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## VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 19.

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1877.

\$2 per annum TERMS :-

#### ROBERT BRUCE

A colosial statue of King Robert Bruce the heroic victor of Bannockburn, and saviour of his country's independence, was unveiled on Saturday the 23rd of November, in Stirling, by Lady Alexander, of Westerton. A contemporary says:--

The proceedings were remarkable for the absence of the Scottish nobility of the present day, and for the utter want of interest taken in them, except by those immediately concerned. Of course Stirling was en fale, but except a deputation from London and another from Dumbarton, there were present no strangers. Not without good reason, did the speakers at the banquet, which followed the unveiling of the statue, deplore the dying out in Scotland of that National spirit which had been her distinguishing feature One gentleman said wit had been remarkable that the Scotch Lobility were no longer the nobility of Scotland, and he feared it was true,"

#### ERZEROUM.

Erzeroum is now the centre of attraction for the Russian troops in Asia Minor. If the war continues it must like Kars and Plevna fall into the hands of the Russians. If so the time for England to act may have come. England will hardly allow Russia to possess all the strong places in Asia Minor without a struggle. An English exchange says that :--

The resident inhabitants of Erzeroum are in a panic; and that they are disposed to do anything but fight. This disposition of the people is intimately connected with the sufficiency of the provisions for the mouths to be fed. Where the population of a beleaguered place is either enthusiastic. or very small in proportion to the army, it is practicable to place it upon short rations. But the population of Erzeroum (60,000) is to the army as 5 to 1 if the army is not stronger than it was when our correspondent wrote, or as 3 to 1 if the latter has been joined-which we do not hear-by the 8,000 troops said to have been on their way from Trebizonde. The stores and magazines must then be heavily drawn upon to supply the wants of from 70,000 to 20,000 consumers. It is, however, by no means certain that Erzeroum will be left to fall by the pressure of a blockade. The Russian army wants winter quarters there, and by the end of next week there will probably be an army before Erzeroum twice as strong as that which carried Kais by assault.

## SKOBELOFF.

General Ekobeloff is the idol of his soldiers. Young, brave, and handsome, he has proved himself a good General as well. A correspondent at the seat of war sent the following in-

One afternoon in November, his troops were massed near their encampment, with arms in hands, and with spades to entrench the ground they were about to take; stretcher bearers in a group at the rear, a suggestive, but unpleasant sight; a battery of mitrailleuses bundled up like so many human beings, to keep out the damp, and in front of the troops, the little body of picked men, each with his shovel, his rations, and plenty of ammunition, who were to make the first rush across, use the bayonet, and then throw it aside for the spade, and endeavour to cover in time to resist the attack of the returning Turks. General Skobeloff dismounted and teld the men just what he expected of them-that they were not to storm the works of Plevna, but only to run forward and take the piece of ground they knew perfectly well in front of the road, and to hold it until they had works thrown up. He cautioned them, as many were young soldiers sent out from the reserves to fill the great gaps in the ranks, not to advance too far, but to mind exactly what the officers told them. He would be with them himself, and would direct the movements personally As the men passed they all received encouraging words, and they went by smiling at the good-natured chaff from the General, who called to them by name, remarked on their new boots, which, be said, where like those of a Spanish don, and told the musicians they would play a waltz in the new redoubts on the morrow.

## SERVIA.

The Tory papers in Great Britain have unanimously denounced the conduct of Servia. They say that she was the other day at the mercy of Turkey and that Turkey spared her. They call her soldiers cowards and her statesmen miserable creatures all. They point out how Servia hesitated until Turkey was on the verge of defeat, and not till then did this "miserable principality treacherously turn upon her suzerain." That is one side of the picture. Here is the other taken from a Liboral paper:--

If there was ever a country which has been cruelly treated, unjustly judged, and covered with contempt, it is Servia. She has been reproached with all the sins it is possible to reproach a nation with. Condemned because, though free herself, owing to her own former exertions, she attempted to assist her own kith and kin who were being massacred; condemned and ridiculed because she failed to do in six months what Russia with, all her power, has been unable to accomplish in the same period; and condemned because she again desires to strike a blow for her own entire freedom, and that of the Bosnien and Old Servian Slavs, it is case, we fancy, the general verdict will be wonderful that she still has the courage to preserve | "Served them right."-Nation.

in the face of nearly all Europe—and certainly of her nearest neighbors—and is preparing, in the very midst of the scenes of her former disasters, to take up the sword again and stake her all, not only against her avowed enemies, the Turks, but also against her secret foes, on the other side of the Danube, who are never weary of jeering her and invoking the Austrian Government to lay her lame For the last two years Servia has suffered more than any country of the same size ever suffered before. And even taking her enemies' account, she has suffered from no fault of her own, but simply because she happens to occupy a part of that field which forms the disputed ground of the Eastern question, a victim to the conflicting interests of Lalf Europe.

#### PETRIFACTION.

A figure said to be the petrified body of a man, found in Colorado, Pike's Point, is now puzzling the scientifies of New York. The Herald says : --

"Its formation is a succession of layers of rings conforming with the contour of the human body. Those who have made a chemical examination says that it is composed of carbonate of lime, silicate of lime and iron, the outer surface having a corroded appearance, and an amphorus formation to the depth of about one inch. It is stated that, in order to test the composition of the interior, Professor J. K. Taylor, of Bridgeport, bored a hole into the head below the left ear three inches deep, and found oxydized cube crystals, which were yesterday exhibited. The color of these crystals was found to be shad-d from the buff gray of the outside gradually to the blue of the inside, comparing precisely with the chips taken from the chest of the petrification. The figure is seven and a half feet long, and of 600 pounds weight. The features are of a decided Indian type, high cheek bones, low retreat ing forehead and an enormous posterior cranium. The right arm is bent, the hand lying on the The bones between the wrist and fingers and the finger bones, with their processes, are said to be true to nature. The left arm rests on the left leg, which is drawn up, and the flexor muscle bears a s cr. The great ties on the feet have the appearance of thumbs and are not unlike the toes of a gorilla. But that which excites the greatest curiosity among scientific men is the vertebra, which is extended about two inches and a half, displaying a well defined tail. This tail is not believed to be the osceocyx projected by the shrinkage of the muscles, for in that case it would have a flat arrow-shaped form. It is about five inches long, about one inch in diameter, and with a conical termination."

## PLEVNA.

The heroic defense of Plevna had added additional lustre to the fame of Osman Pasha The New York Herald says:

Osman Pasha's defence of Plevna was in every military respect a splendid achievment, and, though it comes to a surrender at last and will therefore nominally be counted a failure, few successes could be of greater advantage to his country's cause. When we reflect that with his little army he has kept in check through the whole summer and autumn an invasion now supported by a force of three hundred thousand men we must recognize that the most successful soldiers that ever lived never did more than this with such a disparity of numbers and we may regard his forty or fifty thousand so a forlorn hope intended to perish in the accomplishment of that purpose rather than the fate of the men to be deemed the measure of success In the few words in which our despatches tell this flual story we have a glimpso of the hard conditions in which the heroic commander did his duty as a soldier. His troops were perishing with cold and hunger. They had defended their lines through four months with unsurpassed gallantry. More men had been killed and wounded in front of the works than the whole number of the defenders. They had not at any time been well supplied, but when the enemy drew his lines gradually all around the place starvation became imminent. Two or three times that peril was averted from supplies sent in from Orchanie, and more substantial relief was promised from that quarter. But they saw the winter weather grow constantly worse and help did not come, and even the precarious convoys of supplies no longer reached the place. Forced by cold and hunger-two irresistible allies-the commander hed his men in a gallant attempt to cut his way out, which, however the enormous weight of numbers against him rendered utterly desperate. If there ever was a surrender that left intact equally the honor of the general and the honor of the army this is one.

## SERVED THEM RIGHT.

The Irish Rifle Association is sinking deeper in the mire. At a meeting of that body a few days ago a letter was read from the English Home Secretary rofusing once more the prayer of the petition that the members of the Association be allowed to compete for the Queen's Prize at Wimbleton. It was bad enough, considering that the right to carry arms is generally forbidden in this country, for any set of Irishmen to have made any such prayer, but surely the resolution with which the refusal was answered reaches the utmost degree of self-abasement. Notwithstanding the repeated refusals of the National Rifle Association of England to relax their rule confining the competition for the Queen's Prize to the efficient volunteers—that is, to Englighmen and Scotchmen, there being no volunteers in this country-Major Leech and his confreres have now resolved to eat humble ple and to request admission, by way of qualifying themselves, into some English or Scotch volunteer regiment! Should

### THE FALL OF PLEVNA.

OSMAN PASHA'S VIEW OF THE SIEGE.

A correspondent gives the following sum mary of the views of Osman Pasha expressed from time to time during the siege of Plevna :-

Osman Pasha has been despondent and apparenty without hope for the past six weeks. As soon as Plevna was completely invested he became silent morose, and severe in his attitude towards his staff. Early in November he was loud in his denunciations of the Ministry of War at Constantinople. "While I was doing my best," said he, "to render this place impregnable, and to defend it against the repeated attacks of a formidable enemy, a miserable drunkard, as cowardly as he is ignorant (Hakki Pasha), compromises all my plans and imperils the successes which I have gained up to this day. It may be fatality or simply want of judgement, but it would almost seem as if some malevolent spirit was pushing on our Ministry to commit blunder after blunder." A correspondent tells this story of the 'Ghazi :"-"A Juwess of a very advanced age is the only one who amid the general consternation managesto look after her own interests and profits by the occasion. She goes by the name of Sarah, and is a fortune teller. The door of her house is open from morning till night, and the house itself is filled with officers and soldiers, many of the former being of high rank, who come to consult her on their future lot. She derives an immense profit from this source, especially since her predictions of the death of officers in one or two cases, and promotion in one or two instances, have been verified It is even said that Osman Pasha himself has not dislained to consult the ancient Sarah, who has prelicted for him a most brilliant future provided he is not made prisoner before the 12th of Decem ber."

When the Russians sent word to O-man Pasha that they intended to send back the 5,000 prisoners they had taken at Dubnik and Telis, the Turkish commander-in-chief said that if they did send them back he would mow them down with grapeshot, seize the coward Hakki Pasha, who was with them and have him shot on the spot. He told the Grand Duke's messenger in a somewhat bombastic manner that he might as well prepare for a regular siege, as he had provisions for eight months, a statement utterly untrue. He doubtless said this to attempt to deceive the Russians At this time the daily ration to the troops hid been reduced by one-

## GLADSTONE AT EMMETS GRAVE.

An Irish contemporary thus describes Mr. Gladstone's visit to St. Michael's Church—a place full of historical interest:-

"On the vestry table lie two casts of the heads headed in the rebellion of 1799. Such are the properties of the soil in the cemetry that the bodies of these men are as perfect as the day on which they were hauged. The church itself is 800 years old, having been built by a Danish bishop during the ascendancy of his race. Mr. Gladstone examined the communion plate, some of which came out of the spoils of the Spanish Armada. But these were light trivialties; the grave of Robert Emmet is here. " Let no man mark my tomb," said he, "untill my country takes her place among the nations of the earth." Mr. Gladstone stood beside the rough granite, unchiselled, unlettered, silent slab. No name, no date, no word of sorrow, of hope! The sides are clipped and hacked, for emigrants have come from far to take to their home in the New World bits of the tomb of Robert Emmet. How it comes to lie here is simply said. When his head was cut off in Thomas Street, his body was token to Bully's Acre-what a name! —and buried. Rev. Mr. Dobbyn, a sympathizer in the cause, was then rector of St. Michael's. He ordered the body to be disinterred that night, and he placed it secretly in St. Michael's churchyard. A nephew of Emmet a New York judge, corrobrated this statement a few years since. But Emmet is not the only rebel that lies here in peace. Oliver Bond sleeps here, with "God's noblest work an honest man" written on his temb-stone. Here too, is the grave of the hero William Jackson, who was tried, convicted and sentenced to death. While the judge was still pronouncing the awful doom, the man grew faint, and in a few minutes fell down dead. He had swollowed poison on hearing the verdict from the jury, in his wault, over which Mr. Gladstone peers anxiously, you can see a group of heads, all of 1798 men, and there, on one of them, there is the hangman's crape, as it has stuck in the wounded neck since the day on which it and its owner parted company. Mr. Gladstone is sileut as he sees all this, and at last turns mournfully away.

## THE NAVIES OF EUROPE.

The number of vessels of war of all the maritime Nations by some official statistics lately published in Germany, is 2,039, of which 2'9 were iron-clads. The armament comprised 280,000 men and 15,000 guns: 110 war-vessels, including 56 iron-clads, were in the course of construction. The share of Germany in the world's navy was 21 ships (11 gun-boats, 10 vessels fitted with screws (of which four are corvettes, three tenders, and three are vessels with torpedoes). As regards the number of vessels which they possess, the different nations rank as follows: England, France, Russia, Turkey Austria, Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Portugal. Italy and Germany rank together by reason of the great number of vessels they have lately constructed.

#### PERSECUTION IN ROME

Mr. William Mercer wrote on the 18th ult. from Rome to the Daily News, informing that estimable journal that since the forcible seizure of the Pontifical territory by the royal brigand from Piedmont, there is neither truth nor justice nor law to be met with in the whole peninsula. He even quotes for us the words of one of the barristers in Italy," who solemnly warned him as follows :---

Let nothing induce you to bring an action agains the government authorities on account of your sufferings without the support and guarantee of expenses from the Foreign Office, otherwise you will be deliberately led from court to court, and appeal to appeal, until you are ruined.

Mr. Mercer continues, on his own account,

The brigand cry, familiar to travellers, "Your money or your life!" has now spread from Postum, Salerno, Naples, and Sicily, to every court of law it the Italian kingdom.

Unless we greatly mistake, it has been for some years the habit with a crew of mendacious reporters not altogether unknown to the Daily News to proclaim that all the virtues were flourishing in Italy since Victor Emmanuel's act of dastardly brigandage at the Porta Pia. It now is beginning to appear, even to English eyes that we spoke the truth when we asserted that Italy, under the Savoyard, had become the "habitation of devils," and that the Daily News simply falsified when it announced the commencement of a golden age for the fortunate Italian population. Travellers from all parts of the world most ominously are avoiding Rome and Italy at the present time, and nuless some sort of guarantee can be given by Victor Emmauuel to the civilized world that property and life shall be respected, the bear hunter and his son and the villains who surround them will find themselves most decidedly "cut" by Christian Europe. This is no dream of ours, it is the openly expressed opinion of all honest men. When we read from the pens even of Protestant writers such words as these-

The change of ministry was due to unworthy and selfish intrigues .... Everybody, it would seem, has been disenchanted . . . . Taxation, the opproblum of the kingdom of Italy, has become no lighter. They will long have to pay dearly for the aweets of iberty and the honour of achieved nationality.... Altogether, the Italian prospect is not cheering . . . . Under the old regime Italian morality stood exceedingly high.

-and ten thousand other sentences all of the same hue, we know whither poor Italy is drifting and what the historian will have to say of her. At the inauguration of the Mentana monument the speeches were little else than plain outspoken denunciation of the king and the government. And this by their own men-those who have helped at the dethroning of the Sovereign Pontiff and at the spoliation of the religious houses! London lack of valor, nor altogether from want of good

## "THE ARMENIAN QUESTION."

Under this heading the Pull Mall Gazette prints the following extract from a recent despatch of Mr. Layard, British Ambassador at Constantinople, to Lord Derby, relative to the dangers to England from the Russian conquest

I may be excused for pointing out the dangers to England of a prolongation of the war, and of a complete subjugation of a large part of the empire by Russia. Should Russia desire to annex at this time any of the European provinces of Turkey, European interests would probably be called into play, and she would be prevented from carrying out her intention. But as regards the acquisition by her of territory in Asia Minor the case is different. The interests of England would then be alone concerned. It would probably signify little to the rest of Europe whether Russia retained Armenia or not. But England has to consider the effect or the annexation to Russia of this important province upon the British possessions of India. Russia would then command the whole of Asia Minor and the great valley of the Euphrates and Tigris. which would inevitably fall into her hands in the course oftime. Persis, moreover, would be placed entirely at her mercy. The suspicion that Russia has already made secret offers to Persia to assist her in acquiring the province of Bagdad in exchange for Ghilan and Mazanderau may be unfounded, but the fact that it exists, and has been entertained by persons not generally ill-informed, proves that this consideration being iron-clads), two frigates, four corvettes, five is one not to be altogether lost sight of. The desire of Persia to possess the province of Bagnad and the holy shrines of their prophets and martyrs is of very ancient date, and is shared by the whole P.r.lan nation. On the other hand, the possession of the entire coast of the Caspian Sea, and the direct road through Herat and Afghanistan, and ultimately to India, is a matter of vast political importance to Russia.

It must not be forgotten that the possession of

Armenia by Russia as regards any designs that she may have upon India, supposing her to entertain 

them, would be very different from that of any part of Turkestan or Central Asia. In Armenia and the north of Persia she would have a hardy and abundant population, affording her excellent materials for a large army, ready at any time to advance upon our Indian frontier, and resting upon a convenient and sure base of operations, in direct communica. tion, by the Cospian Sea and by Batoum, with the heart of the Russian empire.

The moral effect of the conquest of Armenia and the annexation of Ghilan and Mazanderau by Russis upon our Mahommedan subjects, and upon the population of Central Asia, cannot be overlooked by a statesman who attaches any value to the ret ation of India as part of the British empire.

The Cologne Gazette says on this subject :-

Field Marshal Moltke, who knows Asia Minor from personal experience, is reported to have said recently that the Russian conquest of Armenia would be a very serious affair for England With Armenia Russia advances to the Euphrates, and onco she possers s the Euphrates the way to India would for the greater part be already closed to England. The question nov is whether the conquest of Kars, as form rly the burning of the Turkish fleet before Sinope, will at last incite England to manly action. Here (at Berlin) the opinion of England's power of action has sunk so low that it is doubted whether we shall see her rise from the lethnrgy. These remarks are made in reference to the explanation now given from the Russian side of the Emperor Alexander's word of honour that he spoke only of Europe, and not of Asia, and in reference to the cry of the Russian journals that Armenian should be kept as a " war indemnity."

#### TURKISH VALOR.

The European and Christian races every where, the races which account themselves the greatest, wisest, and bravest on earth, have watched with amazement the spectacle of invalade and semibarbarous Turkey contending on even terms with gigantic and organized Russia.

At the outbreak of the struggle the civilized world supposed that it would be pitably unequal; that without the assistance of some one of the great powers,' the Moslems would be crushed in a single compaign; that the advance of the Muscovite armies would be little more than a triumphal promenade. It was commonly supposed that the superiority of Russia's soldierly disposition, intelligence, and education at least equalled her advantage in wealth and numbers. It had come to be an excepted credence, almost equivalent to military maxim, that Asiatic and semi-Asiatic troops could not stand before Europeans

We have seen enough during the summer of 1877 to lead us to question all these beliefs. Whatever may be the termination of the contest, the Turkish generals have showed formidable capacity, and the Turkish soldiers have exhibited heroic courage. They have not only defended intrenchments with their historic tenacity, but they have assaulted them with impetuosity, and sometimes with success. Embodied, they seem to be the equals of the Russians, and man to man, their superiors. What is the meaning of this wonderful uprising and resuscitation of a people whom all Europe looked upon as decadent and effeminated?

The truth is that there has been no change in the character of the Ottomans. We have not read their history thoroughly and with discrimination. Arguing loosely from their military disasters, we have not done justice to their martial qualities. They have always been brave, even in their overthrows. Their most unfortunate wars, the wrestles in which they have suffered defeat on defeat, have been illustrated by signal instances of heroism such as the most warlike nations might glory in. If they have lost territory, it has never been through generalship, but mainly from defect of prepara-tion.—J. W. Dz [Fonzsr, in Harper's Magazine for January.

# A DESCENDANT OF SIR WALTER SCOTT TO THE BISHOP OF BUFFALO.

ABBOTSFORD, MELROSE, N. B.

My Lord :- I trust your Lordship will forgive the liberty I am taking. Emboldened by the sym-pathy which I know exists in America for the memory of Sir Walter Scott, I venture to make an appeal for help towards a Convent of the Good Shep. nerd which it is proposed to start in Edinbugh, where the want of such a house is very great. The scheme is approved and blessed by the Right Reverend Bishop Strain, Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland—but we need between £3,000 and £4,000 to start with, and this will have to be collected. There is much to be done in Scotland and there are very few Catholic families with moans. These are already overwhelmed with claims upon their charity.

For this reason do I venture to lay a petition before your Lordship, in hopes that your charity may suggest some means of obtaining help for us. I would willingly beg from others besides Catholics : but I do not know how to reach them. It has, occurred to me that if the Bishops of the U sited States should generously allow some kind of collection to be made in parts of their Diocese a certain portion of the sum might be raised witho it much difficulty. I cannot express in words how great would be my gratitude, but I can pro mise that benefactors will be remembered for over in the

prayers of the community,
Though I have alluded to the memory of my
great grandfather as a plea for the step I am taking, nevertheless the love of God is the principal motive on which I rely for obtaining, help while the hope of promoting a work manifestly to His glory gives me courage which otherwise would fail me, to write on this occasion. Earnestly begging your Lordship's blessing, F

Earnessly am, my Lord, Yours mo at respectfully,

Mary Monica Marwell Scott.

Nov. 16th, 1877.

### SHEMUS DHU,

THE BLACK PEDLAR OF GALWAY

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

#### CHAPTER XIII-(CONTINUED)

"Held!" 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!" "Stop I" said the traveller. "Who are you tell

"You cannot know now," said the voice, receding.

"We meet ogain." "Ah! say you se? Well, there will be more pleasure to one of us," said the traveller, who had now resumed his natural lightness of spirit. "But what made you take such a way for convey-

ing your news?" "Farewell! farewell! farewell!" and the voice

was lost in a distant whisper.
Farewell, and be d. I won't curse him I don't know who the fellow may be."

He turned towards the torch; it was stationary

in an esplanade of the wood. "Ha! they wait me," he uttered, as he ventured at a running pace over every obstacle in his way.

What made him tell me to watch my companion? It is certain he does not know me, though he seems to know him; else he would be spared the pains of coming so far to give me the warning. Trust him not!-Heaven knows, and so does every body else, that I never trusted him far; but fear him I journey; I have mine. I was promised pleasure, and I will have it."

These thoughts rushed through his mind on his way to rejoin his fellow-travellers.

His companions were both standing in silence apart from each other. The peasant leaned carelessly against a rock, whilst he held his torch low in its shelter. The other figure had his arms crossed upon the muzzle of his long gun, which served him for support.

"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

"Confound your tongu-1 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? In faith you do me wrong. I have not

been within your hearing since we left the hut." The manner of the young man was too sudden to be studied. His companion looked at him sharply. There was no jest in his looks. He warked swiftly to the guide. "What scream have we heard fellow, from your house?"

"My wife's or my children's, please you, my master," said the guide, with the most perfect composure.

"You speak falsely, villian," said the first speaker; "no evasion, if you value your life. are there other

persons with you here?" "If there be, sir, you know more than I do. There are enough here for good company, I think. You know best yourself whether you would wish for more.

"Whom do you mean? speak plainly." "Ah no, your honour," said the peasant, shrugging his shoulders and looking around him, "I don't like to mention names in a place like this."

"Lead on then, sirrab, without more words," said the older stranger vexed more at the composure of the guide than with his unsatisfactory answers. "I have promised to guide you only to this spot

make the way out now as well as you can," He dashed the torch into a neighbouring stream,

and left them in complete darkness. There was a sharp report from the fowling-piece of the older stranger; a ball whistled by his compan-

Ion's ear and was spent uselessly among the trees A loud laugh was heard in a different direction, and then the voice of the guide," Ha!ha! you miss-

ed your mark new, and will oftener, please God." "Stop, for God's sake, good fellow," said the younger stranger, " and tell us why you refuse to lead

us to the hermit's cabin." "It's to the hermit's are you going, then," said the voice alond, but at a great distance. "Well, I did not know that. I am glad, though, that I parted with you. The glen has not a good name by

night-mind yourselves-and then the old man; but I will say nothing of him, though there are curious stories about his way of living, and lights are seen dancing about his hut, and neither he nor his dumb boy are ever seen in the villages and-Come on, fool," interrupted the eldest traveller.

sternly, "are we to wear the night with old gossip's

Good night, good fellow," said the younger strauger.

"Slaun a skeil agith avourneen!" said a different

voice, and all was silent. D'Arcy, as we call him, dashed on with an im petuosly with which his companion, though younger and stronger could not contend. The rotten branches of the trees fell about his head and crackled under his feet. The waters of the little pools and streams splashed upon him. A morass was crossed as quickly: a knot of underwood was broken through, and he was running on with the same dangerous speed to a small lake embedded in the wood, when the voice of his fellow traveller arrested him with a loud

-" Whither do you drive to, man, with such fearful speed? If you wish to be drowned, I have no notion as yet of following your example. By Jove, I will no longer follow in this wild chase," he said, as he came up more leisurely to his companion.

"We have missed our way, I fear," said D'Arcy
"No the light yonder must be the hermit's; we have passed it. Follow in my track; I can guide

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

"He is a knave," said D'Arcy.

"Aye," said Frank," you would say he is a knave or fool; but by my honour, as a poorgentleman, he is more fool than knave, or is something worse than

"Do you sperk in sense?" said D'A'rcy. "Faith, to tell you truth, D'Arcy, I have a doubt that the same fellow is mortal. See how your ball went wide of him, though you are a famous marksman. Believe me, if the fellow be mortal he bears a charmed life."

"Well, we shall see if his charms will do him service to-morrow against my vengence."
"Be not to sure of him, D'Arcy,', replied Frank;

" you had him once before in your power, and he escaped your vengence."

"You speak riddles, Frank," said D'Arcy; " you tell me now, you doubt he is mortal, and then you

"To speak plainly," said the younger traveller, "he is the sworn follower of Shemus Dhu; and to of this life would effect me." tell you more, Shemus himself was here, I heard his

voice behind me. The hound knew him ; you per-ceive 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."

"You thought so before," said Frank "and you were deceived. Hang me though for putting you on his trail! He was a good fellow and I hope no evil will befall him."

"He is not in my power now," said D'Arcy. "The corporation may do with him as they please, though I thank you that he is now out of my way.

"Don't thank me, D'Arcy," replied his companion soolly. "I am sorry I had part in his arrest. If worse luck hapben to him by your means, you can never again call Frank O'Reilly your friend. Shemus served my father faithfully, and often gave me good counsel. Though I be driven from my father's home—all for your sake—I am not yet fallen so low as to want gratitude."

"Your next change offeeling, 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 te 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'R silly, 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 resolution had been often made, and tractability of will not. He may have his own interests in the character, to which habit and love of pleasure gave strength, had as often broken it. D'Arcy chuckled inwardly at the thought that O'Reilly and every person else believed that to be an enemy of Shemus Dhu.

"Siemus," he said to himself, "plays his part well. Yet I confess there is something mysterious about him. Why should he be here? I cannot believe it. I must closely watch the fellow. I know it is not affection which attaches him to me. Though he serves me well there is something very doubtful in his manner of doing the service. He is cunning. I must watch him closer."

#### CHAPTER XIV.

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. There was nothing in its appearance to distinguish this cabin from the other cabins of the country, except the strength of its masoury, green with age, It would seem that some religious solitary, in other times, had chosen this retired site for his residence. This idea, at first suggested by the antique building and solitary appearance of the place, was confirmed by the presence of a large stone cross, raised in front of the cabin, upon a heap of moss-covered stones. A small vegetable garden was at one side of the cabin, well fenced and preserver, and through it flowed a clear spring at eam; this being the only feau e of comfort which D'Arcy's companion observed.

The approach of the travellers was preceived from within, for the light which had directed them to the spot disappeared when they arrived at the cabin.

D'Arcy, without consulting his companion, knecked loudly at the door. The light appeared again, and the name and intention of the intruder was demanded.

"Father," said he, for he doubted not that he spoke to the owner of the cabin, "we are two travellers who have lost our way: we would beg your hospitality for the night."
"My son," said the person within, "you will have little comfort in this miserable dwelling.

If your intentions be good, you shall have what it can afford for the night; if they be not, I am a poor old man, and you can gain nothing from me." "Doubt us not, father; we will pledge ourselves

for honesty of purpose," "If you have no particular business with the old man inter:pted O Reilly, in whose mind the words of the guide, as well as the character which the hermit gave of his hospitality, had their in-fluence; "had we not better seek, as the country is known to you, some more comfortable night's

D'Aicy did not answer, for the door was opened,

and O'Reilly was obliged to follow. The interior verified Frank's fears about the prospects of good cheer; nothing could appear more uncomfortable. A solitary block of wood, half burned, showed only sufficient light to make the misery of the dwelling more real-the other light had disappeared at their entrance. A large roughmade oak chest was the only furniture, if a long bench of hewn wood, and a few broken articles of iron be excepted. The dumb boy, to whom the guide alluded, was seated on a large stone, his head resting upon a rough projection of the wall, and his bare feet and legs stretched across the hearth, to catch the dying heat of the wood. The other inmate of the house, who had opened the door, and who now stood in the centre of the damp floor with his eyes fixed upon the strangers, was the hermit. His appearance alone could give the place an interest. He was of a tall figure, bent some-what by age, yet retaining the nerve and muscle of a strong man. His beard, grey from years, was allowed to grow its full length, falling over the upright collar of a brown under garment, which showed itself at his throat and breast, the other parts of it being hid in folds of a lar e piece of grey cloth, which, hanging from his shoulders in the manner of a cloak, was gather d around him. The countenance of the hermit was striking. When young, it must have been of decided beauty. (these were OReilly's observations.) Now, its pleasing contour was reduced, perhaps as much by mortification as by years. Care and age had done their part in destroying the evenness of the lefty forehead. And the eye, which the observer would say had in it once the flash of firey spirit, now reserved its wasting fire to be excited only by devotion; for, even in its fixed examination of the strangers there was a calmuess and benignity which set at naught the bolder expression of the other features. O'Reilly was struck mute at the bearing of the hermit, whom he had determined to accost Had he met him, he thought, under other circumstances, he would have worshipped him as some good being of another world. As it was, the hints of the guide alloyed his reverence with dread, and he could not help fearing, though he respected his

appearance. The hermit was the first to speak. My children, you are welcome to the humble fare I possess; from your appearance you are accustomed to better. You do not live in this part of the country?"

"We thank you, father," replied D'Arcy. "You guess aright, we are not of your neighborhood: yet our buisness is with you; mine, at least is to consult you on a subject of importance to me and

"If it concerns you, my son," said the hermit, whose countenance underwent a slight change say I know him, and had him in my power; speak from the emphasis D'Arcy left on the last word, plainly, who do you think him to be?"

"to use any experience or knowledge I have. you are welcome. For me, the time is past when matters

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.',
"Hold!' said the old man, in a tremulous voice,

raising his hand to his forehead, and suddenly withdrawing it. "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 dis-

guise, and discovering the same features and dress with which we have described him in the meeting with Judith Bawn.

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

"Oh, there was a necessity for it," said D'Arcy, carelessly. "I could not help it. You will be satisfied by-and-bye," "And to bring a witness-an accomplice, per-

haps!" "Fear not him; he is an honest, good for nothing fellow. He is too much bound to me to carry tales, even if he knew my purpose. You know our secrets will not bear a third breast. I see the fellow is restless. You know I am not of your acquaintance."

Then the deceiver, coming forward, spoke in an audible voice: 'Father, this is my good compan-ion, Frank O'Beilly by name—a young gentleman of fair promise."

"Speak for yourself, D'Arcy," said Frank; though I believe you want no introduction to the good father."

"How know you that, friend?" was the quick question of D'Arcy.
"Because," replied his companion, in a careless manner, "you are so notorious, the very country folk, who have never heard nor seen you, know

your voice and person in the dark." "Not in the dark; we had torchlight, Frank," said D'Arcy, in his usual way of speaking, apparently relieved, by O'Reilly's answer and manner, from the fear which quickly arose, that he and the hermit had been overheard. "I perceive, Frank, you are out of humour; but our good father has promised to be no niggard of his fare."

his behalf to be true. He opened the old chest mentioned, and produced a seasoned haunch of venisoa.

The dumb boy obeyed with cheerfulness the slices from the haunch, and dressed them on the coals, with the assistance of O'Reilly, whose goodhumour was returning at the sight of the savoury meal. The meat was quickly prepared, and as quickly eaten D'Arcy eat sparingly, and drank host were entirely changed. He no longer looked upon him as a being of a sinister nature; his frequent recurrence to the large earthen measure emboldened him, and he became more lequacious.

"My good friend," said he, addressing the hermit, your fare speaks well for your living; you must have goodly sport in these woods to be able to procure such venison. Do you cater for your own table?"

"My son," replied the hermit, with a melancholy smile, "there is that which faileth 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."

"Providence is a good support, I grant, though I

know those who scarcely believe it," O'Reilly said looking sharply at his companion; "but, by my faith. a dependence upon the charity of man is a bad hance of life."
"You Weel our natere," replied the hermit. "The chance of life." Author of it has put in our hearts kindness and love

for each other. It is the deceit and falsehood of a few wicked that has made many suspicious and dis-

"Aye, yes," said O'Reilly; "but that deceit and falsehood are very plenty in the world."

"They are; but we were not abandoned to those who possess them. The sincere, and charitable, and good, are more numerous than the wicked. hither," he continued, taking hold of D'Arcy's arm, They are in every place and in every state, and Providence makes use of them for the comfort and support of His more wretched creatures."

"I confess," said Frank, having recourse to the ale to sharpen his wit-"I confess I am not booklearned enough to argue the point. Whilst my gun and my dog fail me not, I can dispense with my friends. By Jove! I had forgotten Buscar— Halloo! you schockhead, give a mess to my dog. He hears me not. Well, I forgot he is dumb, and deaf I suppose, poor idiot! I mustdo it myself. Here, Buscar, poor fellow! good hound! Well, my friend, where was I? That dog has put it from my head. No matter—another draught. I must say, though, that as God has given us hands and health, we should do something for our own support, and not live idly on the bounty of others, always exceptthose who have money enough to spare. Is it not

D'Arcy answered only with a malicious smile. "I believe I have settled it now," continued O'-Reilly. "As to you, who are old, there is some ex

cuse; 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 mouastic 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 is in the individuals, net the institutions. You have said truly, that all should labor; 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. They labour with more anxiety and care, with more an-noying toil than that which wrings the sweat from the brow of the lowly digger of the earth, who wast a his strength from morning unto night for his wretched family's support. The one fulfils his obligations to nature and to Gol; and the other-but you sleep, young man?"

"Halloo! Buscar. A fair shot, by Jove! I beg pardon, worthy sir, I am listening attentively to your

"We had better defer it to the morning," said the hermit With all my heart, good friend. Your ale was

heavy. A bundle of straw. Ab, its here. Peace with all men!—good night." O'Reilly gathered his great coat about him, threw himself on the straw prepared by the dumb boy in the corner next to the fireplace, and was soon seemingly lost in a profound sleep.

## CHAPTER XV.

When Frank O'Reilly and the dumb boy, who was stretched in the opposite corner, gave signs of deep sleep, Reginald D'Arcy, at a sign from the hermit followed him to the farther end of the room, where a small door, concealed by logs of wood and trees, admitted them to his sleeping room or cell. D'Arcy was not surprised at the order of this room with the disorder of the one which he had left. are welcome. For me, the time is past when matters of this life would effect me."

The place was not new to him; but he remarked one fixture in the cell which was not there at his "Gracious heavens!" exclaimed the old man, allow the same torms.

The place was not new to him; but he remarked positions."

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voice, at the same time moving to the farther part to the wall on which was raised a rough but ex. my daughter! give her to me! Tell me where she of the room to avoid the hearing of his companion, pressive image of the Saviour in His last agony, is; you shall have all " 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. "This argues badly for me," he thought; " yet it will go hard with me if I don't still succeed"

The little chamber was barely sufficient to contain its furniture—a low paller, a chair and table, and a small chest of drawers, with a book shelf. On the latter were bundles of manuscripts, and betwixt twenty and thirty volumes of print in old binding. The hermit laid the light upon the table; and a book of Catholic devotion in English. with a Bible in the same language, caught the eye of D'Arcy. The latter was opened, and a leaf was turned down at the commencement of the tenth Psalm-that inspired act of confidence of the Royal Prophet-where he says: "I confide in the Lord. Why do you say to my soul, depart into the mountain like a sparrow?"

D'Arcy shut the volume, with a smile of bitter scorn, as he said; "If O'Reilly saw the text it would furnish him with his best argument against your vocation. Ha! ha! ha! but thou art a perfect dissembler, Lambert O'Halloran!"

He threw himself upon the chair, with forced laughter-a laughter which would make men of laughing souls to start. Not a muscle of the hermit's countenance changed; there was even more rigid solemnity in his look, as he shook his head at the expressions of his guest.

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

"Reginald," said the hermit, solemly, "the change

was from the hand of the Most High. "By the faith I have to pledge, this is the better jest, always in extremes! It is a shorter leap than I imagined from impiety to canting."

A deep blush suffused the countenance of the hermit at the insinuation. It passed like lightning, and he arose with a calm dignity.

"Young man," he said, if you mean by impiety, The hermit's action proved D'Arcy's promise in irreligion, I have never been impious. I have al ways believed that God existed, though I felt it not as I should. It is true, I have committed deeds of the darkest passions; but I hope by some atonement to the offended majesty of God, to receive parsigns of his master. He blew up the fire, cut don from Him, and yet have peace. Ah, Reginald, if you have tasted to the full, as I have the bitter after-fruits of indulged passion, you too might be changed. If you had felt the miseries and wants that distracted this forlorn, wretched heart, though it had in enjoyment all the objects of its strongest more so, whilst his companions did justice to the desires; or if you could experience the anguish of hermit's hospitality, and pledged him often in deep my despair! Oh, what I felt and suffered in my draughts in his strong ale. Frank's notions of his abandonment of all comfort from my fellow-creatures, during the long nights of my vigils of torture; if you could know the tortures I endured when I looked back to the blackness of my guilt in the sight of God-oh! there would then be a hope for your conversion. My son-I will call you yet by the strongest name of endearment I can give-my son, your change has been for many years the subject of my constant prayer to the throne of mercy, I had taught you to seek happiness in the indulgence of your passions; I have fostered these seeds of vice in you-they have borne fruit, to my misery a hundredfold. Oh, would to God I could recall the sentiments I have uttered to you! Yet there is

hope—even a strong—in the mercy of the Deity."
D'Arcy could not but feel the agitation and earnestness of the speaker. He remained silent with his eyes cast upon the ground; and when the hermit ceased, he mised them, but with the same cold, rigid, worldly calculation.

"I am come to speak to you," he said, coldly "on another subject. It may help you to a sterner mood."

"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?"

"O God!" exclaimed the hermit, "Hold! I and withdrawing a shutter from a small window which gave the only light to the cell. The sperture was large enough to give an extensive view of the heavens. A thousand stars met their gaze, wasting their chastened brightness upon a senseless world. They seemed to the hermit's vision to burn brighter, as if conscious of his thoughts. Come hither, O'Grady. You see yonder stars of heaven. In the wavering of my despairing thoughts, I have watched them often from this lonely spot, whilst half our world lay dead in sleep upon their beds of ease, or awake on those of misery like mine, and God has put it into my heart that He who has provided for these worlds and their inhabitants, for whom He did not die, would not reject the supplication of a worm of His creation, for whom He did. I did then hope, and I have peace now. I now swear to you, by yonder host of God's creatures, that I am not guilty of the act of your father's

murder!" "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 sor 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."

D'Arcy took his pistols from his girdle, and laid them on the table.

"You would intimidate me, O'Grady?" said the hermit. "By no means," replied D'Arcy; "my pistols were an incumbrance."

"I can swear I know him not."

"A fig for your swearing; I am no child now. I guess the hand that struck that blow-my vengeance is yet secure. To other matters-my companion may awake before we have consulted. In a word, I am come for the papers which put me in possession—full and legal, without any claim of another—of your property."

"My answer was given to you before-death will not make me change it. I have a hope that my daughter lives."

"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

"Hear me now, and hear me calmly, and you will better judge of your advantages. I have possession of your property and wealth, enjoying all their interest. You dare not dispossess me. You feel my power over your secrets. I will be candid with you. Your daughter still lives. She dares not urge a claim, for she shall share your infamy. She 574 CRAIG STREET, (nearly opposite Cote) is now in my power, and you know of old my dis-

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 spankled, his whole frame shook, and he burst out: "Begone tempter! You would make me commit another crime. You speak a falsehood."

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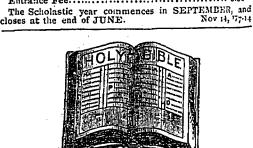
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May 23, '77.

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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., Anamoe, 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 dmond.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF ANGERS - We read in the University of Angers has just established a Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry and Rural Economy. It is stated that this excellant institution is due to the feconde initiative of his Lordship the Bishop of Angers.

THE CARDINAL-ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—The Cardinal-Archbislop 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 day's 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, as well as the present movement by the vatican."

BAVARIA AND THE HOLY SEE .- The Voca della Peritu gives an authorized denial to the statement made by some Liberal journals in Rome, to the effect that the King of Bavaria left Munich without receiving the new Nuncio, His Majesty on the evening of the 12th November gave audience to Monsignor Gaetano Aloisi Mosella, the Apostolic Nuccio accredited to Munich.

THE FIRST NEW.-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. We hear of "Houses of Virgins" in the third century, and from the days of the apostles there have always been women who devoted themselves to chastity, poverty, and the service of their neighbor.

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. The expremier pays a graceful tribute to the learning of the gifted ecclesiastic, and to the antiquity of many things that are dear to the heart of every son

INAUGURATION.—The inauguration of the monnment to the "Patriots" killed at Mentana in 1867 was celebrated on Sunday by a great multitude form Rome and all parts of Italy. If we read history aright, the " patriots" crossed the frontier in defiance of their own laws and gendarmes, and in violation of a treaty entered into by their Government with France. If they fell at Mentana or elsewhere, it was because they were marauders who had to be dispersed by chaasepots and bayonets.

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. A short time after the book appeared in England, Signor Bonghi, former'y Minister of Public Instruc-tion and author of several remarkable articles in the Nineva Antologia and the Revue des Deux Mondes, collected those articles in a volume which he published under the title of "Pius IX, and the Future

CATHOLICISM IN BELGIUM.-The Liberal and anti-Clerical party in Belgium are seriously disturbed by the extraordinary increase in the number of con verts to Christianity in that country. In 1846 estate at Chevremont at a cost of 200,000 dols.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF TOULOUSE.—The inauguration of the Catholic University of Toulouse has been celebrated with great solemnity. There were present the Archbishops of Toulouse Albi, Avignon, and Aix, the Bishops of Rodez, Montaubau, and Versailles, and Mgr. Caraguel, Bishop elect of Perpignan, together with a number of persons of official rank. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Toulouse, and the inaugural address was delivered by the Rev Abbe Caussette, Delegate General of the Prelates of the South-west region of France.

PRIESTS 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. Under this law some of the local authorities in Italy insist on forcing priests and friars to work at the roads or pay a certain sum for exemption. Many of the plundered priests and members of religious orders are so poor as to be unable to pay for exemption, and are therefore compelled to work as labourers, although their education and habits are manifestly such as to render them utterly unfit for

such employment. 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 Lothian, the Duchess of Buccleuch, a Dowager Duchess of Argyll, and the Dowager Marchioness of Queensberry and Lothian. And that in June, 1876, there were two bundred and twentyeight Roman Catholic chapels, with two hundred and forty-eight officiating clergy, who had under their spiritual care stores hundred and twenty thousand souls, composed chiefly of Irish, dwelling for the most part in the larger towns, such as Glasgow and Dundee. The Episcopal Church, in contrast to this, only musters seventy-three thousand two hundred worshippers, the great majority of the population belonging to the various Presbyterian

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 Eyre, in St. Mary's, Hamilton. The church was crowded to overflowing and amongst those present were the Provost and some of the leading inhabitants. The Catholic widows and relatives of the deceased, dressed in mourning supplied by the clothing society organis-ed by the Rev. Stewart Wright, sat in front of the pulpit. A catafalque was erected in front of the altar which, with the wall behind, was draped in black. The Rev. F. Kerr, S.J, sung the Mass, the Rev. F. Ewerts acted as deacon, and Rev. J. Danaher, priest of the mission, took part in the service, and the Sisters of Charity from Lanark sung the dies irae and other music of the Mass. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Very Rev. William J. Amherst, S.J., Rector. The service was brought to | ed to with marked attention, but visibly without 1y-12 the catafalquo.

### IRISH NEWS.

Mr. BRYAN, M. P., It seems, does "not think the Parliamentary game worth the candle it con-

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 move-

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. The money was for the relief of the famine-stricken.

A WOMAN 105 YEARS OLD -At the meeting of this Board on Tuesday, it was announced that an old woman named Alice Hewston, who has arrived at the patriarchal age of 105 years, had been sent from the Burrow-in-Furness Union, by order of the 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 Morison, Ballycock, near Newtownards, measuring 62 acres, and held under Lord Londonderry at £65 annually, was sold by auction to Mr. Thomas that grows here of such strong narcotic powers that Finlay, of Ballywatticock, for £1,522, or about £3 in the hands of a skilful practitioner, it will proper acre. The farm is held without lease from year duce coma of any intensity or duration, or even

SENDAY 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. Two of those demonstrations have already taken place-one in Carlow and one in Londonderry-and both have been as successful as had been expected.

Dn. Greene of Urlingford, county Killkenny, has died after a short illness, at the patriachalage 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. His social qualities, rare ability as a medical mar. and kindness to the poor endeared him to the community among whom he lived and died.

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 tram-way lines would be laid through South Great Cross and Rathfarnham, and through Charlemont also approved of the bill to construct a tramway line to Blackrock.

VALUE OF LAND IN THE COUNTY LOUTH -On Thursday last Mr. George Butterly, auctioneeer, Drogheda, put up for public competition a farm of land, belonging to Mr. Henry Kieran, at Termon-feckin, county Louth, containing about 27 acres, at the yearly rent of £61, held under the Rev. Wil-iam Brabazon, for the life 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 ARCHEISHOP .- The Protestant Episcopalians in Scotland, says a London correspondent, are going to meet the threatened 'Papalaggression' on that country with a very mild measure. As Lord by making Queen Victoriaan empress, so the Scotch | tion. bishops propose to overawe the Pope by making one of their number an archbishop! The correspondent, rather irreverently, adds that the one step, is ikely to be as effectual ag the other.

CENTRAL TENANTS' DEFINCE COMMITTEE .- A meeting of this body was held yesterday at 19 Upper Sackville etreet, Patri k 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 farthere were 137 religious houses for men, and 642 for women, containing in all 11 968 occupants. In 1856 the number of religious houses had risen to 1,323, and they have continued to increase. Immease real estate is now held by those institutions.

The Compality recovery here by those institutions.

The Compality recovery here by the second for the recess. On the motion of the motion of the cultivated now, but may be found growing wild in this country, France, and the Mediterranean region. As Heer is inclined from several reasons of representatives from all the tenant bodies in Ireland at Dublin on the 18th December, to describe the lake-dwellings, it was an of the lake-dwellings in the lake-dwellings in the lake-dwellings is an of the lake-dwellings. The Carmelite women have built a house on their cide upon the best way to advance the cause of land reform during the next session of Parliament.

Conference.—The Belfast Conference met on the 23 ult., and has fulfilled the expectations which the announcement of it some time since excited. It was attended by a large number of representative men from various parts of Ulster, its proceedings were marked throughout by the utmost harmony, and its decisions cannot fail to have an excellant effect upon the future of the Home Rule movement in the Northern province. Thus an "Ulster Home Government association" has been established; a standing committee has been appointed to superintend the working of the branch associations; it is provided that this committee shall hold an annual conference in some town in Ulster; and, finally, steps have been taken to secure justice being done in the registration courts. At the public meeting by which the Conference was followed, speeches well worthy of attention were delivered, amidst enthusiastic applause, by Mr. Biggar, M. P.; Mr. John Ferguson, Dr. M'Closky, the Rev. M. H. Cahill and other gentlemen.

CAPTAIN O'BEIRNE, M.P., AND THE HORSE GUARDS .-The World says :- "The Horse 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. That officer entered the service in 1857, went through the Indian Mutiny campaign with his corps, and behaved exceedingly well during the most trying time. There is nothing in the world against him except that he is an M. P. and a Home Ruler. But if officers on full-pay are allowed to go into Parliament, surely they ought to be allowed to have the courage of their opinions. I am not an admirer of Home Rule principles, but the surest way of adding strength to that party is by behaving to its members as the military authorities have behaved towards Captain O'Beirne. Give Irishmen a gricvance and see whether they do not make the most of it. A more idiotic blunder than that of stop-ping the promotion of 'The Baye' because the senior captain is a Home Ruler has never yet been committed."

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. Yet the conference was but sparsely attended. There was not more than six hundred in the body of the large hall. I cannot well understand this great falling off in the Home Rule crowd. Formerly, there could hardly be found sufficient room for the throng rushing to such meetings. I fear, the visit of Mr. Gladstone to Ireland has turned the tide of Irish politics to the side of the advanced Whigs. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Isaac Nelson, Presbyterian clergyman. Mr. O'Donnell, M. P., Mr. Biggar, M. P., Mr. Ferguson (Glasgow). Dr. McCloskey (Derry), and Rev. M. H. Cahill, C. C., addressed the meeting. The speeches were listenn unicate, - Correspondent,

and he was the transport that a first the party and a great state of the best and the state and the side of

#### 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 Heir Tempel in 1873, and which appeared to move in an elliptic orbit with a period of about five years, will be due to pass its perihelion about the same time.

Sun Spor 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 photegraph. ing of daily views of the sun's disc at some station to be hercafter determined upon in India. These arrangements are provisional for the period of two years, during which time the negatives secured by magistrates there, to the Armagh Union, within two daily photographs (where possible) will be sent to England for examination. There is no probability as yet of the establishment in India of a solar observatory, as has been reported.

AN UNKNOWN NARGOTIC .- Major R. S'uart, Portan-Prince, says :- I am tempted to notice a plant that grows here of such strong narcotic powers that death itself when so intended. The knowledge of this plant is confined to a few families, who trans-mit the secret as an heirloom from generation to generation, and the heritage is highly prized, confirming, it is thought, the power of miracle workers and priests. For the plant is in may ways used in aid of solemn imposture, superstition, and even crime. The power thus exercised is called 'wanga,' a word that inspires the African with awe and dread. The wanga-priest can throw into a deathike coms, and knowing the moment of returning consciousness he will make a show of recalling to life. If a burglary is to be committed he can, by means of his art, cast a deep sleep on all indoors and one may understand how he can attain other forbidden ends in the same way. An experienced botanist could not fail to discover this plant, which as an anæsthetic, would no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to medical science."

GERMAN COAL -Hamburg has been the scene of rather povel exhibition, t a of German od, which we are told, has excited much interest among German patriots and commercial men. The idea that Germany should endeavour to emancipate herself from the Eng ish market and produce her own coal George's street and Harrington street to Harold's has, it appears, acquired a powerful hold upon the nations imagination, and hence the promotion and street to Ranelagh and Clonskeagh. The grand jury development of the German coal trade has come to be looked upon as a matter of patriotism. It is also alleged that Westphalian coal is superfor in heating power to English, and Senator Godeffroy, in his address on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition, even made it appear that Germany is in possession of coal fields incomparably larger than any that England can show. The Westphalian coal basin alone, said M. Godeffroy, is capable of producing for seven centuries to come the same quantity of best coal annually that all Eugland now yields, and beyond this the basin is not yet fully explored, and is probably capable of material extension. With all these supposed advantages Germany has not yet been able to beat England out of the field on her own ground. The City of Hamburg imported in 1876 about 1,500,000 tons of coal, of which about six-sevenths were the produce Beaconsfield thought he would overawe the Russians | of England, and only one-seventh of home produc-

VEGETABLE REMAINS IN EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—There are published in the Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie, under the editorship of Profs. Magnus and Ascherson, the notes of a lecture delivered some years ago in the above by the late Prof. Braun, of Berlin. The inducemens to take up this subject was supplied by the discoveries made by Heer that the flax found in the Swiss lake-dwellings does not belong to the now generally cultivated species Linum usitstissimum, L., but to L augustifolum, Huds., a species which is not cultivated now, but may be found growing wild of this inhabitant of the lake-dwellings, it was an interesting question to solve whether the flux cultivated in ancient Egypt was the same as that of the lake-dwellings. The material for this investigation in the Berlin Museum was anything but extensive, on by three seeds of Linum being found. and it was not even certain that these were genuine remains. One, however, belonged to L. angusfolium, and the other two to L. humile, Mill. (L. unitatissimum, var. crepitans, Schubl, and Martens). As they were found mixed in so small a quantity with the seeds of two cultivated plants, Lactuca sativa Nagella saliva, it was supposed that they might have belonged to weeds growing among these cultivated plants. This did not look promising. The oc-currence of Linum hum le was, however, interesting, as this species is the only one of that genus cultivated in Abyssinis, where, Schimper tells us, the fruits are used as food by the poor classes, and also as a Lenten food. Prof. Braun, thought it not improbable, all things considered, that this was the form cultivated in ancient Egypt. The doubt on this point may be soon solved, since old Egyptian seeds of Linam are known to exist in the Museum of Bul-q. This is only one of the many interesting cases dealt with in the course of the memoir NERVOUS FIBRES AND STIMULATION .- The phenom-

ena of exhaustion and recovery have been thoroughly studied in tetanised muscles; Prof. J. Berustein has recently investigated the corresponding phenomena in motor and Sensory nerves (Pfluyer's Archic, xv. 6 and 7). If an interrupted current from a Dubois Reymond's induction apparatus be sent through a short section of the exposed sciatic nerve in a frog, the teddo Achillis having been previously connected with a lever of a myograph, it will be found, after a time, that stimulation of the plexus higher up no longer causes the muscles of the leg to contract. The conducting power of the stimulated tract of the nerve is abolished. With time and rest it may he regained; but its recovery does not take place at a uniform rate. At first it is very slow and gradual; it then goes on very rapidly for a relatively brief period; lastly, it enters on a third phase, during which its progress is once more slow, proceeding at a constantly diminishing rate as the nerve approaches its normal condition. The impairment of conductivity which results from the flow of a continued galvanic current through a given section of motor nerve has been ascribed to a variety of causes. It is really a kind of fatigue resembling that produced by interrupted currents. The process of recovery is governed by the tame law in both cases; hence it may fairly be inferred that the fundamental changes in the nerve fibre are similar in both. Bernstein next proceeded to investigate the phenomena of recovery in motor nerves after their conducting power had been exhausted by mechanical, chemical (dilute lactic acid), and thermal stimuli. The rate of recovery was found to obey the same law as before. On extending the enquiry to sensory nerves the same law was again found to hold good. The author then proceeds to discuss the facts in their theoretical aspect, and points out that the law deduced from them is fundamentally similar to that which regulates the recovery of organisms as a whole from the exhaution caused by fatigue or Amherst, S.J., Rector. The service was divided to that warmth which it takes large numbers to coma close by the Archbishop giving the absolution at that warmth which it takes large numbers to comdisease; it may thus be brought into connection the results of which I I
that warmth which it takes large numbers to comwith the general principles of organic nutrition. I due time,—Country Gentleman,
with the general principles of organic nutrition.

## FARMERS' COLUMN.

STOCKS.-Stocks should be well protected, and the covering repaired, if necessary. Store a suffi-clent supply of fodder and litter in the barn, and over 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, grease, or lime-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 Whatever preparation is needed for winter, should be begun now, or before snow falls. A little foresight saves much trouble.

Thrashing .- 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. As one set can do the work of several farms, money may be earned by thrashing for the neighbors after the work at home has been done. With these machines thrashing is done quietly and easily, without any of the "hurly-burly" of a hired set, and without waste of grain or straw, or overworking the horses.

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. It is only safe to trust to an animal's instinct to choose its own supply, when salt is kept constantly before it; otherwise, in its greediness, it will be apt to take too much. Taken in excessive quantities salt is an acrid poison.

Roors.-Roots that have not been barvested may be suffered to grow so long as the weather is mild, Late turnips will make considerable growth now, during the cool weather. As sonn as one or two sharp frosts have occurred these late crops may be taken up; but this is not likely to happen, unless in far northern localities, until the end of the mouth. Frezen leaves are injurious to cattle and, should not be given to them, but carted to the compost heap.

Horses.-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. We do not approve of using blankets in the stable, however cold the weather may be. This practice makes the horse more sensitive to cold when brought out. Blankets are for use only to protect against unusual exposure, and when the horse is

Roots.-Roots 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 heaps. Three cornered spouts, with a number of holes bored in each, to admit air, may be put every 8 or 10 feet apart in a long pit, or one for each small pit. These will carry off the heated air which arises in all newly made pits of any sort of roots, which would cause rotting were its escape not thus provided for.

Cons-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-huskings 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. These homely frolics must give way to more sedate and less costly labor, and now the sooner the corn-husking is out of the way, the better. The fields should be cleared at once, and when everything is under cover, there will be time for more comfortable frelicking in-

RULES 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; keep the body and the lodging places dry, and not too warm: let them breathe only pure air; ent only nutritious and digestible food, and not too much of that; keep them quiet, and do not suffer them to be irritated; avoid exposure to cold, wet storms, and if this cannot be helped, dry the skin using considerable friction, with a coarse cloth, then cover with a blanket, but not before, and give a warm drink as soon as possible after it. When the system is fever-ish from cold, give a saline, cooling laxative.

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. The cut hay is thoroughly wetted in a box, the meal is scattered over it, a handful of salt for each horse is added, and the whole is well mixed with the shovel. It is then divided equally. A similar custom prevails in large stables, where hundreds of animals are kept; for economy and good results in every way, it can hardly be surpassed. If it is remembered that an animal which begins the winter in good condition is kept so more easily and cheaply, and will come out better in the spring, than one which begins it in poor order, and if this rule is acted upon few mistakes will occur.

Bone Fertinizers .- The article entitled "Action

of Fertilizers," in your issue of February 17th, gives the results of a very valuable series of experiments and deserves careful study. The eighth experiment is the one where the greatest gain is shown, amounting, as I figure it, to \$32.45, which is equivalent to a profit of very nearly \$60 per year per acre. This result is attained by the use of about 500 pounds per acre of ground bone drilled in with the seed. When sowed broadcast the gain was only \$26.60, giving us one more point in favor of drilling in fertilizers. We have often been told that the phosphoric acid must be made soluble before it is applied to the soil, but here we see better results from the use of raw bone than from superphosphate The reason for this may be, there are 102 pounds of phosphoric acid and 16 pounds of nitrogen in \$10 worth of bone, to 86 pounds of phosphoric acid and no nitrogen in a similar amount of superhosphate. The practical deduction to be made from this is that ground bone is the cheapest form in which phosphoric acid can be applied to the soil. I have recently made some examinations of ground bone. and give my figures on three samples from the same manufactory, which were labelled as below :-Phosphoric Acid. Nitrogen.

Pure bone flour..... 18.86 per cent. 2.89 per cent Pure ground hone....22.03 do 4.40 do Ground horn piths...18.76 do 4.42 do 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. The bone flour is worth then only three fourths as much as the ground bone, while it is generally sold at the higher price, on the plea that it costs more to grind it finer. It is often largely composed of the dust swept up in the mill, and so contains many impurities. I am specially interested in this subject, from the fact that I am about commencing a series of experiments on a field recently set apart for the purpose by the college authorities, the results of which I hope to give you in 

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

## CALENDAR-DECEMBER, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 19-Ember Day. Fest. Victoria Bridge, Montreal, opened, 1859. THURSDAY, 20-Vigil of St. Tnomas. Napoleon III. elected President, 1848. FRIDAY, 21-St. Thomas, Apostle. Ember Day.

Fast. SATURDAY, 22-Ember Day. Fast. Death of General Michael Corcoran, in Virginia

1883. SUNDAY, 23-FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT. Washington's resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, 1763. MONDAY, 24-Vigil of Christmas. Fast,

Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain concluded at Ghent, 1814. TUESDAY, 25-CHRISTMAS DAY.

#### 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) EVEN-ING 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 en-
- "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 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' MacGoeghegon's with a continuation by John Mitchell, is from an Irish standpoint, the best. They are published together, by Sadlier & 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 conmection with St. Putrick's Bazaar is, the cordial manner in which many Protestants helped to 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 as 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 and both have been friends to Catholic interests, just as it answered their purposes. It is their part'y first, our affairs afterwards Where were either the Reformers or Conserva-

our memories too short to forget that lesson. Where were they again when Orangemen insuited the Catholics of this city by playing "Croppies lie down" in the public thoroughfares? 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 attention. 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. About the first charge we must remind the gentleman to whom we refer that if the press refused insertion to letters which directly effect the interests of the public it would stifle complaint.

Everyone must know that the insertion of letters in the public press has always been a rule of journalism, although we would prefer that all correspondents should sign their names if such a policy could be made practicable. With reference to the second charge we shall now remedy it by publishing returns from all the Fire Stations. Here they are:-

No. 1,	11 Me	n. 10	Protestants.	1	Catholics.
No. 2,		6	64	1	41
No. 3,		2	"	3	41
No. 4,		_	, u	4	F. C.
No. 5,		4	- 11	1	Invalide,
No. 6,		_	EE.	5	F. C.
No. 7,		1	4	3	46
No. 8,		_	11	5	F. C.
No. 9,		5	"	_	44
No. 10,		4	"		46
No. 11,		_	**	4	F. C.
No. 12,		3	et .	2	one F. C.
Three (		2	11	1	44

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. And what does it reveal? Well before saying any more we shall allow the figures to answer and we shall pause for a reply.

#### THE NATIVE TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA

AND THE CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Of late non-Catholics have admitted that their missionary enterprises have not been as accessful 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. If we look into the past ages of this continent we will see that it was mainly through the missionary enterprises of Catholics that the country was brought under the influence of Christianity. Whatever we know of the history of the various tribes that inhabited the Atlantic seaboard is principally due to the Catholic Missionary.

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. But it is literally true that no race of men had ever before been met by the messengers of God less apt to follow a regular course of conduct. The barbarians of the north of Europe, when they swooped down on the Roman Empire, and destroyed all its institutions, were undoubtedly poor subjects as future converts, and they gave immense trouble to the Church to polish and convert them, Still they were capable of a high degree of culture, as they proved afterwards, and in a short time furnished a great number of saints to our calendar. People say that the reason is that they were of Aryan stock, and the Red Indian is not. It may be so: we will not discuss the question. Our object is first to represent the Indians as they were when Europeans began to colonize North America. The render will then be able to judge what kind of task the Catholic missionaries undertook, and if their success was not on the whole surprising.

The present sketch will embrace both the tribes of the North, herein Canada, tives when the Church at Oka was laid in ashes and the northern part of the United by an incendiary mob? Did not both side States, and those of the South, as the frontier ern curve of Lake Michigan dwelt the numer-

ried on during nearly two centuries a holy war- the point of starting, at the mouth of the St. fare against savagery and paganism.

ritory—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, river. The territory they occupied forms now the great number of the petty nations which a part of the State of Maine. A little further scarcely come within the circle of Catholic south, around the head waters of the Connectiproselytism, must be described cursorily and cut river, lived the Sokokis, a nation long exwith scarcely any detail. The chief object of tinct and scarely known to history, even at the interest must bear on those tribes only in which the faith made sufficient progress to deserve

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. But with this we are not concerned. We have nothing to do with this acheeological

When the Spaniards landed on the coast of Florida; the French Huguenots on that of Carolina; the Dutch and English on the sea board 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

The nations immediately allied ethnologically 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 Gaspesians and Mic-Mass 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 Mascontens; around the south-

sionaries, in the second, Spanish religious, car- Illinois, on the Miami river: Going back to Lawrence, there dwelt south of the Gaspsc-The Indian tribes of the vast northern ter- sians and Mic-Macs, called by the French Souriquois, the tribe of the Abuakis so well known from the labours of Rasles their apostle. Some remains of it still exist on Penobscot 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 Mohswks dwelt, rendered more illustrious by the pen of Fenimore Cooper than by all the dull historians of colonial times. Further south still, the Lenni Lenape roamed along the Delaware and the Susquehanna; and all over the actual State of Virginia were settled the Powhatans, among whom Pocahoutas shed halo of sweet joy. The Shawnees, in the west roved on the banks of the Ohio; and, finally several tribes of the Algie family had long before settled as far south as the Carolinas.

> The Huron-Iroquois, though originally of the same extraction as the Algonquins, 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-Algonquins 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 Algonquins, 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 northwestern part of the actual State of New York. These last formed then a federacy of five na. tions, having their council-fire in the neighborhood of Seneca Lake, north-west of the Mo. hawk 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 sprung 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 acout 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 Algic race. From the Jesuit Relations, chiefly from North America between the Mississippi and the the detailed particularities written by the Atlantic Ocean, and were almost invariably Fathers Lejeune and Charles Lallement, the Wyandots of the Lake Huron on the one side, and the Algonquins of Hochelaga or Montreal together, so as to form the Algonquin or Algic of Three Rivers, and of Quebec, appear from branch of the Red Indians occupied more than | 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 Algonquins, particularly with the Monagnais 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

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 symby an incentially most the Church and for her enemies? Are of Mexico. In the first of these, French missous class forming the confederacy of the bolical chain of the six nations. Their own ever, reduced it to fourteen thousand.

traditions assigns them this rank, and it anpears to be consonant to other traditions. As to the north, they often crossed the St. Lawrence, and roamed freely in the extensive pos. sessions 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 Oncota, 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 Torics who came to

These Indian traditions, of which the book of Schoolcraft is full, may excite the smile of the reader, as the traditious of the aucient Romans, kept faithfully in the great work of Livy, have became 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 foundstion for the fundamental institutions of pations. 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 Atotarko 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 Coyuga 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. Nundowaga 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. Senoca 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 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, how

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 city of Buffalo, consequently, is built on the ground occupied formerly by them. It is in that neighbourhood that Father de la Roche founded the first mission amongst them, and was so well received that Soharissan, the chief of the nation, adopted him. according to the custom of the red Indians when they wished to bestow the greatest favour on a stranger.

The Eries, or the Cat nation, were probably settled along the southern shore of the lake of the same name, although Schoolcraf is quite undecided, and seems inclined to place them farther south. The old French maps, made by the first Catholic missionaries, locate them in the present state of Ohio, south of Lake Eric. As they were nearly annihilated by the Iroquois toward the year 1653, and the first special notices that were written of them were not set on paper for more than thirty years afterwards, all we know of them depends on tradition which is in general scarcely reliable when confined to one or two tribes.

An old Alleghany chief, called in English Black Snake, is said, according to Schoolcraft. to have denied the story of their destruction. He pretended that it was a mere fanciful romance, and asserted positively that the Eries had only fled south and disappeared. The French tradition is far preferable to this report of the old chief.

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. When the Hurons had to leave the coast of Georgian Bay, the Neutral nation and the Petuns were nearly annihilated by the ferocious Iroquois, as is recounted in detail in the Jesuit Relation for 1651. Thus the Hurons and their allies perished together. It would be a mistake, however, to imagine that the powerful Wyandot race had no other allies than those just enumerated. All the Algonquin tribes were in fact on their side, together with the French themselves; and this consideration is sufficient to give the highest idea of the Iroquois' courage and skill.

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. The immense transactions of the Hudson Bay Company in modern times had not yet commenced. Before the Europeans arrived in the country the commerce of furs in America was of course very limited; yet as most American tribes were fond for the time and the occasion, whilst on the controf rich dresses, they needed the skins of these innumerable animals roaming over the wilderness of the north. The Hurons procured them either by hunting, or by purchase from the more remote nations of the north-west. They transported them afterwards in their boats to the cast, as far as Hochelaga, or Montreal, and the place called now Three Rivers, midway between Montreal and Quebec. When the French arrived, they saw the importance of that commerce for Europe, and there was consequently an immense increase of transactions. Every year the Wyandots came from their native country on Lake Huron, and often the French saw two hundred of their boats arriving at Three Rivers or Quebec loaded with the most precious furs, which they obtained by exchanging them for trinkets, first, and afterwards for gunpowder or brandy.

## LETTER FROM TORONTO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

--:0:--THE ARCHBIGHOP 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. Having given a clear explanation of these remarkable words of Our Lord, he remarked that Protestants very often ask "Do Catholics believe that all who die outside of their communion are lost." Catholics believe that all are not Protestants who are considered so. They believe that all who live and die protesting against the truths revealed by our Lord which they could have known by using ordinary diligence, and who live disobeying His commandments, are lost From this catalogue are excluded: 1st. All baptized children who die before they embrace error and are free from other sins. 2nd. All baptized adults, who are in good faith, and free from mortal sin, and who believe in the principal doctrines of Christianity, but through no negligence, indifference, or malice, had not sufficient means of knowing the whole truth, which they would have embraced could they have discovered it, these though apparently attached to some sect, in reality belong to the soul of the true Church; but persons who through human respect and worldly motives do not embrace the true Church are not of this number. Many belong "Golden chain," next year.

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. When occasions present themselves we exhort all Christians to make an act of faith in all the revealed truths of the Bible, in the meaning it tended by the Holy Spirit, and not in the false sense of erring man and to pray in the language of the Apostles "Lord increase our faith," (Luke xvii. 5.) The road to Heaven is one straight and narrow and few there are that find it (Matt. vii. 5.," "To enter heaven we must keep the commandments said our Lord, (Mat. xix. 17)." This makes the

#### BODALITIES [

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. Both convents are in the Cathedral parish and each has a Sodality, or society of the Blessed Virgin attached. It was a beautiful sight on last Sunday at three o'clock p.m., to witness in the cathedra! three hundred young ladies their radiant countuances beaming with modesty, devotion and purity as they offered upfervent prayers to their Patroness the Queen of heaven and earth beseeching her all powerful interest with her adorable Son in behalf of twenty-one girls who had been just invested with the blue badge of the order by the Rev. Father Robleder, their exemplary chaplain and director. When the interesting ceremonies had concluded notwithstanding his multifarious labours at the Central Prison and other institutions, preaching and locturing every Sunday, His Grace the Archbishop, ever zealous in the work of His Divine Master, addressed those lately received in soul-stirring language. He congratulated them on the glorious choice they had made of taking the Blessed Virgin as their model and protector through life and reminded them of the many Convents established in Ireland by the great St. Bridget, of Kildare, and almost in our own day by the famous Miss Nagle, of Cork, and concluded by denominating the ladies of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, all over the world, as the "Flowers of the Caurch," who, by keeping their simple rules and by carefully attending to the instructions of the good Sisters, will assuredly bloom in the regions of bliss for an endless eternity. Being somewhat curious regarding the nationality of these interesting young people, because the scene, faces, and surroundings reminded me of a "fairy isle" far away, I learned, on inquiry, that all, with two exceptions, were the children of Itish parents, As lessons inculcated at the mother's knee are seldom forgotten, it is to be hoped that the future generation will hear once in a while of the glorious Saints, Martyrs, Confessors, and it would be a crime to leave out the chivalrous heroes of persecuted, but unconquerable Innisfail.

CIVIC HONOURS.

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. So there are now pretty lively time amongst Aldermen, and would be Aldermen regarding the election for Civic honours, which is to come off early next month. The new hands" are laying down in plausible, if not very intelligible language, that they are the ary those in office would "willingly resign only that the public good and the welfare of the city imperatively demand that they should not desert their post in the hour of need." One thing is certain the rate-payers should pay little attention to the smooth palaver of either party, but select men of probity and intelligence to represent them in the Council Chamber, for it is universally admitted that there is "Something rotten in Denmark."

SEPARATE SCHOOLS. 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 Minerve. of the Schools and the satisfaction of our people in

EXEMPTIONS.

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 \$12,800,000, a large sum for a city under eighty thousand. Of this sum the exemptions of the Ontario and Dominion Government to \$3,540,503, the exemptions of the Roman Catholic corporations amount to \$362,974, and on Cathelic separate schools \$14,400. The Church property exempt from taxation amounts to \$1,948,545, and the amount owned by the city which is not taxed is set down at \$1,160,397, the question of exemption is exciting a good deal of interest in this part of the Province, and already a number of petitions have been sent by the Central committee of Toronto to various parts of the Prov ince, and many of them have been largely signed. The matter will probably be brought before the Government at no distant day and while it is not likely that a very speedy triumph will be obtained by those why are in favor of the abolition of exemptions, the opinion seems to be gaining ground that the taxation of all property in this Province is a mere question of time.

## WAYORALITY.

There are there candidates in the field for the mayorality, and it it 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

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 orangemen seem determined not to give up their struggle for incorporation, and the Bills will he again introduced by Mr. Merrick of North Leeds. The Government stands as a body against orange incorporation, and there is little likelihood of the Bills being carried next session. Though the majority against them will probably be small. The Bills have received nearly the unanimous support of the Conservative members in the House with a few of the Reformers. The opposition of Mr. Frazer is perhaps the chief reason why the Bills have not already been passed, as the Attorney General seems to concede on principle the right of incorporation to the orangemen This association the relic of dark days and darker deeds,-is too well known to be trusted with exclusive privileges, in this Province, several Protestants have not been meagre in their condemnation of the actions and policy of this body, and the most cutting criticism it has received in the House has been from them. It is a mistake to suppose that all orangemen are in favor of the intergoing that has been going on among Conservative members regarding incorporation. Orange Reformers, like the member for Kingston have shown the hollowness of the game that is being played by the Conservatives which is not so much to confer a benefit on the orange body, as to encumber the Government, and make use of it as a cry at the next election. For the many years that the Conservatives were in power in this Province. the question of incorporation was never introduced by those who are so loud now in favor of it-but it was not a good card then to play with. Making all allowance for the strength of the orangemen in this Province there is no doubt that the great majority of the people will be found in approval of the Governments action on this question.

#### 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 Martianopolis, 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. It is the Third Order of St. Francis of Assise. In the ages of faith—the great of the world the kings the most remarkable by their wisdom, the queens the most distinguished by their virtues-considered it a supreme honor to bear the livery of the Beggar of Jesus Christ. St. Francis of Assiso.

Christopher Columbus who had the glory of discovering America wore these glorious liveries and, it was from this malitia that he drew those virtues which we hope, will one day place him in the catalogue of saints.

But the glacial blast of impicty 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 But, just to make sure, I'll steal up to the door, tose, 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 His Annie's "bless papa" drew forth the big tears, 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

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 organised a bazzar 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 .-

## THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.

Scarcely have they finished the magnificent steeple of St. James' Church than the Catholics of that qu-rter call for new improvements to that temple. It is very consoling 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 ill, 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

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 according. 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.

But how give more space? There is the question. Some propose to lengthen the false chapels, one side as far as Mignoune Street, others advise that it would be better to dig under soil and open under the church and immense chapel which could give as much space as the superior need.

The question of enlarging the church one way or another will be before long an absolute necessity and the citizens of that quarter had better see about it .- Minervc.

## RUSSIA.

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

#### CHRISTMAS EVE.

Santa Claus is 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 beau-

SANTA CLAUS AND THE CHILDREN. 'Twas the eve before Christmas, "Good night" had

And Annie and Willie had crept into bed ;-There were tears on their pillows and tears in their

And each little bosom was heaving with sighs; For to-night their stern father's command had been given,

That they should retire precisely at seven Instead of at eight, for they troubled him more With questions unbeard of than ever before. He told them he thought this delusion a sin-No such creature as "Santa Claus" over had been : And he hop'd that after this he would never more

How he scrambled down chimneys with presents each year,

And this was the reason that two little heads So restlessly tossed on their soft downy beds. Eight, nine, and the clock in the steeple struck ten-Not a word had been spoken by either till then-When Willie's sad face from the blanket did peep, An i he whispered, "Dear Annie, is 'ou fast ascep?" "Why no, brother Willie," a sweet voice replies, "I've long tried, in vain, but I can't shut my eyes For, somehow, it makes me so sorry, because Dear papa has said there is no Santi Claus. Now, we know there is, and it can't be denied, For he came every year before mamma died ; But then I've been thinking that she used to pray And God would hear everything mamma would say, And may be she asked Him to send Santa Claus here With the sack full of presants he brought every year. "Well, why tant we pay dest as mamma did den, And ast Dod to send him with presents aden?" "I've been thinking so, too," and. without a word

Four little bare feet bounded out on the floor, And four little knees the soft carpet pressed, And two tiny hands were clasped close to each breast Now. Willie, you know, we must firmly believe That the presents we ask for we're sure to receive; You must wait just as still till I say the "Amen! And by that you will know that your turn has come

"Dear Jesus, look down on my brother and me, And grant us the favour we are asking of Thee: I want a wax dolly, a tea set, a ring, And an ebony work-box that shuts with a spring. Bless paps, dear Jesus, and cause him to see That Santa Claus loves us as much as does he: Don't let him get fretful and angry again At dear brother Willie and Annie. Amen!" Please Desus et Santa Taur tum down to-night, And bring us some presenss before it is 'ight; I wish he shoeld div me a nico 'ittle sed, With bright shinin' 'unners all painted yed: A box full of tandy, a book a.d a toy, Ameni and dear Desus, I'll be a dood boy." Their prayers being ended, they raised up their heads And with hearts light and cheerful again sought

their beds; They were soon lost in slumber both peaceful an' deep And with fairies in dreamland were reaming in sleep Eight, nine, and the little French clock had struck

E e the father had thought of his children again; He seems now to hear Annie's half-suppressed sight And to see the big tears stand in Willie's blue eyes. I was harsh with my darlings," he mentally said, "And should not have sent them so early to bed; But then I was troubled, my feelings found vent. For bank stock to-day has gone down ten per cent But of course they've forgotten their troubles ere this And that I denied them the thrice-asked for kiss; For I never spoke harsh to my dearlings before. a saving, he softly ascended And arrived at the door to hear both of their prayers.

works of zeal and salvation spring up so easily, has And Willie's grave promise fell sweet on his ears. also her Third Order, at present not numerous, but "Strange—strange—I'd forgotten," said he, with

a sigh, "How I longed, when a child, to have Christman

draw nigh, I'll atone for my harshness," he inwardly said, By answering their prayers ere I sleep in my bed Then turned to the stairs and softly went down, Threw off velvet slippers and silk dressing-gown, Donned hat coat and hoots, and went out in the strect-

A millionaire facing the cold driving sleet ! Nor stopped he until he had bought everything, From the box full of candy to the tiny gold ring; Indeed, he kept adding so much to his store That the various presents outnumbered a score. Then homeward he turned, when his heliday load With Aunt Mary's help in the nursery was stowed. Miss Dolly was seated beneath a pinc-tree, By the side of a table spread out for her tea. A work box, well filled, in the centre was laid, And on it the ring for which Annie had prayed. A soldier in uniform stood by a sled, With bright shining runners and all painted red." There were balls, dogs and horses, books pleasing

And birds of all colours were perched in the tree, While Santa Claus, laughing, stood up in the top, As if getting ready more presents to drop. And, as the fond father the picture surveyed, He thought for his trouble he had amply been paid. And he said to himself, as he brushed off a tear, I've enjoyed more true pleasure than ever before What care I if bank stock falls ten per cent more? Hereafter I'll make it a rule, I belleve, To have Sant Claus visit us each Chrisimas Eve." So thinking, he gontly extinguished the light, And tripping down stairs went to bed for the night. As soon as the beams of the bright morning sun Put the darkness to flight and the stars one by one Four little blue eyes out of sleep opened wide, And at the same moment the present espied; Then out of their beds they sprang with a bound, And the very gifts prayed for were all to be found. They laughed and they cried in their innocent glee, And shouted for paps to come quick and see What presents Old Santa Claus brought in the night (Just the thing that they wanted and left before light And now," added Annie, in voice soft and low. "You'll believe there's a Santa Claws, papa I know, While dear little Willie climbed up on his knee, Determined no secrets between them should be, And told in soft whispers how Annie had said That theirdear, blessed mamma, so long ago dead, Used to kneel down and pray by the side of her chair, And that God up in heaven had answered her prayer Den we dod up and prayed dust as well as we tood' "And Dod answered our prayers, now wasn't He

"I should say that He is if He sent you all these, And knew just what presents my children would

please, (Well, let him think so, the dear little elf, Twould be cruel to tell him I did it myself.)" Blind father! Who caused your stern heart to relent, And hasty words spoken so soon to repent. Twas the Being Who bade you steal softly upstairs And made you His agent to answer their prayers!

### 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 dinuer the other day.

BANGS-Mr. G. W. Bangs is at present the only candidate for the Mayorality of Ottawa.

O'DEA-Elizabeth O'Dea, aged 107 years, has just died at Ballyvoughau, County Clare. She was born in 1770.

NUTT-Commodore Nutt, the dwarf, is betrothed to Miss Jennie Quigley, a diminutive lady who fravels in the same troupe with him. WHITE-Mr. Thomas White, father of Mr. Tho-

mas White, the much respected proprietor of the Montreal Gazette, died at Peterboro on the 12th iustant. CLANDEBOYE Lord Clandeboye, eldest son of the Earl of Dufferin, accompanied by Major and

Mrs. Hamilton, have arrived at Rideau Hall, from Ireland. ALLEYN-Mr. Alleyn the Conservative Candidate for the representation of Quebec West in the

Local Legislature has been elected by a majority GLADSTONE-Mr Gladstone when in Ireland admitted that the Imperial Parliament was un-

able to discharge the duties it undertook with regard to Ireland. DUFFERIN-It is expected that His Excellency the Governor General will honour the concert,

to be given by St. Patrick's Society next month in Montreal, with his presence. McNAMEE-About 550 labours on the Lachine Canal struck work on Monday morning. Mr. McNamee says that the strikers are all French-

KIRWAN-Lady Mary (Hastings) Kirwan, wife of John S. Kirwan late of Moyne, Co. Galway, and sister of the Duchess of Norfolk, just married, has

became a convert. MENARD-Mr. Menard, architect, of this city, is preparing plans for a convent to be built at St. Lin, P.Q. It is to be 87 feet by 50 feet, and

three stories in height, with a wing in the rear. McIVER-Colonel McIver, a beau subreaur who has served in India, America, Cuba, Crete, South America, Egypt, Mexico, France, and during the late Turco Servien war, is again in the field near Belgrade.

DE PALADINES-General D. Aurelle de Paladines, life Senator of France, is dead, aged 73. He commanded the Army Corps to which the Irish Legion was for a time attached, during the Franco-German war.

RIDGEWAY-F. R S. Ridgeway, for many years connected with the Citizen in by gone times, assumes the editorial chair of the Star. He carries with him the best wishes of the fraternity in Ottawa. — Telegram from Ottawa.

MOTHEM—Rev. Pere Mothem delivared a brilliant lecture in Laval University on Monday evening on the present and probable future of the French people in America. Amongst those present were the Archbishop, Mayor, and members of the Local Government, FERGUSON-Mr. John Ferguson the patriotic

Irish Presbytarian has issued a touching address to the Irlah Catholics of Glasgow to assist him in enabling a Catholic priest to build a Church "in the wilds of Ayrshire." He heads the address with a donation of \$500.

OHINOIQUA...The Rav. Elshop Chinciqua, of Persis, preached at the church of Gesu, Montreal, on Sunday, in his Oriental attire. In pleading the cause of the Catholic Missions in that country, he gave an account of his conversion from the Greek to the Catholic faith. SULTAN-The Daily News Vienna telegram, dated

Thursday says, after the disaster at Kars became know at Constantinople, the War Minister recommended that the Flag of the Prophet should be unfurled at once. The Sultan said till Erzeroum and Adrianople have fallen, he would not consent to such an extreme measure.

BARTLEY-The prisoner, Geo, Bartley, was quietly taken away from the Provincial Police Station, Quebec, on Saturday afternoon, and conveyed to the gool of St. Joseph, Beauce. He was shackled and in charge of no less than three officers-Superintendent Bureau and two constables. He made no attempt to escape.

GALE-Gale, the pedestrian, went on a spree after the conclusion of his last great feat; nevertheless a day later the doctors found him well without a inded appearance, his eyes clear and bright, and his appetite and digestion good. It has been now well established by medical testimony that he can sleep while he walks.

McGUIRE-The Rev. William McGuire the new rector of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Montreal, said on Sunday last that it was "absurd and contradictory to assert that His body is on the table or the so-called altar by the so called priest. His self-styled pricets may claim to save men, may talk of the keys, &c., &c." The "new rector" promises to be a bigot.

OBLATS .- A new Church was lately opened on sec ion 8 of the Lachine Cana', and the first service was held therein on the 2nd December. The church has a seating capacity of 200, and is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Barbeau, of the Peres Oblats, and was built by the contractors on the Lachine Canal. The pictures, orgaments and cross are all the gift of the Hon. Mr. Laflamme. CHINIQUY-The moral person said at a meeting

of the International Protestant League held in Montreal on Monday evening that "that the Church of Rome was at work to get rid of all the English speaking Protestants in this Province." No one but Orangemen could be lead astray by such nonsense. He applauded "Secret Societies of which it appears the" International Protestant League" is one.

STAR-The Star of last evening says, "as to the merits of orangelsm in Canada they may be balanced against the aims and other objects of other extreme religionists who are striving for political power in this province." It thinks that one "category of stickle s for their rights" have as much right to occupy the thoroughfares as another. It calls St. Patrick "a half mythical personage."

DOUDIET-The Rev. Mr. Doudiet Grand &c., &c., of the orange organization, lectured in Ottawa on Friday night last. He said that there were 7,557 persons at the funeral of Hackett, of whom four thousand were orangemen. It is rumoured here that the Catholic Union is going to march on the 12th of July next, and it is expected that it will muster quite as many as the famous "four thou-We do not know whether there is any sand." truth in the remour or not.

BRAY-The Rev. Mr. Bray lectured on the Gallican Church last night. It is said that four gentlemen in Montreal subscribed \$20,000 to start the Speciator of which Mr. Bray is to le the editor. While disagreeing with most of the lecture, yet we heartily congratulate the Rev. Mr. Bray on his change of front, which was so plainly evidenced in the temperate lecture he gave. It is impossible to more than notice the lecture at present. Next week we may have something to

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The stock of Dry Goods held at the above address comprises a full assortmenr 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. Remember our motto-" Value for Value Received:"

CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department.

Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17½c. 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c,

White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c,

Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 171c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c, 30c, 33c.

Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c.
Plain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all

selling at 29c and 32c.

Bancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 23c, 20c, 30c 35c, 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c line measures

7-8 of a yard wide. Rlankets For Man And Beast. Stocke of White Blankets, selling from \$1,75 to

Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1,25 to \$4,00. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1,25.

Table Linen Department.

Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen, price from 25c to 60c. Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 271c to 50c. White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c. Napkins in endless variety, price from 75c per dozen.

Roller Towelling.

Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c, Huckaback Towelling, price, 121c, 14c, 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8e, 12c, 14c,

16c. Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 121c, 15c, 20c, 25c each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

· White and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, Eng-

lish, price from 330.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wool Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1,00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1,00. Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1,35. Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1,39. Basket Coatings, only \$2,20.

Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2,40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2,75. Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3,15. Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices 75c, 93c, \$1,00, \$1,20, \$1,30, \$1,35. Overceatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c

Underclothing Dapartment. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 50c 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1,00. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from \$1,00 to \$2,00 each.

Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c. Men's Tweed Shirts, price 75c. Men's Flaunel Shirts, price, 753.

Endless variety of Ladics' and Gents' Kid Mitts, Gloves, &c., prices low.

Call early and secure the Bargains. Oot 31st-12-ly

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LADIES' SEAL MUFFS \$12 00 \$13 60 and \$15 00 PERSIAN LAMB \$8 50 and \$10 LADIES' SEAL CAPS \$9 and \$10 up \$9 and \$10 up do GENTS' do BOYS фo 87 50 P. LAMB \$7.50

BLACK MUFFS \$2 \$2 50 \$8 00 and \$4 00 Our RUSSIAN BLACK MUFF at \$8 is a Beauty LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS AS YOU PASS.

Noy 7, 1877

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

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Dec. 15th, 1877:— 4,696. Corresponding week last year: 4,294. Increase.....462.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We have now on show a very large stock of Dress Silks suitable for Christmas Presents, at extremely S. Carsely's 58c Quality.

Good Cardinal and Black striped Dress Silk for Christmas presents, at only 53c per yard. Good Green and Black Dress Silks for Christmas presents, at only 58c per yard.

Goon Prune and Black striped Dress Silk for Christmas presents, at only 58c per yard. Good Black and White striped Dress Silk for Christ-

mas presents, at only 58c per yard. Good Grey and Black striped Dress Silk for Christmas presents, at only 58c per yard.

Very good quality Violet and Black striped Dress Silk for Christmas presents, at only 75c per

yard. Very good quality Brown and Black striped Dress Silk for Christmas presents, at only 75c per

vard. Very good quality Blue and Black striped Dress Silk for Christmas presents, at only 75c per

Very good quality Mauva and Black striped Dress Silk, for Christmas presents, at only 74c per yard.

Very good quality Orange and Black striped Dress Silk, for Christmas presents, at only 75c per vard. Very good quality Grey and Black striped Dress

yard. Very good quality Drab and Black striped Dress Silk, for Christmus presents, at only 75c per

A case of very fair quality Grey striped Dress Silk (in wide and narrow stripes) for Christmas presents to be sold at encef; only 53c per yard.

The new Dark Shade Silk, so much worn in for Christmas presents, at only 85c. per yard.

Really splendid quality Olive Dress Silk, for Christ-

S. Carsley's Cheap Xmas. Presents. Good Navy Blue Dress Silk, for Christmas pre-

sents at only 75c per yard. Good Navy Blue Dress Silk for Christmas presents, at only 75c per yard. Very good Tea-leaf Dress Silk, for Christmas pre-

at only 75c per yard. Good quality Steel Dress Silk, for Christmas presents, at only 75c per yard.

A lot of very good quality striped Dress Silk, for Christmas presents, to be sold at 85c per yard Christmas presents, at only \$1 25 per yard.

ing in freely. Good Useful Black Dress Silk for Xmas presents, at only 47c per yard.

Very Good Black Dress Silk for Christmas presents,

sents, at \$1 and \$1 1) per yard.

Our Dress Goods are selling remarkably well at the reduced prices. We have a large and well assorted stock to select from at prices to suit every purchaser.

yard. A large lot of good Serges in all the leading colors of the season, to be sold at only 13c per yard. A large lot of good heavy Plaid Winceys, at only

A large lot of various kinds and qualities Dress Goods, to be sold all at one price only 18c per yard.

Very Good Quality Strong Fancy Dress Goods, at only 19c per yard.

Good Henry Homespun Serges, formerly sold at 50c now reduced to 35c per yard. A small lot of Brown French Merines, to be sold a

only 25c per yard. A lot of Good Quality Twilled Snow-flake Dress Goods, at only 25c per yard.

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THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.

-:0: -HIS RECEPTION AT CAUGHNAWAGA.

A GRAND INDIAN DEMONSTRATION.

December 3rd, 1877.

The long looked for arrival of His Excellency the Most Reverend Doctor George Courcy, Bishop of Ardagh, Apostolic Delegate to the Dominion of Canada, roused up the Indian population of Caughnawaga a good deal earlier than usual, although it was only on Saturday the 1st instant that the On Sunday morning, flags and streamers were displayed in profusion from the tower of the Church and from the tops of the houses, on Monday morning the Church was decorated by the Indian ladies most magnificently. At 7 am., Caughnawaga presented a very lively picture, from the Church to the Grand Trunk wharf, was a complete mass of human beings About 10 a.m., His Excellency arrived in company with the following well known clergy of the Diocese of Montreal, the Very Rev Father Trudel, Rev. Father Pominville of St. Remie, Rev. Father Bourgeault of Laprairie, Very Rev. Father Antoine Provincial of the O.M.I. Fathers, Very Rev. Father Borsrame master of novices, Rev. O. Blanchard, St. Isidore, Rev. Father Laperto, Chateauguay, Rev. Father N. Piche Lachine, R.v. Father Charpenay Superior of the O.M. I. Noviciate, and Rev. Father P. Reddy, Secretary to His Excellency.

Arriving at the Church the Indians opened out to allow the escort and carriages to pass through. At the entrance of Father Burtins residence the chiefs and a number of clergy including the Very Rev. Father Burtin were assembled to receive His Excellency from the Indian escort. All those who participated in the procession now entered the Church, where a grand mass was celebrated, His Excellency assisted, Rev. Father Pommizville, celebrant, Rev. Father Blanchard deacon, Rev. Father Laporte, subdeacon, Rev. Father Charpenay deacon of honor, Rev. Fathers Antoine and Pominville assisted at the throne, Rev. Father Bourni-

galle master of ceremonies. After the imposing ceremony of the mass was over, His Excellency pronounced the Papal Bent-diction, Grand Chief Louis read at the foot of the Throne, before His Excellency an address in the Indian language the following is a true translation of the same which was afterwards read in English by the Schoolmaster.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MOST REVEREND DOCTOR GEORGE CONROY, BISHOP OF ARDAGH, APOSTOLIO DELEGATE TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

May it please Your Excellency. 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, it was here where the Jesuit Fathers established our holy Catholic and Apostolic religion. And it is pleasing for me to say that the Iroquois Indians of Caughnawaga has through the rise and fall of other nations adherd to the true religion. In greeting your Excellency on your visit to reservation, it is an honor that I ad-dress not only an eminent Shepherd, distinguished for learning, wisdom, and virtues, but the Ambassa. dor of our Saintly Pontiss Pope Pius IX, to whom the inhabitants of this reservation are closely united by the sacred ties of Apostolic faith and obedience. The honorable mission confided to you, and which brought Your Excellency among us of itself affords the assurance that the interests of all the faithful of our one and true Apostolic Church will be carefully guarded. And we trust the result of your holy mission will serve to show Your Excellency that our holy Pontiss has no more faithful children of his holy and Apostolic Church than the children os St. Francis Xavier whose feast we commemorate this 3rd day of December. We now implore upon Your Excellency, to give to us and our dear famiries that Benediction that has been extended to Your Excellency by our Venerable Pontiff Pope Pius IX who holds the chair of St. Peter and the

Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven Signed in behalf of the Grand Chiefs and inhabitants of Caughbawaga, By.E. R. S. FLETCHER. 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 kinds words with which you have welcomed me on this the feast of your patron Saint, St. Francis Xavier. I am highly pleased to see that your hearts are in your Church, I see by the decoration that your hearts are here. But my dear children I am much better pleased to see that you have not only decorated your Church with artificial decoration but you have decorated it with your bodies, which is much more pleasing to God than all the artificial work of man. Well my dear children I will relate a short history to you which I am sure you will be pleased to hear. A few years ago I saw in a gold case in the Basilica at Rome the right hand and part of the arm of St. Francis Xavier whose teast we are this day celebrating. Yes! my dear children I have seen that very hand that baptized thousand of poor Indians, and who are at this very moment partaking in the glory of heaven. I am pleased to hear that though other nations has raised and fallen, yet the Indians of Caughnawaga has adherd to the true religion, and also that you have not forgotten the memory of your first missioneries My dear children I trust that you are all temperate in your habits, and that you leave a good example before your dear little children. If any of you are so unfortunate as to give away to drunkness. Oh! for the sake of your crucified Jesus abandon that road that leads so many poor souls to destruction. My dear children I have given you that Benediction that you have asked. The Benediction that has been extended to me by our Venerable Pontiff, I have given it to you and your dear families, take it home with you any dont forget to pray for your Holy Pontiff who is at this present moment a prisoner in Rome. Pray for our Venerable Pontiff Pope Pius IX who holds the chair of St. Peter, and the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. My dear children I shall ever remember with feelings of the liveliest gratitude the reception you have this day

accorded me. 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 DeBlois for the generous manner in which they supplied the costly material for the decoration of the Church, and also for the generous manner in which they supplied ammunition for the occasion. By 1.45 p.m., several hundred Indians had taken possession of the north wing of the mission house, for the purpose of presenting His Excellency with presents of various kinds of bead work. His Excellency was highly pleased at the reception accorded to him by the Indians. After the reception of presents, it was consoling to see the old men and old women carrying in their arms their grand and some even their great grand children and placing them before his Excelleny in order that he would bless them. The sight was such that it cannot be

THE DEPARTURE.

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. Just as the boat glided away from the wharf Chief Joseph Sky called for three cheers for our Holy Pontiff Pope Pius IX, which was warmly given, and three more for our noble Queen. Much credit is due to the Indians of Caughniwaga for the manner in which they turned out to meet his Excellency, and the good impression which his Excellency took away must long gemain in his

EPPS'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which the news, councils began to form in various parts of the village the grand chiefs superintending the various movements in the matter, until a late hour on Saturday night the Indians worked and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy destricts. that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourishedframe."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in Packets labelled-"James Epps & Co., Homoepathic Chemists, 48 Threedneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London.

VOUR

PLOTHING

— FROM —

O'HARA & SON.

-- THE --

RISH TAILORS,

19 No. 19 🖼

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 Sevond Price. Mens' Linen Coats......from \$1.00 Mens' Lustre " .....from

Mens' Lustre Dusters Mens' Linen Illsters Boys and Youths' Linen Coats. Boys and Youths' Lustre Coats. Childrens' and Boys'

Knickerbocker Suits made from Canadian Tweed and Guaranteed to Wear Well. Youths' Suits ditto ditto Mens' Suits ditto 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

BURY & McINTOSH,

May 30, '77.

Aug 8, 77

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS,

Corner St. James and St. Peter Street.

Entrance on St. Peter Street.) GEORGE BURY,
Official Assignee.

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. SUGUR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts,)

AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE

APPLES (very choice, for table use,) ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet,) BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables,

AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE THOMAS CRATHERN, 1363 St, Catherine street.

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

MONTANA ..... 4320 Tons. WYOMING..... 3716 Wisconsin ..... 3720 NEVADA..... 3135 IDAHO ..... 3132 CABIN PASSAGE .................\$55, \$65, \$75.

INTERMEDIATE or Second Class.

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

STEERGE-At Lowest Rates.

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

ARCHITECTS. LEVEQUE,

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

WILLIAM HODSON.

No. 59 & 61 St. Bonaventure St., Montreal. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

THE BAR.

BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, 12 St. JAMES STREET, MONTHEAL,

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

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c.
No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.B.C.L TOHN D. PURCELL, A.M., B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, &c. No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES. Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal. Oct 10, '77

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.

9-8m

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, Schoo and Public buildings, by Steam, or Lot water.

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

Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Bmss. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Sumson Turbine" and other first class

SPECIALITIES.

water Wheels.

Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine.
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies, and Hangers Hydrauts, Valver &c &c. 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 Muni-

cipality 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 Outre-Mont, on the North West by the Municipality of St. Laurent, on the South East by the Municipality of Village St. Jean Bapisto, 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 parrallel to Robin Street towards and up to the Municipality of St. Laurent. Montreal, 26th November, 1877.

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 Vic., intituled: "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.

the said "MUTUAL ASSOCIATION OF THE FABRIQUES OF THE DIOCESES OF MONTREAL AND ST. HYACINTHE," all the Fabriques, localities or missions of the diocese of Sherbrooke. Montreal, 26th November, 1877. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the association called "LA SOCIETE DE SECOURS MUTUEL DES FRANCAIS, A MONTREAL,"

The object of this amendment will be to annex to

will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act of incorporation.

Montreal, 26th November, 1877. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Hannah Davidson, wife of Samuel Goltman, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Mon real, Trader, has this day, the eleventh day of December, eighteen hun-dred and seventy-seven, instituted an action against

her said husband for separation as to property.

L. N. BENJAMIN, Plaintiffs Attorney. Montreal, 11th December, 1877.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. Dame Ann Jane Wright, of the City and District

of Montreal, wife of Rimi Gohier, of the same place,

Merchant, and judicially authorised to ester en justice,

VŠ, The said Rimi Gohier,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted.

LARBAU & LEBEUF, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 16th November, 1877.

Plaintiff;

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

Only 75 Cents.

yard.

Silk, for Christmas presents, at only 75c per

S. Carsley's Cheap Case.

"A la Mode des Champ Elysees." Paris, as well as in London, are selling well here. Beautiful quality Olive and Olive Brown Dress Silk,

mas presents, at only \$1.25 per yard.

Really splendid quality Olive Brown Dress Silk, for Christmas presents, at only \$1.25 per yard.

Really splendid quality Tea-leaf Dress Silk, for

sents, at only 85c per yard. Good Royal Blue Dress Silk, for Christmas presents

S. Carsley's Black Silks are found such good value that post orders are com-

at only 65c per yard. Beautiful quality Black Dress Silk for Christmas presents, at only 85c per yard. Extra Quality Black Dress Silk for Christmas pre-

Good Useful Dress Goods commencing at only 8c

13c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CANADIAN BRANCH

Head Office Montreal.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Tables of rates and prospectuses may be had on application at any of the Comyany's offices.

ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P...............President.

At 3.30 p.m., his Fxcellency was escorted to Mr.

forgotten.





By the advice of the most Competent Judges at the

OF PHILADELPHIA,



This incontestible success obliges us to be always improving our assortment, and we always go in person to select the BEST FURS in the Markets of St Petersburg, Leipzig, London, etc.

LARGE VARIETY of TRIMMINGS for MANTLES of an entirely new fashion Please send in your FURS that require REPAIRING before the cold weather sets in Considering the Hard

Times we have considerably REDUCED OUR PRICES

NOV. 7-2-13-m

## GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE.

OVER 200 SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATS, of the Latest Styles and Best Fabrics

S. GOLTMAN, Merchant Tailor, 424 Notre Dame Street.

## CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE

#### MULCAIR BROS.,

ARTIST TAILORS,

#### No. 87 St. Joseph Street.

In Stock-The Newest Spring and Fall Overclothing.

The Newest Check Worsted Suiting. The Newest Striped do

The Newest Twilled do do

The Newest English Tweed Suitings. do The Newest Scotch

The Newest Canadian do

The Newest Stripe Trowsering.

The Newest Check The Newest Fancy Vesting.

The Newest Lines in gentlemen's Heberdashery.

West of England Broad Cloth. Blue and Black.

West of England do

Single Milled do do

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

MULCAIR BROS.,

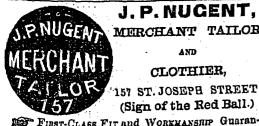
87 St. Joseph Street.

Feb 9, 1-y

Montreal.

#### OUR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishment that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while as a Orders from all parts of the Province carefull general rule we have taken only those which do executed, and delivered according to instruction a wholsale business, we have not overlooked those free of charge. in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs. J. G. Kennedy & Co, No. 31 St. Lawrence st. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's boys', and youths' ready-made clothing n every variety, Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of over coats, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department. The measuring and cuiting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The 3rd and 4th floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadcloths, &c, &c, in beles. Their cloth-ing for excellence of quality and first class workman-ship and finish cannot be surpassed. We commend any of our readers who really want superior, well fitting, stylish, and durable custom or ready-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visit they are sure to be suited by going to this fine



cetablishment .- Advt.

J. P. NUCENT, MERCHANT TAILOR

CLOTHIER,

(Sign of the Red Ball.) First-Class Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

A large assortment of Gonts' Haberdashery constantly on hand.

366 a week; in your own town. Terms and \$5 outsit free. H. HALLETT & CO. Portland, Maine.

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

#### NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

VEGETATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI -Sir J. Hooker states that there is a broad line of distribution between the vegetation east of the Mississippi and that west of it. There is probably a greater difference in this respect than between any two similarly situated regions in any part of the globe. You may travel from England to Spain, or from Siam to China, without finding such diverse vegetations as by crossing the Mi sissippi and comparing the banks one hundred miles east on the one side and one hundred miles west on the other.

CANADIES.—The usual length of a well-bred canary is about four and a half to five inches, of which the tail measures from two to two and a quarter. The bill is about five lines long, strong, sharply pointed, and of a whitish colour; the shanks or feet are about eight lines long, and of a flesh colonr. The female bird differs from the male, in having a smaller head, shorter neck, body, and legs. It is not so bright in colour, and has a less elegant appearance than that of the male.

THE BRAIN OF A FISH .- The average proportionate weight of the brains of fish to their bodies is as one in three thousand. The stupid thunny only marks one for his brain in three thousand seven hundred; the fairly astute pike, one in one thousand three hundred; but the carp's brains weigh one in five hundred, which is exactly the proportion between brains and body shown by that clever beast the elephant. Rightly dies Walton say, "The carp is accounted the water-fox for his cun-

THE "DI-MAL SWAMP,"-The "Dismal Swamp," so well known in connection with American slave stories, is said to be an entire misnomer. There is nothing dismal about it except its general solitude. It is described by recent visitors as a capital resort for sportsmen, game being abundant, and fish ready to rise to the fly. The most curious features of the swamp are the sweetness and wholesome character of the water, and the entire freedom of its few in habitants from malarious diseases. This purity is ascribed to the influence of the juniper tree, which certainly colours if it does not improve the water, and possibly contributes an antiseptic property to

FLYING DUCY.—The other day a Custom-house officer at one of the gates of Paris in the full exercise of his powers was curiously " sold." A pigeon trainer, having in tow about a hundred feathered pupils, on arriving at the barriere was asked for the usual duty by the officer at the gate. The trainer asswered that there was nothing to pay. "Pay the duty, or leave the birds at the gate," was the officer's reply. The trainer disregarding the alternative quietly opened his cages and released the imprisoned pigeons. The birds, clated at regaining their liberty, soared high into the air and winged their way homeward, while the trainer coolly passed through the gate, leaving the officer stupefied with surprise,

CARRIER PIGEONS AND THE FIGHERIES -The experiment which was tried last year of employing carrier-pigeous for the purpose of bringing early intelligence each morning from the fishing ground of the night's labour, has again been resorted to this scason, and with the most satisfactory results. One of the birds was taken out in each boat in the afternoon, and after the nets had been hauled in on the following morning, and the extent of the catch ascertained, the pigeon was despatched with a small piece of parchment tied round its neck containing information as to the number of crans on board, the position of the boat, the direction of the wind, and the prospect of the return journey, &c. If there was wind to take the boat back, or if it was blowing in an unfavourable direction, a request was made for a tug, and, from the particulars given as to the bearings of the craft, she was picked up easily by the steamer.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MULE,-Perhaps one of the greatest problems of this age is the mule. Al though volumes have been written on the mule, yet the accident statistics shows that be is as little un derstood as ever. How to mix kindness and firmness in the proportions, and then apply the concoction successfully to an energetic mule, is one of "those things no fellow can find out." The mule is deceiful and desperately wicked. It knows no north, no south, no west, no east, in the rigid impartiality with which it bestows its favours. In trying to solve the mule problem many very wise men have been baffled, and likewise knocked into a demoralized heap in the opposite corner of the stable in which the mule stood. And yet how strange it is, that after all those years of ineffectual research, the true solution of this vexed question should be discovered by a small boy. This little fellow lives in Richard, Va., and while playing near a mule was, by means of that animal's method of rapid transit, suddenly landed in a neighboring field. When he recovered from the emotion caused by so unexpected an event, he managed to insinuate himself into the mule's affections, taking care, however, always to keep at the correct and of the mule. Finally the innocent and unsuspicious quadruped was firmly tied to a tree, under whose shades were several hives of bees. The mule brought disaster upon bimself by kicking over a hive just by way of recreation. The combat that ensued was dreadful to behold. The boy is not quite certain whether the bees or the mule won the victory. He thinks that it was the mule, because, when the owner came after the body, there was not a vestige of the hives to be seen, and the bees had all disappeared, while the remains of the mule still occupied the battle-

SQUIRRELS IN LAPLAND -Accounts are given of the ingenuity of the squirrels in Lapland which we find it difficult to believe, were they not credited by such men as Linnens, on whose authority the following is given. It seems that squirrels in that country are in the habit of emigrating in large parties, and that they sometimes travel hundreds of miles in this way. When they meet with broad rapid lakes in their journeys, they take a very extraordinary method of crossing them. They approach the banks, and perceiving the distance between them and the opposite shore, they return, as if by common consent, into the neighbouring forest each in search of a piece of bark or light wood, which answers the purpose of a boat to ferry them over. When the whole company are provided in this manner, they boldly commit their fleet to the waves, each squirrel sitting on his own boat, and fanning the air with his tail in order to drive himself across. In this orderly manner they set out and often cross lakes several miles broad, in this way. It occasionally happens, however, as may be supposed, that the mariners are not aware of the dangers of the voyage; for though, at the edge of the water, it is generally calm, in the middle it is always more rough. Sometimes the poor squirrels encounter such a gale before they get across the lake that nearly all their vessels are capsized and they are shipwrecked. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, however; and the shipwreck, so disastrous to the squirrel family, is a matter of great rejoicing on the part of the Laplander on shore who gathers up the dead animals as they are thrown on shore by the waves, eats the flesh, and sells the

## MATTHEW GAHAN,

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

JOBBING CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO .- [March 16, 12m ENGLISH BEDSTEADS AND BRASS

FRENCH CURTAIN BED RINGS, and other consignments, Ex Steamship "Ontario," at 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY

Oct. 17-10 MEILLEUR & CO

NEW DESIGNS AND NEW STYLE WINDOW CORNICES. A large Stock to be sold cheap at 652 CRAIG STREET.

> NEAR BLEURY MEILLEUR & CO.

GRANITE TEA AND COFFEE POTS The real thing. Also Copper-Bottom TEA POTS, at 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY

MEILLEUR & CO. Oct 17-10

STOVES, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION.

IN THE PRICE OF

STOVES

J.Y

E. & C. GURNEY & CO'S.,

216, 218, and 220

ST. JAMES STREET.

DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE THEM A

CALL

AND ENCOURAGE

HOME MANUFACTURE.

Aug 29, '77 6m.

IRON FOUNDERS,

STOVES, MACHINERIES, &c.

SALES ROOMS,

309 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal.

FOUNDRY AT

LONGUEUIL, Prov. Quebec. Oct 17, '77-1y.

H. R. IVES & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWARE, STOVES, &o.

IRON RAILING

of every description A SPECIALITY.

Send for cuts and prices.

123 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.

Sept., 26th, 1877. THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOK-

REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,

ING RANGES-Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00.

CHURNS; --- AIAO,---

CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER AT L. J. A. SURVEYOR,

524 Craig Street, Montreal. (Sign of the Golden Padlock.) May 23, '77 ly

FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEPT. 1875. THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

Over 200 in Use in this City. FOR SALE AT JOHN BURNS, 675 CRAIG STREET.

-:0: -IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877.

MR. JOHN BURNS:

DEAR SIR,—The Cooking Range which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the Broiler which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my entire approbation.
Respectfully yours, P. HENCHEY. April 2, '77

## "CROSS CREEK" LEHIGH

Now discharging ex-Boats

STOVE, EGG, AND CHESTNUT,

SAWN AND SPLIT WOOD always on hand

For Domestic Purposes the above Coal is unexcelled,

FRANK BRENNAN & CO.

Offices:-135 & 237 Bovaventure Street. YARD: -240 St. Joseph Street.

### PHYSICIANS & CHEMISTS.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

Another name for Nervousness brought on by the present mode of high pressure living. Business men are but poor engineers, as far as themselves are concerned, pushing the mental engine on to destruction. The weeks work of our forefathers being now compressed into one day, and the first alarming symptom of this over-worked condition is Sleeplessness. It not quickly arrested, will end in Apoplexy or Paralysis. PHOSPOZONE, if taken according to directions, will positively set the mental house in order. For Sale by

H R. GRAY, ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

11-3m

## GRAY'S CASTOR FLUID,

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressingcooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Pruggists.
HENRY R. GRAY, Сиемівт,

144 St. Lawrence Main Street (Established 1859)

## DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL.

NO CURE Entrepties, Plus, all Blood Diseases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made.

NO PAY

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Britespay, Piles, all Blood Diseases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made. State your case, inclosing 3 ets. stamp, to lloward Medical Institute, Providence, B.I. [lyjune6]



ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE.

GREENFIELD, Mass.

A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MICHAC REMEDY.

To Major Jno. Lane,

DEAR Sin,-I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would await the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything scenre; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instautaneous relief. It was a malignant case of Small-Pox-in fact, there was no hope of

recovery expressed on any side; but by the applica-

tion of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. En-closed I send you a five dollar bill. Please ac-

knowledge. Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

Price \$5 per package. Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price-a liberal discount to Clergymen,

Physicians and Charitable institutions. B. E. McGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street.

J. EMERY CODERRE, M.D.

OVER THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE. EXPECTORATING SYRUP

Of Dr. J. Emery-Coderre, Prof. Materio Med. and Therapeutics. DR. J. EMERY Coderne's Expectanating Syrup is prepared under his direction, and with the approbation of the Professors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, Medical Faculty of Victoria University. For the last tweety-five years the Expectorant Syrup has been administered with the greatest success in Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, Hooping-Cough, Group, in the latter case it is necessary to take first an emetic, &

Infants' Syrup, Prepared by Dr. Coderre. "THE INFANTS' SYRUP" is prepared with the approbation of the Professors of the Montreal School of Medicke and Surgery, Medical Faculty of Victoria College. This Syrup can be given, in all confidence, to Infants, in cases such as Colics, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Palnful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c.

## Dr. J. Emery Coderre's Tonic Elixir.

The Tonic Elixin is prepared under the immediate direction of Dr. J. Emery Coderre, and has been administered with the greatest success for more than 20 years, in diseases requiring the use of Tonics. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult courses; Anemia, or thinness of the blood; General Debility, Involunt ry Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm, and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c.

## CERTIFICATES.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the composition of the Expectorant Syrup of J. Emery Coderre, M. D. certify that it is prepared with medical substances suitable for the treatment of diseases requiring the

stances suitable for the treatment of diseases requiring the use of expectorants.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined the composition of the INFANTS' SYRUF certily that it is prepared with proper medical substances for the treatment of Infants' Complaints, such as Colies, Distribua, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Coughs, Colds, &c.

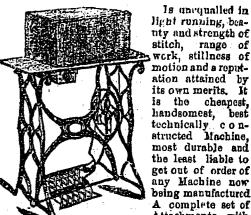
We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined the composition of the Tonic Ellinia, as above, certify that it is prepared with medical substances for the treatment of diseases requiring the combined use of tonic and alternat agents.

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HECTOR PELTIER, M.D., Professor of Institutes of
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THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D., Prof. of Chem. &

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

As MANTLES are worn much longer this year we have the honor to inform the Ladies that we have on hand a

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be Sold from \$6.50 to \$8.50.

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TROUSERS made to order, on shortest notice, from \$5 to \$6.

BOYS' CLOTHING, ready made or made to order, from \$2.50 upwards.

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

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P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKER 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Begs to inform his friends and the general publi that he has secured several

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

ELEGANT OVALGLASS HEARSES,

which he offers for the use of the public at extremely

moderate rates.

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&c., made to order. OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY STYLE OF

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Aug. 27, 1875]

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Engravers on Wood, - CORNER OF -CRAIG & BLEURY STS., MONTREAL. May 16, '77

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> BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Buperior Hells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Kntery Hangings, for Charrhes, Schools, Farms, Factories, Conri thouses, First Aleman, Tracer Ciscles, Chimes, etc. Fully Warranted Catalogue sent Fros. VANPUZEN & TIFF, 102 and 104 Kast Scoond St., Ciucinnati,

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THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, (Established in 1826.)
THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, ofteamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and varranted in every particular.
For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions,
Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. Y.

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Augusta, 19-12m 55 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth\$1 on sho tree. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## YAPITAL AND LABOUR.

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

Capital, therefore, is produced by labour. Labour is simply toilsome work, which is generally performed under the direction of bosses or task-masters, and is rewarded by drafts on the fruits of previous labour or Capital. Labour, therefore, is sustained by Capital. Capital and Labour are inter-dependents.

The custodians of Capital may abuse their position and grind the faces of labourers; and, labourers may form trades-unions and organize strikes; but, labour and capital will not quarrel any more than a man will quariel with his meals. Cheapside believes in paying labour handsomely, as no country can be prosperous without well paid labourers.

#### New Goods Opening Up Daily.

New Dress Goods, 12½c. New Dress Poplins, 25c a yard. New Scarlet Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New White Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New Anti Rheumatic Flannels, 40, 45, 50. New Anti Sciatica Flannels. Grey Chambly Flannels. White Chambly Flannels. Scarlet Chambly Flannels. Army Plaunels, great bargains. Shirting Flannels, 20, 25, 30.

NEW HOSIERY, NEW GLOVES,

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Mens' Cardigan Jackets. Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets. Ladies Wool Cuffs. Ladies' Wool Mits. Ladies' Kid Mits, Lined. Ladies Kid Gloves Lined. Gents' Kid Mits Lined, Spring Tops.

Gents' Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Tops. Ladies' Lambs wool Underdresses. Ladies' Lambs wool Vests. Ladies' Lambs wool Drawers.

Ladies' Merino Vests. Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, 37cts. each Gents' Double Breasted Shirts, 75c. Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Pants, \$1.00 each

well worth \$1.50 each. Gents' Heavy Scotch 3 and 4 ply Shirts and Drawers, all sizes 36in. to 54in. chest. Gents' White Dress Shirts, 75c. each. Gents' Silk Handkerchiefe, 20c. up to \$2.00.

Gents' Mufflers, 50c. to \$3.50. Gents' Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Stude, and Solitaires.

Tailoring! Tailoring!! Tailoring!!! ULSTER TWEEDS.

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

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## Over Coatings in Great Variety

Mantles made to order. Ladies' Dresses made to order. Ulsters made to order.

For stylish Dressmaking Go to CHEAPSIDE.

For the most stylish Ulsters, Go to CHEAPSIDE New Mantle Cloth, \$1, \$1.25. New Ulster Cloth, \$1, \$1.25. New W. Prof Cloth, \$1.

New Ulster Tweeds. New Mantle Trimmings. New Floral Trimming. New Fur Trimmings.

New Galoon Trimmings, self-color.

For the cheapest Ulsters,

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For stylish Ulsters,

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## Scotch Under Clothing!

Scotch Under Clothing!

Ladies' Shetland Wool Under Dresses. Eadies' Lamb's Wool Under Vests and Drawers. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, high neck and long

Ladies' Lumb's Wool Vests, low neck and short

sieeves.
Girls' Under Dresses, 0's to 6's. Boy's Under Dresses, 0's to 6's.

Boy's Under Shirts, 0's to 6's. Boy's Drawers, 0's to 6's. A full assortment of Gents' Scotch Lambs Wool Underclothing, 3 and 4-ply, plain and ribbed,

all sizes, 36 to 54 inches chest. Black French Cashmeres, 50c.a yard, cheapest in Canada.

Black French Cashmere, 65c. Black French Cashmeres 90c. Black French Cashmeres, \$1.

## Colored Cashmeres.

In all the new colors. Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Drab. Grey, Prune, Plum, &c., 1 case new Dress Goods, 122c. per yard. 1 case New French Poplins. For Stylish Diessmaking go to CHDAPSIDES.

## Black Silks,

Ponson's Black Silks \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Jaubert's Silks, \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Bonnet's Silks.

## Colored Silks.

Seal, Favy, Myrtle, Plum, Prune, Drab, Grey, &c. For a well-made Silk Dress go to OHEAPSIDE. Ladies' Mantles made to order. Ladies' Ulsters made to order. Ladres' Dresses made to order.

ΑT

CHEAPSIDE

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

## A. A. MURPHY,

May 2, 77

PROPRIETOR. [Established 1819.]

### CANADIAN ITEMS.

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

MR. ANDREW McConmick, ex-Mayor of London, announces himself as a candidate for Water Commissioner.

THE 1RISH BENEVOLENT S CHETY of London gives \$50 to provide Christmas cheer for the poor irrespective

RAILWAY ACCOMM DATION .- The first locomotive passed over the St. Maurice bridge on Saturday.

Railway communication between Three Rivers and

Quebec is now complete. ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH TRUSTERS -It was annourced in this church Sunday that the annual election of trustees of the church will be held on the second Sunday in January next - Quebec Caronicle.

Anniversary -Last Thursday was the appiversary of the consecration of Mgr. Panet as Bishop of Quebec in 1825, and of the arrival of Sir John Colborne as Governor of Canada in 1837.

SACRILEGE .- DUNDAS .- The Catholic Church here was entered by burglars on the 10th inst. and the poor box broken open and robbed of a small sum of

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES FOR GREAT BRITAIN -Woodly & Co., of Quebec, shipped twenty-nine cases of boots and shoes by the out-going Mail steamer "Circassian," being the first shipment from that city to the European market of this article of Canadian manufacture.

ROYAL WILLIAM .- The Quebec Chronicle claims that the Royal William, built in Quebec, was the first real steam vessel to cross the Atlantic. She made the voyage in 1833. The Savannah, it contends, was not a regular steamer. The Royal William subsequently became a Spanish war steamer under a different nam 3.—St. John's Freeman.

THE NOVA SCOTIA CABINET - The Nova Scotia Cabinet has been re-constructed, Hon. R. Boak, M. L.C., becoming Provincial Treasurer; Dr. Farrell, M.P.P., for Halifax, taking the scat at the Council vacated by the late James Cochran; and Mr. Albert Gayton, M.P.P., for Yarmouth, assuming charge of the Department of Works and Mines, in the place of Hon. R. Robertson, resigned.

MINING.-Cariboo mining news continues highly favourable. The report telegraphed of a rich strike in the Bonauza ledge is confirmed. The ore improves as the tunnel is driven in, and the Cariboo Quartz Campany have decided to order a 20 stamp mill to crush the rock. Shares in the company are held at \$10 each, and none anxious to sell. The tunnel will be prosecuted all winter.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF ST. PATRICK'S FENERO LENT SCCIETY, MONTREAL. - President, Thomas Bowes; 1st Vice-President, 1 enis Murney; 2nd Vice-President, P O'Donohue; Treasurer, John Ryan; Cor. Treas, Abraham Doherty; Assistant Marshals, Jas. McMahon and Jas Shea. Election of four other officers left over until next monthly meeting. The auditors' report showed the society in a more flourishing condition than ever be-

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, who will preach the dedicatory sermon in the morning. In the evening a lecture will be delivered by Father O'Shea, of Goderich. The church is a handsome and substantial brick building, 60x45, and will cost somewhat about \$5,000 when completely finished. The architect was Mr. C. Waddell, of Sarnia, who is drawing the plans of a Catholic church for Sarnia. The contractor was Mr. Lalonde, of Wallaceburg .-

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE .- Dr. Fortier, has been for some time exerting himsilf to collect materials for a good marine department in connection with the Legislative Library. After a good deal of correspondence he has secured a large number of volumes containing statistical and other information relating to trade and commerce, and, what is still more important, a large and extremely valuable collection of marine charts. Amongst these are seventy of the waters surrounding the British, Isles one hundred and fifty from the United Statis Government, and six hundred of unusual value from the Government of France. The marine department, containing these charts, is open to students of the school of Navigation and to captains, mates, sailors, shippers, and merchants.

AQUATIC.-Hanlon, the Toronto champion, has caused to be written a letter in which he makes known his intentions for next year. He says :-"It is my hope to meet both Trickett and Courtney for a tital at the oar, that aquatic court of last resort, during the coming season, when, if I do, I shall try and cenclusively demonstrate my title to the championship in my boat. It looks as if another year would witness some splendid aquatic contests, and I shall try and "prove my title clear" by doing my level best to place my boat first at the winning line in any contest I engage in. I realize how great the honor is of being champion of the world."
He seems to ignore Ross, his late opponent, altogether. Will Ross, on his part consent to be thus easily set aside .- St. John's Freeman.

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 :- Whereas it has pleased God to remove by death one of our oldest and respected members, Mr. John Kelly—Resolved,—That in his death the Society has lost one of its oldest and most zealous members, that we feel a deep and heartfelt sorrow for one who was always a warm-hearted and true friend. Resolved,—That we tender to his bereaved widow and relations, our sincere sympathy in their sad loss. Resolved,-That, as a mark of respect to his memory, the members of this Society do attend in a body the funeral of the deceased. Resolved,-That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Kelly, and published in the Morning Chronicle,-CHAS. TIMMONY, President; J. O'BRYEN, Secretary. Sillery, 8th December, 1877.

Sr. Patrick's Hall, Ottawa.—On Thursday night the second of a series of entertainments in aid of the Seperate Schools, was held in St. Patrick's Hall Ottawa There was a number of ladies and gentlemen present, smong whom we noticed Rev. Fathers Whelan and Barrett, also a number of the Christian Brothers: Ald Starrs and Lauzon; Messrs McCarthy, J Heney, O A Rocque, J R Esmond, H Boche, R Sims, J B Brannen, E Evanturel, P A Egleson, M Battle J Lawrence, W D O'Brien, W Warnock, Geo Murphy, and many others. Mr R O'Reilly acted as chairman The entertainment opened with a spirited march by the Chaudiere Union Band, after which the Chairman introduced His Worship Mayor Waller in a few appropriate remarks. Mayor Waller on coming forward said, that he was present at the kind invitation of the Rev Father Whelan, and sympathized with him in his commendable efforts on behalf of education. The lecture was listened to with a breathless attention and repeatedly interrupted with the heartiest applause. The band then gave another selection. After a few remarks from the chairman, the audience were treated to a series of splendidly executed scioptican views of the Philadelphia exhibition and European scenes. We must certainly say that taking the entertainment throughout it was highly instructive and interesting. Those who were absent last night missed a rich and enjoyable evening. We hope to see a crowded house at the next entertainment.

DUNKIN By LAW.—The petition for the repeal of the Dunkin by-law in the county of Argenteull has been withdrawn.

THE BARTLEY CASE -Contrary to general expectations, the prisoner George Bartley expresses no desire to have his trial in the District of Quebec, instead of in that of Beauce. He is quite willing that it should occur at St. Joseph, and is anxious to get it over. The law officers of the Crown are contemplating the id-a appointing a special term of the Court of Queen's Beach, to be held about the end of January, for the purpose of the trial of the various prisoners in relation of the Beauce difficulties. The prosecuting attorney at this term will be Mr. Jean Blanchet, of the law-firm of Blanchet & Pontland, of this city .- Quebec Chronicle.

St. Patrick's Church, OITAWA .- 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. Explanations were given and a general discussion took place. The debt of the Church reaches \$36,643. The envelope system will be adopted by the B. v. Pastor to liquidate the debt, that is, an envelope will be left in each pew every bunday, into which the bolders of the seats will put whatever sum they please. This is an excellent plan, and will, no doubt, prove admirably successful.

#### DIED.

MURPHY.—At Oltawa on the 12th inst., of Inflamation of the Lungs, Margaret Murphy, beloved wife of J. W. Ryan, Dept., Library of Parliament. May her soul rest in peace.

1				-
		MONTRE.	AL MARKET.	
	Superior Extra, Extra Superfine Fancy, Spring Extra, Superfine, Strong Bakers',	5 40 to 5 8 5 40 to 0 6 5 12 to 5 8	oo Oats, 32 lbs 15 Barley, 10 Pease,	0 00 to 0 co 02 c to 65c 28 c to 3nc 55 c to 62c 78 c to 8oc 19 c to 20c
	Fine, Middlings, Middlings, Pollards, U.C bags, City bags, Oatmeal,	4 40 to 4 3 3 40 to 3 5 2 75 to 3 6 2 75 to 2 8 4 70 to 4 5	go Cheese, 55 Pork, 50 Dressed Hogs, 50 Lard, 50 Ashes, 75	11 c to 12c 15.50 to 16.25 5 50 to 5 75 11 c to 12c 3 70 to 3 75
		TORONT	O MARKET.	

\$1.24 to 1.26 Butter, tub d. best 0.16 to 0.17 1.07 to 1.12 Butter store p,kd 0.12 to 0.13 0.56 to 0.70 Eggs, fresh, p do 0.23 to 0.25 0.34 to 0.37 Eggs, in lots, 0.17 to 0.18 0.06 to 0.07 Apples, per bri 1.50 to 2.50 0.50 to 0.00 Potatoss, per bag 0.50 to 0.70 Wheat. Oats, per bu, Peas, per bu, Beef, hind qur, Mutton per 100 lb Chickens, pair, Fowls, pair, Ducks, brace, Geese, each, Turkeys, each, 0.55 to 1.00 l Butter, lb rolls, 0.21 to 0.22 S Butter, large rolls, 0.14 to 0.15

KINGSTON MARKET.

THE OTTAWA MARKET. Peas, Buckwheat, Apples, per bbl Wood, per load, Cow Hides, Sheep pelts, Beef, per 100, Pork, 2.75 to 4.00 do in pail, 17c to 20c 1.70 to 2.50 do in firkin, 18c to 18c 6.50 to 7.00 Cheese, Soc to r.00 Potatoes, per bush, 50c to 55c 3.00 to 5.50 Turnips, 50c to 55c Pork, 4.50 to 5.50 (Inions, Lamb, per pound, Chickens, per pair 25c to 35 c Gesse, each, 40c to 5.60 (Cabbages per doz, Chickens, per pair 25c to 35 c Gesse, each, 40c to 5.60 (Honey per lb, Gesse, each, 50c to 0.80) 600 to 950 doz, 20c to 30c 1Sc to 20c 13.00 to 16.00

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. He has been engaged as English Master in one of the first Catholic Colleges of Ireland for three years and six months, and is a Special Class man from the Dublin Normal School. A liberal salary expected. Best Irish and Canadian references. Address, "M.R." Cornwall, Ont. Dec 18, '77-19



## GRAND CONCERT

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF Branch No. 7, Irish Catholic Union

IN AID OF THE FAMILY OF THE LATE JOSEPH HURLEY.

#### ....IN THE .... ST. CUNECONDE HALL,

COR. DELISLE AND DOMINION STREETS. ....ON....

THURSDAY EVENING, DEc. 27th, 1877.

Tickets, 25 cts..... Reserved Seats, 50 cts.

J. D. QUINN, Secretary.

SLAINTE MAIT AGAD. .....

> J. T. HENDERSON, 191 St. Peter Street,

(NEXT TO CRAIG. Begs to call the special attention of the Irish Ladies to his new Irish-Canadian Christmas Card, which he has just published, and is now selling rapidly—the design is emblematic of love of the Old Country and Canada—being a combination of the Shamrock, Autumn Maple Leaves, and Birch Bark, executed by Prang, the well-known Artist.

PRICE: 10 cents each, or \$1.15 a dozen. Dec 12, '77

#### DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL.

MISS BALDWIN still continues her Day and Evening School, at No. 38 AYLMER STREET, where she is prepared to receive pupils as heretofore. Reference:—The Rev. Jesuit Fathers.

### Stained Class For Churches, Etc. A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England,

Supplies European Art Glass at the prices charged for the inferior article hitherto used here for Stained Glass. The best Memorial Windows. Send for prices, &c.

PRIZES RECEIVED:

London 1871. Philadelphia 1876-First Prize

Late of London, Eng.

Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. June 20, '77

ing of the central portion of the ceiling of St. Patrick's Church, has attracted extensions of St. of late, and deservedly so. That portion of the work immediately above and surrounding the sanctuary, has been previously described in these columns, and there is no necessity for the repetition. Just above the organ loft is a most beautifully executed representation of the Harp of Erin, which is the admiration of all beholders. Between the alter and the organ loft, the ceiling is divided, opposite each pillar, into eight compartments, in the centre of each alternate one of which, is an allegorical representation of one of the four Evangelists. The other compartments are covered with elborate designs in freecoing, the prevailing colors being brown and gold. The decoration of the pilars, and of the ceilings above and below the galleries, is not yet completed, but will probably be finished in about three weeks, when the whole of the scaffolding will be immediately removed. The design for the pillars, including a broad gilt band winding around them, is very beautiful.

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 for the ensuing year. There was quite a large muster, and after the reading of the minutes the following officers were elected unanimously;-Lady President, Mrs H J Freil; Vice do; Mrs. J Heney; Treasurer, Miss K McDonnell; Secretary, Mrs. E. A. Mars. The following is a statement of the sums collected by the ladies in charge of the different tables :- Cathedral Parish-Mrs L Whelan, \$162 94 Mrs H F Sims, \$131; Mrs D J O'Donoghue, \$56 90; Mrs J Clancy, \$48; Mrs M Starrs, \$32 50; Mrs P E Ryan, \$25 74; Miss Annie Chisholm, \$17. Total \$174 09 St Joseph's Parish .- Mrs W H Waller \$220; Mrs James Barry, \$120.50; Mrs. Wm. Kehoe, \$60,-78; Mrs. J. G. Moylan, \$57; Mrs. J. P. Brophy, \$31; Mrs. M. A. Higgins, \$29. Total \$509.28. St. Patrick's Parish.—Mrs. D. O'Connor, \$185.23; Mrs. E. A. Mara, 102.25; Mrs. M. Kavanagh, \$37. 75; Mrs. Jos. Kavanagh, \$36 30; Mrs. Batterton, \$27.32; Mrs. King, \$23. Total, \$412,85. Lottery Table.—Mrs. J. F. Caldwell and Mrs. Steckel, \$79,77; Sisters of the Home, \$24,09. Total, \$103 86. Refreshment Table. - Mrs J, Hency, \$219,10; door money, \$26. The grand total collected by the ladies of the several parishes is \$1,744 27; donations undistributed— Allan Gilmour \$50: Rev. Father O'Connell \$20. making the total amount realized by the bazaar. \$1,874 28. Included in the totals of the different tables are also donations from Mesers Wm Davis & Sons \$50; W Mackey 50; Father O'Connell \$34; and Alex Christi \$5. THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS .- The Witness of

Montreal is one of those sorehead papers that finds pleasure in opening up old sores. In a recent article, commenting on the judgment of Justice Sicotte relating to a church warden question in St. Andre d'Acton, the Witness takes occasion to refer to the priests of St Patrick's Church, who are styled by this luminary in Catholic matters "a body of frieign clergy." We do not mean to over the ground of the change which gave St. Patrick's of Quebec to the Red mptorist Order. Much was said and done by those who took active part in that affair which ought never have been either said or done and which charity now demands should be passed over and forgotten. But we do protest against a paper like the Witness interfering in the matter at all. In Catholic affairs it is but right for Catholics to act as best suits themselves, and Protestants would have a right to feel aggrieved if in their business, Catholics interfered. The Redemptorists are no more foreigners than any other class or description of clergymen. St. Patrick was a foreigner in Ireland, St. Columbia was a foreigner in Scotland, St. Augustine was a foreigner in England, and so are the Fathers of St. Patrick's foreigners in Quebec. We repeat it is not our intention to go into the change, what brought it about or the results which followed therefrom. But we think the peace, happiness and harmony of the Irish Catholics of Quebec ought to have some consideration at the hands of a paper which styles itself " the only religious daily." And we believe we represent the feeling of the majority of both parties in this city, when we tell the Witness to make what comments it pleases on other things things but leave St. Patrick's and the Irish Catho lics of this city of all parties and all views to settle their own business. When they need outside assistance they may ask cur Montreal contemporary to take a hand in but until then they desire no Montrealer to interfere.—Budget. Poor "Lo" to Pio Nono-The PRESENES THAT

SOME NORTH-WESTERN INDIANS ARE SENDING TO ROME.

There is now on exhibition in a Broadway store a very interesting collection of gifts which are soon to be forwarded to Rome as a present to his Holiness, Pope Pius IX. from some converted Indians in the Northwest, The gifts were sent to this city by the Rev. Edward Jacker, S. J., a missionary at St. Ignace, Mackinaw county, Mich. The goods, which are entirely bandiwork of Indian converts at the miss ion, are for the most part curious and beautiful little models of the various articles of Indian agriculture, household work, implements of war or hunting and the like. The principal design is that of a miniature canon of birch bark, about three feet long, fitted with masts and sails. It is beautifully embroidered with color-ed grasses, on one side the emblems of the passion of Jesus Christ, the cross as an emblem of Faith, and figures representing the sacred hearts of Jesus and Mary. On the opposite side are pictures of the American flag and other patriotic designs. The inscriptions can hag and other patriotic designs. The inscriptions are "Domino, salva nos, perimus," A. D. MDCCC-LXXVIII," and "Pio Nono, Indiani Otawensea."
"Lord, save us, or we perish," A. D. 1877. The Ottawa Indians to Pius IX." In the boat are three armless wooden figures representing Indians. Two of them are supposed to be the letter-carriers, an address to the Pope, written in Latin, being tied to one of the figures. Being on its way to Rome the cance is well provided with little sacks of Indian corn and, over which the third, in the capacity of cook has charge. This beautiful gift was presented by Mrs. Margaret Boyd, a full blooded Irdian, living at Traverse Emmet county, near the mission. There, are among the collection several implements of war, such as clubs, which very much resemble a policeman's club, with a wooden ball glued to them, and portions of old stone tomahawks. One of the hunting knives was made by Mr. Nadowekessa, who had his name attached to the weapon. Another very interesting article is a calumet, or peace pipe, of white stone and very heavy. The bowl, instead of being circular, is cut square, so that it presents four sides to view, on each of which is rudely carved a human face, a regular double Jonus, the four faces being typical of the four seasons when a smoke is enjoyable. Among the other curiosities are bows and arrows, flint arrow-heads, little birch canoes, specimen of baskets and pails, a little cradle (for the Pope!), miniature snow-shoes, about five inches long, and a pair of moccasins, which are just about enough to wear on the thumb. All these articles beautifully embroidered, and many of them have attached the names of the makers. Thus Mrs, Margaret Ogimawini sent a specimen of rush matting which the Indians use to cover their tents with. Several mats for tea-pots and coffee-urns were also contributed by this estimable lady. One of the little canoes has in it a small piece of birch bark on which is written in English in a plain hand the words, "An Indian maiden asks your blessing, Holy Father," with the signature, "Jane Lasley."-1y New York Herald,

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