flowed from these holy associations, the Bishop commends them to the attention and piety of his clergy.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.—It was stated, and repeated confidently by the Popolo Romano, that the Prussian Government had ordered its representative in Rome to demand the extradition of his Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski. The Italian Government of practically unlimited means and the most insome time back allowed itself to be the medium of | fluential patronage.

serving the Cardinal with certain legal documents namely, the summons and process which emanated from the Prussian tribunals. An usher of one of the Italian courts was employed to give these documents to his Eminence, who then resided in a house near the Vatican. Some of the Catholic newspapers contradicted the rumours concerning he demand for the Cardinal's extradition alleged to be made by the Prussian Government. It is thought that it is to guard against contingencies that the Pope has now given apartments within the Vatican itself to his Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski. But the Vatican would be no safe asylum for the Cardinal were the Italian Government disposed to banish him or surrender him to the Prussians. The Pope only is inviolable, according to Signor Mancini. The Cardinals and Bishops have no peculiar immunities in the eye of the Italian law.

ASSEMBLY OF THE CATHOLICS AT PARIS.—Under the title of an "Assembly of Catholics," a designation invented and prescribed for them by the police authorities, the general annual meeting of the Catholic Committees held its first session on Tuesday evening, April 3. The meeting is " private," also by official compulsion, a "public" meeting having been ruled by the Executive to be idlegal. The attendance was much more numerous than on any former year. The chair was taken by H.E. the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, who was supported M. Chesnelong, Senator, and President of the Assembly, and there were present a large number of other distinguished persons. The extraordinary attendance and the enthusiasm that characterized the proceedings were evidently, says the French report, the result of the opposition offered by the Government. Prayer having been said, M. Chesnelong read a telegram proposed to be then forwarded to the Holy Father: - " Most Holy Father: The members of the Assembly of the Catholics now met at Paris desire, before beginning their labors, to lay at the feet of your Holiness the homage of their entire submission, and implore the Apostolic Benediction." M. Chesnelong delivered an eloquent address, and was followed by the cardinalarchbishop, who denounced in language of flame the infidel press, which was hurrying the souls of so many to eternal punishment.

THE STRUGGLE IN BELGIUM.—The Liberals of Belgium, that is to say the enemies of the Church, are in an awful way. They are fretting and fuming like anything. Whence this wrath? The reason is not far to seek. Of late these gentlemen have been getting up a subscription called the dernier des ecoles, for the promotion of undenominational schools, which in Belguim means schools in which infidelity is taught instead of religion. They called among others on the heir-presumptive of the Belgian throne, the Duke of Flanders, who, being a thorough Catholic, and married to the daughter of Prince Antony, the head of the Catholiz branch of the Hohenzollerns, refused to have his name associated with such a cause. Thereupon an immense The Legislature must be moved to have row." the law of succession altered so as to get rid of this emissary of the Jesuits." The Water-beggars are active in holding meetings and hatching treason, but all their rage will be spent in vain, for the people are Catholic and so is the Legislature, and there is very little chance of either changing for a long time to come.

PROFESSION OF RELIGIOUS IN GLASGOW .- On Saturday 7th April four novices of the Franciscan Convent of the Immaculate Conception, Glasgow made their religious profession. The Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre was celebrant; Rev A Munro, D D acted as assistant priest to his grace; Revs J Glancy, D D and W Gallagher as deacons at the throne; and Revs J A Maguire and J Miller as deacons of the Mass. Father Amherst S J how was the preacher chosen for the occasion addressed the novices on devotedness to Almighty Gcd. At the Communion each sister made perpetual vows of povery, chastity, and obedience. After Mass his grace the Arch-bishop gave to each one in turn the habit of the order; then they prostrated themselves in the midst of the choir, and whilst the Te Deum was being sung, little maidens dressed in white scattered flowers over them. Then the procession was formed and the sisters moved in solemn order round the cloisters, singing the praises of God.
The names of the young ladies are: Miss C. Fare names of the young non, from Newton Stewart, and her sister, Miss M. Farnon; Miss Gunn, of Glasgow; and Miss A. Kerrigan, of Dublin.

CONFRATERNITY OF THE HOLY FAMILY, TULLAMORE, members of the Holy Family, Tullamore, was opened in the parochial church of this town on the evening of Monday, the 19th March, by the Rev. Fathers Urbaney and Stokes, of the Order of Re-demptorists, and continued during the week. The confraternity, which numbers over twelve hundred, attended almost to a man during the retreat, and I believe there were not half a dozen absent on Sunday evening last at its conclusion, when that large body made a renewal of their baptismal vows The scene within the church on this occasion was a singularly imposing and impressive one. Twelve hundred tapers threw their light on the upturned faces of that large congregation of serious men, while twelve hundred manly voices repeated the renewal of the vows spoken years ago for them at the baptismal font, and afterwards swelled the measure of an old Gregorian chant. It is, I take t, a suggestive fact that the fathers during the retreat, in their several addresses to the contraternity, applied themselves in a most particular manner to the terrible consequences resulting from one most common sin-the sin of drunkennessand with the happiest effects. In a town which is not altogether five from the stain of intemperance not one drunken man was to be seen during the week. I should not forget to mention that much of the happy result of the retreat is due to the zeal, energy, and devotion of the confraternity. the Rev. Joseph Flood, C. C., a loved and honored name, which is, indeed, a household word amongst the people to whose spiritual wants he has ministered so long.

CATHOLIC INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, GLASGOW .- It is frequently to be observed that not only among outsiders, but even among a large number of Catholics, an idea is prevalent that schools and other public institutions are better managed by others than by Catholics. The report of the above schools just issued furnishes another proof among many of how erroncous such an opinion is. Financially, the directors can point with pride to a balance of £102 2s. 4d. excess of actual income over expenditure; the thoroughness of the industrial training is attested by a most interesting tabular statement of the varieties of work and the number of articles made and repaired during the year; the efficiency and success of the intellectual training are attested by the reports of H. M. Inspector; and the care taken of the health of the children is witnessed to by the reports of the house doctor. It may also be mentioned—and this is the surest test of success—that of the 205 inmates discharged during the years 1873-5 only six have been convicted of offences, whilst, after deducting those who are dead or unknown, at least 170 are known to be doing well. For the year the total average in the boys' school was 227, and in the girls' school 181. The Catholics of Glasgow may well feel proud of having in their midst an institution which with very limited means, has produced results which compare very favourably with what has been done by other institutions possessed

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE IRME LANGUAGE.—At a meeting held in Kildare Street, on the 5th ult., of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, rules were drawn up and unanimously agreed to.

REMIS IN LIMERICE.—Part of the lands of Ballysimon and Ganriah, the property of S. F. Dickson, Esq., J.P., were recently let at prices ranging from £7 and upwards per acre, exclusive of auction fees.

SAU RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.-A man named Lyons was recently found dead on the roadside near Listowell. He had been drinking in that village, and was returning home. The verdict in his case was that death was caused by exposure, while under the influence of intoxicating drink.

DEATH OF MRS. BEDELIA BYRNE,-Mrs. Bedelis Byrne, of Tuam, the mother of Mr. Edward Byrne, editor of the Ulster Examiner, died at Tuam recently She was highly respected by all who knew her, and her funeral was attended by the Archbishop of Tuam and thirty of his clergy.

AN INSOLVENT MAGISTRATE,- Recently, in the Court of Bankruptcy, a magistrate of County Tyrone offered to pay five shillings on the pound on his liabilities. His debts amounted to £7,000, and arose from his having signed bills for Mr. Devlin, of Cookstown, who absconded.

CCRSING THE POPE.—At Belfast recently, a woman named Mary Jane Mann was charged by Sub-Constable Thomas Elliott with having been drunk and disorderly on Peter's Hill. She was disorderly by cursing the Pope. The prisoner, against whom eleven previous convictions were recorded, was sent to jail for a month.

SALE OF CHURCH LANDS .- All the tenants of Church Lands in Killaloe have had notice from the Commissioners of Church Temporalities, that tenders will be received from them within three months from the date of the notice for the purchase of their holdings.

DESTRUCTION OF LANDS BY DOGS NEAR TUAM .-Recently a serious destruction of lambs took place on farms adjoining Tuam. W. French Henderson had eight lambs killed by a greyhound on his farm at Carramoneen, within a short distance of town, and on an adjoining farm, the property of Robert Henry, six lambs were destroyed in like manner.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON SHIP .- A new iron ship, the Slievemore, was launched from the Queen's Island, Belfast, recently. After the launch the Slievemore proceeded to Liverpool. The Slievemore is intended for the East India trade, and her dimensions are as follows:—Length, 250 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet 6 inches; registered tonnage, 1,667.

DOWNPATRICE AS A MILITARY STATION.-The at tention of the Secretary of State for War was called on the 23d ult. to the report on the qualifications of Downpatrick as a military depot centre, and it was asked if it was intended to print the alleged reports. The answer given shows that the Government did not intend to print any of the reports asked for.

BELFAST TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION .- The second meeting of the Belfast Catholic Total Abstinance Association was held on the 27th ult . in St. Marv's Hall, Belfast, which was well filled on the occasion by the members of the association and their friends who were about to enroll themselves in the society. An eloquent appeal was made by Right Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Bishop of Down an Connor.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS .- Mr. Mitchell-Henry has obtained a return setting forth the ground upon which nearly 1,000 prisoners were released in India. on the occasion of the proclamation of the title of Empress. I understand that action is to be taken on this document, with a view of bringing out by comparison the alleged lack of consideration shown towards the Fenian prisoners .- Correspondent of Express.

THE O'CONOR DON AND HIS CONSTITUENCY.-At a tenant-right meeting at Taughmaconnell, recently, one of the speakers, Mr. Kilmartin, referred as follows to the recent action of the O'Conor Don:-Not only did The O'Conor Don speak and vote against Mr. Butt's bill last year, but he, recently made one of his best speeches against the bill. Did he on that occasion represent his constituents? (No. no). Certainly not. And we would not be doing justice to ourselves or our class if we allowed the occasion to pass without expressing our disapprobation of his conduct on that occasion."

FREE LIBRARY IN BRLFAST .- The so-called Athens of the North, if we may judge from a discussion in the local Corporation a few days ago, does not seem to be possessed of that ardor in that spread of knowledge which distinguished the Athens of old. A committee of the council sent in a report advising that steps should be taken for the establishment of a free library, under the act of 1855, and the adoption of the report was duly proposed. But an amendment was then moved postponing action in the matter till full particulars of the cost of the library were obtained, and after some discussion

this amendment was carried. THE GOLD WEDDING RING .- "Our Irish friends have a superstitious reverence for the gold wedding ring," says a contemporary in a short article on the marriage service. The fact is "our Irish friends," especially the ladies (God bless them!) have such reverence for the gold wedding-ring, that it has become "the charmed circle," by means of which the women of Ireland have ever maintained the proud distinction of being the most chaste and

virtuous in the world.—Universe. LONDON IRISH.—A London paper finds much delight in announcing that the Cockney Volunteer Corps named "Irish" sang the "Union Jack of Old England" on their march to the Easter Monday review. The Home Rulers, says the scribe in ecstacy, would "mourn sadly" if they heard the Holrish Volunteers chanting their own shame, though we may question the veracity of the writer of the report Whatever the officers may be there are some staunch rank and file men in the London Irish who would sing the "Union Jack" in a key that would not gratify

the ear of the Colonel of the regiment. WINTER FLOODS IN LOUGH NEACH .- On the 30th ult., at a meeting held in Belfast, the following resolution was adopted :-- "That a memorial be prepared stating all the facts of the case, and praying that in asmuch as the works done at such a heavy cost to the landed proprietors and ces-payers were done under the supervision and direction of the Government engineer, and have proved ineffective, there should be a Government general inquiry and grant with a view to secure the benefits intended by the original scheme of the Board of Works for the drainage of Lough Neagh and the rivers connected therewith, and the navigation thereof, and the memorial being signed by the chairman, be presented by deputation to the Lord Lieutenant and the Home Secretary.

THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS .-- Mr. Bridge, "The wolf of the Galtees" has written a long letter in reply to Mr. M'Carthy Downing's speech in the House of Commons. His statement rambles wide of the point at issue, but he concludes his lucubration with a burst of most virtuous indignation against the Christain country in which " an honest man cannot move about on his business, or go to his church without an armed guard." But, he says, "The bottom of it all is simply: Home Rule is a humbug; consequently, Home Rulers are humbuggers, and some mischief or other must be kept affoat unless their occupation and their seats in Parliament would soon come to nought." And this is an "honest" man's opinion! Surely Mr. Buckley's ill used agent ought to be named "the Bridge of Sighs."

GENERAL NEWS.

LOAN TO RUSSIA.-It is stated that the Bleichroders, Berlin bankers, have advanced Russia 100. 000,000 roubles at 79.

Napoleon.—Prince Louis Napoleon is gone back to Chizelhurst. The ex-empress is with her mother in Madrid.

RUSSIA WILLING FOR ENGLAND TO OCCUPY CON-STARTINOPLE.—Russia intimates that she will not object to the occupation of Constantinople by England and Bosnia by Austria. SUBMISSION OF INDIAN CHIEFS.-TUCSON ARIZONA

April 27.—Three prominent renegate Indian chiefs have come into Hot Springs Reservation, and accounted for 434 others on their way in. THE BRITISH NAVY .- The Times states that the

dockyard authorities at Portsmouth have received instructions to use all possible expedition in refitting and completing the "Minotaur," "Hercules,"
"Triumph," "Active," and "Inconstant," for sea

TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.-The second day's fighting in the neighbourhood of Batoum is stated to have resulted in favour of the Turks, who were well entrenched and inflicted serious loss on the enemy. MILITARY STORES.-A firm at Arbroath, Scotland,

has just received a very large order for canvass from the British Government, probably for tents; this is supplementary to another recent order. THE PLACE FOR FIRST COLLISION.—A Vienna tele-

ram says the immediate object of Russia's advance into Roumania is to protect the railway bridge at Barboshi, where the first collision is expected. If the Turks succeed in destroying the bridge the Russians will have difficulty in procuring supplies.

CANADIAN INDUSTRY.—The Massey Manufacturing Company of Newcastle shipped some horse rakes to British Columbia last week; they have recently received orders for rakes and machines from Russia. Germany, Scotland, Austria, Kansas, Manitoba, and New Brunswick; their works are being run to their fullest capacity.

BISMARCK.—Bismarck's double function of chancellor and minister of foreign affairs will be filled during his absence by Von Bulow and Champhausen one secretary of state, the other minister of fin-

LANDLORDS BEWARE.-In Wisconsin a law is in force which enables a guest to evade payment of his hotel bill in case the landlord with whom he stopped has neglected any of the legally prescribed measures for safety in case of fire.

PAPAL ABLEGATE TO CANADA .- Most Rev. Geo. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, is now en route from Rome to Canada. His principal mission is understord to be relative to the retirement of Archbishop Lynch. On his way here he will stop at Halifax, to be present at the consecration of Dr. Hannan, the Archbishop elect of that Diocese.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS .- The number of marriages registered in Ireland during 1875 was, according to the annual report of the Registrar General just issued, only 24,037, being 1 in every 221 of the estimated population. This rate which is lower than that for any of the ten years 1865-74, is very much under the marriage rates in other countries, the statistics of which are available.

RUSSIANS EMIGRATING .- A cable despatch was received last week by a shipping agent in Yew York stating that over twenty thousand Russians might be expected at that port during the summer, and that a large number had already engaged steerage passage. Nearly the same number have, it is stated, decided upon going to Australia. While no reason for this sudden exodus is given, it is probable that the cause is the war between Russia and Turkey.

HOME RULE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES .- At last, after years of weary waiting, the long suffering South, enjoys its rightful inheritance of home rule; and the grave of the last hungry carpet-bagger is dug deep in her fruitful soil. The struggle in South Carolina and Louisiana was long and fierce, and well did the desperate marauder plan and scheme for a continuance of his illegal power. But the handwriting was on the wall; the Pioncers at government of straw; and with the withdrawal of without its being possible to render him any asthe national troops, the thin shells of the Packard sistance. In another instance, one hundred and and Chamberlian regime were readily broken in.— eight persons were killed by the same tiger, a fa-Catholic Union.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT IN THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT -In Tucsday's sitting of Parliament the items of war estimates, which had been referred to the Budget Committee, come up for discussion. The increased grant for 105 new captaincies gave rise to a protracted debate. Moltke insisted on the necessity of the grant. He said he wished for a long peace, but the times did not permit such hope. On the contrary, the time was not far distant when every government would be compelled to strain all its strength for securing its existence. The reason for this was a regretable distrust of governments toward each other. France had made great strides in her defence. Uncommonly great masses of troops were at present between Paris and the German frontier. Everything France did for her army she received the undivided approval of her people. She was decidedly in advance of Germany in having her cadres for war ready in times of peace. Germany could not avoid a measure destined to compensate for it. An increased grant for the captaincies was then apopted. The Progress Centre and Socialist parties voted against it.

THE MEMBER FOR JERUSALEM IN THE TURKISH PAR-LIAMENT .- The member for Jerusalem, Youssouf Zia Effendi, was the first deputy who mounted the tribune in the Turkish Parliament and made a set speech. More than that, he was the first subject who peacefully, yet successfully, opposed a decree of the Caliph. Other members had talked from their places; the member for Jerusalem, young and inexperienced though he was, first ascended the rostrum. "The honorable member for Constantinople, his Excellency Ahmed Vefik Effendi, tells us," said he "that he is our president. But," continued Youssouf Zia Effendi, "who made him so? Who made him so?" he reiterated, in a tone of indignation, continuing to speak for twenty minutes in opposition to the motion for the re-election of Ahmed Vefik Essendi to the speakership. Re-elected eventually, however, the latter was upon a division. But, for all that, in the sense of many who heard the speech of his antagonist, the member for Jerusalem had, by his twenty minutes' speech from the tribune, given the first shock to despotic power at Constantinople.

THE EASTERN QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIA MENT.-In the House of Lords Lord Strathavon asked how far the Government concurred in the statement of the Russian circular that the Czar represented the views and interests of Europe. Earl Derby replied that England is in no way bound by the expression of opinion in the circular As a matter of fact the Government does not accept or adopt either the conclusion or argument emhodied therein. In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington gave notice that he will ask on Monday whether the Government intend to issue a proclamation of neutrality. Mr. Howard, on behalf of Mr. Gladstone, gave notice for Monday of a question regarding the prospective policy of the Government. Mr. Bourke, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department said that Mr. Layard had telegraphed that Turkey is about to issue a procto visit the dockyards. He said there was no object at present in altering the regulation, nor would there be any so long as neutrality exists.

and by throwing a large bag over the tiger he was no captured and put back, into his cage, where he was no object at present in altering the regulation, nor would there be any so long as neutrality exists.

Mr. Baird was not seriously injured.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

ARCTIC INSECTS.—The greater number of the insects collected during the late Arctic Expedition were found near Discovery Bay in 81 deg. 42 min. N. latitude. A most interesting fact is the occur-rence of five or six species of butterdies within a few hundred miles of the North Pole, especially when taken into consideration with the fact that Iceland and the large islands of the Spitzbergen group, although in lower latitudes, have apparently no butterflies.

RETRIBUTION.-In the park of Lord Grantley, near Guildford, a fawn, drinking, was suddenly pounced upon by one of the swans, which pulled the animal into the water, and held it under until quite drowned. The attocious action was observed by the other deer in the park, and did not long go unrevenged; for shortly after, this very swanwhich had hitherto never been molested by the deer-was singled out, when on land, and furiously attacked by a herd, which surrounded and presently killed the offender.

EDUCATING HORSES.—Horses can be educated to

the extent of their understanding as well as children, and can be easily damaged or rulned by bad management. We believe that the great difference found in horses as to vicious habits or reliability comes more from the different management of men than from variance of natural disposition in the animals. Horses with high mettle are more easily educated than those of less or dull spirits, and are more susceptible to ill training, and consequently may be good or bad, according to the education they receive. Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may be found the most provoking obstinacy, or vicious habits of different characters, that render them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generation of horses in this country be kept from their days of colthood to the age of five years in the hands of good, careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general characters of the noble animals. If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control; and if made familiar with strange objects it will not be skittish and nervous. If a house is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on his heels, back and hips, he will pay no attention to the giving out of a harness or of a waggon running against him at an unsuspected moment. We once saw an aged lady drive a highspirited norse, attached to a carriage, down a steep hill, with no hold-back straps upon her harness, and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son ac-customed his horses to all kinds of usages and sights that commonly drive the animal into frenzy or fear and excitement. A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over his head, a buffalo robe thrown over his neck, a railway engine pass close by, his beels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is a great need of improvement in the management of this noble animal; less beating and more education.

WILD BEASTS IN INDIA .- An account has recently been taken in British India of the number of human lives that were sacrificed to the ferocity of wild beasts during the last three years. The figures reached the frightful and almost inconceiveable number of 38,248 victims. Of this number 25,664 died from the bite of venemous serpents. The remainder were devoured by tigers—12,554 in three years, or 4.184 a year. In certain parts of the country the tigers have depopulated entire villages. They spring upon and carry away men in open day, upon frequented routes. Where rich and populous villages would otherwise grow up, the feroclous tiger renders habitation and cultivation impossible; and the inhabitants escape from those animals often only to die of misery and famine. Wherever the tiger exists there is war to the death between man and him. One tiger during many weeks completely arrested the traffic upon a certain route, after having put to death more than a hundred individuals. In one instance an officer, at the head Washington could no longer possibly bolster up a of his men, was seized and carried off by a tiger ther, mother, and three children falling victims to-gether in a single attack; and before the animal was finally killed by the bullets of a company of hunters, he succeeded in destroying seven of his opponents. Nor is the ferocity of the tiger limited to human victims. Flocks of sheep and herds of cattle are attacked; and for every man that is killed, it is estimated that sixty head of cattle are devoured. The loss of domestic animals during the three years is estimated at \$5,000,000. Since the revolt of the Sepoys the inhabitants are not allowed to possess firearms, in consequence of which the tigers have redoubled their audacity and increased very considerably in numbers. Nor does the Government afford the people adequate and reasonable protection, after having deprived them of the means of protecting themselves. It is thus complained that, with "all the improved engines that man has invented for destroying his fellow-creatures, a large number of her Majesty's subjects are exposed, as if it were a natural form of death, to be devoured upon the threshold of their doors by wild animals."

A MEXICAN TIGER .- Mr. Hunter, of Brooklyn, some seven months ago procured from the captain of a sailing vessel a beast which he termed a Mexican tiger. It was young at that time, but was extremely vicious, and Mr. Hunter took the precaution to have its teeth extracted and its claws clipped as fast as they grew, and confined it in a strong vire cage. Recently an owl was added to Mr. Hunter's collection, and was brought into the same room with the tiger. The result was disastrous. The tiger caught one glimpse of the owl, and his cage, which had theretofore been large enough to afford him a genteel promenade, suddenly became too small to contain him. For half a minute or so there was not a part of the interior of that cage in which the tiger was not distinctly visiable all the time, and the noise of his snarling overflowed the room and deluged the sidewalk, attracting at once a number of bystanders. Presently after shaking the wires of his cage till they seemed about to give way, he sprang at the door of it, which flew open and gave him egress. At that moment, according to the testimony of a number of eye-witnesses, the air seemed to be full of that one tiger. The room was luminous with his presence, but he cuickly focussed on the owl's cage, which he battered wildly in his attempt to get at the frightened inmate. The danger of meddling with the beast was not immediately apparent, as he is not much larger than the largest size of ordinary house cats, and an attempt was made by several to tear him away from the cage and to restore him to his own quarters. It was only a momentary attempt, however, for as soon as he realised it he mastered the situation by selecting the largest of his assailants, a Mr. Baird, and springing on his back, he made his way through the substantial clothing, and went into the flesh beneath it. It would probably be difficult now to convince Mr. Baird that the tiger's claws were ever pared. Mr. Baird is very stout. and does not look like one given to rapid running. but his time from the stove in the sample room to clamation respecting the search of neutral vessels the shuffle-board room below has never been for contraband of war. Sir Stafford Northcote equalled. Reinforcements arrived immediately, stated that a Russian officer had been allowed and by throwing a large bag over the tiger he was

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, At 662} Craig Street.

M. W. KIRWAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. J. GILLIES, PUBLISHER.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. To all City Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, May 2.

CALENDAR-MAY, 1877. Wednesday, 2nd-St. Athanasius, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. English and French fleet met in Bantry Bay, 1689.

Duke of Wellington born, 1769.
English Slave Trade abolished, 1807.
Thursday, 3rd—Finding of the Holy Cross. SS.
Alexander, Pope, and Companions, Martyrs, and
St. Juvenal, Bishop and Confessor. Jamaica taken.

Friday, 4th-St. Monica, widow. Storming of Seringspatam, 1799. Minnesota admitted into the Uniou, 1858. Siege of Quebec raised, 1776.
Seturday, 5th—St. Catherine of Sienna, virgin.
St. Pius V., Pope and Confessor.

Napoleon died at St. Helena, 1821. Sunday, 6th-Fifth Sunday after Easter. St. John before the Latin Gate. Monday, 7th-St. Stanislas, Bishop of Cracow Martyr. Rogation Day. Monster meeting on the Curragh of Kildare, 1843

Lord Brougham died, 1868. Tuesday, 8th-Apparition of St. Michael, Arch-Battle of Lough Swilly, 1567. Battle of Palo Alto, 1846.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

THE PILGRIMAGE.—We learn that St. Bridget's Parish contributed \$297 towards the gift that is to be made by Father Dowd to the Pope. This sum is included in the \$7,416 which Father Dowd brought with him, and which is creditable to the Irish Catholics of the city.

NOTICE.

Subscribers who have changed their residence, or who do not get their paper regularly, will please send us notice.

MR. GILLIES AND THE "TRUE WIT

Twenty-seven years ago the TRUE WITNESS was established by Mr. G. E. Clerk, with Mr. Gillies as publisher. Since then this journal has had three editors-Mr. Clerk Anyone who knows the Irish people, knows its founder-the late lamented Father Murphy, and Father O'Reilly. During all these changes, however, Mr. Gillies held on, and piloted the TRUE WITNESS over periods of difficulty and of danger. Time, however, changes all mortal associations, and even editors and proprietors fathers; or, as the ancients used to say, "go over to the majority." We rejoice, however, that such is not yet Mr. Gillies's fate, for after his twenty-seven years of service he is still well enough to do some work in the new office of this journal. By reading the inscription at the head of our editorials, it will be seen that the proprietorship has changed hands, but that Mr. Gillies is still intimately associated with our fortunes. If he has ceased to be proprietor, he is still anxious for our success. This change, however, forces us to remind our subscribers that there are many outstanding accounts in which Mr. Gillies is interested. We have no desire to dun our subscribers through the columns of this journal, but the change of proprietorship necessitates such an adjustment of our books, that we are thus forced to draw the attention of any of our subscribers who may be in arrears to the necessity of paying their accounts as soon as possiable. Mr. Gillies, although still connected with the TRUE WITNESS, is not in as good health as his many friends would wish to see him, and with the hope of recuperating, is going to Ireland where he will remain for a few weeks; and at his request we again urge all who are in arrears, to be kind enough to see that their obligations are fulfilled.

The TRUE WITNESS will in future be published on

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The Wednesday edition will contain all the news of the week up to the date of publication as hitherto. Although dated for Friday, the TRUE WITNESS was always sent to press early on Wednesday morning. In this respect there will be no change, except the change of date. It will be published on a Wednesday as hitherto, but it will be dated for the same day instead of being dated for Friday. The

SATURDAY EDITION

will be for City circulation, and will contain all the latest news up to Mid-day on Saturday, The price of the Saturday Edition will be

TWO CENTS. In order, however, that the weekly edition should contain the news of the week, all the can stand shoulder to shoulder, and when as because they are Catholics, when such gentleimportant news, or articles which may appear | sailed that we can prove ourselves no recreants | man as Mr. Donovan are assailed because they in the Saturday Edition, will also appear in to our Faith.

the weekly edition—the following Wednesday. We wish to make no promises that we are not able to carry out, but if the Bi-weekly is a success, in a short time we expect to be able to announce some other advance in a similar direction.

ARE WE TO BECOME CANADIANS The Star is fond of urging upon all members of our mixed community to sink original nationality and pride of race, and to become Canadians. It asks us to abandon the sentiments which spring from early training, and to see in Canada and its institutions all that is calculated to awaken patriotic emotion and to quicken that love of country which poets laud as being of "God's right hand." The Star thinks that this policy would promote a more kindly feeling amongst the various races that go to make up a community such as ours, and that in a short time the old feuds of national strife would fall into disuse and finally disappear. We wish we could agree with our contemporary. but we cannot. We would like to see all men resident in this free Dominion become, in some measure, Canadians upon Canadian questions. Here there ought to be no class or creed ascendency, and upon questions which influence Canadian politics, the differences of race and creed should be ullowed to stand aside. But what is the fact? When 200,000 Irish Catho lies in Ontario are unrepresented in the House of Commons; when Orange Immigration has been encouraged by one Government and perpetuated by another; when the Irish Catholics of Quebec are unrepresented in the Legislative Council of the Province; and official assignees, and most of the gifts within reach of party favour, are given to anyone but to an Irishman, we do not see how it is possible for the Irish Catholics to rest and be thankful. What have we to gain by becoming Canadians in all things? In the first place we abandon a traditional patriotism which is more than a sentiment, and we surrender the privilege of priding ourselves for hailing from an old land that was once the abode of scholars and the nurse of arms. Let our enemies call that sentiment what they please, still it exists, and it is powerful enough to influence the policy of the Imperial House of Commons. A sentiment which animates a Nation cannot be trifled with, and the fidelity with which the Irish people-at home and abroad-have clung to the love of ecuntry, cannot be eradicated in a generation. well that no matter whatever may be the misfortunes to which they may be subjected, the love of Ireland and of her cause is one of the strongest passions of their lives. And again, what do we gain by becoming Canadians? Do we not give up the power of exercising any direct lics and as Irishmen—had not rallied to his rescue, and by an effort which surprised their foes, placed him well at the head of the poll? Would Mr. Devlin have had exposed the miserable manner in which we are treated over the Dominion at large, if he were a mere Canadian. and forgot what he owed to Faith and Fatherland? Would the Irish people be able to realize the broad fact, that both Reformers and Conservatives are alike indifferent to their wants, if these same Irish professed outwardly what they cannot inwardly feel-that they were Canadians first and everything else afterwards. No. no. such is not our policy. We would like to see the Irish people think less of Liberalism and Conservatism, and more of being Catholics and Irishmen. We would like to see them carry out in every constituency where they have the power, the tactics which have been successful in St. Ann's Ward-sink their mere petty party politics, and put their Catholic Irish champion at the head of the poll. This is the position that the English and Scotch politicians force us to adopt. Wherever they have the power, no Irish Catholic has much of a chance. Whenever they can command the constituency few Irish Catholics dare presume upon their support, and it becomes us to look after our own interests, and to do unto others as others are doing to us. The Irish Catholics are treated badly enough at present, but if they were seduced to accept the policy laid down by the Star, there would be an end to Irish Catholic influence in the Dominion. To pursue it means to pursue our extinction. But such is not likely to be the case. Day by day our people are becoming more alive to the necessity of standing shoulder to shoulder,and when principle is involved, let the Canadians fight their own issues, but let Irish Catholics stand together and prove that expa- for "an everlasting religious element" if Protriation does not mean apostacy, and that here in Canada we can be loyal to the institutions of

our adopted land, without abandoning one jot

"MORAL COWARDICE."

Not satisfied with urging us to abandon our nationality, the Star must needs ask us to hobby horses aside, and defend themselves abandon one another as well. It is not enough for our contemporary that we should cease to be Irish, but we should refrain from boxing our corner when we are assailed, and should in fact meekly accept the domination of Protestant ascendency in Montreal. The Star is angry, very angry, because its protege was not returned for St. Ann's Ward, and it bemoans the defeat of Mr. Smith because of his religion. It made a vicious attack upon the successful candidate, Mr. Donovan, and it somewhat piteously deplores the absence of "high Christianity," because the "religious element was dragged into the strife." But who of late has stirred up religious differences in Montreal? Who has rekindled the bitter feuds which all men should wish to see buried for ever? Who threw aside every political consideration, Reform and Conservative, and rallied around Mr. Smith, because his opponent was a Catholic and an Irishman? If Mr. Smith was voted down "because of his religion." it is only what Mr. Smith's friends attempted to do to their opponent, "because of his religion." It was Mr. Donovan's opponents who first raised, or insiduously brought about "the everlasting religious cry,' and Mr. Donovan's friends would be more or less than men if they did not take up the challenge so insultingly flung in their faces. We wish with the Star that the religious element could be left out of Municipal contests, but so long as things are as they are at present, it will be difficult to do so. The Protestants of Canada have nearly all the power, and when Irish Catholics attempt to wrest some portion of the influence which is their due-it is introducing the "everlasting religious element" into the contest. Let us ask the Star if Mr. Smith was successful, if it would have denounced him for introducing the " everlasting religious element" into the strife?

Look at St. Antoine, the West and the Centre Wards. There the Protestants are in the ascendant, and nine Protestants—the full number-represent them in the Council. It appears that no Catholic would have a chance in contesting any of those constituencies, where if they do not preach religious ascendency they

practice it. The Star hopes that Mr. Donovan will be worthy of the confidence which the electors of St. Aun's Ward have reposed in him. There is no occasion to wait for the reply. Mr. Donovan has anticipated it. His previous term of office in the Council is the best guarantee for his future behaviour. Mr. Donovan has already made a favourable record. He was the consistent enemy of jobbing and fraud. The St. Ann's Ward if the Irish people—as Catho- ness of his views, and the Irish people of St. Ann's Ward have no dread of the reputation of their representative, for he has been tried

and has not been found wanting. Again the Star hints at intimidation having been used and openly declares that some supporters of Mr. Smith "dared" not give their votes to the candidate of their choice. We believe this to be a gratuitous remark. We challenge the Star to prove its words, for we have special reason to know that there was nothing of the kind attempted. It is a calumny upon the Irish people in St. Ann's Ward to say that electors "dared" not vote as they pleased. We deny that any of the electors of the Ward feared to "act as their conscience dictated." If the Star has reason to think so, we have strong reason to know otherwise, and if some effeminate nondescript "feared" to give his vote, the cause can only be traced to the vivid imagination of some imbecile who saw a raw head and bloody bones in the harmless nitches of a black thorn. Intimidation generally comes from other sources than from Catholic quarters. There is not in the Dominion of Canada a single constituency where the Protestants are in a majority, which returns a Cathclic to either Dominion or Provincial Parliaments. It is the same in England and the same in Scotland as it is here. It is from Catholic constituencies that a generous Christian spirit emanates, for both in Ireland and in Canada. wherever Catholics are in a majority, Protestauts are returned to represent them in Parliament and Municipal elections. We for our part rejoice that this is so, and we hope that that same spirit of Catholic tolerance shall always be continued. To follow the advice of the Star would however cause our political extinction. No other people adopt it, and the Star would be one of the first to declare testantism was assailed. Upon political questions by all means, let us hear no more of the " religious element." When the issue is pureof our love for Ireland or of our interest to her ly political, let there be no antagonism of race fortunes, but above all that as Catholics we or of creed, but when Catholics are opposed

policy, then we think it time for Catholic Irishmen to put their Reform and Conservative against all and against every odds. The Star makes a huge mistake if it thinks that there is this issue. There is no desire to become Canadians except upon Canadian political questions, and then our people, we believe, are prepared to allow differences of race and of creed to remain at rest. There ought not to be any ascendency of race or of creed in this country, but when we see such attacks as those which appeared in the Star upon Mr. Donovan, we incline to the belief that-

Forgiveness to the injured doth belong They never forgive who do wrong.

But it was not Mr. Donovan alone, it was the entire Ward that the Star assailed. The Irish people were "Bulldozers' and "intimidators." The slur is as unbecoming in a paper which receives so much Catholic support, as it is untrue in fact. The police reports prove that the people of St. Ann's Ward are the most moral in the city. There is not a house where "they do congregate" within its limits. St. Ann's Ward is a model of propriety and of virtue, and the rude attack made by the Star is simply the venom of a defeated foe. But the Catholic Irish can outlive such attacks. They have grown accustomed to be belied. With the enemies of their Faith and their Fatherland it is their normal condition, and it will continue to be until the Truth and Justice triumph and honest communities receive their honest re-

HOME RULE.

Once more the Imperial Parliament has declared its determination that it will not "enquire" into the demand made by the majority of Irishmen for the restoration of a native Parliament. The old story of ascendency has been repeated once again, and all the bitter recollection of centuries of wrong, spring into the brains of Irishmen, when they read once again the record of British injustice. Well we are not surprised. We did not expect that the Imperial Parliament, fostered in a spirit of hostility to Irish Nationality, was likely to grant the prayer of the people. We cannot expect justice-for there can be no justice to Ireland in the Parliament of the Empire. There can be no justice in Ireland where Irish laws are made by Englishmen. There can be no justice to Ireland, while the stinted measure of British legislative charity is doled out to Irishmen through the portals of St. Stephen's. Yes we have been beaten once again, beaten by 417 to 67. The storming party of the Irish of newspapers, one by one are gathered to their influence as Catholics and as Irishmen upon all many years he spent in the Council proved cause has been hurled into the ditch, and the party warfare? Would Mr. Donovan sit for the integrity of his character and the sound. garrison, so far, stands jesting in its triumph. But let them make no mistake-if we are beaten we are not destroyed. If we are without the light of liberty, at least we retain the fire, of manly indignation in our eyes. The history of every struggle teaches us the force of the golden motto-" Perseverance." "Never despair" are the words we meet this last repulse with. The old flag flies still, the old cause lives, and with God's help, will triumph in the end. If Irishmen were discouraged at defeat, some of the most brilliant chapters in their history would be left unwriten. Clontarf, the Blackwater, and '82, would find no place in the record of our strife with Britain. England only does now what she has ever done-refuse even to "enquire" into the grievances of which we complain. That same House of Commons, last session "enquired" into the scarcity of oysters in Ireland—it "enquired" into the vivisection of animals, it "enquires" into almost anything and everything except where Ireland is concerned-and yet we are told that the Imperial Parliament is "well disposed" to Ireland. Yes she is "well disposed" to treat her to the dregs and drippings of her Imperial policy. She is "well disposed" to outvote Irishmen upon Irish questions, and to stir up all the wrath of a sensitive and a patriotic race. But it is not on Home Rule alone, but it is upon every measure of importance to Ireland that Irishmen find themselves outvoted. Ireland wants Denominational and University education; she wants fixity of tenure; she wants grants for her fisheries, she wants in fact the making of her own laws, but England, Liberal forsooth. denies to Irishmen what Englishmen have attained for themselves. But what is to be the result? What effect will this defeat have upon the Home Rule cause? Well in our opinion it will simply make Irishmen more intense in their resolution to shake off British rule over their land. The spirit of a nation never dies, and no country in the world has given such practical proof of this as Ireland. Of course our enemies will say that the National cause is lost. They will say that we shall never obtain Home Rule for Ireland. Yes but they said the same of Catholic Emancipation, when the Duke of York, swore we would

the "never" of the Duke of York and we shall outlive the "never" of our enemies to-day. We do not forget that England sneered at the suggestion to abolish the Irish Church, she derided our claims for a Land Act, and she rethe alightest division amongst our people upon fused time after time, the passing of the "Reform Bill." Before '32 her statesmen said that the English people would "never" obtain the privileges they were asking for, and one by one, with "never despair" as the guiding policy of their order, the English people wrung concession after concession from the House of Commons. And so has it been with Ireland. and so will it be to the end. The struggle will go on and whatever platform the Irish people adopt, we shall obey it. If we are beaten on one line-well we can try another. The Home Rule M.P.'s have now tried peaceable measures for four years, and they have so far failed, but they can now fairly try the policy of obstruction, which is already being tried by Messrs. Biggar and Parnell. England obstructs Ireland, why should Ireland not obstruct England, Sixty earnest men in the House of Commons can bring Parliamentary business to a dead lock, block legislation, and treat the English people to a little of the policy to which they have treated the people of Ireland. Irishmen are sent to the House of Commons to fight for Irish rights, and if they act in Parliament, as they promise to do before their constituents. some of us may live to see a reversion of the policy which animated that House to outvote the demand for an "enquiry" into Irish grievances by 417 to 67.

"FATHER" CHINIQUY.

"Truly yours in Christ,-C. Chiniquy," has written another letter to "Sir," the Editor of Once more the Home Rule Cause has been the Witness. The document is a characterisdefeated in the British House of Commons. tic one. "The idols of Rome," our dear converts," "cursings of the priests," and the "glorious news" of the conversion, truly, 'without exaggeration" of "3,000 converts" rescued from the "chains" of the "beast," and have "come to the feet of the lamb,"-is the theme of the "Rev." Chiniquy's adulation. But this is not all! The moral Charles ventures to send the names of his converts to an Orange paper published in Toronto, and the list stands side by side, with rows of the equestrian statues of the pious William, waving with stage heroism, his followers across the Boyne. Louis, Henri, and all the rest are there in all the bloom of letterpress, and all the enemies of "popery" hail the omen as the herald of Man's redemption. Well, the pious Charles is made happy thereby. These French Canadians shall never more bow to what he calls the "contemptible wafer." They are saved and for ever; salvation opens to their view, and Chiniquy stands the proud "emancipator" of them all. Ah, you cute French Canadians! You are not dealing fairly with Charles Chiniquy. Why should you partake his hospitality and despise the hand that profess it? Why should you take raiment and food from the coffers of the Chiniquy sustentation fund, and while pretending to be as harmless as doves, still retain all the subtlety of serpents? Of course there are no addresses given, and no one knows where the "converts" live. But addresses are not so easy to furnish as names, and so the "Rev." Charles draws small coin from the coffers of the bigoted. It is not a bad game after all. Chiniquy may meet one fool in every hundred who play with his "charity." But Chiniquy and his supporters know well that not even the one unfortunate will rest in Mount Royal. When that "rare old fellow," King Death, approaches, these people spurn Chiniquy as they would spurn a fraud, and returning to the old faith receive that consolation and happiness which is a solace to their departing souls. Yes. Chiniquy, you and those who use you, know this as well as we do. We have for many years been accustomed to the same kind of thing in Ireland. We know what the "soupers" were and how their mission was one of the most complete failures in the history of the "Missionary Society." A few unfortunates may be seduced to use Chiniquy and his funds, but of "converts" he is as much likely to make them, as he is to know what it is to be a Christian and a Man.

THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB The Shamrock Lacrosse Club mean mischief towards their Toronto opponents during the coming season. The Toronto men are going to England as the champions if the Shamrocks do not wrench the championship from them. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the Shamrocks are getting well into harness again, and the old fire which carried them successfully through so many hard-fought fields, now inspires them in their labours. At a meeting of their body on Thursday last, about 25 new members were enrolled, and the Club came to the conclusion to practice every Monday, Wednesday and Friday on the Grounds of the Montreal Lacrosse Club, which they have secured for the season. We hope their countrymen in Montreal will stand by the Shamrocks are the champions of a defensive Catholic never get it "so help his God." We outlived in their efforts to place the laurel wreath of

The state of the s

Carlos Mark

under the "chosen leaf of bard and chief-old Erin's Native Shamrock."

THE FIRE.

We publish on our eighth page an account of one of the most terrible calamities that ever occurred in Montreal. Eleven men have lost their lives, while nine others have been seriously injured, by this calamity only one-Barry was a Catholic, and his funeral on yesterday morning was attended by an immense concourse of our people. The remains were brought to St. Patrick's Church, and were taken through the streets on a Catafalque. made by the hook and ladder brigade. They were followed by representatives from all the Irish Catholic Societies, foremost amongst whom we noticed the Catholic Union, Mac-Mahon Guards, and St. Ann's Temperance Society. The band of the 6th Fusileers, the Shamrock band, and a police force of about 50 attended as well. The volunteer fire brigade of St. Jean Baptiste, and Cote St. Louis attended also. In the afternoon the burial of nine of the victims took place. The Corporation, the fire brigade, the police, the volunteers and an immense concourse of people attended, and the demonstration was one of the largest ever held in Montreal.

For the first time in the history of public processions in Montreal the Orangemen formed a part of a public demonstration. Yesterday they flaunted their colours in the faces of the Catholic people, and this new departure is, we fear, not calculated to promote a kindly feeling between the Orangemen and the Catholics of the city.

THAT DOLLAR TAX.

Some time since we drew attention to the anomaly of the Statute Labour Law. We pointed out the danger that our people incurred by a tax which worked so seriously to their disadvantage. We trust that Messrs. Ken nedy, Donovan and Mullin will sec to the matter, as it is one of the means by which our people are prevented from having their due share in the representation of the wards. Let the tax be either abolished or enforced -as it is at present it is an impediment in the way.

REVIEWS.

MEMORIAL DE L'EDUCATION DU BAS-CANADA -par J. B. Meilleur, M. A., M. D., LL.D., ancien Qurentendont de l'Instruction Publique pour le Bas-Canada, etc., etc.

To trace the progress of a colony for nearly two centuries and a half, is a ponderous labour. This, however, has been done in the work now before us. It commences with a description of this colony in 1615, and pictures the rude and easy training which the colonists of that period were forced to be satisfied with. As our readers may imagine, education in the pro vince of Quebec in those days, was of a primitive nature, and it was only here and there under the guidance of some good priest, that men were educated beyond their fellows. Doctor Meilleur traces the progress of education in Quebec from that early period up to a recent date, and traces with all the research of an experienced scholar, the trials and struggles which beset the labours of our early tutors. For such a task Doctor Meilleur was well adapted, and the result of his labours in Memorial de l'Education du Bas-Canada, and the mass of information-archæological and historical-which it contains, adds a valuable record to Canadian literature.

L'Instruction Publique au Canada-par M. Chauveau.

M. Chauveau's book, like Doctor Meilleur treats the subject of education in Canada, historically and statistically. It is, too, like Doctor Meilleur's, exhaustive in detail, but has the advantage of being somewhat later in its date of publication. L'Instruction Publique au Canada brings the question down to 1876. The book embraces the Dominion at large, -each of the provinces being treated differently. M. Chauveau writes with the ease of a finished author. There is force, precision and grace, throughout all he has written in L'Instruction Publique, and as a reference to the question of education in Canada, must form a valuable text book of authority and dates.

CATHOLIC WORLD.—Price \$4.50 per annum; single copy, 45c. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Contents:—

The Prussian Chancellor. Veronica. Dante's Purgatories (Poetry.) Six Sunny Months. May Flowers (Poetry.) The Lepers of Tracadie. Testimony of the Catacombs. Two May Carols (Poetry.) Letters of a Young Irishwoman to her Sister. Up the Nile. May (Poetry.) The French Clergy during the Late War. DeVere's Mary Tudor. Nanette. New Publications, &c., &c.

good. The "Letters of a Young Irishwoman" continue to be interesting. "Up the Nile" is finished in the present number. We think gaged in charitable works during the late war tionable kind.

victory upon the heads of the men who fight than during any previous conflict on the continent of Europe, and the heroism they exhibited is illustrated by the writer of the Review. We remember quoting in the TRUE WITNESS the opinion of a German Prince, who had passed through the war, when at a dinner given to his honour in Rome, he said that if Frenchmen generally behaved as well as the French priests, the Germans would not have succeeded in obtaining a foothold in France.

> CATHOLIC RECORD.—Hardy & Mahony, 505 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. Contents:-

Sketch of Catholicity in Pennsylvania prior to 1800. Shadows. In Lord's Keeping, Look Again. The Corporal Beauty ot Christ. The Vision of Religion on the Pacific Coast. Why the Church Con-demns Freemasonary. A Ramble in Sabinum. The Fairest Fair. Religion and Heroism. Hypocrisy and Candour. Curious Clocks. Editorial Notes. New Publications.

This month's number is unusually interesting, and it is with much pleasure that we notice the Record holding its own.

BLACKWOOD. - Dawson Brothers, Montreal. Contents:-

The French Army of 1877. A Woman-Hater. Crete. Pauline. Harriet Martineau. A Railway Journey. Translations from Heine. The Political

"The French Army in 1877" has gone the rounds of the press, and all friends of "la belle France" were rejoiced to learn that France is herselt again. With a grand total of 1,825,000 men, France ought to be secure, if there is no more broken down Intendance, The article on "Crete" is opportune, and "Pauline" continues to be attractive.

HARPERS' NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE .-Unlike Harpers' Weekly, the New Monthly Magazine is not, so far as we have seen, a bigoted periodical. We have noticed nothing objectionable in its pages, while its contents and illustrations are of the most varied character. At first we were surprised at the absence of all abuse of Pope and popery in the New Monthly, but as that absence has, so far as we have noticed, continued, it is only just to Harpers that we should mention it.

for "our young folks," this Magazine is well calculated to amuse and instruct the young ones of the household. The illustrations are good, and the letter-press is equal to that of our best Magazines.

THE VOICE.—Our excellent little contemporary continues to do good work among the Catholic people. Sound in logic, racy and instructive in story, the Voice does its share in promoting the good work of Catholic edu-

LIDONIE. A Novel by Alphonse Doudet. Lovell, Adam & Wesson, Montreal.

The work commences where most other works end—in a wedding. The characters are traced with care and taste, and evince a master hand in their production. The scene is laid in France, and the work has been crowned by the French Academy, an evidence of merit which its pages fully support. The book has passed through its sixtieth thousand in France, while in America, it has passed through four editions. THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD-by Robert

This interesting book is likely to have a large circulation. The story brings us back to the time of Napoleon, and the many of the stirring events in the life of the great Emperor are touchingly dwelt upon by some of the heroes of the work-Corporal Derval and others. From the opening chapters to the close of this book the interest is sustained, as character after character hold the attention of the reader. The disasters which befel France during the year 1814, and many other important historical events are pleasantly introduced, and fix the periods of which the author writes, in vivid lines. Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co.

DARK COLLEEN-by the author of "The Queen of Connaught. Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co., Montreal.

This book would have been better appreciated half a century ago. The Irish characters introduced are not such as one sees anywhere but on the stage, and very seldom even there now. People now-a-days travel, and travel has removed the grotesque ideas which the unlettered had of the inhabitants of Ireland. This book is neither friendly to Irishmen, nor just in its delineation of their character. The author of Dark Colleen makes an Irish doctor a vulgarian, and the ribald jest at the old man "perched on the ass's back," and " Cullen O'Clauskey," stamps the book with the brand of bigotry. It is a book we could not recommend to our people, and think that it will not be much appreciated by educated and impartial Protestants either.

The May number of the Catholic World is Rosine—by J. G. White Melville. Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co., Montreal.

A charming story of the Red Revolution, and free from all traces of bigotry. The cap-"The French Clergy during the Late War in tive priest being led by Communists, is a France, the most interesting paper in the tribute to the heroism of the clergy, and the number. There were perhaps more priests en. work is a pleasing set-off to others of an objec-

THE WAR.

FIRST BLOOD FOR TURKEY LATEST NEWS.

INCIDENTS, &c., &c.

The first engagement of the War was fought late at the end of last week, at Batoum, in Asia minor. The Turks

"Claim a double victory, and assert that the Russians were driven across the frontier. The latter however, make light of both affairs, and absolutely deny the story of the bombardment and destruction of Poti. The forces engaged in this quarter are stated at 50,000 Turks and 125,000 Russians, the latter of whom will speedily be reinforced by large bodies of artillery which left Poland on Saturday.

TWENTY THOUSAND PERSIANS are also marching to the front to join the Russians. The latter statement is made on the authority of the New York Herold's Vienna correspondent, but a Pera special asserts that the Persian ambassador at Constantinople has officially assured the Grand Vizier that Persia has made no engagement to support Russia.

Fighting was going on at Kars from day-break on Sunday, but no particulars have as yet been obtained.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—Complications are expected to arise in the event of the Russian squadron in China being ordered to the Mediterranean, and demanding passage through the Suez canal.

The Porte, in dealing with neutral shipping, reserves the right of searching suspected vessels, both on coast and at sea.

The Czar has telegraphed to the Prince of Montenegro :- "I am firmly resolved this time to realize the sacred mission of Russia and my predecessor. God will aid us."

The Roumanians have reoccupied Kalafat.

The Russians having concentrated and advanced their siege train, have attacked the Turks before Kars. The battle commenced at day-break on Sunday. Details momentarily expected. Muhktar Pasha is in Kars.

A telegram from Ibrail announces that the Russians are building a bridge over the Danube there.

LONDON, April 30 .- The Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Porte, not the Turkish commander, notified the powers that he might find it necessary in self-defence to cross into Servia. The powers replied that it was advisable to avoid such a step as long as possible.

The Gazette publishes a letter from Lord Derby to heads of Departments of State, announcing certain rules according to which men-of-war of both belligerents are forbidden from using any British port for a warlike purpose, bringing their prizes thereto, embarking any warlike stores, or more coal and provisions than sufficient for immediate wants OUR Young Folks' Magazine.-Written or remaining more than 24 hours, except in case of stress of weather, damage or necessity of obtaining provisions.

> In the House of Commons Gladstone gave notice that he should introduce five resolutions. They declare that England has just cause of complaint at the conduct of the Porte; that until there is a change of conduct and guarantees are given, the Porte has no claim to the support of the British Crown; that in the midst of complications, and with war actually begun, the House earnestly desires that the influence of England in the Councils of Europe be employed for the effectual development of liberty and local self-government in the disturbed provinces; that the House further desires that the influence of England be addressed to the promotion of harmonious action among the European powers.

> Her Majesty Queen Victoria on Tuesday issued proclamation declaring her determination of observing a strict neturality in the war between Russia and Turkey.

> An English army corps of 30,000 or 40,000 men is being organized for despatch to the East, the command of which, it is said, will be offered to Lord Napier, of Magdala.

It is rumored that the English fleet has been ordered to Alexandria, Egypt, to protect English

The Toronto Field Battery have placed them-selves at the service of the Imperial Government if any necessity should arise, but no answer has as yet been received.

Russia has upwards of half a million troops along the Danube and in the Caucasus, while the aggre gate of the Turks is only some 150,000. The attack at Batoum, resumed on Friday night, resulted in further disaster to the Russians, under the Grand Duke Michael. The Turkish fleet has been ordered to blockade the Black Sea ports.

The New York Herald's St. Petersburg correspondent states that intense enthusiasm prevails throughout the Czar's dominions. Russia has 300,000 men on the Danube and 125,000 men in the Caucasus, while the opposing forces of Turks are 100,000 along the Danube and 50,000 or less in Asia Minor. Both sides exhibit weakness in skilled generals, and the position in Roumania is unfortunate. Austria and Russia are contemplating an agreement whereby Bosnia will be ceded to Aus-

It is stated that the son of Schamyl, the famous Circassian chieftain, has been sent to Kars to assume command of the Circassian irregulars. The Porte is very sanguine. The move will excite rebellion in Circassia.

THE SUEZ CANAL .- The Khedive is in favour of the neutralization of the Suez Canal, negotiations for which are progressing. He is willing to sell his 1,500 founder's shares.

LONDON, April 30 .- The Times says the orders to the Davenport dockyard are to press forward the necessary works on the commissioned and noncommissioned ships with all speed, and to direct sole attention to such necessary works, leaving all else for future completion.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Porte, not the Turkish commander, informed the powers that it might find it necessary in self-defence to cross into Servia. The powers replied that it was advisable to avoid such a step as long as possible. 1,000 Turkish fugitives have arrived at Varna and

800 at Stamboul. All war news has to be submitted to a Govern-

ment Committee at St. Peterburg. The closing of the navigation of the Danube by Russia seems a rather serious matter. The freedom of navigation is notoriously a stipulation of the Treaty of Paris.

Announced at the War Office that the Government has made preparations to send 50,000 men at a moments notice to Egypt-25,000 from England and 25,000 from India.

ROME, 28th.—The Italian Government has issued a proclamation of neutrality.

Berlin, 28th.—Germany is stated to be making efforts to induce the Porte not to expel all Russian subjects from Turkey. A Paris correspondent says :- Greece only delays

declaring was until the Russians cross the Danube. A Vienna despatch reports that Austria has clearly intimated at both St. Petersburg and Vienna the point beyond which the extension of the war would interfere with her interests.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES - THE PROBOGATION THE

ANGLIN MATTER -THE SPEAKER UNSEATED -A RUSH FOR THE DOCUMENT-THE OTTAWA ELECTION -Religious Notes-Mr. Costigan's Speece, &c. Parliament was protogued on Saturday afternoon by the Governor-General in the usual manner amidst a flourish of Kettledrums, and trumpets, and the Honorable members left for their homes that evening or Monday. Notwithstanding the long session a good deal of the intended work was left undone, still it was not altogether barren of results. If gentlemen will persist in spreading out over four or five hours, what can easily be condensed into a one hour speech, we can expect nothing else at the end of the session. The house looks desolate enough to-day, and well may the old woman on whom rests the responsibility of sweeping the flour exclaim in a burst of anguish :-

> l feel like one Who sweeps alone, Some banquet hall deserted, Whose lights are fled, And garlands dead, And all but me departed.

Politicians are still harping on the Anglia matter, and come to all manner of conclusions, from unknown premises. They say that Blake's sickness is merely a sham, for that it is a well known fact he is as sound in health as a mountain river trout and that he told Mr. McKenzie he considered the Speaker's duty was to resign as he should be like Cæsar's wife-above suspicion, that Mr. McKenzie stated Mr. Blake's wish to the latter who philosophically refused, where upon the Minister of Justicelike Achilles-retired to his tent in disgust. I may remark enpassant that the guidnuncs who circulate this version of the affair are for the most part conservatives. For my part, although aware that the Hon. Mr. Blake often "sulks," yet considering the amount of work he has done during the session. the cause for astonishment is that he did not get sick long before. There is only one other man in the cabinet does more work than Mr. Blake and that is the Hon. Mr. McKenzie, Minister of Public Works. He is really an extraordinary man. To hear him talk of, and answer the most alarming questions about the Pacific Railroad one would suppose he had been engaged in surveying and mapping the Country over, which it is to run, for the past thirty years. He knows, or seems to know, all about every lake, every portage, and almost every big stone from Fraser River to the proposed terminus at Esquimault. When Mr. Blake is away he has to answer all questions concerning the departments, and is thoroughly posted in the business. Of late he seems weary and restless. He looked somewhat scared the night of the first division on the tariff when he saw the opposition having the large minority of 78. All the other ministers are ninnys except Huntington and he is frightfully lazy He is too lazy to speak although one of the best speakers in the Country.

Just before the Usher of the Black Rod came to summon the Commons to the presence of the Governor-General on Saturday, the report of the Committee on Elections and Privileges was put into the hands of the Clerk of the House to read, and he had scarcely commenced when he was interrupted by the said summons. Mr. Anglin smiled. The Clerk put the document away in a drawer, but McKenzie Bowell and Hon. Peter Mitchell made a rush for the document; their prey was not to escape thus easily. They ran their eyes over the report and found that it was to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Anglin had unwittingly placed himself within the penalties of the "Independence of Parliament Act," and that he was in consequence unseated. The countenance of Mr. McK. Bowell became transfigured, and he pressed the paper to his breast, while Mr. Mitchell looked as if he would kiss it.

There are twenty-four members in all whose seats are in danger, not including the three vacated. It is said Blake wants a general election, and it strikes me, in a humble way, it would be a most excellent plan.

I suppose you are aware the Premier managed to pass a bill of indemnity in favor of those members who came under the Act (we Irish should be well posted in bills of indemnity.) Each offending member is liable to a fine of \$2,000 for every day he sits in the House. Thus, suppose the member for Marquette were one of the twenty-four, and ha sat altogether sixty days, he would have to pay sixty times \$2,000, which amounts to the respectable sum of \$120,000. Verily members of Parliament must be rich or the framers of the law must have been blockheads. Suppose a man sat on an uneasy seat five years; suppose-but excuse me that's enough for the present.

We are in the throes of an election contest here in Ottawa. Mr. Currier, the unseated member, is seeking re-election, and is opposed by Mr. J. P Featherstone, our ex-Mayor. Mr. Currier is an easy-going man, a Conservative of the old school. honest, conscientious, and by no means a bigot, either in religion or politics. His opponent thinks or thought some few years ago, that the Irish Catholics of Ottawa are not entitled to a seat in either house. At that time the Hon, John O'Connor and Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue ran against one another for the Local Legislature, and Mr. Featherstone, thinking the opportunity an excellent one, put himself forward with the idea of beating the divided forces of the enemy, and slipping in between. In fact he nearly succeeded. He now indignantly wants to know why it is the Conservatives made such an onslaught on the Hon. Mr. Anglin, the only Irish Catholic holding a prominent position in the House. He imagines the Irish Catholics to be a stupid lot of beings.

This is the Month of Mary. The Bishop preached a magnificent sermon in the Cathedral on Sunday night, entreating his hearers to keep it devoutly and religiously.

Mr. Costigan made a great speech in the House on Friday night, anent Mr. Anglin and the New Brunswick School Act.

PERSONALS.

O'LEARY-Weston has challenged O'Leary to walk any distance from 600 to 1500 miles.

DEVLIN-We rejoice to notice that Mr. Devlin M P., has returned to Montreal in improved health PRINCE CHARLES-Prince Charles of Roumania is giving assistance to the Russians.

COSTIGAN-Mr. Costigen M. P., passed through Montreal this week on his way home.

BARNUM—Barnum is coming to Montreal shortly. CURRIER-FETHERSTONE-Messrs. Currier and

Fetherstone are the Candidates for Ottawa. O'CONNELL ... Mrs. John O'Connell the widow of the Liberator's favourite son is dead.

MURPHY-Owen Murphy, Mayor of Quebec quelled a riot by his temperate language and firm demeanour, during a disturbance in Quebec.

HAYES—President Hayes desires a full discussion of his Southern policy at the extra Session, that

the public mind may be relieved. WOOD-Archbishop Wood of Philadelphia and a number of prominent Catholics of that city have

KEARNEY—Rev John Kearney, left Providence, R. I., for Rome on Saturday last. He brought \$50,000

in gold to the Pope. SPALDING-The Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, S.T.L., was consecrated Bishop of Peoria III. by Cardinal McCloskey, on Tuesday the 2nd April. ATTON-Mr. Patton, Chief of the Fire Brigade of

Montreal is among those seriously injured at the fire in Montreal. BRAY—Rev. Mr. Bray is to lecture on the Catholic

Church in Canhda, in its Civil aspect, about the 15th of May.

VON HILLERN-Bertha Von Hillern, a female hailing from Providence, R. I. has accomplished the feat of walking 145 miles in 50 hours.

DOFOWAN-Mr. Donovan, the Irish Catholic representative of St. Anns' Ward has been elected Chairman of the Water Works Committee.

DOMVILLE-Mr. Domville, of Ottawa urged his hearers at a recent meeting in that city, to "fight the Grits till Hill froze over and then fight them on the ice." BERTRAND-Last week Father Bertrand's house,

in Ottawa County, was broken into, and money and documents were stolen.

CONROY-The Bishop of Ardagh, the Apostolie Ablegate to Canada, will leave Ireland in the first week of May.

PERRAULT-Mr. C. O. Persault, of Montreal, Vice-Consul of France, is referred to as one of the probable Canadian representatives at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. FEATHERSTONE-J. P. Featherstone has been

chosen by the supporters of the Government, to oppose Mr. Currier for the representation of Ottawa. TROLLOPE-T. Adolphus Trollope is writing a

life of Pope Plus IX.; which announcement is a great deal like a literary surprise. BALFE—It is proposed to get up a public memor-

ial in Dublin to the Irish Musician, Michael CHARITY-The choir of the Gesu will give a concert in Mechanics' Hall Montreal to-morrow evening. The proceeds are to go to the relief of

DE MORGAN-A Mr. De Morgan an English radical threathens to march 250,000 men to the House of Commons if the imposter Arthur Orton will not be released.

the sufferers caused by the late fire.

SPERANZA"-Lady Wilde ("Speranza") has addressed a poem to Longfellow. It is a token of the appreciation of the American laurente from the Irish ratriot poetess.

O'FARRELL-Father O'Farrell of NewlYork is to lecture in Montreal, on the "Glories of Ireland." The lecture will take place under the suspices of the St. Patrick's National Association.

LYNCH-There is no truth in the rumour that the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy is about to succeed Archbishop Lynch at Toronto. We are glad to know that his Grace continues to improve in health.

CONYNGHAM-Lord Francis Conyngham M. P., for Clare, has become President of the Society for the preservation of the Irish Language.

LABRANCHE-Lt.-Col. Labranche, of the 65th Battalion, has offered to raise a Canadian regiment for active service, in the event of England being engaged in war.

GLADSTONE-Mr. Gladstone has given notice that he will move a resolution in favour of securing Self-government for the disturbed provinces in Turkey. "Self-Government" for any country except Ireland.

MEANY-The many friends of Mr. Meany will rejoice to hear that he is likely to succeed in bring. ing out a daily paper in Montreal.

DUDLEY-The Earl of Dudley won \$50,000 on O'-Leary's victory over Westen. He devoted the money to the restoration of Worchester Cathe-

EMMET-April 25 was the 113th anniversary of the birth of the Irish patriot and American jurist Thomas Addis Emmet.

SCOTT-Sir Walter Scott, who was so anxious to found a family, is now represented alone by Mrs. Maxwell-Hope-Scott, a child of Lockhart's daugh. ter, and a Catholic.

SHAKESPEARE—Monday, April 23, was the 261st aniversacy of the death of Wm Shakespeare, and on that day the foundation-stone of the Shakespeare Memorial-theatre, library, and picturegallery-was laid at the place of his birth, Stratford-on-Avon.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED - William Ferguson, "Old Willie" Fireman; John Livingston, Fireman; John Nolan, slightly injured, Charles Reddy Benjamen Harrison, Edward Storey, Israel Bishop, Guardian Beckingham, William Chester, Andrew Ferguson.

KILLED - Richard Scholes, Fireman; George Lynch, foreman Water Works Department; William Perry, (Belfast) Fireman; Michael Higgins, Fireman; Michael Barry, Fireman; Pierre Camelle, Alderic Beauchamp, watchmaker, Joseph Parker and Antoine Saunders, a stone cutter, were killed at the catastrophe in Montreal on Sun-

MANNING-Cardinal Manning's "True Story of the Vatican Council" told in an article in the new seriel The Nineteenth Century, has created a sensation. His Eminence tears to tatters the calumnies prevalent regarding the origin and the history of that great assembly. We shall give some of it

ANGLIN—The report of the Committee of privi-leges and elections fully exonerates Mr. Anglin from all suspicion of wrong doing, and admits that he acted under the belief that there was no violation of the law in accepting work in the regular business from the offices of the Government, but it asserts that such practices are contrary to the spirit of the law, and that the seat is trary to the spirit or entrance.

	1 ear	R.	7
Men unemployed			, 48
	65		46
Judges			-44
Farmers	64	Taylors	
Bank officers	64	Jewelers	44
Coopers	58	Manufacturers	43
Public officers	57	Bakers	43
Clergymen	56	Painters	43
Shipwrights	55	Shoemakers	43
Hatters	54	Mechanics	43
Lawyers	54	Editors	40
	54	Musicians	39
Ropemakers		Printers	
Blacksmiths	51		38
Merchants	51	Machinista	36
Calico printers	51	Teachers	34
Physicians	51	Clerks	3€
Butchers	50	Operatives	32
	49	•	
Carpenters	40		

CARDINALS.

A subscriber asks us some questions about the Sacred College of Cardinals. The Cardinals are the special councillors or advisers of the Sovereign Pontiff. When the Sacred College is full, they are seventy in number. This number represents, symbolically, the seventy disciples sent out by our Saviour. They are divided into three classes Cardinal Deacons, Cardinal Priests, and Cardinal Bishops. The full number of these three classes are, respectively, fourteen, fifty, and six. They all have equal rights and powers in the Sacred College, and may be of any nationality or country in the world. From the fact that the prelates of Italy, being most frequently in communication with the Holy Father, are most familiar with matters of ecclessastical administration, respecting which the Sovereign Pontiff has occasion for consultation, the greater number of the Cardinals are Italians.

When, by the death of a Pope, the Chair of St. Peter becomes vacant, the right of electing a successor in office is vested in the Cardinals. They have all equal rights and powers at such an election. Their assembly on the occasion of an election is called a Conclave, from the fact that it is held in a chamber or apartment which is closed against both ingress and egress until the election has been made. - Catholic Standard.

THE A. O. H.

According to the Revised Constitution of the A. O. H. the following rules are to be in force: The motto of this Order is 'Friendship, Unity, and True Christian Charity.'

Friendship, in assisting each other to the best of our power.

Unity, in uniting together for mutal support in sickness and distress.

True Christian Charlty, by doing to each other and all the world as we would wish they should do unto us.

Brethren-It is beyond doubt that the Supreme Being has placed man in a state of dependence and need of mutual support from his fellow-man. Neither can the greatest monarch on earth exist without friendship and society. Therefore, the Supreme Being has implanted in our nature tender sympathies and most humane feelings towards our fellow creatures in distress, and all the happiness that human nature is capable of enjoying must flow from and terminate in the love of God and our fellow-creatures. So we, the members of this Order, do agree to assist each other, and conform to the following rules:

Rule I .- Catholic Associations are carnestly requested by our Holy Father Pius IX., and have always been upheld by the ecclesiastical Hierarchy as auxiliaries to the Catholic religion, especially in our times, to counteract the evil influence of secret. irreligious, and immoral societics.

Bule II .- Those Catholic Associations, by their own nature are subject to the ecclesiastical authority, and consequently their rules, constitutions, and alterations to be made, as from time to time any may be deemed proper, are to be subject to said approbation.

Rule 111 - Said Associations are to be formed exclusively of members belonging to the Catholic Church, enjoying a good reputation for honesty and Christian morality, and therefore each member is expected to comply with all the Christian duties, lest on any account blame might be attributed to the whole Society.

Rule IV .- Should any of the members fail in the above-so that instead of giving edification and encouragement to the others, as he ought, he should become a stumbling-block to them and a disgrace to the Society-such a one cannot be retained in the Society, and, after proper charitable admonition, unless there be amendment in his conduct, must be expelled from the Society.

Rule V.—In order, however, that all may be done with justice, Christian Charity, and edification, there will be in each County a Chaplain appointed by the Ordinary of the Diocese, to be be consulted by the Division before determining anything relat-

ing to morality or religion.
Rule VI.—The Chaplain in each County shall see that nothing be done or countenanced by the Society which might be contrary to the laws of the Church, the decrees of the Councils of Baltimore, the Synodical Constitution of the Diocese, or the depositions of the Ordinary, to whom he shall refer any difficulty or doubt which he might be unable

Rule VII. - Each and every Division of the A. O.H., established throughout the United States, shall adopt the Constitution and By-Laws which they may adopt for their government, as most suitable to their objects; provided that they be in accordance with the same and approved by the Ordinary."

IRISH BRAVERY AND HONOR.

On the surprise of Cremona, by Prince Eugene in 1702, when Villeroy, the French general, most of the officers, military chests, etc., were taken, and the German horse and foot were already in possession of all the town, excepting one place only, called the Po gate, which was guarded by two Irish regiments, commanded by O'Mahony and Bourke; before the prince commenced the attack there, he sent to expostulate with them, and show them the rashness of sacrificing their lives where they could have no probability of relief, and to assure them, if they would enter into the imperial service, they should be directly and honorably promoted; the first part of this proposal they heard with impatience, the second with the disdain. "Tell the prince." said they, "that we hitherto preserved the honor of our country, and that we hope this day to convince him that we are worthy of his esteem; while one of us exists, the German engle shall not be displayed upon these walls. This is our deliberate resolution, and we will not admit of further capitulation." The attack was commenced by a large body of foot supported by five thousand curassiers, and after a bloody conflict of two hours, the Germans retreated; the Irish pursued their advantage and attacked them in the streets, and before evening the enemy were expelled the town and the general and the military chests recovered.

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

PLOVES GLOVES!

Gents' Dogskin Gloves, 50c. Gents' Colored Kid Gloves, 50c, 75c., 95c., \$1.20 and \$1.50. Gents' Colored Calfskin Gloves, only 95c, worth

\$1.25. Gents' Colored Calfskin Gloves, 85c, \$1.10 and \$1.15.

Gents' Colored Kid Gloves, only \$1.20, worth \$1.50. Gents' Dark Colored Driving Gloves, Dent's, made expressly for our own special trade. Gents' White Kid Gloves, an exceedingly cheap lot,

at only 750 per pair. Gents' Lavender Kid Gloves, only 80c and \$1 per Gents' Black Kid Gloves, only \$1, and \$1.25 per

Gents' Lisle Thread Gloves. A full assortment from 18c to 50c per pair.

Ladies' Gloves.

Ladies' one button Colored Kid Gloves, only 38c per pair.

Ladies' one button colored Kid Gloves, embroidered backs, only 65c per pair. Ladies' one button collored Kid Gloves, best seam-

less, only 95c per pair. Ladies' medium two button medium colored Kid Gloves, 60c.

Ladies' two button medium colored Kid Gloves, only 75c per pair. Ladies' two button Kid Gloves only 95c.

Special Lot.

Ladies' colored Danish Kid Gloves, only 50c per pair, or two pairs for 95c.

Ladies' Black Danish Kid Gloves, embroidered, colors, only 50c per pair, or two pair for 95c

In the Cloth Room. Linen Crumb Cloth, two and a half yards wide, 85c. Linen Crumb Cloth, three yards wide \$1.05. Very best Linen Crumb Cloth, three yards wide, \$1.10.

9-4 Colored Quilts, best quality, 75c. 10-4 Colored Quilts, best quality, \$1.15. 11-4 Colored Quilts, best quality, \$1.50. 12-4 Colored Quilts, best quality, \$1.80. 13-4 Colored Quilts, best quality, \$2.10.

Hemp Carpet, 121c. Hemp Carpet, one yard wide, 15c. Stair Oil-Cloth, 111.

English Stair Oil-Cloth. Table Oil-cloths, of best quality, from 50c. One case Ladies' four-ply Linen Cuffs, \$2 per dozen,

31 per half dozen, or 18c each. Ladies' new Centennial four-ply Linen Collars round and square corners, \$1.50 per dozen, 80c per half dozen, or 15c each.

S. CARSLEY. 393 and 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

NO. 25 OF McGEES ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY. For this week will contain beside the usual amount

of interesting reading matter and illustrations. THREE SPLENDID DRAWINGS OF THE IRISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PILGRIMS, VIZ:

Scene at the Pier in New York-Chapel in the INTERIOR OF THE STEAMSHIP-PARTING OF THE PILORIMS WITH THEIR FRIENDS OFF SANDY HOOK.

These views have been taken on the spot, by competent Artists, engraved with special care, and form the first of a series of sketches of the principal cities and points of interest, to be visited by the Pilgrims on their journey to and from Rome. as well as during their sojourn there on the occasion of the Golden Jubiles.

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FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS. J. A. McGEE, Publisher. 7 Barclay St., N.Y.

TNFORMATION wanted of a man or of men 1 named Jennings, that possibly may have been in the British Army, and are supposed to have died in Canada about twenty-five years ago, and left considerable property which is supposed to be in the hands of parties to whom it does not belong, any person seeing this advertisement, and knowing the writ of summons, and Saisie aret en mains Tierses particulars, will be rewarded by seending all in this cause issued, written, that the defendant has particulars, will be rewarded by seending all information immediately to, JOHN SHEA, No. 6

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Sharon St. Boston, Mass.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF HATS AND CAPS,

> ΛT 232 M'GILL STREET.

Extra quality Silk Hats made in the latest styles. and of the best French Plush reduced to \$5.50. Other qualities proportionately low. Travelling Caps from 25c. to \$1.25. Boys Scotch Caps at 75c. and \$1. English and American Soft and Stiff Felt in great variety, from 50c. to \$4.

Wm. ROBERTSON, Practical Hatter. N.B. Silk Hats Dressed for 40c, while you wait.

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No. 87 & 89 St. Joseph Street,

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NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF BRONZED AND CRYSTAL GASALIERS, SETTEES,

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COSTELLO BROTHERS.

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THIS PAPER is kept on File with GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., ADVERTISING AGENTS, 41
PARK ROW, NEW YORK, where Advertising Contracts can be made.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 ontfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland,

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MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY FOY & HARMON, NEW HAVEN, CONN. 28-13-eow

GURE OF EPILEPSY OR PALLING FITS
BY HANGE'S RPHEPTIC PILLS.
Persons suffering from this distressing malady will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing it. The following certificate should be read by all the afflicted; it is in every respect true.

A MOST REMAR KABLE CURE.
Tonganoric, Leavenworth Co., Kan, April 2, 1876.
SETHS HANGE,—Dear Sir:—The Epileptic Pills that I received from you last September have accomplished all that you recommended them to do. My son is hearty, stout, and robust; he is as hearty as any child in Kansas—indeed he is in the manner a new boy, being red and rosy. Before he commenced taking your Pills he was a very pale and delicate looking child, and had Epileptic Fits for about four years, and seeing your Pills advertised in the Christian Instructor, I sent to you and got two boxes of them, and he has not had a fit since he commenced taking them; he has been exposed to all changes of weather in going to school and on the farm, and he has not had a Fit nor a sympton of one since he commenced taking your Pills. He learns well at school, and his mind is clear and quick. I feel that you are not sufficiently paid for the service and benefit you have been to us in restoring our child to health. I will cheerfully recommend your Pills to every one I hear of that is afflicted with Epilepsy. Please send me some of your circulars, so that I can send them to any that, I hear of that is afflicted in that way.

Respectfully, etc., LEWIS THORNBRUGH.
Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Price, one box, 83: two, 85: twelve, 87. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

Please mention where you saw this advertisement

DORION, CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES

No. 10 St. James Sreet, Montreal.

P. A. A. DORION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.; P. J. COYLE, B.C.L.

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

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

PROVINCE OF QUEEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. for LOWER CANADA. The Fourteenth Day of April, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-seven.

No. 1414.

default.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE PAPINEAU. William Skinner, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader,

vs.

Michigan, one of the United States of America,

Roch Poitras, in the Bay City, in the State of

Mechanic. Defendant: AND

Noel C. Lalonde, Photographer, of the said City of Montreal, and Joseph Rivet, of the same place, Photographer. Tiers Saisis.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of T. P. Butler, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of J. A. Lepallieur and of D. Fortier, Bailiffs of this Court, on the left his domicile in the province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language. in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called L'Aurore, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by

(By the Court), HUBERT HONEY & GENDRON,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. \ for LOWER CANADA. The Sixteenth Day of April, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Seven.

PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE PAPINEAU.

Louis Dupuy, of the City and District of Montreal, Bank Clerk,

Plaintiff: Michael Cummings, of the same place, Trader,

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Monk & Butler, Esquires, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Michael Hynes, one of the Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called L'Aurore, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the said city call the TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in

(By the Court),
HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON,
P. S. C.

a cause by default

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE

GENTLEMENS' HABERDASHERY

CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

A Choice Assortment of A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

French Coatings, Tweeds, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. G. KENNED AND COMPANY.

31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIBE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE,

at a few hours' notice. Tue histerial 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. TUNIÓ,

NEW STYLES

SAILOR. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits-Prices from \$10 50.

G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the

Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED MACHINES.

with Attachments. Price

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.

D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365 Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL.



free of charge.

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MANUFACTUREB

OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE.

(and Door from M'Gill Str.) Wontreal. Orders from at parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions

Nos 7 , and 11, sr. Joseph Street,

ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLAINING MILLS, SASH, DOOR AND BOX FACTORY,

ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL, McGAUVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS, (Late J. W. McGauvran & Co.,)

Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every description of house finish. A large and well assorted stock of Sawn Lumber of the various grades thickness and kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. Orders addressed to the Mills or Box 371 promptly executed [lv --Aug. 28, 1874

BOARD OF

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

CITY OF MONTREAL. The undersigned duly appointed License Commissioners for the City of Montreal under the authority of an Act of the Local Government past in the City of Quebec hereby give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive in the forms prescribed by Law all applications for the sale of Spirituous Liquors within the limits of the City of Montreal, for the year beginning May next.

Applications will be received at their Office 175 St. James St.
The necessary blanks may be had from the Secretary.

THOMAS S. JUDAH,

Chairman. JOSEPH SIMARD, JOHN C. BECKET, M. P. RYAN.



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



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Established in 1837.

Superior Bells of Coppor and Tin, nounted with the best Rotary Hongings, for Churches, Schools, Parms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Toure Clocks, Chimes, ic. Fully Warranted.

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THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundary, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, ac., 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 Ad-

AT THE

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MENEELY & CO.,

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

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ADVOCATES. No. 6 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. [16-6m

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTERAL.

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WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT

12 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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Flans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT

BUILDERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools

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

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, Pullies,

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Sold in 60 days. It being the only complete low-price work (only \$2,50), treating of the entire his-tory, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosi-ties, etc.; illustrated, and \$1 cheaper than any other; every body wants it. One new agent cleared \$350 in 4 weeks. 3,000 agents wanted. Freights paid to Canada. Send quickly for proof of above, opinions of officials, clergy, and pross, sample pages, full description, and extra terms.

TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOS-

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop Gratianopolis.

Mayor of Montreal. Vice Pres.-H. Judah, Q.C., Pres. Savings Bank; C. A. Leblanc, Q.C., Sheriff; J. W. Mc-Gauvran, M.P.P.; A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P.;

C. S. Rodier, Jr., Esq.; R. Bellemare

1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguay, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome

3,300 00

gation Street) each valued at \$450.. 2,250 00 A double action Harp, handsomely 400 00

6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo

Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch)...
9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronzo Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1

350 00

250 00 225 00 300 00

\$10,120 00 100,000 Tickets.

The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne. The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revds. M. Bonnissant, and Tambareau.

Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame

PROPRIETORS OF THE

CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO.

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILEBS.

GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

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

SPECIALITIES.

and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c. 1-y-36 WONDERFUL SUCCESS ! 25,000 of the

HUBBARD BROS., Punlishers, Springfield, Mass. CAUTION Beware of falsely claimed official and worthless books. Send for Proof.

CRAND LOTTERY,

PITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONT

Esq.; N. Valois, Esq.
Treasurer—Alf. Larocque, Esq., Dir. Sav. Bank
Secretary—Rev. M. Bonnissant, P.S.S.

EACH TICKET, 50 CENTS. LOTTERY PRIZES.

stone residence, valued at...... \$1,200 00 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine

100 00 100 00

Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu) 10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, differ-

200 00

The month, day, hour and place of drawing wik be duly announced in the Press. Tickets can be procured at :-

Street. James Street, and at its different Branches-

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

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS. President Honorary-His Worship, Dr. Hingston,

(St. Olivier Street) each valued at

diamonds, valued at..... 100 00

120 00

280 00 250 00

ent articles.... 320 00 14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different

Amount of Prizes

The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy

MULCAIR BROS.

will allow the usual discount

TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF CORN.—The following interesting talk on Indian corn is from the Boston Journal esting talk on lucian corn is from the Boston Journal of Chemistry: The prejudice existing against the use of maize as an article of human food, among certain classes of people is surprising, and this prejudice is based on ignorance. Our corn is seldom found in Irish or English kitchens, although millions of bushels are exported to England every year. The people there are strangers to those New Eng-The people energ are strangers to those New England luxuries, corn bread and pudding, and we suppose it will be a long time before they will know anything of them. Indian corn is one of the most important and healthful articles of human food that a beneficient Providence has bestowed upon men; and to its high nutritive value is due in a large degree the strength and vigour of the 1sce of men who laid the foundation of this great republic. It was much more largely used fifty or one hundred rears ago than now, as fine wheat flour, for some not well founded reason, has usurped its place in bread making. In the several forms, however, of hulled corn, poped corn, hominb samp, corn starch, hulled corn, poped corn, nominb samp, corn starch, maizenta, etc., vast quantities are consumed by all classes of people. Meal from Indian corn contains more than four times as much oleaginous matter as wheat flour, more starch, and nearly as much nitrogenous material; consequently in all cold climates it is abundantly adapted to sustain the system by fornishing heat forming compounds. The oil gives warmth, the nitrogenous principle gives muscular strength. The combinations of almentary compounds in Indian corn renders it alone the mixed diet capable of sustaining man under the most exdiet capadie of sustaining man under the most ex-traordinary circumstances. It holds the ele-mentary principles which constitute the basis of organic life. In this particular it is more remarkable than any other vegetable production known to man. There is a large number of dishes of which corn meal form the basis which are exceedingly palatable. What, for instance, is more delicious than cold corn pudding, cut in slices and fried in sweet butter and lard? Hot corn-cakes when properly and skilfully made, are almost universally regarded as a luxury, and Boston brown bread is famous everywhere in the country. The reason why corn meal is not more largely used at the present time is that it is quite difficult to obtain it of dealers and grocers in a perfectly pure and sweet taste. Millers grind the corn as it comes from the West, mixed with portions of the cob and saturated with dust and dirt, and this is sold for kitchen as well as stable use. Much of the western corn is damaged in transportation, and this is ground up with that which is sound. If good sweet northern corn is properly ground in an old-fashioned stone mill, after being winnowed to free it from dust, a meat will result of a rich golden color, and no dish can be prepared from it which will not be palatable, and most nutritious. In our family we use the Lakeside grown corn, selected for domestic use, pass it after it is shelled through a winnowing machine, and have it ground between milistones which have been revolving for probably half a century. In this way we secure meal in its highest perfection, and this is what ought to be accessible to all families. In trials at the farm test the comparative value of meal from home-grown corn, and that for commercial sources, when fed to cows and other animals, we have learned the nutritive value of the former is nearly double that of the latter, and this practical result confirms analytical results. The difference between the specimens from the two sources is most surprising. Farmers who are so foolish as to go to the market to purchase corn and meal for their animals should understand the great difference in nutritive value between what they can raise and what they purchase

HINTS ON POULTRY KEEPING.—In keeping fowls bealthy, we have found nothing equal to onions chopped fine and thoroughly mixed with meal or meal and mill-feed. They eat it readily. In the incipient stages of most of their common diseases, including cholera, we have always found this, an effectual remedy. As sulphur enters largely into the formation of the feathers, it should be frequently fed to them. In winter, or when confined, hens, to lay well, must have meal often, or pounded bones, the fresher the better, or oyster shells. If fed with these plentifully, with such variety of grain as they like best, and well housed and watered, they will lay nearly as well in winter as in summer, and will seldom ever eat their own eggs.

How to APPLY MANURE.—When course manure is applied to a crop, it decomposes very slowly and we fail to get the whole benefit of it for the first crop and may lose some of its value. But when it is made completely available before it is applied, the first crop is enabled to appropriate all that it wants and the surplus remains for the next crop. To get the greatest benefit from it, therefore, manure for shallow-rooted plants, such as wheat, oats, etc., should be applied near the surface and mixed with the soil by harrowing, just before the seed is sown, so that the young plant can reach its food when it will do it the most good. For deep rooted grass feeding plants, as the various roots, potatoes, etc., the manuro should be covered with a light furrow in the drill, and a steel extra fine fertilizer be

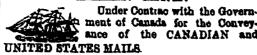
placed near the ledit.—American Agriculturist.

ASHES AND IRON FOR FLOWERS.—The observation of practical and experimental gardeners seems to confirm the fact that, to procure brilliant colors in flowers, it is necessary to supply the soil with an abundance of ferruginous constituents and silica. The latter supplies a material (says S. E. Todd in one of his toreign exchanges) which is of vast importance to the production of that brilliancy of the petals and the dark grass luster of the leaves. That, if potash be added, or the ground be dressed round about the growing flowers with unleached wood ashes, an increased brilliancy will appear in every petal and leaf. Any person who cultivates only a few flowers in pots, or on grassy lawns, or on spacious parterres, may readily satisfy himself of the exceedingly useful part the foregoing materials play in the production of beautiful flowers. Even white flowers, or roses that have petals nearly white, will be greatly improved in brilliancy by providing iron, sand and unleached ashes for the roots of growing plants. Ferruginous material may be applied to the soil when flowers are growing, or where they are to grow, by procuring a supply of oxide of iron, in the form of the dark-colored scales that fall from the heated bars of iron when the metal is hammered by the blacksmiths. Iron turnings and iron filings, which may be obtained for a trifle at most machine shops, should be worked into the soil near flowers; and in a few years it will be perceived that all the minute fragments will have been dissolved, thus furnishing the choicest material for painting the gayest colors of the flower garden. When there is an excess of Vegetable mould in the flower bed, and a defi-ciency of silica or sand, the flower will never be so tich in color, not so brilllant, as they would be tifts; vs. Thomas Kearney and John Kearney, both were a liberal dressing of sand, or sandy loam, of the City of Montreal, merchants, doing business were a liberal dressing of sand, or sandy loam, worked down into the bed, where the growing roots could reach it. If wood ashes can be obtained in the said City of Montreal, Defendants. readily, let a dressing be spread over the surface of the ground about half an inch deep, and raked in. A dressing of quicklime will be found excellent for flowers of every description. It is also of eminent on Monday, the (14) fourteenth day of May next importance to improve the fertility of the soil where flowers are growing, in order to have mature, plump, ripe seed. Let the foregoing materials be spread around the flower, and raked in at any convenient period of the year. When soil is prepared for flowers in pots, let some sand, some oxide of iron and ashes be mingled thoroughly with the

ing phala Timeske a propiece

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE.



ment of Canada for the Convey-ance of the CANADIAN and United States Mails 1876-7-WINTER ARRANGEMENTS-1876-7

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

0	P	4 • —
Vessels	Tons.	Commanders.
SARDINIAN	.4100	Lt. J. E. Dutton, R. N. R.
CIRCASSIAN	.3400	Capt. J. Wylie.
POLYNESIAN	.410D	Captain Brown.
SARMATIAN	.3600	Captain A. D. Aird.
HIBERNIAN	.3434	Lt. F. Archer, R. N. R.
Caspian	.3200	Capt. Trocks.
CANDINAVIAN	.3000	Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. I
RUSSIAN	.3000	Lt. Dutton, R. N. R.
		Capt. J. Ritchie.
NESTORIAN		
FORAVIAN	2650	Capt. Graham.
		Capt R. S. Watts.
SANITOBAN		
		Capt, Richardson.
ANADIAN		
ORINTHIAN.		

NEWFOUNDLAND....1500 Capt. Myllns. The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive ou board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intend-

ACADIAN. 1350 Capt. Cabel.

Phoenician......2600 Capt. Menzies.

WALDENSIAN......2800 Capt. J. G. Stephen.

ed to be despatched
FROM PORTLAND
Sarmatian 21st April
Caspian 28th "
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND,
Special Reduction in Rates of Passage
Cabin \$80, \$70, \$50
(according to accommodation)
Intermediate\$40 00
Steerage from Montreal 25 00
THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are in-
tended to sail from the Clyde and Portland at
intervals during the season of winter navigation.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND,
Cabin
Intermediate 40
Steerney 25

Berths not secured until paid for. For Freight or other particulars apply to:— In Portland to H. & A Allan or J. L. Farmer; in Bordeaux to LAMITTE & VANDERCRUYCE OF E. DEPAS & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre, to John M. Curue, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre ; in Antwerp to Aug. Schmitz & Co., of Richard Berns; in Rotterdam to G. P. Ittmann & Roon; in Hamburg, W. Gibson & Hugo; in Belfast to Charley & Malcolm; in London to Montgowerie & Greenhorne, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to James & Alex. Allan. 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BRO-

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal July 10, 1876.

THERS, James Street; or to

"GUION LINE"

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

Montana	4320	Tons.	
DAKOTA	4331	"	
WYOMING	3716	**	
Wisconsin	3720	14	
NEVADA		16	
IDAHO		**	
CABIN PASSAGE	\$55, \$	65, \$75. S.10	
STEERGE-At			
for further particulars apply to	~	~**	

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York.

HART BROTHERS & CO.,

Cor. St. John & Hospital Streets, Montreal.

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER & 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.

TO THE DEBTORS OF THE ESTATE TESSIER & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given you that the debts and obligations which S. A. Tessier, having carried on business, as Dry Goods Merchant, Montreal, under the name and style of Tessier & Co., had against you, by virtue of purchases from and obligations towards said estate, have been sold and conveyed to Charles Thomas Joly, and George Venning, of the City of Montreal, Merchants, doing business thereat as such, under the name, style and firm of Joly and Venning, by virtue of an intrument, a piece of writing, made and executed at Montreal, the ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventyseven, in presence of witnesses.

> INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO

CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT, PROVINCE OF QUEREC MONTREAL. District of Montreal.

No. 581. The Union Bank of Lower Canada, a body Corporate and Politic, having its chief place of business in the City of Quebec, said Province of Quebec, and a place of business in the City of Montreal, Plain-

as such under the name and style of T. & J. Kearney, A writ of attachment has been issued in this cause and the creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 59 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal

A.D. 1877, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of their affairs, and appoint an assignee if they see fit.

ALPHONSE DOUTRE. Official Assignee.
Office of DOUTRE & WHITTON, 59 St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal, 19th April, 1877.

GRAND LOTTERY

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. OUIMET,

And of M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.P., R. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esq.,

C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. 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:

1	Prize in	Gold of		\$10,000	(10	\$10,000	00
1	ш			2,000		2,000	
1		•• •••••		1,000	00	1,000	
1	и	******	•••••••	500	UO	500	
5	u	******		100	00	500	60
5	44	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		50	00	250	00
25	"	*****		10	00	250	00
500	Building	Lots, valued each	at	500	00	250,000	
50	Prizes,	44	**************	24	00	1,200	
20	14	ü	•••••	20	00	400	00
42	4	ш	•••••	18	00	756	GO
8	44	и	•••••	6	00	48	(11)
12	66	46	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	32	00	384	00
12	£4	u	****	6	00	72	
12	41	4	•••••	30	00	360	00
290	44	u	*******************	3	00	870	00
1000	"	st		2	CO	2,000	00
2000	44	64	••••••	1	60	2,000	00
1	11	t.	******	4	00	•	00
	То	otal	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_	\$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. The FIFTEENTH of AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing.

Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets.

Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-

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

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

GREENFIELD, Mass. To Major Jno. Lane, 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 applica-tion of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. En-closed I send you a five dollar bill. Please ac-

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY. PRICE, 85 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, 391 St. Joseph Street.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID,

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressingcooling, 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 Iruggists.
HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST,
144 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Established 1859.)

FORTIFICATION LANE.

All orders promptly attended to. "Set

THOS. LARKIN,

138 ST. JAMES STREET,

(Opp. St. Lawrence Hall).

Orders of every description executed with neatness and despatch.

JOHN CROWE. BLACK AND WHITE SMITH

LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFR-MAKER

GENERAL JOBBER NO. 17 ST. GEORGE STREET,

Montreal. ALL URDERS UAREFULLY AND PUNOTUALLY ATTENDED TO Maine,

Plumbers.

MATTHEW CAHAN.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c.,

61-INSPECTOR STREET-61

MONTREAL.

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

OHNBURNS Street **交的外** 675 G raig Craig

GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES,

Hotel and Family Ranges. REFERENCES: R. O'Neill, St. Francis d

St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel,

St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Catherine Street, James McShane, Jr.,
Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127
Sherbrooke Street, Metropolita n. Hotel,
Notre Dame Street,
Notre Dame Street,
Notre Dame Street,

Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorches-

ter Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

Salle Street, A. Pinsoneault, Janvier Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish

> W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St.

Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge.

675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. -- [April 2 '75

242GO TO HEELAN'S **JOSEPH** STREET,

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

Educational.

THE LORETTO CONVENT: Of Lindsay, Ontario,

IS ADMITTED TO BE

THE FINEST IN CANADA.

The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or

Charges, only one hundred dollars a year-in-cluding French. Address, LADY SUPERICL,

Jan. 8, '75 Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT.

UNDER THE EPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE COST BEVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH,

AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

FUDENTS can receive in one Establishment Ather a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches isually required by young men who prepare them-solves for the learned professions. The second sourse comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Educadon, vis., English Grammar and Composition, Geo graphy, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis try Logie, and the French and German Languages TERMS.

Full Boarders,..... per month, \$12.50 Half Boarders 7.50 2.50 1.20 0.60 Stationery Use of the Library

N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Definiters after me week from the first of a term will not be Blowed · attend the College.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT. President of the Cotlege, foronto, March 1, 1872

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street.

TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the

Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site. whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely

met with. The Institution, hitherto known as the "Eank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" what-ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its

atrons desire. The Class-rooms, study-halls, dermitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.

With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ-

ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal,

yet firm in enforcing the observance of established No student will be retained whose manners and

merals are not satisfactory : students of inations are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Mon-

day in September, and ends in the beginning of July. COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments-Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining | 1th

drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography,

Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French. FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and written, remnanship, Book-Reeping (the laters and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philoso-phy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

TERMS Board and Tution, per month,\$12 00 Half Roarders. 7 00

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 4 00 1st Class, 5 00

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter,... 6 00 1st Class, " " lst Class, " " ... 6 00
Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal. EXTRA CHARGES .- Drawing, Music, Piano and

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ARNOLD,

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, 19-12m. THIS PAPER is kept on File by E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS., ADVERTISING AGENTS, 186 W. FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, O., Estimates Furnished Free. Send for their Manual.

RELIGION! WHAT IS IT?

It means harmonious development.

It means to speak the truth always.

It means to be honest. It means to eschew malice.

HOSIERY.

It means to resist evil in all its forms.

It means to accept all goodness in harmonious proportions. Just think of a human being with a pure heart, a sound head and dirty stockings—no harmony there.

Must have clean footings to match the heart and

Go to CHEAPSIDE for a large and varied stock of

Hosiery, Gloves and Umbrellas. Hosiery, Gloves and Parasols.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

Good useful Trimming Silks, 50c 65c Ponsons' Silks, \$1,25. Bonnets Silks all numbers. Jaubents Silk, all numbers. Good Gro Grain Silks, 900 \$1,00 \$1,25

Coloured Silks.

Scal Browns, \$1,00 \$1,25 \$1,50 Navy Blues, \$1,00 \$1,25 \$1,50 Cafe au' Lait, \$1,50 London Smoke, \$1,25 \$1.50 Plums, Prunes, Greys, Drabs, Holbein Greens \$1,25 \$1.50

Myrtle Greens, \$1,25, \$1,50 Pinke, Lavonders, &c., &c.

Go to CHEAPSIDE for Silks.

Silk Velvets, \$1,50, up to \$14,00 Velveteens, 50c up to \$1,50

Go to CHEAPSIDE for the best

French Cashmore at 50c

Go to CHEAPSIDE for the best Black Lustres at 12 c, 15c, 20c, 25c Gont's Merinoe Shirts & Pants 35c, each Gent's Oxford Shirts 50c Gent's Oxford Shirts with 2 Collars only \$1,00

Dress Goods. Dress Goods.

1 Lot Dress Goods 10c, yard, worth 20c 1 Lot Dress Goods 124c, worth 25c 1 Lot Worsted Serges 20c, worth 40c 1 Lot Worsted Serges 25c, worth 50c 1 Lot Brilliantines, 15c, 17c, 18c, 25c

1 Lot Crystalines, 20c, 25c, 30c 1 Lot Grenadines, 25c, worth 50c Black! Black! Black! Black French Cashmeres 50c, 60c, 75c Black Lustres 121c, worth 20c Black Lustres 15c, worth 22ic Black Lustres 20c, worth 39c

Black Lustres 25c, worth 40c Black Crape Cloths 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c Black Paramatta 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c Black French Merinoes, 50c, 60c, 75c

Go to CHEAPSIDE for Cheap Goods.

Tailoring! Tailoring!

West of England Tweeds and Coatings West of England Trouserings French Coatings and Vestings German Coatings Scotch Tweeds Canadian Tweeds

J. B. LEITHEAD, Manager.

1 Case Ladies' Skirts, Beautiful Goods. Mantles! Mantles! Mantles!

Ladies go to CHEAPSIDE and get a Parisian Mantle for \$3 and \$3.50 Mantles made up to order Silk Mantles to order Velvet Mantles to order Ulsters and Waterproofs to order Mantle Silks at CHEAPSIDE elvets at CHEAPSIDE Mantle Cloths at CHEAPSIDE Mantle Fringes and Trimmings at

CHEAPSIDE

The only place where Ladies can get a Stylish, Good | ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND AS MANY filling Mantle

House Furnishing Goods.

Good Sheeting, 2 yards wide, only 25c a yard Horrockses' Sheetings, Plain and Twill American Sheetings, Plain and Twill Wigan Sheetings, Plain and Twill American Unbleached Sheetings Plain and Twill, all widths, 72-inch to 90-inch Table Linens, 40c and up

Table Oilcloths Stair Linens, all widths Window Hollands, White, Buff and Green Pillow Linens and Cottons Linen Sheetings
Table Napkins and Cloths
Towels and Towelings
Roller Towelings and Crash Hucksback Towelings Lace Curtains, \$1,25, up to \$12 Piano Covers, \$6,50, \$7,50, \$8,50, \$10, \$11, \$12,50, \$16, at

Small Wares.

Coats 300 yard Spools 55 dozen Crochet Cotton; Mending Cottons Linen Tapes, Elastics Linen Buttons, Pearl Buttons Bed Lace & Carpet Binding **Orochet Braids** Cordon Braids Flosselle Silk Russia Braids Embroidery Silks Embroidery Cottons Hair Pins, Hat Crapes Embroidery Edgings & Insertions French Embroidery 18 inches deep Window Cords & Tassels Cushion Tassels Toilet Covers & Toilet Bets Turkish Towels large sizes Knitting Cotton in white Seal Brown Navy Blues & Cardinal put up in 202 Balls Sewing Silks & Twist Glove Buttoners & Bedkins Hair Crimpers 10c pair.

At the Grand Dry Goods Emporium,

1 Case Antimacassars in all the new shapes

CHEAPSIDE.

437 and 439 NOTRE DAME STREET.

A. A. MURPHY PROPRIETOR.

Montreal, May 2nd, 1877.

Tidy Buttons all Colors

Chambly Flannels

CITY ITEMS.

Sr. PATRICE'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY .- The following are the nominations to office in this Society, for the ensuing year :- For President, W. J. Rafferty, Thos. Bowes, and John Whitty; 1st Vice-President, Thomas Driscoll, Owen Smith 2nd do., P. 'O'Donaghue; Secretary, vacant; Assistant-Secretary, Thomas Carroll; Treasurer, A Donahue; Assistant do., M. Foley; Grand Marshals, Thos. Clark and John Fitzgerald; Assistant do., J. C. Doyle, O. Grand Las Moray and others. Green, Jas. Moran and others.

Extensive Rossray.—Information has been received from Masham, in the County of Ottawa, P.Q. of a daring robbery committed there on the evening of Sunday last. It seems some person or persons entered the residence of Rev P Bertrand, P. P., and carried off two tin boxes containing \$210 in cash and \$22,900 in notes and mortgages. No trace was left by which the robbers could be discovered, and the authorities of the district are at a loss how to proceed in the matter. They have addressed a letter to the detectives of this city. which may result in the detection of the parties if they come this way. At present, however, the ter, also marvellously escaped injury. By chances look very poor for the recovery of any of this time the "streams" from the veteran firemen, the plunder.

GARDENING.-Now that summer has really set in, owners of gardens will be glad to know one of the best places in the city to procure a splendid variety of plants, bulbs, shrubs, etc. Mr. Carroll, Chatham street has fitted up a spacious conservatory where every description of horticultural specimens may be had at very reasonable rates. A visit to this establishment will repay all lovers of flowers. Mr. Carroll will execute any orders sent to him, and have them laid out in an artistic manner.

CATTLE FOR ENGLAND .- James McShane, jr., of Montreal, bought at Prescott on Friday from J. P. Wiser, 600 head of the choicest cattle in Ontario for shipment to England.

DR. MONDELET .- Mrs. Mondelet, wife of Dr. Mondelet, has taken suit for separation from him as to bed and board. She was married to him last October, and alleges that five weeks after he commenced to abuse her; struck her with a candlestick, knocked her down, and acted otherwise with impropriety. The doctor is stated to be taking matters quietly in jail, has nothing to do, and caters bountifully to the whims of a good appetite. He should be put at hard labor.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

ST. JOHN, N. B .- THE SCHOOL QUESTION .- At the Catholic Cathedral on Sunday, Rt. Rev. Bishop Sweeney said the Christian Brothers before leaving here had no foundation for their published declaration that they were willing to undergo an examination by the School Board to become teachers under the free school law. Their Superior at Montreal had told him that they could not consent to such examination. His Lordship said the proposed new chapel could not be proceeded with, a case of \$16,000 baving been decided against him by the Equity Court. The action had been brought by the executor of the Rev Mr. Dumphy's will which left \$400 a year to schools taught by Christian Brothers. The Bishop paid the money as part of the Christian Brothers' salary. The Court decided that it should be independent of

EARLY CLOSING AT TORONTO .- The city wholesale dry goods merchants have decided to close at five o'clock during the summer season, commence ing May 1st.

SERIOUS RIOT.—Some three thousand St. Roch's men marched up and took possession of the Quebec City Hall on Friday night. The windows and doors were pretty effectually smashed in; and the Council was prevented from holding the usual sitting. It resulted from the haranguing of some political dema-gogues who had convened and held a public meeting the previous night. Feeling runs high on the mat-ter and some of the ring leaders have been

New Police Force.—At a meeting of the Quebec Police Board Friday it was agreed to organize a police force of fifty-two men; Captain Heighman was appointed Chief, and Sergeant Walsh, Deputy.

FIRE! FIRE!

FEARFUL CONFLAGRATION

MORE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

PASSING THROUGH THE FIRE.

SCENES OF SUFFERING. FATALITIES TO FIREMEN

HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST !!!

THE KILLED--THE WOUNDED.

No event in the history of Montreal during the past twenty years equals in its effect that which will be found hereunder recorded, and we trust it will be long ere the task is ours of again detailing the scenes we have endeavored to depict. When one comes to think that the Chief of the Fire Brigade, with nearly one-third of the entire Fire Department have by death or severe casualties been striken suddenly from the roll of duty, and that half a score of citizens are also among the dead or wounded, the full force of the calamity strikes home with appalling force, and it must be with heavy hearts that our readers will peruse the narrative of the terrible fire which is here given,

The premises occupied by the Canadian Oil Cabinet Novelty Company are owned by Mr. Henry

Bulmer and were insured in the Provincial Insur-ance Company. The loss is put down at \$10,000. The tenants of the houses in Scott's lane, marked D E and F, were fortuntly absent at the time, otherwise the loss of life might have been still greater. All the furniture was burned. Nothing remains except the burnt embers.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

From the observation of our reporter who accompanied the salvage waggon at the first alarm at five minutes past 4 a.m., the fire was then raging in the Canadian Oil Cabinet Company's premises at the same time the rear was in a blaze. It immediately assumed large proportions and it was fully ten minutes before the second alarm was sounded. This delay might be accounted for by the fact that the first division was occupied in trying to reduce the flames. The whole building was, by this time, in a whole mass of flames, those on the second storey extending nearly across the street. The skinner ladder was raised at an carly stage of the fire and had to be taken down because it was being consumed. The second alarm drew out the whole force, which was placed to the best advantage, and heavy streams were poured into the burning mass with but little effect, owing to the intense body of the fire. When the reserves came out streams were laid to prevent the extension of the conflagration and efforts were devoted to the surrounding property and lumber

There seems to be little doubt but that the fire originated in the boiler room of the Canadian

Oil Cabinet Company's works and travelled up wards, as it is scarcely probable that had it originated in the fourth storey it would have gained such rapid headway.

During the whole of this time (up to 10 o'clock) the watchman was conspicuous by his absence and it is a singular fact in this connection that had he been at his post the fire alarm would not have been given by a stranger, added to which there was ample time to have given the alarm and thus have probably prevented the sad results of the

A MYSTERIOUS CIRCUNSTANCE.

S hor tly after the second alarm was given, sharp report was heard, followed by three or more of less force, which was supposed to have been caused by explosive material, probably inflammable stores. The south side of the building fell in first, but without any fatal consequences, Dick Scholes, a fireman of Me. 2 Station, narrowly escaping with his life. The poor fellow as will be seen in our personal column was subsequently killed. The "branch men" of No. 1 Fire Station, Alexander Beers and William Chesconsisting of John Beckingham and his men, John-son, McBride and William Perry were protecting the houses on the north side of the buildings in Scott's Lane. On the south side Sub-Chief Mc-Cullough and Capt McRoble, of the salvage corps, had successfully prevented a spread of the flames in that direction. The fire in the meanwhile had been checked in the direction of St. Charles Borommee, and apparently the fire had got under weigh until the wall fell in Scott's lane at 6 o'clock a. m. All this transpired in an incredibly short space of time, and while William Mann, of No. 5 Station was throwing a splendid jet on the roofs of the houses across St. Urbain street, intelligence was conveyed to Sub-Chief McCullough that a large number of

FIREMEN WERE KILLED.

This appalling news was at first discredited, and the men kept to their posts, doing their duty man-fully and well, until Israel Bishop, of No. 5, came staggering out from beneath the debris of the burning embers and confirmed the fact. The news was too true, and it was found that Chief Patton was partially buried with his men.

GETTING OUT THE WOUNDED.

As many firemen as could be spared went to the assistance of their comrades, and Chief Patton was the first who was sent home in a cab. Some idea may be formed of their horrible situation when it is stated that it took nearly an hour to extricate the poor fellows, so deeply buried were they beneath the flaming materials. It seemed such slow work to remove brick by brick, until their bodies were reached. So hot were the materials, that the very buck-skin mits were burned off the hands of those who had come to their resistance.

THE EXCITEMENT WAS INTENSE

and any verbal description of the agonizing scenes which were witnessed, would only add to the general feeling of horror that throbbed throughout the hearts of the thousands of spectators present. Let us, therefore, pass in respectful silence incidents so harrowing in their details.

THE DISCIPLINE.

The discipline was excellent, Frank McCullough, Assistant Chief, worked like a Trojan, ably assisted by the Guardians Mann, Beckingham, Fred Haines. Jackson and J. J. Cairns, and aided by Captain McRobie, of the Salvage Corps. George Lynch, who lost his life later in the day did good service. He was always ready and anxious to do his duty. Cool, daring and active, he was one of the most valuable men of the Department. Indeed, the Montreal Fire Brigade never did their duty better, and the excellent reputation which they have always maintained for efficiency had its climax in these heroic en-

deavors that terminated so terribly.

The police, too, under the circumstances did all that was to be expected from them and maintained as much order as could be preserved.

STILL ANOTHER FIRE,

Shortly after half-past 11 Suaday evening the alarm was sounded from Box 94 for a fire in the manufactory of Messrs. Cattelli Freres, dealers in maccaroni and vermecelli. No 153 Perthuis atree The building, a small one, is completely gutted. The stock of flour was saved by being covered by the salvage corps. Damage light.

SMALL MEANS.—The power of money is on the whole overestimated. The greatest things which have been for the world have not been accomplished by rich men, or by subscription lists, but by men generally of small pecuniary means. The greatest thinkers, discoverers and inventors, and artists have been men of moderate wealth, many of them little raised above the condition of manual laborers in point of worldly circumstances. And it will always be so. Riches are oftener an impediment than a stimulus to action; and in many cases there are quite as much a misfortune as a blessing. The youth who inherits wealth is apt to have life made too easy for him, and soon grows sated with it, because he has nothing less to desire. Having no special object to struggle for, he finds time hang on his hands; remains morally and mentally asleep and his position in society is often no higher than that of a polypus over which the tide floats

MARRIED.

O'BRIEN-FLANAGAN-At Kingston, by the Rev. Bishop O'Brien, on Wednesday, 18th April, M. E. O'Brien, Esq., barrister, Prescott, formerly of Perth, to Miss Annie Flanagan, of Kingston.

DEATHS.

GLEESON-In this city on the 17th of April. Thomas Gleeson, youngest son of Mr. Denis Gleeson, fortified by all the rites of our Holy Church, aged 22 years 7 months and 25 days—R.I.P.

FRASER-On Wednesday, 18th April, Rebecca Mary, wife of Mr. J. A. Fraser, station agent, Perth, aged 32 years-R.I.P.

HALDIMAND & CO.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SIGN OF THE LOCK. 253. 255. & 257 St. Paul St., Corner of St. Vincent,

. MONTREAL.

Have constantly on hand a complete and extensive assortment of Cooking, Single and Double Stoves of all kinds and Patterns, Potash and Sugar Kettles, Paint, Glass, Putty, House Furnishing Hardware, Black-smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices,

> Iron of all sizes, Churns, &c, and a large assortment of SHELF HARDWARE

> > PRICES MODERATE.

Smith's Coal, Bar and Hoop

J. H. SEMPLE. IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCEL

53 ST. PETER STREET. MONTRMAL.

TNFORMATION WANTED - Of John Largey, who left Kendy, County Armagh, Ireland, for Canada about 35 years ago. Or of Maria, his daughter. Address—H. BRETTARGH, Priest, Trenton, Ont.

A. LEVEQUE,

ARCHITECT,

No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL,

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this day admitted Mr. Cornerus W McDonnell a partner in our firm, the business of which, from this date, will be carried on under the name of McGauveas, Tucker & Mc-DONNELL. McGAUVRAN & TUCKER.

May 1st, 1877.

In reference to the above notice, the undersigned respectfully solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm since its establishment in the year 1854, and they promise on their part to exert themselves with increased energy to retain the character for fair and liberal dealing enjoyed for the past twenty-three years. We possess superior facilities for carrying on every branch of the Lumber trade, and are prepared at short notice to execute orders promptly and satisfactorily, in our Saw-mill, Plaining-mill, Sash, Door and Box Factory. Our lumber stock comprises Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood, Square and Flat Timber, Cedars, Sawn Lumber, Seasoned and Green of every grade and thickness, Scantling, Laths, Turnings, Shingles, etc. All orders addressed to our Office, No.—St. Joseph street, corner of Canning street, will receive immediate attention

McGAUVRAN, TUCKER & McDONNELL. Montreal, May 1st, 1877.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, THIS EVEN-EVENING, (WEDNESDAY,) 2nd May.

A full attendance is requested as the Cards of membership for the last remittance to Dublin will be distributed at this meeting. By Order

M. McNAMARA, Rec-Sac.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HAUL, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY EVENING next, MAY 7th, at EIGHT o'clock

SAMUEL CROSS, Bec-Secretary.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

CANADA,
Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN HATCHETTE, of the City

of Montreal, Wholesale Grocor, there carrying on business as such, under the name, style and firm of JOHN HATCHETTE & CO. The undersigned has fyled in the Office of this Court a Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his Creditors, and on FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge

thereby effected. JOHN HATCHETTE, By DAY & DAY, His Attorneys, ad litem. Montreal, 26th April, 1877.

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FOR THE MONTHS OF

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