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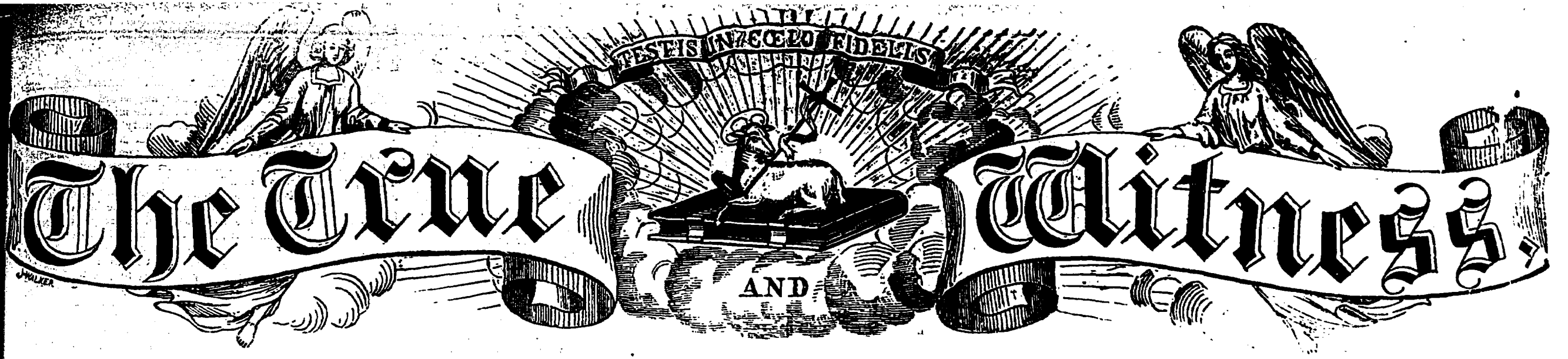
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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 Sid, to the Vicar of Christ. Is it not time that the Catholic Societies of the Dominion should express their devotion to the great old man whom we love to call Pius IX. The Tablet says:—

"The Siglo futuro of Madrid publishes a declaration of loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign Pontiff, in answer to the Allocation, which has already secured many signatures, and will probably be signed 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 Holy See, . . . and we offer and surrender without any limitations our whole substance, lives, intelligence, 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 a more favourable opportunity might lead to a more extended conspiracy 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 Carabinieri, were able to capture two notorious brigands who somewhat 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 Soala, have been warned by the police, and last week there were arrested in Girgenti the Baron Calabellotta, 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 can hold."

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, 'with a vengeance'—and soon the question will be, 'How are agricultural labourers to be again obtained?'

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 narrow-hearted 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 to temporal power. The Pope has instructed Cardinals Simeoni, Bartolini, and Nina, to 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.

ROUMANIA 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 authorizing 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 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 Bleichroeders 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, permit 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 determined it will not be humiliated. We have no confidence 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 outrage. 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 commence 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 Catholics 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 England'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 an 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 suzerain, and on the other, Russia warns him against granting any assistance in the shape of troops, while France cautions him against diverting to military purposes any sums he has set apart for the payment of his creditors. In this predicament, Ismail Pasha deems discretion the better part of valour, and sends his son Hassan on a mission to Constantinople to explain his inability to assist the Sultan."

THE IRISH 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 learn that:—

"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, M.P., 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. Dutt, M.P.; Mr. Shaw, M.P.; Chevalier O'Clery, M.P.; Mr. O'Sullivan, M.P.; and Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M.A. A committee for carrying out the movement was appointed."

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 a deputation of English, who were presented by Monsignor Stonor. Monsignor de Stacpoole delivered 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 tenderly eulogised 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 sea. 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 alone:—

"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 63,195 were in India. The total number of recruits who passed into the service was 18,375, 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 2,449. The nationalities of the non-commissioned officers and men on the same date were as follows: 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; Presbyterians, 14,336; other Protestants, 6,371; Catholics, 39,374; Mohammedans, Hindus, 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 reported.'"

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. We recommend the suggestion to our Irish Catholic representatives. If they take it up, no doubt the French Canadians will support them. If it can be done, Montreal will stand to the front in the Catholic world. An Irish 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 who supported the petition in speeches were Alderman M'Swaine, 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 Ossory, 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 Parliament. They oppose every English measure introduced. Mr. Butt remonstrated with them, and Mr. O'Connor Power has replied to

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 English journals bewail 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 following days. The Society would, in the words of the prospectus:—

"Feel grateful for the loan of such articles classified in the appended 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 immediate return of the 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 de Worde and Pynson. 3. Books from the invention of the Art, to 1650. 4. Books subsequent to 1650, having merit in illustrating the special development of the Art, 'Etditio Princeps,' uncut Editions, 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, to the present day. 7. Books having reference to 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 1700. 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 undertaking.

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, 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. 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 difficulty. Our latest telegrams inform us:—

London, May 1.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs 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 own 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 exused 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 earliest date when the ironclad "Temeraire," of eight guns, 7,000 horse power, and the iron corvette "Euryalus," 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 of military engineering here are being made up to their war strength. Hobart Pasha's steamer "Bethna" ran the blockade at Galatz by keeping close to the shore while

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

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 Casca 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, however, the senior of the minister, 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 Romanoff has ever produced, and a soldier as devoid of a military history as any review and parade guardsman. 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. Nepokoychizky, the Molka of Russia. He has been in active service since the age of sixteen, or for thirty years past; but he has 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 the Army of the Caucasus, where he took part in a few skirmishes with the Cossacks. He was brought up as a field engineer, and is at present the chief of all the military engineers of the empire, with Gen. Todtoben 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 the 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

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Ottawa, April 28. Parliament was prorogued this afternoon at two o'clock. His Excellency delivered the following speech:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate; 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 exceptional 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 population.

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 Gentlemen 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 Halifax.

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 crowded out this week.

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.

Why should honest folk go cross-backing 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.

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.

Down the dusty road, a score of Summers since, dropped in twos and threes the youth of Rathfriland to the spot which from immemorial days had been sacred to the fires of the 23rd June.

"Mike, yer sowl, here's the sarjant," said the lad, and the crowd instinctively turned as he spoke.

"Divil make a corporal of him," said Mike, "and keep him on home service" 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 fat and his own importance.

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

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

"I wish, maybe 'tisn't much the worse o' that," rejoined Mike. "There's been bonfires in the country before there was any sarjants 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.

"'Tis a bonfire, and I'll light it at my leisure, sergeant, avikyo, av' it's all the same to you."

"You'll suffer for this next court day, mark my words, you vagabone."

"Begor, some of us suffers every day we're courtin'," quoth Mike with a wink at the girls.

"More power yerselves, boys! I hope ye didn't stale maw o' my turf this time. Blaze away, Mike a'v' 'til more—what's stoppin' ye?"

"I'm surprised, Mr. Mahony, at a sensible man siding and abetting such conduct," interrupted the sergeant.

"Oh, blindfold, sergeant, are you there? Sure that'd be awful. Girls and all too! Dye hear that, Maureen—for I'll engage you're somewhere about?"

"Ah! thin, 'tis you'd be the comfort to any man's daughter," laughed Ned. "But ye must do what the sergeant tells ye."

"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. "Dye hear that, Mr. Mahony?"

"Oh, then 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."

"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'."

The poor sergeant! Though the girls weren't sorry for him that time; but the next moment, as the throth 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.

"Hurray!" he yelled, cutting a tremendous caper, "who knows but I'm comin' to something at last!"

"Why, then, avourneen, what's the matter?" said she. "I've been watching you all the time. Is it a crock o' gold you've found?"

"'Tis that you, achorra? Thy yerself! What's below—I'm too wake to look," said he, turning his head.

"'Tis my 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, 'till comin' us well enough."

"Very good, bouchiken; please yerself. That's yer soart," and in a minute the materials of the transplanted bonfire were arranged secundum artem on a broad boulder lying at the foot of the cromlech.

"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, 'till comin' us well enough."

"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."

"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.

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

"I wish, maybe 'tisn't much the worse o' that," rejoined Mike. "There's been bonfires in the country before there was any sarjants 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.

"'Tis a bonfire, and I'll light it at my leisure, sergeant, avikyo, av' it's all the same to you."

"You'll suffer for this next court day, mark my words, you vagabone."

"Begor, some of us suffers every day we're courtin'," quoth Mike with a wink at the girls.

"More power yerselves, boys! I hope ye didn't stale maw o' my turf this time. Blaze away, Mike a'v' 'til more—what's stoppin' ye?"

"I'm surprised, Mr. Mahony, at a sensible man siding and abetting such conduct," interrupted the sergeant.

"Oh, blindfold, sergeant, are you there? Sure that'd be awful. Girls and all too! Dye hear that, Maureen—for I'll engage you're somewhere about?"

"Ah! thin, 'tis you'd be the comfort to any man's daughter," laughed Ned. "But ye must do what the sergeant tells ye."

remain quietly inert, he sprang to the ground, and commenced with all the energy of impatience to scatter the ashes of the fire, with furious kicks, as a kind of relief to his feelings.

"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. "Dye hear that, Mr. Mahony?"

"Oh, then 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."

"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'."

The poor sergeant! Though the girls weren't sorry for him that time; but the next moment, as the throth 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.

"Hurray!" he yelled, cutting a tremendous caper, "who knows but I'm comin' to something at last!"

"Why, then, avourneen, what's the matter?" said she. "I've been watching you all the time. Is it a crock o' gold you've found?"

"'Tis that you, achorra? Thy yerself! What's below—I'm too wake to look," said he, turning his head.

"'Tis my 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, 'till comin' us well enough."

"Very good, bouchiken; please yerself. That's yer soart," and in a minute the materials of the transplanted bonfire were arranged secundum artem on a broad boulder lying at the foot of the cromlech.

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"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."

"What's this! what's this! what's this!" he cried in crescendo puffs of wounded horror, as he surveyed the scene.

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ington) wrote the following letter to Mr. Traill, an officer of the Irish government:

"I entirely agree with you respecting the employment of our informers. 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."

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.

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.

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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.

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.

Forty years passed away since the time of the foregoing occurrences, before the biography of O'Duggan came again into the light; and then, in 1848, he made his appearance in the midst of the great Repeal furry, when men talked of taking to the hills again.

But some of the old documentary evidences were destined to damage O'Duggan 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 Killeoman, who showed his visitor a number of old letters belonging to the major's official life.

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TWO GOVERNMENT SPIES.

LEONARD MACNALLY AND BARNEY O'DUGGAN.

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.

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.

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Another of those men of '98 who worked underground 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.

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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 recommend the use of it as the only means of redressing the existing evils of the country.

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CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERSIONS IN THE WEST.—Four adults were received into the Church last week at Punpant, Ste. 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.—Seattle, 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 Shingee 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 Catholics 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 office, it came to him."

LIMERICK 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 £2,165, and the Earl of Limerick has expressed his desire to undertake some special portion of the restoration work.

NEW CONVENT IN HARTFORD, CONN.—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.—*Hartford Times.*

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 Church of Antioch. But, as the Roman correspondent of the *Morning Post* remarks, calculating from the period at which our Saviour first named Peter as Head of the Church would have been thirty-eight years, which forms another anniversary for Pío Nono to look forward to; nor adds our Protestant contemporary, is it at all out of the range of possibility for his Holiness to attain the year 1894, 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 re-ignition 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 surplus of interest will be applied to benefit poor incumbents to a certain extent, and afterwards the surplus will be given to the municipalities for schools.

THE COMING PILGRIMAGES TO ROME.—There have already been registered 25,000 pilgrims for the eventual 3d of June. The garrison of Rome will be doubled during the Papal Jubilee; ten days 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 proportionate 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 association, which have flowed from these holy associations, the Bishop commends them to the attention and piety of his clergy.

CARDINAL LEDCOWSKI.—It was stated, and reported confidently by the *Popolo Romano*, that the Prussian Government had ordered its representative in Rome to demand the extradition of his Eminence Cardinal Ledcowski. The Italian Government some time back allowed itself to be the medium of

servicing 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 the 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 Ledcowski. 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 illegal. 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 by 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 cardinal-archbishop, 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 écoles*, for the promotion of undenominational schools, which in Belgium 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 Catholic branch of the Hohenzollerns, refused to have his name associated with such a cause. Thereupon an immense "row." The Legislature must be moved to have 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. McGuire 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 God. At the Communion each sister made perpetual vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. After Mass his grace the Archbishop 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. Farron, from Newton Stewart, and her sister, Miss M. Farron; Miss Gunn, of Glasgow; and Miss A. Kerrigan, of Dublin.

CONFRATERNITY OF THE HOLY FAMILY, TULLAMORE, IRELAND.—"Zingaro," writing to the *Weekly News and Nation*, says: "The first annual retreat of the 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 Redemptorists, 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 it, a suggestive fact that the fathers during the retreat, in their several addresses to the confraternity, applied themselves in a most particular manner to the terrible consequences resulting from one most common sin—the sin of drunkenness—and with the happiest effects. In a town which is not altogether free 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 erroneous 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 1873-4-5 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 of practically unlimited means and the most influential patronage.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH 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.

RENTS IN LIMERICK.—Part of the lands of Ballalmon and Garraha, 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.

SAD 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. Bedelia 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.

CRISIS FOR 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 LAMBS 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 Carranmore, 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 *Silvermore*, was launched from the Queen's Island, Belfast, recently. After the launch the *Silvermore* proceeded to Liverpool. The *Silvermore* 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.

DOWNPATRICK AS A MILITARY STATION.—The attention 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 Abstinence Association was held on the 27th ult., in St. Mary'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 and 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'CONNOR DON AND HIS CONSTITUENCY.—At a tenant-right meeting at Taughmaccannell, 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 BELFAST.—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 a 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.—*Univers.*

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 ecstasy, would "mourn sadly" if they heard the Irish 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 NEAGH.—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 inasmuch as the works done at such a heavy cost to the landed proprietors and cess-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 SIGNS.—Mr. Bridge, "The wolf of the Galtees" has written a long letter in reply to Mr. McCarthy 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 Christian 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 afloat unless their occupation and their seats in Parliament would soon come to naught.' And this is an 'honest' man's opinion! Surely Mr. Buckley's ill used agent ought to be named 'the Bridge of Signs.'"

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 Chislehurst. The ex-empress is with her mother in Madrid.

RUSSIA WILLING FOR ENGLAND TO OCCUPY CONSTANTINOPLE.—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 roving 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 telegram says the immediate object of Russia's advance into Roumania is to protect the railway bridge at Barbooshi, 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 finance.

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 ALLEGATE TO CANADA.—Most Rev. Geo. Conroy, Bishop of Ardragh, is now en route from Rome to Canada. His principal mission is understood 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 New York stating that over twenty thousand Russians might be expected at that port during the summer, and that a large number had already engaged storage 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 half 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 Pioneers at Washington could no longer possibly bolster up a government of straw; and with the withdrawal of the national troops, the thin shells of the Packard and Chamberlain regime were readily broken in.—*Catholic Union.*

IMPORTANT STATEMENT IN THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.—In Tuesday's sitting of Parliament the items of war estimates, which had been referred to the Budget Committee, came up for discussion. The increased grant for 105 new captaines 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 regrettable 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 captaines was then appointed. The Progress Centre and Socialist parties voted against it.

THE MEMBER FOR JERUSALEM IN THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.—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 Effendi 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 PARLIAMENT.—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 embodied 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 proclamation respecting the search of neutral vessels for contraband of war. Sir Stafford Northcote stated that a Russian officer had been allowed to visit the dockyards. He said there was no object present in altering the regulation, nor would there be any so long as neutrality exists.

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 occurrence of five or six species of butterflies 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.

EDUCATING HORSES.—Horses can be educated to the extent of their understanding as well as children, and can be easily damaged or ruined 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 horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects put him on his heels, back and hips, he will pay no attention to the giving out of a harness or of a wagon running against him at an unsuspected moment. We once saw an aged lady drive a highspirited horse, 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 accustomed 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 heels 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 inconceivable number of 38,248 victims. Of this number 25,664 died from the bite of venomous 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 ferocious 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 of his men, was seized and carried off by a tiger without his being possible to render him any assistance. In another instance, one hundred and eight persons were killed by the same tiger, a father, mother, and three children falling victims together 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 wire 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 visible 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 quickly 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 the shuffle-board room below, has never been equalled. Reinforcements arrived immediately, and by throwing a large bag over the tiger, he was captured and put back into his cage, where he spent the remainder of the day in sullen exultation. Mr. Baird was not seriously injured.

The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

At 662½ Craig Street.

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

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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 feet 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 Seringapatam, 1799.
Minnesota admitted into the Union, 1858.
Siege of Quebec raised, 1776.
Saturday, 5th.—St. Catherine of Siena, 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.
Bogota Day.
Monaster meeting on the Curragh of Kildare, 1843.
Lord Brougham died, 1868.
Tuesday, 8th.—Apparition of St. Michael, Archangel.
Battle of Lough Swilly, 1667.
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 WITNESS."

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 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 of newspapers, one by one are gathered to their 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 possible. 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 important news, or articles which may appear in the Saturday Edition, will also appear in

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 ascendancy, and upon questions which influence Canadian politics, the differences of race and creed should be allowed to stand aside. But what is the fact? When 200,000 Irish Catholics 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 country, cannot be eradicated in a generation. Anyone who knows the Irish people, knows 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 influence as Catholics and as Irishmen upon all party warfare? Would Mr. Donovan sit for St. Ann's Ward if the Irish people—as Catholics 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 expatriation does not mean apostasy, and that here in Canada we can be loyal to the institutions of our adopted land, without abandoning one jot of our love for Ireland or of our interest to her fortunes, but above all that as Catholics we can stand shoulder to shoulder, and when assailed that we can prove ourselves no recreants to our Faith.

"MORAL COWARDICE."

Not satisfied with urging us to abandon our nationality, the *Star* must needs ask us to 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 ascendancy in Montreal. The *Star* is angry, very angry, because its protegee was not returned for St. Ann's Ward, and it becomes the defeat of Mr. Smith because of his religion. It made a vicious attack upon the successful candidate, Mr. Donovan, and it somewhat piteously deprecates 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 insidiously 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 ascendancy, 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 ascendancy they practice it.

The *Star* hopes that Mr. Donovan will be worthy of the confidence which the electors of St. Ann'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 many years he spent in the Council proved the integrity of his character and the soundness 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 niches 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 Catholic 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, Protestants 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 for "an everlasting religious element" if Protestantism was assailed. Upon political questions by all means, let us hear no more of the "religious element." When the issue is purely political, let there be no antagonism of race or of creed, but when Catholics are opposed because they are Catholics, when such gentleman as Mr. Donovan are assailed because they are the champions of a defensive Catholic

policy, then we think it time for Catholic Irishmen to put their Reform and Conservative hobby horses aside, and defend themselves against all and against every odds. The *Star* makes a huge mistake if it thinks that there is the slightest division amongst our people upon 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 ascendancy 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 *Star* 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 reward.

HOME RULE.

Once more the Home Rule Cause has been defeated in the British House of Commons. 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 ascendancy 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 stunted 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 cause has been hurled into the ditch, and the 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 unwritten. 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 never get it "so help his God." We outlived

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 decided our claims for a Land Act, and she refused 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 the *Witness*. The document is a characteristic one. "The idols of Rome," our dear converts, "curings 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 wifer." 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 proffers 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 in their efforts to place the laurel wreath of

victory upon the heads of the men who fight 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, MacMahon Guards, and St. Ann's Temperance Society. The band of the 6th Fusiliers, 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. Kennedy, Donovan and Mullin will see 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 province 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—archaeological 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. Sadler & 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, De Vere's *Mary Tudor*, Nautical, New Publications, &c., &c.

The May number of the *Catholic World* is good. The "Letters of a Young Irishwoman" continue to be interesting. "Up the Nile" is finished in the present number. We think "The French Clergy during the Late War in France," the most interesting paper in the number. There were perhaps more priests engaged in charitable works during the late war

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 of Christ. The Vision of Religion on the Pacific Coast. Why the Church Condemns Freemasonry. A Ramble in Sabinnum. 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 Helinc. The Political Situation.

"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 herself again. With a grand total of 1,825,000 men, France ought to be secure, if there is no more broken down *Intendants*. 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.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' MAGAZINE.—Written 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 education.

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 Buchanan.

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., Montreal.

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'Claskey," 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.

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 captive priest being led by Communists, is a tribute to the heroism of the clergy, and the work is a pleasing set-off to others of an objectionable kind.

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 Herald'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 Chios 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. Mukhtar 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 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 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 a proclamation declaring her determination of observing a strict neutrality 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 interests.

The Toronto Field Battery have placed themselves 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 aggregate 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 Turkey 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 Austria.

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 SUZ 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 non-commissioned 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 Government Committee at St. Petersburg.

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 moment's 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 war 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 PROROGATION.—THE ANGLIN MATTER.—THE SPEAKER UNSEATED.—A RUSH FOR THE DOCUMENT.—THE OTTAWA ELECTION.—RELIGIOUS NOTES.—MR. COSTIGAN'S SPEECH, &c. Parliament was prorogued 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 floor exclaim in a burst of anguish:—

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

Politicians are still harping on the Anglin 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 Caesar's wife—above suspicion, that Mr. McKenzie stated Mr. Blake's wish to the latter who philosophically refused, where upon the Minister of Justice—like Achilles—retired to his tent in disgust. I may remark en passant that the guidance 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 Esquimaux. 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 ninny's 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. McKenzie, Bowell became transfixed, 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 \$2,500 for every day he sits in the House. Thus, suppose the member for Marquette were one of the twenty-four, and he 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. Costigan M. P., passed through Montreal this week on his way home.

BARNUM—Barnum is coming to Montreal shortly. CURRIER—FETHERSTONE—Messrs. Currier and Featherstone 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 left for Rome.

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 Ill. by Cardinal McCloskey, on Tuesday the 2nd April.

PATTON—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 Canada, 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. Anne's 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 Apostolic Delegate to Canada, will leave Ireland in the first week of May.

PERRAULT—Mr. C. O. Perrault, 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 Pius IX.; which announcement is a great deal like a literary surprise.

BALFE—It is proposed to get up a public memorial in Dublin to the Irish Musician, Michael Balfe.

CHARITY—The choir of the Gesù will give a concert in Mechanics' Hall Montreal to-morrow evening. The proceeds are to go to the relief of the sufferers caused by the late fire.

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

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

O'FARRELL—Father O'Farrell of New York is to lecture in Montreal, on the "Glories of Ireland." The lecture will take place under the auspices 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 bringing out a daily paper in Montreal.

DUDLEY—The Earl of Dudley won \$50,000 on O'Leary's victory over Weston. He devoted the money to the restoration of Worcester Cathedral.

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 daughter, and a Catholic.

SHAKESPEARE—Monday, April 23, was the 261st anniversary of the death of Wm Shakespeare, and on that day the foundation-stone of the Shakespeare Memorial—Theatre, library, and picture-gallery—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, Benjamin Harrison, Edward Storey, Israel Bishop, Guardian Buckingham, 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 Sunday last.

MANNING—Cardinal Manning's "True Story of the Vatican Council" told in an article in the new series *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 next week.

ANGLIN—The report of the Committee of privileges 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 vacant.

THE LENGTH OF LIFE.

Mortality statistics, showing the average duration of life among persons of various classes, are often faulty. In Massachusetts such figures are more carefully and accurately obtained than almost anywhere else; and the following table is the result of very recent investigations in that State:

Table with 3 columns: Years, Professions, and Years. Rows include Men unemployed, Judges, Farmers, Bank officers, etc.

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.

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.

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 mutual support in sickness and distress.

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

Brothers—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.

Rule I.—Catholic Associations are earnestly 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 societies.

Rule 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 may be deemed proper, are to be subject to said approbation.

Rule III.—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 consulted by the Division before determining anything relating 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 to solve.

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 Villeroi, 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 eagle 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 cuirassiers, 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.

GLOVES 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.

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 colored Kid Gloves, best seams, 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 pairs 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.

10-4 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, 12 1/2c. Hump Carpet, one yard wide, 15c. Stair Oil-Cloth, 11 1/2c. English Stair Oil-Cloth.

Table Oil-cloths, of best quality, from 50c. One case Ladies' four-ply Linen Cuffs, \$2 per dozen, \$1 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. CARSLLEY. 393 and 395 NOTRE DAME STREET. NO. 25 OF MCGEE'S 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 PILGRIMS 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 Jubilee. Annual Subscription \$3.00. Price per copy, 6 cents.

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

INFORMATION wanted of a man or of men 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 particulars, will be rewarded by sending all information immediately to, JOHN SHEA, No. 6 Shanon St. Boston, Mass. 3-38

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!! GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF HATS AND CAPS, AT 232 MCGILL 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.

MULCAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 87 & 89 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF BRONZED AND CRYSTAL GASALIERES, SETTEES, TABLES AND STOOLS FOR GARDENS. NEW DESIGNS.

UNION WATER METER COMPANY METERS AT CHANTELOUP'S.

COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings,) 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

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 \$6 outfit free. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 19-12m.

MULCAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 87 & 89 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.



Madame FOY'S COR-SET SKIRT Supporter Increases in Popularity every year, And for Health, Comfort, and Style, is acknowledged the BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made. For sale by all leading jobbers and retailers. Beware of imitations and infringements.

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

FITS!

FITS! FITS! FITS! FITS! CURE OF EPILEPSY OR FITTING BY HANCO'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. Persons suffering from this distressing malady will find Hanco'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 REMARKABLE CURE. TOMPSON'S, Leavenworth Co., Kan., April 2, 1876. SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your 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 healthy as any child in Kansas—indeed he is in the manner of 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 symptom 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, LEWIS THORNBURG. Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Price, one box, \$3; two boxes, \$7. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Please mention where you saw this advertisement.

DORION, CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES No. 10 St. James Street, Montreal. P. A. A. DORION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.; P. J. COYLE, B.C.L.

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

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

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

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

vs. Roch Potras, in the Bay City, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, Mechanic, Defendant;

AND Noel C. Lalonde, Photographer, of the said City of Montreal, and Joseph Rivet, of the same place, Photographers, 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 writ of summons, and Saisie arret en mains Tierces 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, 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 default.

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

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. No. 914. Louis Dupuy, of the City and District of Montreal, Bank Clerk, Plaintiff;

vs. Michael Cummings, of the same place, Trader, Defendant.

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 a cause by default.

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

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

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF French Coatings, Tweeds, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF French Coatings, Tweeds, &c.

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JUST RECEIVED, AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF French Coatings, Tweeds, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY,

31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged. BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12

PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10 50.

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

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

Price \$35 with Attachments.

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

It is the cheapest, handiest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured.

A complete set of Attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365 Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL.

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

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

ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLANING MILLS, SASH, DOOR AND BOX FACTORY, ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL, MCGAUVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS, (Late J. W. McGauvran & Co.)

Manufacturers of Sawed 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 [1v—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. BECKETT, M. P. RYAN.

BLYMYER MFG CO BELLS

Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-tuned, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with 100 illustrations, prices, etc., sent free. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

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

HUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Established in 1827. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the latest Rotary Hangers, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free. VAN RUYZEN & TIEFF, 102 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnati, O.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address.

MENEELY & CO., West Troy N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF French Coatings, Tweeds, &c.

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JUST RECEIVED, AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF French Coatings, Tweeds, &c.

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

ST. PIERRE & SCALLON, ADVOCATES. No. 6 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. [16-6m]

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

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q.

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

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam Fire Engines.

Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves &c &c. 1-7-36

WONDERFUL SUCCESS! 25,000 of the CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED

Sold in 60 days. It being the only complete low-price work (only \$2.50), treating of the entire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, etc.; illustrated, and \$1 cheaper than any other; every body wants it. One new agent cleared \$350 in 4 weeks, 3,000 agents wanted. Freight paid to Canada. Send quickly for proof of above, opinions of officials, clergy, and press, sample pages, full description, and extra terms.

HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Springfield, Mass. CAUTION Beware of falsely claimed official and worthless books. Send for Proof. 34-13

GRAND LOTTERY, TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop Gratiopolis. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

President Honorary—His Worship, Dr. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal. Vice Pres.—H. Judah, Q.C. Pres. Savings Bank; C. A. Leblanc, Q.C., Sheriff; J. W. McGauvran, M.P.P.; A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P.; C. S. Rodier, Jr., Esq.; B. Bellemare, Esq.; N. Valois, Esq.

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EACH TICKET, 50 CENTS. LOTTERY PRIZES.

1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguay, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at..... \$1,200 00

2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier Street) each valued at \$650..... 3,900 00

3. 5 Lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation Street) each valued at \$450... 2,250 00

4. A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at..... 400 00

5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at..... 100 00

6. "Ecco Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Dolce..... 100 00

7. A strong, useful Horse, valued at... 100 00

8. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch).... 120 00

9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carrriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu)..... 280 00

10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles..... 250 00

11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles..... 350 00

12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles..... 375 00

13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, different articles..... 320 00

14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles..... 250 00

15. 75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles 225 00

16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 00

17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles 200 00

600 Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00

100,000 Tickets. The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press. Tickets can be procured at: The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne. The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revs. M. Bonnaissance, and Tambareau. The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street. Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St. James Street, and at its different Branches—St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

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

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. 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 head.

Go to CHEAPSIDE for a large and varied stock of HOSIERY.

Hosiery, Gloves and Umbrellas. Hosiery, Gloves and Parasols. Black Silks! Black Silks! Good useful Trimming Silks, 50c 65c. Ponceau Silks, \$1.25.

Seal 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.

Silk Velvets, \$1.50, up to \$14.00. Velvetens, 50c up to \$1.50. Go to CHEAPSIDE for the best.

French Cashmere at 50c. Black Lustres at 12 1/2, 15c, 20c, 25c. Gout's Merino Shirts & Pants 35c, each.

Dress Goods. Dress Goods. 1 Lot Dress Goods 10c, yard, worth 20c. 1 Lot Dress Goods 12 1/2c, worth 25c.

Black! Black! Black! Black French Cashmeres 50c, 60c, 75c. Black Lustres 12 1/2c, worth 20c.

Black! Black! Black! Black Lustres 25c, worth 30c. Black Lustres 35c, worth 40c. Black Lustres 40c, worth 45c.

West of England Tweeds and Coatings. West of England Trousers. French Coatings and Vestings. German Coatings. Scotch Tweeds. Canadian Tweeds.

Mantles! Mantles! Mantles! Ladies go to CHEAPSIDE and get a Parisian Mantle for \$3 and \$3.50.

House Furnishing Goods. Good Sheetings, 2 yards wide, only 25c a yard. Horrocks' Sheetings, Plain and Twill.

Small Wares. Coats 300 yard Spools 55 dozen. Crochet Cotton; Mending Cottons. Linen Tapes, Elastics.

At the Grand Dry Goods Emporium, CHEAPSIDE, 437 and 439 NOTRE DAME STREET, A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR. Montreal, May 2nd, 1877.

CITY ITEMS.

St. PATRICK'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; Vice-President, Thomas Driscoll, Owen Smith, 2nd do, P. O'Donoghue; Secretary, vacant; Assistant-Secretary, Thomas Carroll; Treasurer, A. Donahue; Assistant do., M. Foley; Grand Marshal, Thos. Clark; and John Fitzgerald; Assistant do., J. C. Doyle, O. Green, Jas. Moran and others.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—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. F., and carried off two tin boxes containing \$210 in cash and \$22,900 in notes and mortgages.

GARDENS.—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.

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.

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.

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

SEVERE 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.

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. ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND AS MANY 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 stricken 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.

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 early 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.

Oil Cabinet Company's works and travelled upwards, as if it 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 disaster.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE. Shortly after the second alarm was given, a 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 DISCIPLINE. The discipline was excellent, Frank McCullough, Assistant Chief, worked like a Trojan, ably assisted by the Guardians Mann, Beekingham, Fred Haines, Jackson and 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 endeavors 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 Sunday evening the alarm was sounded from Box 94 for a fire in the manufactory of Messrs. Cattell Freres, dealers in macaroni and vermicelli, No 153 Perthuis street. 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.

MARRIED. O'BRIEN—PLANGAN—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 Flangan, 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 23 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.

IMPORTERS OF 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, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Coal, Bar and Hoop Iron of all sizes, Churns, &c., and a large assortment of SHELF HARDWARE. PRICES MODERATE.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER. 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL. INFORMATION WANTED.—Of John Largey, who left Keady, County Armagh, Ireland, for Canada about 35 years ago. Or of Maria, his daughter. Address—H. BRETTAGH, Priest, Trenton, Ont.

A. LEVEQUE, ARCHITECT, No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. NOTICE. WE HAVE THIS day admitted Mr. CORNELIUS McDONNELL a partner in our firm, the business of which, from this date, will be carried on under the name of MCGAUVAN, TUCKER & McDONNELL. MCGAUVAN & 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, Planing-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. MCGAUVAN, TUCKER & McDONNELL. Montreal, May 1st, 1877.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, THIS 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, Sec-Sec.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY EVENING next, MAY 7th, at EIGHT o'clock Sharp. SAMUEL CROSS, Rec-Secretary.

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

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

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

A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand. MULLARKY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS & SHOES, No. 8 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

AT LOW PRICES!! COOKING RANGES AND STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, FILTERS, WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS, RUBBER HOSES AND SPRINKLERS, CUTLERY, TRAYS, WINDOW CORNICES AND POLES, STAIR RODS, &c., &c., BABIES' CARRIAGES, AT 652 CRAIG STREET, Near BLEURY, MEILLEUR & CO.

P. A. MURPHY & CO., IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LEATHERS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, ELASTIC WEBS, &c., &c., &c., No. 10 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1876 AND AMENDMENTS THEREON. CANADA, Province of Quebec, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN HATCHETTE, of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Grocer, there carrying on business as such, under the name, style and firm of JOHN HATCHETTE & CO. An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed 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.

LIST OF BOOKS, INSTRUCTIVE & DEVOTIONAL FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE.

- New Month of Mary. The Graces of Mary, or Instructions and Devotions for the Month of May. 24mo Cloth. do. red edge. Roan, gilt. The Child's Month of Mary. By the Author of St. Francis and the Franciscans. 32mo. Paper. Cloth. The Month of Mary, for the use of Ecclesiastical Clergy. Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, containing a Novena in honor of the Immaculate Conception, an historical account of the Miraculous Medal, and the Life and Death of the Child of Mary. 32mo. Cloth. The Lily of Israel, or the Life of the Blessed Virgin, to which is added the Veneration of the Blessed Virgin Mary. 12mo. Cloth. Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God. With the History of the devotion to her. Completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings of the Fathers, and Private History of the Jews. By the Abbe Orsini. To which are added the meditations on the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, by the Abbe Edouard Barthe. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Cloth. Glories of Mary. By St. Alphonsus Liguori. 32mo. Cloth. Glories of Mary. By St. Alphonsus Liguori in two vols. Cloth. Glories of Mary. By St. Alphonsus Liguori. Revised Edition. 12mo. Cloth. The Child of Mary. A Manual of Prayers and Instructions, especially for the use of First Communicants. Compiled by the Sisters of Notre Dame. 32mo. Cloth. Manual of the Children of Mary. 32mo. Roan. Manual of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary. 32mo. Cloth. Office of the Blessed Virgin, in Latin and English. Cloth. The Love of Mary, or Readings for the Month of Mary. 32mo. Cloth. Mary the Morning Star, or a Model of Interior Life. Cloth 32mo. The Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God. An Exposition. By the Right Rev. Bishop Ullathorne. 18mo. Cloth. The Ark of the Covenant; or, a Series of Short Discourses upon the Joy, Sorrows, Glories, and Virtues of the Mother of God. By Rev. Thos. S. Preston. Our Lady of Perpetual Help in the work of our Redemption and Sanctification, with a Historical account of the Virgin and effects of the Miraculous Picture, to which is added a Novena and Triduo in honor of our Lady of Perpetual Help. By Rev. M. Muller, C.S.S. R. Cloth. The Wonders of Lourdes. Translated from the French of Mgr. de Segur. By Anna T. Sadlier. Cloth. Our Lady of Lourdes. Translated from the 35th French edition, with Brief of His Holiness Pius IX. to the author. 12mo. Cloth. The Foot of the Cross, or Sorrows of Mary. By Faber. 12mo. Cloth. The Profits and Delights of Devotion to Mary. By Rev. J. O'Leary, D.D. Cloth. The Year of Mary, or the True Servant of the Blessed Virgin. Cloth. Sermons on Our Lord Jesus Christ, and on his Blessed Mother. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. Cloth. Meditations on the Most Blessed Virgin. By Brother Philippe. Cloth. Divine Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, being an abridgement of the Mystical City of God by Mary of Jesus of Agreda, Cloth. Celebrated Sanctuaries of The Madonna by Rev. J. Spencer Northcote, D.D. Cloth. Litany of The Most Holy Virgin or Monument to the Glory of Mary, accompanied with Meditations, by Abbe Edouard Barthe, Cloth. Mater Admirabilis or First Fifteen Years of Mary Immaculate by Revd. Alfred Mannin, Cloth. May Carols, and Hymns, and Poems, for the Month of Mary, Cloth. Our Lady's Manual or Devotions to the Sacred Heart of Mary, Cloth. Morocco. The Life of Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque, a Religious of the Visitation of St. Mary; with a history of the origin of the Devotion of the Sacred Heart. By the Rev. George Tickell, S.J. 1 vol. 16mo. Cloth, extra. Month of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, paper. Month of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with Novena Preparatory to the Festival of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Cloth. Manual of Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, containing Devotions for every day in the Month of June, Cloth gilt edge. Manual of the Sodality of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Cloth. do do Enlarged Edition, Cloth. The Little Manual of Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Spiritual Banquet, Cloth. The New Manual of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Cloth red edge. Calf red edges. Calf Rims. Morocco Clasp. Morocco Rims. A Miniature Manual of the Sacred Heart for the use of Members of the Confraternity, and those who wish to practice the Devotion Cloth. The Paradise of God or, The Virtues of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Cloth. Lectures upon the Devotion to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, by Very Revd. Thos. S. Preston, V.G. Cloth. Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, by Secondo Franco, S.J., paper. Catechism of Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Cloth. Glories of the Sacred Heart, by Cardinal Manning, Cloth. Any of the above Books sent free by Mail on receipt of price. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.