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SHEMUS DHU, THE BLACK PEDLAR OF GALWAY.

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPTER XIII.—(CONTINUED)

"Hold!" said the voice, in a distinct, solemn tone. "Approach not. You are in my power. My warning is for you, and for you alone. Fear your companion—watch him—but trust him not!"

"You cannot know now," said the voice, receding. "We meet again." "Ah! say you so? Well, there will be more pleasure to one of us," said the traveller, who had now resumed his natural lightness of spirit.

"You are waited for," said the latter, in a sharp quick voice, which savoured of displeasure, addressing the younger stranger when he made his appearance; "you are wanted too. This villain refuses to guide us further. I have a wish with your assistance to force him to it."

"No, D'Arcy," said the other, "we will have his reasons first." "Confound your tongue! have I not told you not to use names. A moment ago, and you whispered my name audible enough for that fellow to start at it."

"I will follow," answered his companion; "but after my own fashion, without running my nose against every tree I meet, or plunging headlong every pool in my way." "D—! you take men's legs to be made of steel, and their faces covered with iron, not to suffer in such a run. Well, now, as you move more quietly I will put a fair question—What think you of our guide the torch bearer?"

voice behind me. The hound knew him; you perceive that he has followed him." "Your last remark gets the lie; here is Buscar before me. Shemus is well secured, he will never leave the place in which he is confined unless for a worse one."

"Your next change of feeling, will lead you to put on a surplice, and give us a lecture against drinking and swearing," said D'Arcy, sarcastically. "By h—, it will not, D'Arcy," said Frank O'Reilly. "My feelings and my habits are a man's, and I am not ashamed of them, though you may scoff. Continue to dare me to it, and you will see I have the feelings and action of a man."

"Cease your folly," said D'Arcy, "or I must treat you as a school boy—we are just at the hermit's—remember, silence and caution." "I will keep my word, because I have pledged it," said O'Reilly, with an effort to subdue his anger, and then he resolved it should be the last time he would serve so heartless a friend.

The travellers (one of them contrary to his wont in approaching the house of a host) arrived in silence on the grass plot that fronted the dwelling of the hermit. There was light enough to show them its situation. The deep trees formed a wall around a little lawn, in which the most remarkable feature was a large granite rock on a gentle slope, forming a gable of a thick-built stone cabin of small dimensions.

"I believe I have settled it now," continued O'Reilly. "As to you, who are old, there is some excuse; but for many of your lazy profession there is none." "If you mean those who live in communities abroad, or those who singly lead an ascetic life at home, bound by the rules of some monastic order, I am none of them, young man; yet not less from my heart will I defend them. They labour, they write, they study for our good. They counsel us; and if some, aye, even very many, cease to do this, contradicting the spirit of their order, the fault lies in the individual, not the institutions. You have said truly, that all should labour; aye, even without any exception. It is the penalty of our fall. All must labour; and all do labour, though from different motives. The great labour for power and pleasure whi h mocks them in its possession. Thy labour with more anxiety and care, with more annoying toil than that which wrings the sweat from the brow of the lowly digger of the earth, who waxes his strength from morning unto night for his wretched family's support. The one fulfils his obligations to nature and to God; and the other—but you sleep, young man?"

"Hullo! Buscar. A fair shot, by Jove! I beg pardon, worthy sir, I am listening attentively to your discourse." "We had better defer it to the morning," said the hermit. "With all my heart, good friend. Your tale was heavy. A bundle of straw, ah, its here. Peace with all men—good night."

voice, at the same time moving to the farther part of the room to avoid the hearing of his companion, and beckoning to the hermit to follow. "It is not many years since I heard bold words of passion from beneath that garb. You and I have met before this."

"Good God! can it be you again? Yes, it is he—it is O'Grady!" "Reginald O'Grady—to you, O'Halloran—to the world, D'Arcy," said D'Arcy, throwing off his disguise, and discovering the same features and dress with which we have described him in the meeting with Judith Egan.

"Did you not promise, O'Grady," said the hermit, with his first mild voice, "never again to disturb my peace? It was—"

"My son," replied the hermit, with a melancholy smile, "there is that which faitheth not, when woods and lakes fail. A Providence provideth for all the wants of those over whom it watches, and who put trust in it. The medium of that Providence is the charity of our fellow-man."

"I believe I have settled it now," continued O'Reilly. "As to you, who are old, there is some excuse; but for many of your lazy profession there is none." "If you mean those who live in communities abroad, or those who singly lead an ascetic life at home, bound by the rules of some monastic order, I am none of them, young man; yet not less from my heart will I defend them. They labour, they write, they study for our good. They counsel us; and if some, aye, even very many, cease to do this, contradicting the spirit of their order, the fault lies in the individual, not the institutions. You have said truly, that all should labour; aye, even without any exception. It is the penalty of our fall. All must labour; and all do labour, though from different motives. The great labour for power and pleasure whi h mocks them in its possession. Thy labour with more anxiety and care, with more annoying toil than that which wrings the sweat from the brow of the lowly digger of the earth, who waxes his strength from morning unto night for his wretched family's support. The one fulfils his obligations to nature and to God; and the other—but you sleep, young man?"

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to the wall on which was raised a rough but expressive image of the Saviour in His "last agony. This circumstance in connection with the sentiments of the hermit in the outer room, gave him uneasiness. When first he heard him speak words breathing religious feeling, he believed that it was deceit. Now, a serious doubt entered his mind that the hermit's sentiments were not assumed.

"What art thou really changed?" said D'Arcy, endeavouring by his bantering tone to preserve an appearance of indifference, despite the uneasiness evident in his countenance. "Come, tell us for what self-purpose, that we may gain advantage by the lesson."

"Unfeeling man, are you then hardened in your iniquity?" "Not quite," said D'Arcy; "when the fit takes I can feel; for instance, I can feel the death of a murdered father?"

"There is no necessity for this parade," said D'Arcy, retiring. "Too well I know that his blood is on my hands. It is some consolation to me to doubt that he was my father. There is no proof of it. The world, you know, believes me to be the son of D'Arcy; yet even a doubt on this point requires a certain revenge. Tell me—you must tell me—who was my muffled accomplice? It was he who struck the death-blow."

"By no means," replied D'Arcy; "my pistols were an incubance." "I can swear I know him not."

"Your daughter? Well, that is a reaction in favour of your sentiments. Justice forms no part of your virtuous change." "Would to Heaven," said the hermit, with feeling, "that the right heir were found, or any of his offspring! Oh! what an atonement then I could make for my former ingratitude! A brother, who was my benefactor, by my means an outcast from society—dying in a strange land—innocently branded with the worst crime, the guilt of murder! But I fear, in punishment of my crimes, that I am not destined in this world for that happiness. Man, in their absence, my daughter, before God, is my heir."

my daughter! give her to me! Tell me where she is; you shall have all." "Do you promise this and swear it?" "Stop!" The contending feelings of the hermit's heart, between justice and affection were visible in his agitated countenance. His eyes sparkled, his whole frame shook, and he burst out: "Begone tempter! You would make me commit another crime. You speak a falsehood."

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

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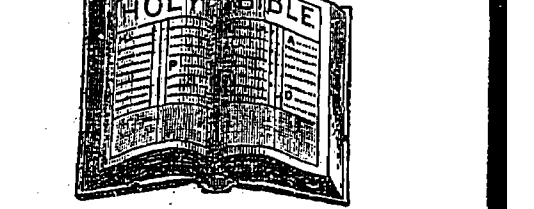
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CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE Congregation of Notre Dame, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT. The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental needle work. TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English..... \$5.00 Music and use of Instrument..... 2.00 Drawing and Painting..... 1.00 Bed and Bedding..... 1.00 Washing..... 1.00 Entrance Fee..... 2.00 The Scholastic year commences in SEPTEMBER, and closes at the end of JUNE. Nov 14, 77-14



CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL! Read the list of Books we are offering at twenty-five cents per week: "Elegant Family Bible," "Life of the Blessed Virgin," "Father Burke's Lectures and Sermons," "Lives of the Saints," "Life of Pope Pius IX.," and a fine assortment of Mission and other Prayer Books. Also "McGeoghegan and Mitchell's 'History of Ireland,'" and "Life of Daniel O'Connell." The above works are all published by the well-known firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., of New York, and will be delivered in advance on receipt of the first payment at JAMES JORDAN'S BOOK STORE, 574 CRAIG STREET, (nearly opposite Cote) By dropping a note or a Postal Card we will send samples of the above-named books to any address for examination, free of charge. A choice selection of Albums may be had on the same terms. Nov 14 '77

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CATHOLIC NEWS.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.—The magnificent bequest of nearly three hundred thousand dollars has been left to Cardinal McCloskey by the late Mrs. Catherine Merrill, of New York.

APPOINTMENT.—His Eminence Cardinal Cullen has appointed the Very Rev. P. O'Donnell, P.P., Anamos, Archdeacon of Glendalough, the duties of this office have been for many years past gracefully and efficiently discharged by the late lamented and venerable Archdeacon R.mond.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF ANGERS.—We read in the Univers that the Catholic University of Angers has just established a Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry and Rural Economy.

THE CARDINAL-ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—The Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster is still in Paris, where he has been detained by an attack of bronchitis. But we rejoice to be able to announce that the illness has for some days been passing off; and although the attack has been severe it has not at any time been of an alarming character.

SCOTLAND.—The free Church of Scotland is in a ferment about the establishment of a Catholic Hierarchy. A resolution has been passed calling the attention of ministers of the Church to the importance of instructing the people in the true nature and bearing of the Romish system.

THE FIRST NUN.—The first Christian virgin whose name is recorded as having vowed herself to God, made a profession of virginity, and received the veil, is St. Marcellina, who received the veil from Pope Liberius in the Church of St. Peter, Rome on Christmas day, 352.

MR. GLADSTONE.—An interesting note from Mr. Gladstone to the Very Rev. Father Burke, of St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, appears in the Irish papers in acknowledgment of the gift of Father Burke's learned volume on the Eastern origin of many matters connected with Ireland.

INAUGURATION.—The inauguration of the monument to the "Patriots" killed at Mentana in 1867 was celebrated on Sunday by a great multitude from Rome and all parts of Italy. If we read history aright, the "patriots" crossed the frontier in defiance of their own laws and ordinances.

CARDINAL MANNING.—The Roman correspondent of La Defense says Cardinal Manning's last work on the independence of the Holy See has been much talked of, both in the religious and political world.

CATHOLICISM IN BELGIUM.—The Liberal and anti-Catholic party in Belgium are seriously disturbed by the extraordinary increase in the number of converts to Christianity in that country.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF TOULOUSE.—The inauguration of the Catholic University of Toulouse has been celebrated with great solemnity.

PRESTERS EMPLOYED IN ROAD-MAKING.—By the laws of Italy all persons between the ages of 18 and 60 years, who are fit for labour are liable to be called on to give four days' labour each year, or the equivalent in money, for the purpose of making new roads in districts where such roads are required.

CATHOLICIZING OF SCOTLAND.—A non-Catholic organ has pointed out that within the last few years there have been contributed by Scotland to the Catholic and Roman Church, among others the Marquis of Bute and the younger brothers of the Marquis of Lethin, the Duchess of Buccleuch, a Dowager Duchess of Argyll, and the Dowager Marchioness of Queensberry and Lothian.

SCOTLAND.—A solemn Requiem Mass, for the repose of the souls of those who were killed by the pit explosion at Blantyre, was celebrated on Monday in presence of Archbishop Eynon, in St. Mary's, Hamilton.

IRISH NEWS.

MR. BRYAN, M. P., it seems, does "not think the Parliamentary game worth the candle it consumes."

SUNDAY CLOSING.—Almost the first public act of the new Bishop of Ross has been to write an excellent letter in support of the Sunday Closing movement.

RELIEF FOR THE FAMINE-STRICKEN.—From a pastoral issued in the archdiocese of Dublin it appears that the £2,000 forwarded by the Cardinal, as the contribution of the faithful to the Vicar Apostolic of Madras, has elicited a letter of hearty thanks from that prelate.

A WOMAN 105 YEARS OLD.—At the meeting of this Board on Tuesday, it was announced that an old woman named Alice Hewson, who has arrived at the patriarchal age of 105 years, had been sent from the Barrow-in-Furness Union, by order of the magistrates there, to the Armagh Union, within which district it is said she was born.

VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY DOWN.—On Monday a farm in the occupation of Mr. John Morrison, Ballycock, near New Londonderry, measuring 62 acres, and held under Lord Londonderry at £65 annually, was sold by auction to Mr. Thomas Finlay, of Ballywattcock, for £1,522, or about £3 per acre.

SUNDAY CLOSING.—The Sunday Closing agitation continues to be prosecuted with great vigour. Arrangements have been made for holding, during the next two months, public meetings in support of Professor Smyth's bill in the principal towns, North, South, East, and West.

DR. GREENE.—Dr. Greene of Uringford, county Kilkenny, has died after a short illness, at the patriarchal age of ninety. The deceased gentleman has for the last sixty years been a well known and popular figure throughout Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queen's Counties, over which his practice extended.

GRAND JURY.—The grand jury of the county Dublin met on Monday in the grand jury room, Four Courts, and gave their formal sanction to the proposed central tramway scheme, under which tramway lines would be laid through South Great George's street and Harrington street to Harold's Cross and Rathbarney, and through Charlemont street to Ranelagh and Clonskeagh.

VALUE OF LAND IN THE COUNTY LOUTH.—On Thursday last Mr. George Butterly, auctioneer, Drogheda, put up for public competition a farm of land, belonging to Mr. Henry Kieran, at Ternon, Feckin, county Louth, containing about 27 acres, at the yearly rent of £61, held under the Rev. William Brabazon, the wife of Wallop Brabazon, Esq. The bidding reached the sum of £355, at which sum Mr. Edward Norris, of Ballymakenny, became the purchaser of the farm.

A PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOP.—The Protestant Episcopalians in Scotland, says a London correspondent, are going to meet the threatened "Papal aggression" on that country with a very mild measure.

CENTRAL TENANTS' DEFENCE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this body was held yesterday at 19 Upper Sackville street, Patrik Cummings, Esq., P.L.G., in the chair. Communications were received from several parts of the country with reference to convening a meeting of the representatives of the farmers' clubs during the recess.

CONFERENCE.—The Belfast Conference met on the 23 ult., and has fulfilled the expectations which the announcement of it some time since excited.

CAPTAIN O'BRIEN, M.P., AND THE HOME GUARDS.—The World says:—"The Home Guards have, no doubt, made a very great mistake in passing over Captain O'Beirne, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), for promotion."

HOME RULE IN BELFAST.—On last Friday evening, the Home Rulers held a conference in St. Mary's Catholic Hall. A great push was made to have the meeting of monster dimensions; the province was largely placarded, advertising to any extent was carried on, and some for the principal Home Rule talent was engaged for the occasion.

SCIENCE.

COMING COMETS.—Encke's well-known periodical comet will be in perihelion again about the end of July, 1878, and a small comet, discovered by Herr Tempel in 1873, and which appeared to move in an elliptical orbit with a period of about five years, will be due to pass its perihelion about the same time.

SUN SPOT OBSERVATIONS.—The increased attention which has recently been given to the investigation of solar phenomena and their possible connection with the changes and periodical deficiencies of rainfall, has induced the Secretary of State for India to sanction arrangements for the photographing of daily views of the sun's disc at some station to be hereafter determined upon in India.

AN UNKNOWN NARCOTIC.—Major R. Stuart, Port-au-Prince, says:—"I am tempted to notice a plant that grows here of such strong narcotic powers that in the hands of a skilful practitioner, it will produce coma of any intensity or duration, or even death itself when so intended."

GERMAN COAL.—Hamburg has been the scene of a rather novel exhibition, & a German one, which we are told, has excited much interest among German patriots and commercial men.

VEGETABLE REMAINS IN EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—There are published in the Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie, under the editorship of Prof. Magnus and Ascherson, the notes of a lecture delivered some years ago on the above by the late Prof. Braun, of Berlin.

NERVOUS FIBRES AND STIMULATION.—The phenomena of exhaustion and recovery have been thoroughly studied in tetanized muscles; Prof. J. Bernstein has recently investigated the corresponding phenomena in motor and sensory nerves.

BOSS FERTILIZERS.—The article entitled "Action of Fertilizers," in our issue of February 17th, gives the results of a very valuable series of experiments and deserves careful study.

ESTIMATING THE NITROGEN AS WORTH SIX TIMES AS MUCH PER POUND AS THE PHOSPHORIC ACID, THESE SAMPLES WOULD BE PROPERLY VALUED IN THE PROPORTION, 36, 48 AND 45.

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FARMERS' COLUMN.

STOCKS.—Stocks should be well protected, and the covering repaired, if necessary. Store a sufficient supply of fodder and litter in the barn, and cover the stables and sheds for present use.

HINTS FOR WORK.—In fall plowing don't let the plow rust in the furrows. So long as there is any plowing to be done, let it be done at once, and as soon as finished, clean off the plow, grane, or limo-wash, the moldboard and share, and put it away in the tool shed.

TOOLS.—Gather up all the tools, clean them, coat the wood work with crude petroleum, or some common lead and oil paint, and store them in their proper places. Tools will last twice as long if thus kept.

THRASING.—A two horse tread-power and thrashing machine will be found very useful. These machines are made very portable, and are easy to be moved from place to place.

SALT SHOULD BE GIVEN REGULARLY.—It is a very effective preventive of disease; but it should be given moderately. One ounce for a horse, ox, or cow, one dram for a sheep or pig, is a good daily allowance.

ROOTS.—Roots that have not been harvested may be suffered to grow so long as the weather is mild. Late turnips will make considerable growth now, during the cool weather.

HORSING.—Horses should be provided with blankets for use when exposed to storms. These may be procured very cheaply, and their cost will be saved more than once or twice during the winter.

ROOFS.—Roofs that have been gathered should be made secure in the pits before the cold weather comes on. Look out that there is ample ventilation from the bottom to the top of the heap.

CORN-HUSKING.—With the use of machines, and the need for economy in every form of labor, all the so-called "poetry of farm work" has disappeared. The old-fashioned corn-husking in the barn will soon no more be held, and along with it the old-fashioned festive "harvest homes," will be soon only remembered in story.

ROLES FOR HEALTH.—Rules for health for animals, are very simple and plain, and need strict observance at this season. Observe perfect cleanliness in stable, yard, barn-yard, and all their surroundings; keep the skin clean; use only clean water for drinking.

WINTER RATIONS FOR A WORK HORSE.—Winter rations for a horse may now be given safely. Our practice is to mix half a bushel of cut hay or fodder with three pounds of feed of oats, corn and bran ground together, for one feed for each horse.

ROLES FOR HEALTH.—Rules for health for animals, are very simple and plain, and need strict observance at this season. Observe perfect cleanliness in stable, yard, barn-yard, and all their surroundings; keep the skin clean; use only clean water for drinking.

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CALENDAR—DECEMBER, 1877. WEDNESDAY, 19—Ember Day. Feast. Victoria Bridge, Montreal, opened, 1859. THURSDAY, 20—Vigil of St. Thomas. Napoleon III. elected President, 1848. FRIDAY, 21—St. Thomas, Apostle. Ember Day. SATURDAY, 22—Ember Day. Feast. Death of General Michael Corcoran, in Virginia, 1833.

THE VOLUNTEERS. ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company will assemble at the QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS, Dalhousie Square, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING at 7.30, sharp. The Fife and Drum Band will attend.

M. W. KIRWAN, Captain Commanding.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. "R. C."—Next week.

"A. S."—We have engaged one.

"W. B. OSCEOLA."—Postponed for a considerable time.

"D. M. BROCKFIELD."—One has been engaged.

"OTTAWA."—A marked paper was sent to us from Ottawa. It came too late.

"REGULAR HOURS."—We think it better not to notice the circumstance about which you write.

A lady sends us an extract from a Californian paper, but we regret that the "lecture" to which she refers has escaped our attention.

"IRISH AMERICAN."—Your letter received. You should have sent your name. We think you must have been mistaken.

"330 OTTAWA."—The Abbe MacGoehagon's with a continuation by John Mitchell, is from an Irish standpoint, the best. They are published together, by Sadler & Co., New York.

OUR BOYS. It is, we believe, customary for the city subscribers of newspapers to remember the messengers during the festival season of Christmas.

This year our messengers may have an additional claim upon the kindness of our city subscribers, for the fact of our having reduced the price of the TRUE WITNESS from \$2.50 to \$2.00.

VOTES. The time is now fast approaching when it will be necessary for every man to pay his taxes, or else he will be deprived of his vote.

We must urge upon our readers the necessity of attending to this important duty. If the taxes are not paid before the first of January, then the vote is lost, and the taxes will be collected afterwards with costs.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR. One of the most pleasant features in connection with St. Patrick's Bazaar is, the cordial manner in which many Protestants helped swell the list of contributions.

The Bazaar has, we are informed, been a great success, and considering the trying times through which the people have passed, we have all reason to be pleased at the result.

REFORMERS AND CONSERVATIVES. Some people have expressed surprise at the short article we wrote last week about the "Reform Party."

We thought our position with reference to political issues was well understood, but it appears that it is not. Let us then settle it. Once more we repeat that we are, in Dominion politics, neither Reformers nor Conservatives. We see no reason why we should connect ourselves with either side.

Both have been the enemies to Catholic interests, just as it answered their purposes. It is their party, first, our affairs afterwards. Where were either the Reformers or Conservatives when the Church at Oka was laid in ashes by an incendiary mob? Did not both side against the Church and for her enemies? Are our memories too short to forget that lesson.

Where were they again when Orangemen insulted the Catholics of this city by playing "Croppies lie down" in the public thoroughfare? What Reform or Conservative paper sided with the Catholics and against the orangemen then? Both abandon us, and both insult us just as it answers their own purposes. The Reform Globe insulted us years ago, and the Conservative Citizen of Ottawa insulted us the other day by publishing as coarse and as vulgar an attack upon the Catholics of Quebec as ever we read. They are we repeat all the same. There is no issue yet before us which would warrant us in Dominion politics, to fix our faith in either, and we can conscientiously exclaim, "a plague on both their houses."

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Fire Brigade, a gentleman said that we made charges without having previously instituted the necessary enquiries into their authenticity. He said too that we only published a portion of the returns from the various Fire Stations, showing the relative number of Catholics and Protestants in the force.

Table with 5 columns: No., Men, Protestants, Catholics, F.C. (Fire Companies). Rows 1-13.

This leaves 37 Protestants, 20 French Canadian Catholics and only 9 English speaking Catholics in the Fire Brigade of Montreal. We do not guarantee the correctness of the above statements but we do guarantee the respectability of the person who gave it to us.

THE NATIVE TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA AND THE CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Of late non-Catholics have admitted that their missionary enterprises have not been as successful as they ought to be. This admission has been made in Montreal as well as other places. Catholics however have no reason to complain of the success of their missionary work; on the contrary they have reason to be thankful.

A sufficient study of the Red Indian will prove that he was not only a pagan, when the first Catholic missionaries came—not only a degraded savage, but in appearance totally unfit for a settled life, either as an agriculturist, a fisherman, or even as a hunter, the wildest of all the pursuits of inferior tribes. Before a pagan can become a thorough Christian he must be made, to a certain extent at least, a man of steady habits, or his new religion will be exposed to extraordinary temptations.

The present sketch will embrace both the tribes of the North, herein Canada, and the northern part of the United States, and those of the South, as the frontier of Mexico. In the first of these, French mis-

sionaries, in the second, Spanish religious, carried on during nearly two centuries a holy warfare against savagery and paganism. The Indian tribes of the vast northern territory—the special field of missionaries—must come first for description; and our object being mainly to reach the history of the noble efforts made to convert those northern tribes, the great number of the petty nations which scarcely come within the circle of Catholic proselytism, must be described cursorily and with scarcely any detail.

Who were the first inhabitants of North America? It appears to be now to a great extent admitted that the Red Indians known to history were not. The stupendous remains of antiquity which are still found all over this vast territory; the mounds scattered profusely over a large part of the United States in the North; the fortifications, earth work, &c., which have been in great part excavated, and prove that the race by whom they were erected was a great military race; the numerous relics of art which now fill the museums of the country, seem to intimate that before the Red Indian flourished on the banks of the Ohio and its tributaries, of the Mississippi and its affluents, these regions must have been the dwelling of a far more powerful and civilized people, for the later remains, also unearthed in abundance, show a far inferior degree of material civilization.

When the Spaniards landed on the coast of Florida; the French Huguenots on that of Carolina; the Dutch and English on the seaboard of the present Middle States; and finally the French Catholics here in the valley of the St. Lawrence, the European colonists found themselves face to face with a great number of tribes whose languages differed a great deal from each other; whose dress and exterior appearance offered numerous points of divergence but who belonged evidently to the same ethnological stock. The features of the face, the complexion of the skin, the long hair and the want of beard, social habits, cruelty in war, inclination to plunder, the pursuit of hunting as the great means of sustaining life, a wretched system of agriculture in a most fertile and favoured country, the way of bringing up their children the independence of all under nominal chieftains, religion finally, or what took the place of it, proclaiming that they belonged originally to the same family of nations.

Had the missionaries ever crossed, at that time, the chain of the Rocky Mountains they would have seen that in the immense territory embraced within the high ranges of this extensive plateau, and beyond, in the plains which extend from this backbone of the continent to the distant shores of the Pacific, the same savage state existed among men, and the same habits of life, and social institutions obtained among people whose languages were as diversified as those which are spoken in and around the Caucasus, according to the reports of ethnographers.

BUT BEFORE GOING ON LET US TAKE THE NORTHERN TRIBES.

These are the most important for the history of the missions, and are comprised almost altogether within the Algonquin and the Huron Iroquois families. The Algonquins are the more remarkable of the two, because of their being spread over a far larger territory, so as to surround the Huron-Iroquois. But this last family of tribes had by far the greater political and social influence over the whole country, as they were constantly involved in war with nearly all the other tribes of North America between the Mississippi and the Atlantic Ocean, and were almost invariably victorious.

The nations immediately allied ethnologically together, so as to form the Algonquin or Algie branch of the Red Indians occupied more than half the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the St. Lawrence. They had possession mainly, though not exclusively, of an area extending along sixty degrees of longitude and more than twenty degrees of latitude. Some of them dwelt on the Ottawa river in the north, and others on the frontiers of Georgia in the south. The chief of them were, going from east to west, the Montagnais still inhabiting as far north as Labrador, contiguous consequently to the Esquimaux of Greenland; the Gaspeians and Mic-Macs occupying the actual provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the Algonquins, properly so called along the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa; the Nippissings still dwelling around the lake of the same name; westward yet, the Ottawas and Chippewas, not far from the outlet of Lake Superior; a little further south-west, the Menomonees; the Sacs, the Foxes, the Kickapoos, and the Mascoutens; around the southern curve of Lake Michigan dwelt the numerous clans forming the confederacy of the

Illinois, on the Miami river: Going back to the point of starting, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, there dwelt south of the Gaspeians and Mic-Macs, called by the French Souriquois, the tribe of the Abnakis so well known from the labours of Rasles their apostle. Some remains of it still exist on Penobscot river. The territory they occupied forms now a part of the State of Maine. A little further south, around the head waters of the Connecticut river, lived the Sokokis, a nation long extinct and scarcely known to history, even at the time of the settlement by the first European colonists. Not far from the Sokokis lived the Narragansetts and Peguods, with whom the settlers of Connecticut waged so long and disastrous a war. At the same latitude, but a little further west, on the Hudson river, the Mohawks dwelt, rendered more illustrious by the pen of Fenimore Cooper than by all the dull historians of colonial times.

The Huron-Iroquois, though originally of the same extraction as the Algonquians, differed from them in many respects when the French first colonized Canada; and several proofs of it will come naturally on record as the narrative proceeds. The history of both peoples—Algonquians and Iroquois—previous to the arrival of the European colonists, is almost completely unknown. For a long time already they had been at war; and the Huron-Iroquois, having so far occupied a region central with regard to the Algonquians, carried on their expeditions against their enemies, as far south as North Carolina, as far west as the Mississippi, and in the east and north reached often what is now the middle of New England and the lower shores of the St. Lawrence, not very far from its mouth. But of this there will be occasion to speak later on. The subject immediately on hand regards the Huron-Iroquois themselves. The compound expression just used has to be explained more thoroughly. Both nations belonged undoubtedly to the same stock. All the traditions of either of them pointed to this fact. Originally they were brethren, they had come together from the great West, after having wandered along the Mississippi, as far south as the present state of Tennessee, if not farther. When they reached the country where the Europeans found them on landing, the Hurons occupied the Province of Ontario. The Iroquois had taken possession of the north-western part of the actual State of New York. These last formed then a confederacy of five nations, having their council-fire in the neighborhood of Seneca Lake, north-west of the Mohawk river.

The Hurons, however, must be considered the first; because it seems that originally they were the most prominent in this group of nations. The French word Huron was a nickname given them by the Canadian French, probably with a view to express their uncouth physiognomy.

What was the cause of the enmity which sprang up between the two main branches of the Huron-Iroquois family of tribes, and when did it occur? A few words are required here on the subject. According to Schoolcraft it happened about the time the French arrived at Quebec, and when the Wyandots entered into an alliance, for the first time, with the Algonquins of the lower St. Lawrence. The Wyandots or Hurons never seem to have shared in the violent hatred of the Iroquois for the Algie race. From the Jesuit Relations, chiefly from the detailed particularities written by the Fathers Lejeune and Charles Lallement, the Wyandots of the Lake Huron on the one side, and the Algonquins of Hochelaga or Montreal of Three Rivers, and of Quebec, appear from the beginning, to have lived on friendly terms, to have traded together, and their respective hunting parties do not seem to have given cause to quarrels ending in general wars. When the French arrived they soon interchanged with the Algonquians, particularly with the Montagnais of the neighbourhood of Quebec, the most friendly relations. This was the origin of the intimate acquaintance which grew up between the new European colonists and the Wyandots who came every year, in their bark canoes, all the way from Lake Huron to Three Rivers and even to Quebec, a distance of three hundred leagues, according to the calculation of the French.

The names of the five Iroquois nations in English were, the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas. The Tuscarora tribe was the sixth which joined the confederacy later on, and came then from Carolina, where it had formerly migrated. The Mohawks are supposed to be, according to Schoolcraft, the "eldest brother" in the symbolical chain of the six nations. Their own

traditions assigns them this rank, and it appears to be consonant to other traditions. As to the north, they often crossed the St. Lawrence, and roamed freely in the extensive possessions of the Algonquin tribes. They became, in course of time, the most attached of all the Iroquois to the English colonists of New York and Massachusetts, through the influence obtained over them by Sir William Johnson, who, during a period of at least thirty years may be said to have ruled over them.

The Oneidas are said to have been originally an off-shoot of the Onondaga stock, which will presently come under consideration. The Mohawks, their neighbours east, called them Onota, from which came the English proper word Oneida.

The Tuscaroras, however, differed in this from the other Iroquois tribes that they did not believe the Oneidas to have been an offshoot from the Onondagas, but thought they were as ancient as the other tribes, and that thus the name "Younger Brother" could not be applied to them. From the first contest of the American colonies against England, the Oneidas sided with the revolutionists, or Americans, and remained faithful to them, even during the darkest period of the war, until the final triumph. They even induced a part of the Tuscaroras, whom they had been mostly instrumental in bringing back from the south, to take also the American side. All the other Iroquois fought constantly in the English armies; but at the end of the war the Mohawks followed the English Tories who came to Canada.

These Indian traditions, of which the book of Schoolcraft is full, may excite the smile of the reader, as the traditions of the ancient Romans, kept faithfully in the great work of Livy, have become a jest for many modern critics. But we do not share, in recounting them, in that unseemly hilarity. The traditions of primitive peoples are always respectable; they often contain the truth, although covered with the veil of a myth, and at any rate, as they suppose the intervention of some supernatural agent, they become a firm foundation for the fundamental institutions of nations. Had not the Iroquois believed in Atotarho and his "living serpents," their league would probably have been entirely forgotten by them when the Dutch penetrated into their country. Henceforth, however, the Onondagas had the right of furnishing a presiding officer for the league, and it is said that the thirteenth Atotarho reigned at Onondaga when America was discovered. The officer of war captain, in general expeditions, belonged, they say, to the Mohawks.

The history of the Cayuga tribe, settled immediately west of the Onondagas, is entirely void of any prominent events, though several of their war captains obtained a great renown by their bravery. The beautiful lake around which they lived, was separated from that of the Senecas, by a range of forest, little more than sixteen miles broad. Yet, in spite of the almost unconquerable inclination of the red Indian for plunder, scarcely any quarrel ever occurred between these two tribes, who always lived on the most intimate terms. This fact alone would prove that peace might have been possible among the American native races if some powerful institution, like that of the Christian religion, had been firmly established among them. As it was, the largest tracts of wild and uncultivated territory, stretching between nation and nation, proved often ineffectual in preventing fearful wars between them. Still the Cayugas and Senecas lived constantly at peace together, though only sixteen miles intervened between the two lakes which bore their names. And the cause of that remarkable harmony between them was only that they had sworn to observe the articles of agreement dictated by Atotarho. The reader can draw the consequence.

The Senecas never gave themselves that name, which must have originated with their European neighbours. Numdowaga or People of the Hill, was the appellation they acknowledged as their own. This was derived from a tradition whose meaning can scarcely be found out, although Schoolcraft attempts an interpretation of it. This tribe, always the most numerous and powerful of the Iroquois confederacy, settled round Seneca lake, and east of the Genesee river. It is one of the most fertile tracts of the state of New York.

After all the wars of the last century, after the migration of all the Mohawks, and a part of the Tuscaroras, to Canada, and the partial transfer of many Cayugas, Oneidas, and even Senecas to other States and to the west, the reader will easily conclude that a century and a half ago, when the Iroquois league was in a high state of prosperity, the total number of the five nations, exclusive of the Tuscaroras, who had not yet come back to live with their former brethren, must have amounted to many souls, although it is impossible at this time to state the exact number. Some writers, however, reduced it to fourteen thousand.

Nothing certain can be said of them except that during the whole period of Catholic Missions they were settled on both sides of the Niagara river, but particularly along the south bank of it between the Lakes Ontario and Erie.

The Eries, or the Cat nation, were probably settled along the southern shore of the lake of the same name, although Schoolcraft is quite undecided, and seems inclined to place them farther south.

An old Alleghany chief, called in English Black Snake, is said, according to Schoolcraft, to have denied the story of their destruction.

In all those recitals the tribes allied to the Hurons are likewise represented as allied to the Iroquois; and there is no contradiction in this, because both the Iroquois and the Hurons came originally from the same stock.

To form a just estimate of the whole case, it must be remembered that the Hurons, or Wyandots, were extensive traders all over the north. On their small peninsula on Georgian Bay, they had on the north and west sides the vast region which has now for three hundred years furnished Europe with furs, perhaps to a greater extent than Siberia itself.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO'S LECTURE.

On Sunday evening His Grace took the text "Other sheep I have who are not of this fold these also I must bring that they may be of one fold and one Shepherd."

merely to the body of the Catholic Church and are counted as members, but who do not belong to its soul. To belong to the soul of the Church one must be, besides being baptized, free from mortal sin, believe implicitly, at least, all the doctrines of Christ.

As I have alluded in my last communication to the movement set on foot by Protestant ladies, I will now advert to the movement started some years ago by the good Sisters of St. Joseph and Loretto.

What with bonuses to Railway Companies, who, by a strange fatality become beggars, very soon high salaries to officials mismanagement, etc.; our "Queen City" is up to the crown in debt, and it is not pleasant these hard times to have one's taxes mounting higher year by year.

The annual election of Trustees for the Separate Schools, in this city, will take place early in January; already candidates are out in several wards, and more than usual interest seems to be manifested in the election; it would not do our people any harm to pay more attention to the management of the Separate Schools in this city, as there management might be improved to the advantage of the Schools and the satisfaction of our people in this Province.

The question of exemption is constantly forcing itself upon public notice in this city. From a return just published it appears that the total exemptions in this city from taxation amounts to \$1,280,000, a large sum for a city under eighty thousand.

There are there candidates in the field for the mayoralty, and it is supposed that two or three more will be wooing the "sweet voices" of the electors before Christmas, no doubt, Mr. Morrison the present occupant has discharged the duties very fairly, and to the satisfaction of all parties, and so far there is every probability that he will wear the "Golden chain," next year.

THE ORANGE BILLS. The agitation for orange incorporation is still going on, already petitions are being prepared by several orange lodges in this district, and scores more will be ready by next session of the Legislature. The orange men seem determined not to give up their struggle for incorporation, and the Bills will be again introduced by Mr. Merrick of North Leeds.

THE THIRD ORDER.

There exists in Montreal an admirable work almost unknown. This work, which is due to the inventive inspiration of the Venerable Bishop Bourget, archbishop of Montfaucon, is protected and encouraged by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, with all zeal that the worthy successor of the great Bishop had to promote the good of the souls confided to his care.

But the glacial blast of impley and revolution in passing over the world stifled these generous inspirations which brought the people of the world to embrace the practice of evangelical councils. Thanks to God the glacial coldness of irreligion which benumbed souls and dried the sap of Catholic piety, disappeared little by little, and the world returned to the maxium of the gospel. The work of St. Francis rose, as it were from the cinders. To day in Italy, in France, in Ireland, the Third Order counts great numbers, all animated by the spirits of their glorious founder Canada a land blessed by God, where works of zeal and salvation spring up so easily, has also her Third Order, at present not numerous, but their numbers grow every day so much so that the premises which until now sufficed them have become too small, seeing which their zealous director—the Chanoine Dufresne—has decided to buy a Church which a Protestant congregation has offered for sale.

They now have to realize the necessary funds for the payment of this church. They count on the well known charity of the people of Montreal. They have organized a bazaar which will take place in the middle of next January, we hope that encouragement will not be wanted. Persons wishing to give something, be it money or presents can send them to M. de Chanoine Dufresne of the L'Eveche.—Minerva.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES. Scarcely have they finished the magnificent steeple of St. James' Church than the Catholics of that quarter call for new improvements to that temple. It is very interesting for visitors to this Church to see the faithful go there in crowds. But this crowd has become an incumbrance. On Sundays, at every low Mass, it is literally crowded. The benches fill, then the allies, and so on until it is not possible to find a place so as to be in the Church. What we are now saying is true to the letter.

To find a place in a bench you must go to Church at least a quarter of an hour before each mass. Everyone anticipates a crowd and acts accordingly. The church is not very large; it has no lobby and is in the centre of a very popular parish, and a crowd of people who live in the parish of Notre Dame come to St. James.

RUSSIA. Russia is mobilizing 60,000 fresh troops and battalions are constantly crossing the Danube. Horvotvitch has effected a junction with the Russians.

Santa Claus (the Dutch name of St. Nicholas, in several parts of the Continent it is the custom of children, on Christmas Eve, to hang up their stockings and shoes, and if any gifts be found in them next morning, they are supposed to come from Santa Claus as a prize for good conduct. This will serve as an explanation of certain references made in the subjoined beautiful poem:—

SANTA CLAUS AND THE CHILDREN. 'Twas the eve before Christmas, "Good night" had been said: And Annie and Willie had crept into bed;— There were tears on their pillows and tears in their eyes. And each little bosom was heaving with sighs; For to-night their stern father's command had been given.

PERSONALS.

POPE—His Holiness is much better. CONROY—The Apostolic Delegate is expected at Toronto shortly. WALLER—Mayor Waller entertained a large party of gentlemen at dinner the other day. BANGS—Mr. G. W. Bangs is at present the only candidate for the Mayorality of Ottawa.

JAMES FOLEY, DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY, 113 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's Brewery.

STILL GOING ON! THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON!

THE MAMMOTH. JOHN A. RAFTER & CO. 450 NOTRE DAME STREET.

The stock of Dry Goods held at the above address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the following price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada.

CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department. Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c.

Roller Towing. Heavy stock of Towing, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c, 12c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c. Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wool Tweeds, only 50c.

Underclothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 30c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00.

FURS AND FACTS. JOB C. THOMPSON & CO., 416 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Which they are now offering at The Very Lowest Possible Prices. As we mark all our goods in PLAIN FIGURES and lay out ONE PRICE, the purchaser does not have to help make for bad debts a credit store must make.

LOOK AT SOME OF OUR PRICES. LADIES' SEAL MUFFS \$13 00 \$13 60 and \$15 00

LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS AS YOU PASS. Nov 7, 1877

WEEKLY TEST. Number of purchasers served during the week ending Dec. 15th, 1877: 4,696.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. We have now on show a very large stock of Dress Silks suitable for Christmas Presents, at extremely low prices.

S. Carsley's 58c Quality. Good Cardinal and Black striped Dress Silk for Christmas presents, at only 58c per yard.

S. Carsley's Cheap Case. A case of very fair quality Grey striped Dress Silk (in wide and narrow stripes) for Christmas presents to be sold at once, only 53c per yard.

S. Carsley's Black Silks are found such good value that post orders are coming in freely. Good Useful Black Dress Silk for Xmas presents, at only 47c per yard.

S. CARSLEY. 393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

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

THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC. HIS RECEPTION AT CAUGHNAWAGA. A GRAND INDIAN DEMONSTRATION.

December 3rd, 1877.

The long looked for arrival of His Excellency the Most Reverend Doctor George Courty, Bishop of Ardagh, Apostolic Delegate to the Dominion of Canada, roused up the Indian population of Caughnawaga a good deal earlier than usual.

Arriving at the Church the Indians opened out to allow the escort and carriages to pass through. At the entrance of Father Bytine residence the chiefs and a number of clergy including the Very Rev. Father Burtin were assembled to receive His Excellency from the Indian escort.

To HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MOST REVEREND DOCTOR GEORGE COURTY, BISHOP OF ARDAGH, APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

On behalf of the Grand Chiefs and inhabitants of Caughnawaga, I beg to approach your Excellency, to extend to you with feelings of the most profound respect and sincere gratification a hearty welcome to this ancient mission.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

Mr. Fletcher, I beg most sincerely to thank you, and through you the chiefs and inhabitants of this village, for the kind words with which you have welcomed me on this the feast of your patron Saint, St. Francis Xavier.

After the Grand and imposing ceremony of the mass was over, His Excellency and staff were the guests of the Very Rev. Father Burtin. Much credit is due to Mr. Joseph Williams and Mr. Edward DeBois for the generous manner in which they supplied the costly material for the decoration of the Church.

J. Williams' carriage, then leading the way amidst the ringing of bells and the booming of cannon until his Excellency was on board the Port Neuf.

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING FROM O'HARA & SON, IRISH TAILORS, No. 19 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. October 31st, 1877

OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE. 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Second Price.

BURY & MCINTOSH, ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Street.

COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

NEW DAIRY BUTTER. Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the

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

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

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WILLIAM HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59 & 61 St. Bonaventure St., MONTREAL.

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

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

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 60 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO., ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS.

NOTICE. Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for the passing of an Act to erect that part of the Municipality of the Village of La Cote St. Louis, called Mile End, into a new Municipality or Village which will be bounded as follows: on the South West, by the Municipality of the Village Outremont, on the North West by the Municipality of St. Laurent, on the South East by the Municipality of Village St. Jean Baptiste, and on the North East by the remaining part of the Municipality of said Village St. Jean Baptiste, which will be separated from the new Municipality, to begin at the line of Village St. Jean Baptiste, partly by Tannery Road of Carriere Street, partly by the rear line of the lots on the North East side of Robin Street, and thence by a straight line parallel to Robin Street towards and up to the Municipality of St. Laurent.

AT the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. "THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF THE FABRIQUES OF THE DIOCESES OF MONTREAL AND ST. HYACINTHE," will present a bill to amend cap. CXLIX, 16 Vie., intitled: "An act to incorporate the Mutual Assurance Associations of the Fabriques of the Dioceses of Quebec & Three Rivers, and of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe," and the acts amending the same.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the association called "LA SOCIETE DE SECOURS MUTUEL DES FRANCAIS, A MONTREAL," will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act of incorporation.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Hannah Davidson, wife of Samuel Goltman, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has this day, the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, instituted an action against her said husband for separation as to property.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Ann Jane Wright, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Rimi Gobler, of the same place, Merchant, and judicially authorized to enter in justice, Plaintiff, vs. The said Rimi Gobler, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted. LARBAU & LEBEUFF, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 16th November, 1877. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Srinan & Co., Portland, Maine. 19-12m.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

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

New Goods Opening Up Daily.

- New Dress Goods, 12c. New Dress Poplins, 25c a yard. New Scarlet Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40.

Tailoring! Tailoring!! Tailoring!!! ULSTER TWEEDS. SCOTCH TWEEDS. ENGLISH TWEEDS. FRENCH COATINGS. GERMAN COATINGS.

Scotch Under Clothing! Ladies' Shetland Wool Under Dresses. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Under Vests and Drawers.

Colored Cashmeres. In all the new colors, Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Plum, Prune, Drab, Grey, &c. A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Distress.—Great distress prevails on the west coast of Newfoundland, owing to the failure of both the herring and the cod fisheries.

ROYAL WILLIAM.—The Quebec Chronicle claims that the Royal William, built in Quebec, was the first real steam vessel to cross the Atlantic.

MINING.—Cariboo mining news continues highly favourable. The report telegraphed of a rich strike in the Bonanza ledge is confirmed.

R. C. CHURCH OPENING.—The Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Port Lambton, will be solemnly opened and dedicated next Sunday by the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.—Dr. Fortier, has been for some time exerting himself to collect materials for a good marine department in connection with the Legislative Library.

AQUATIC.—Hanson, the Toronto champion, has caused to be written a letter in which he makes known his intentions for next year.

CONDOLENCE.—At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of St. Columba of Sillery, held on the 8th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL, OTTAWA.—On Thursday night the second of a series of entertainments in aid of the Separate Schools, was held in St. Patrick's Hall Ottawa.

DUNKIN BY LAW.—The petition for the repeal of the Dunkin by law in the county of Argenteuil has been withdrawn.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, OTTAWA.—After Mass on Monday a meeting of the congregation was held in the basement of the Church, at which a statement showing the indebtedness of the Church was submitted.

DIED. MURPHY.—At Ottawa on the 12th inst., of inflammation of the Lungs, Margaret Murphy, beloved wife of J. W. Ryan.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Superior Extra, Extra Superfine, and various types of flour.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Spring per bu, and various types of grain.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Family, and various types of flour.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Oats, Rye, and various types of grain.

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

WANTED, by a gentleman of twelve years' experience, a situation to conduct a Separate or Public School, in a good locality.

GRAND CONCERT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF BRANCH NO. 7, IRISH CATHOLIC UNION. ST. CUNEGONDE HALL, COR. DELISLE AND DOMINION STREETS, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27th, 1877.

SLAINTE MAIT AGAD. J. T. HENDERSON, 191 St. Peter Street, (NEXT TO CRAIG).

DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL. MISS BALDWIN still continues her Day and Evening School, at No. 38 AYLMER STREET.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, QUEBEC.—The artistic frescoing of the central portion of the ceiling of St. Patrick's Church, has attracted extensive attention.

ST. PATRICK'S ASYLUM BAZAAR, OTTAWA.—The ladies connected with the bazaar lately held in the Temperance Hall met at the Asylum, for the purpose of making their returns and electing officers.

THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS.—The Witness of Montreal is one of those sorehead papers that finds pleasure in opening up old sores.

POOR "LO" TO PIO NONO.—THE PREFATES THAT SOME NORTH-WESTERN INDIANS ARE SENDING TO ROME.—There is now on exhibition in a Broadway store a very interesting collection of gifts.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

Table listing various school books with columns for title, author, and price. Includes titles like 'The Metropolitan Primer', 'Young Ladies Reader', and 'Catechism of Sacred History'.