Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1877.

DUBLIN POLICE.

VOL. XXVIII.-

Referring to the annual report of the Dublin Police, the Freeman says :-

"Crime in Dublin does not increase. Perhaps in no city in the world is there so little theft, and indeed, the whole country can claim comparative immunity from vulgar dishonesty. Of such crimes as bigamy, infanticide, coining, burglary, and cruel-ty to children, we know but little; and it may be safely stated that if, by any means, the root of all our evil, the national sin, could be eradicated, the criminal statistics of Dublin and of Ireland would be the lightest in the world."

PRESIDENT HAYES.

The London Times says of President Hayes and his policy:--

"In little more than half a year the President has succeeded in beating down a compact mass of prejudices, and in allaying a host of conflicting passions. The visible triumph of his policy is now being assured. The removal of the objects of concention make it easy to re-establish friendly relations between people who respect each other, and the sympathetic meeting of the President and General Hampton is an omen of the coming time when the North and South will no longer be separated by the lines of division which the civil war had traced."

FIGHT WITH THE NEZ PERCES.

A special from Howard's camp to the N. Y. World says :-

"Evidences of the handiwork of scouts from the hostile camp can be seen along our line of march, in the burning of settlers' houses and the carrying of of everything transportable. On the plains we found the mutilated bodies of eight men, five of whom were Norwegians from the Black Hills. The pursuit was at once resumed. Hopes are entertained of soon compelling the Indians to fight or scatter. All accounts state that the Nez Perces now on the war path are anxious to join Sitting Bull, and all their energies are bent to the accomplishment of that end.

SERVIA FRIGHTENED.

It would seem, if we are to believe the war correspondents, that Servia has lost part of the are which has so often led her victorious against the Turks, even when the Turks were the terror of Europe :--

"The news of repeated Russian disasters has created great uneasiness here, especially, as everything was prepared for the crossing of the Danube at Gladova by the Russians, and their reception in Negotin and the Timok villages. It is announced that the Cabinet has agreed to postpone action, and troops marching to the frontiers were recalled into the towns not so near the border, in order to give no umbrage to the Porte."

GREAT CHANGES.

It half of the changes prophesied by the Toronto Mail be true we are on the eve of great changes. A Toronto telegram says:-

The Mail, in referring to cabinet changes, which it professes to have heard of from good authority, says that Mr. Laurier has accepted Mr. Cauchon's place; that Mr. Scott is anxious to retire or to succeed Deputy-Receiver-General Harrington; that Mr. Devlin will get Mr. Scott's position in the Cabinet; that Mr. Lallamme wishes to succeed Justice Taschereau, of the Supreme Court; that Mr. Delorme will succeed Mr. Laflamme; that Mr. Blake will retire on account of his health bdfore long, and that efforts will be made to induce Mr. Lowat to enter the Government as Minister of Justice.

McMAHON'S PEDIGREE.

Sir Bernard Burke the Ulster King-at-arms, who takes charge of such things, writes as follows to the Paris Defense:-

" Ireland is too proud of the great names she has contributed to the military glory of France, such as Sarsfield, Mahony, Thomond, and Mac Mahon, not to be interested in establishing their Irish descent. Now, Mahon, second son of Mortogh O'Brien, King of Ireland, who died at Lismore in 1119, and wa great-grandson of the famous Brian Boroimhe (killed 1014, on deteating the Danes at Clontarf), founded the MacMahon branch chiefs of Corcaviskin and Clonderalaw, county Clare. These Mac Mahons were the ancestors of Jean Baptiste MacMahon, the Marshal's grandfather, who became Seigneur of Eguilly, and who by a document, dated, dated 1749, "stablished his descent from the O'Briens Kings of

Momahons manifesto.

The Marshal President's manifesto to the electors of France may be summarised as fol-

President MacMahon's manifesto to electors points out that since his accession to power he has, by appealing to moderate men of all parties, endeavored to ensure order at home and peace abroad; he has only resorted to fresh appeal to the country compromised. The manifesto declares the question of form of government is beyond discussion. The Marshall will cause the constitution to be respected. Elections adverse to his policy would mean aggravation, conflict and agitation, prejudicial to all in-terests, while elections favorable to that policy would signify re-establishment of harmony between

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The British House of Commons consists of 658 members, 493 of whom are returned by English and Welsh, 60 by Scotch, and 105 by Irish constituencies. Though it has varied in the past, the membership has remained at the mystical number of 658 since the union with Ireland at the close of the last century, in spite of the numerous changes which have been made in the distribution of the electoral franchise by reform bills within the last fifty

Ireland, according to her population, should have had, in 1844, two hundred members, she is at present entitled to one hundred and thir-

TOM MOORE IN AMERICA.

In his paper on Tom Moore in America," Mr. Banson J. Lossing, gives this description of the poet:-

"Thomas Moore (or Tom Moore as he was usually called) was small in stature and almost girlish in appearance when he came to the United States in 1804. He had been a 'show child'-attractive and noteworthy almost from babyhood. He was a elever thymer at the age of fourteen years, and at twenty he had earned fame as a poet, and was 'patronized' and flattered by the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George the Fourth. His face was small and intellectual in expression, sweet and gentle. His eves were dark and brilliant; his mouth was delicately cut and full-lipped; his nose was slightly upturned, giving an expression of fun to his face; his complexion was fair and somewhat ruddy; his hair was a rich dark brown, and curled all over his head; his forhead was broad and strongly marked, and, his voice, not powerful, was ex-quisitely sweet, especially when he was singing."

RUSSIA IN DESPAIR.

Every succeeding telegram from the seat of war makes the Russian prospects more

The correspondent of the Daily News, who was present at and reported the battle of Plevna, takes the most despairing view of Russian prospects. He says the Russians were definitely thwarted and finally paralyzed on the 11th, when they lost twenty thousand men. The Russian medical staff is overwhelmed, and great numbers of wounded are literally rotting and festering, being uncared for. As for the Roumanian army, its surgical arrangements are utterly inadequate. The surgeons make no coucealment of the fact that a wounded man's time for being looked at comes on an average two days after

The above is from the Daily News correspondent considered the most impartial of all, and did we not consider the obstinacy of Russia, her tenacity of purpose, and the dogged resolution of her armies, which at times wrest victory from defeat, we should imagine the war was almost at a close.

THE WAR IN JAPAN.

We pay very little attention to the affairs of the distant Japan, and yet a fierce war is raging there.

A letter from Yokohama in the Algemeine Zeitung says that the insurrection, notwithstanding the favorable reports of the official Press, is growing more formidable than ever, and that General Saigo is reported to have raised the insurgent force to 30,000 men. Upwards of 20,000,000 yen (dollars) have already been expended by the Government on the war, and the people loudly express their discontent at the incessant claims made upon them by the tax collectors. A number of Snider rifles has lately been obtained by the Government from the United States, but they were barely sufficient to arm the police of Tokio, whereas the insurgents purchase large stores of arms and ammunition from foreign ships cruising on the coast in their vicinity. The correspondent was positively assured that many of the shots fired from the insurgents' cannon bear the marks of Prussian manufacturers. The losses of the rebels are as yet unknown, but if they are proportionate to those of the Government troops they must be very considerable, for, according to the official returns, the latter have since the beginning of the campaign lost 77,739 killed and

DABY FARMING.

Baby farming seems to be fearfully on the increase in England if the following report is

On Saturday Dr. Hardwicke held an inquest in St. Pancras on the body of the illegitimate child of Rose Dishep, aged 13 weeks. The mother was a domestic servant, and deceased was put out to nurse with a Mrs. Powell, residing in Judd atreet. It was a weakly child,—and was seen on several occasions by Dr. Kendrick of Marchmont street. It ultimately expired on the 17th inst., when a certificate was given by Dr. Kendrick, but the registrar gave notice notice to the coroner. The nurse, Mrs. Powell swore that she knew nothing of the Infant Life Protection Act, and had four farmed children die since last Christmas. Dr. Kendrick got on his feet to give evidence, and was cautioned by the coroner to conduct himself properwhen this double blessing appeared to him to be ly or he would not allow him to give evidence. The medical witness here tumbled down. Being assisted up, he stated that the body did not weigh two pounds. A juror remarked that the exhibition was a disgrace to the medical profession. After a very curious scene, the coroner remarked that he had not a word to say for the medical witness, who pleaded fatigue, but he (the coronor) must say it was evident that the had taken too much wine. A verTHE IRISH HARVEST.

We take the following cheering assurance from an Irish paper which contradicts the former more gloomy account in a measure.

From all parts of the county Limerick there is a unanimity of statement that the harvest of 1877 will be one of the best experienced for years past Last year the grass was almost burned up during May when there was a continued drought and a scorching sun for several weeks. This year the showers of rain were frequent, and the consequence was very large crops of grass and hay, and at preequally abundant second crop has been secured. This has told materially on the sweet milk and butter market, the finest quality of pure sweet milk selling at three half pence the quart, and butter at one shilling per lb. In potatoes, the early crop is heavy, with sound tubers, and up to the present no report is made of the blight. Wheat, oats, and barley are not extensively sown in the county, but the crops are stated to be without exaggeration in a very superior condition. So plentiful is the potato crop that they have been sold in the market at retail for 41d per stone. Turnips, carrots, parsnips, and cattle-feeding tubers, are also in good condition.

In some of the counties reports less favorable are heard but on the whole it is expected the harvest will not fall below the average.

RAISING THE STANDARD.

A New York Times correspondent writes :-The raising of the standard of the Prophet, being so much talked of, a few words on this point will not be inopportune. For what reason should the Turks go to this extreme step? The enthusiasm of the men is at such a point that no standard in the world would increase it. Civilians are giving almost their last farthing towards the war, not only uncomplainingly, but with the greatest good will. In the sense in which the raising of the flag is understood abroad, that is to say, to increase the fanaticism of the people, it would be quite useless. The seeds of deadly hatred have been industriously sown and their harvest is now being reaped, and the country cannot be in a worse state than it now is. Why, then, should the standard be raised? For one simple reason. The sinews of war are required, and the riches of the mosques, the fabulous mines of gold and silver deposited by pilgrims at the holy place of Mecca, would answer the appeal. There is a strong party against this measure, and the party is composed of what one would call the financial party, the very party one would expect to encourage the step; but they don't, and one can only be profane enough to suspect that some dark secret is behind the scenes, that the place of deposit of this fabulous wealth is a kind of cellar with openings large enough to admit of precolation of gold coin. Anyhow, my opinion is that we shall not see it, though it is a very hazardous opinion to express, the great fast of the year being almost at hand, and if at any one period of the year the Turks are likely to break out, the time is now at

THE LATE M.P. FOR CLARE AND THE NEW

At the month's mind of the late Sir Colman O'Loghlen, the Rev. Jeremiah Vaughan, P.P., in delivering the funeral oration said :-

The only prototype in modern history of the late Sir Colman O'Loghlen was the great Chancellor of France, Michel Tellier. When the great Bossuet poured forth the burning current of his sublime genius on his cold lifeless dust he held him up as a model to France and mankind. Though the sphere of Sir Colman's operations were not so large as that of Tellier, yet the halo of his public and private virtues was as brilliant. He was an able jurist, and, when a young lawger, he pleaded so powerfully for Gavan Duffy, then imprisoned, with a packed jury to hang or transport him, that he brought out out of prison the man who is to-day the great benefactor of his exiled countrymen in the colony of Melbourne, and one of the ablest statesmen in Christendom. He was the friend of education, and aided me powerfully to bring the blessings of education within reach of eyery youngster in these parishes. He was a great benefactor to our new church at Barefield, and was ever sensitively alive to every movement for the good of the parishioners. Now that he has gone from amongst us, 'tis some consolation that we have in his brother as our representative a man uf as high order of intellect and the same unsullied integrity. He belonged before he left Ireland to that brilliant constellation of men -the Young Ireland party - that so heroically stood on the famine graves of Ireland and hurled defiance at the Saxon's heartless rule, that up to the period of '48 consigned a million of our blood and kindred to famine deaths, and that while fifteen millions worth of food was yearly leaving the ports of Ireland.

THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY FOR SCOTLAND In reference to the talked-of restoration of the Scotish hierarchy, we may state that the Scotish vicars apostolic have been holding a series of meetings, for the purpose of consultation anent ecclesiastical arrangements for the government of the Church in Scotland. It is now apparently settled that these arrangements are to take the shape of the long and much desired restoration of the Scottish hirearchy. It is not, however the case, as stated by the Scotsman newspaper, that everything has been arranged, even to the nomiuation of the future bishops. On the contrary, everything is yet more or less a mere matter of consideration -Irish Paper.

THE MEMBER FOR TIPPERARY.

Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., for Tipperary county, has forsaken Presbyterianism and become a Catholic. Mr. Gray is now in his rightful place at the head of the leading Catholic newspaper in Ireland, and actually at the head of the Irish press. This is the second Parliamentary convert from Presappeal to the country to place its confidence in the dict of "Death from inanition from want of breast hydrianism during the present year, Mr. Biggar having been received a short time ago—Cath. Times. having been received a short time ago - Cath. Times, the inestimable value of regular registration, and realms and States of this world.

DR. KENEALY AND THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

The Irishman says:-

The opinions of the member for Stoke are not highly valued by the people of Ireland. For what they are worth, however, we give the substance of his views on the action of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. Speaking at a public meeting the other day, Mr. Kenealy said that "a niner or truer gentleman than Mr. Parnell never entered the English House of Commons. He is not the insignificant and miserable person he has been represented. Do not let your prejudices lead you away against the so-called obstructors; do not run them down or abuse them. Believe me, they deserve the country's applause rather than its abuse. While they are speaking, members of the House whisper, 'blackguard, 'coward,' scoundrel,' and yet they do not lose their temper, but they retain the most admirable equanimity." As Mr. Kenealy seldom praises anybody, his admiration of Mr. Parnell and others is not unimportant.

GENERAL HUMBERT'S NEPHEW.

On August 2srd, Mr. Louis Joule, grand-nephew to General Humbert, who commanded the French expedition to Ireland in 1798, arrived in Castlebar to visit the localities so intimately connected with the name of his illustrious ancestor. Mr. Joule proceeded next day to see the French Hill monument, and expressed himself delighted at its size and appearance. "I expected," he said, "to find only an humble stone, and was agreeably astonished to discover a beautiful memorial." He is engaged in writing a biography of General Humburt, in which his expedition to Ireland will occupy a prominent place. Mr. Joule left for Ballina on his way to Kilcummin Bay, whence he will follow, step by step, the track of the French troops in 1798 The people of Mayo have a right to feel proud that the memorial erected by them to the memory of the gallant Frenchmen who fell fighting for the independence of Ireland, should have met with the heartfelt appreciation of a near descendant of the illustrious man who led that handful of heroes .-Catholic Times.

A CAPACITY FOR BLUNDERING.

In regard to the mistakes of the Russian generals the Daily News correspondent from Plevna writes :--

By a series of incredible blunders the Russians have lost all the advantages possessed by them at the beginning of the siege of Pievna, and are now in a most critical position, having nothing to show for the murderous loss of the last two weeks. Osman Pasha is showing a consummate generalship and ceaseless vigilance and activity. Every move of the Russians to cut his communications is promptly met and defeated. It is be-lieved from the extent of the operations that he has a much larger force than he has been credited with. There have been as many killed and wounded during the present battles as during all the rest of the campaign. The Russians are so weakened that they are unable with any prospect of success, to carry on operations except as a siege until the arrival of the guards. Meanwhile they are in great danger from the advance of Mehemet Ali who is steadily pushing back the slender force of the Czarowitz with a considerable Russian loss and important Turkish gains in position. The prospect looks bad for the Russians everywhere in Bulgaria. The bloody farce at Shipka is liable to end in the Russians being cut off and iorced to surrender, as the Russians can neither adequately reinforce nor supply the garrison. Osman still keeps open his southwest lines of supplies, and it is believed has been reinforced by a portion of Suleiman's forces. If not, he is entitled to more credit for his obstinate defence against the superiority of the Russian weight of attack. The Russian forces are are an army of lions led by

A FRANCHISE ANOMALY. It must frequently have occurred to outsiders as

somewhat curious that the Irish capital should

almost always have a whole or partial Conservative representation in Parliament. Taking the mass of the inhabitants, there is no more Liberal constituency in the three kingdoms; and yet a tory can generally manage to squeeze himself into a place on the day of polling. The explanation of the anomaly is worth giving. Dublin, in common with the other Irish boroughs, has a freeman's franchise -one of the most outrageous impositions it is possible to conceive. Originally this freedom was conferred on certain individuals. It descended, like an entailed estate, to the heirs. Further, its possession by a father conferred it on those who married his daughters, and by an employer on those who served an apprenticeship whth him. Thus a power of alarming multiplication was given to a class of voters whose existence is at open war with the legitimate franchise. Government grumbles at being asked to lower the standard in Ireland, but winks at the no-standard-at-all which characterizes the growth of freemen In Dublin this body has been preserved in Tory grooves, and though it is as politically corrupt as Old Sarum, no Liberal ever coaxes its support to his side. By watching the register, the list of freemen has been gradually reduced to about 1,700, from something like 4,000; but it is this watching of the register which is the grave difficulty. Pecuniary support is not freely given by the popular party; and this year it was only by dint of strong writing in the Liberal organs that money enough was obtained to provide an appearance before the revising barrister. The lists now contain a Liberal majority of 2,170 on the ordinary franchise, and, even when the declared Tory freemen are thrown in with the ous subjects without the respect they merit; but I other side, there is still a majority of 700. With ample funds available, there would be no difficulty in making the position still more favorable; but if for one year-just for one year-the Liberals, held their hands from the revision court, the claims of freemen would reverse the proportions to a dead

as a particulor fact, the scandalous injustice of this old freemen franchise. Could not some member bring in a bill to abolish it?

\$2 per annum

The above taken from the Liverpool Catholic Times. Considering the tremendous efforts that have been made, and are still making, to stifle Irish National opinion, it must be evident that there is something amazingly vital in it to counteract the designs of its enemies and live.

THE CONFLICT.

The great point of interest during the past three weeks centres in the fighting around Plevna:-

The forces are about equal, on both sides some 50,000 each. The Turks have the advantage of the defensive under cover, but have freely met the Russians in the open. Osman lost some of his defenses at one time, but charged with reinforcements and recovered the ground. The Russian loss has necessarily by far the larger-we are told 300 officers and 12,500 men from Sept. 7 to Sept. 14. It is evident that the Russians have despaired of carrying the Turkish works by assault; at present the duel is simply one of artillery. The Czarowitch has fallen back before Mehemet Ali: Sulcimen Pasha seems to be working around to the Russian flank; Plevna more than holds its own against the main body of the enemy-it is a critical position, and forebodes for the European campaign as complete a failure as the Asiatic, and one im-measurably more disastrous. Still, it is far from meaning peace. It looks now more than ever that Europe must uncover and take sides.

A TURKISH VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

This is what a Turkish Newspaper man tells the Britssh Minister :-

"I think that I am exactly expressing the opinion of my countrymen when I declare that in this struggle for life and death we need not wish for allies. This is not because we do not attach a high price to the sympathies and kindly support of Europe. But we have a legitimate ambition to de-fend with our own forces the integrity and indenendence of our own country. If we are van-quished we would rather conclude a separate peace with the victor, a peace which will at least deliver us from deliverers. Having nothing to hope from Europe we shall have no debt of gratitude to pay her, and naturally we shall try to make as advantageous a peace as possible with Russia without concerning ourselves about European interests. Not, however, that our conduct will be dictated by any feeling of bitterness for Europe's desertion; but in our situation it would be impossible for us to act otherwise, and Europe will only be reading the fruits of her own selfish policy if the interests of civilization in the East become gravely imperilled. Russia does not fight us loyally. After having treacherously tried to ruin us by exciting rebellion. she now permits in the country occupied by her troops, unspeakable attrocities. Yet humanitarian Europe, which professes to be the home of civilization, has done nothing to prevent Russia and her proteges, the Bulgarian rebels from exterminating the Mussulmans. The system of autonomy invented by Russian diplomacy is simply the extension, in disguise, of Muscovite dominion, By it Russia counts on opening the Dardanelles, which in the hands of a weakened Turkey, would become a mere passage for Muscovite fleets threatening at every moment the vital interests of Europe. For Turkey the Autonomy of her European provinces would be equivalent to the loss of them. Without them she could no longer successfully resist the assaults of her northern neighbor, who would then bave on his side both strength and prestige. Treaties will have no kold on a Power which has already shown its contempt for international rights or pledges. There will be no longer any limits to Muscovite ambition, in consequence of the indifferance which Europe has displayed for the maintenance of treaties and the balance of power.

THE RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF M. THIERS.

A Paris correspondent says :- When Dr. Barthe broke the terrible news of a hopeless result to Madame Thiers she at once sent for the Cure of St. Germain, who arrived in time to give absolution to the dying statesman. Yesterday the customary prayers were offered up in a mortuary church, and I believe last night the chapelle ardent was arranged, and the constant attendance of a clergyman secured. The infidels will, however, say that the ceremonies after death and the pious feelings of the widow prove nothing of the real sentiments of the illustrious deceased Let me, therefore, hasten to re-mark that M. Thiers has left a political will, in which, if his friends are not much misinformed, something like the following parragraph will appear, worthy of his high intellect and his great common sense :- 'For some years past, especially since I retired from active political life, I have got rid of my philosophical pride, and have returned to those religious sentiments which are the basis ofall organized society, In my long career, so busy and so agitated. I may have too often forgotten the idea of God; but my conscience has always had care to repair the weakness of my memory. I will die believing in God, the One and Eternal Creator of all things, whose compassion upon my immortal soul I implore I have often, in my political life, been accused of treating religihave acted as a statesman not as a churchman, and affirm before God, that ever above all things I have consulted the welfare of my country." another passage I am informed that he defends the Christian and Catholic religion as not only being necessary for the salvation of souls, but also certainty. We therefore see, as a general principle, to the good government and civilisation of the

POETRY.

The following tender an beautiful poem is by the Rev. Father Ryan, sometimes called the postpriest of the South :-

I walked down the Valley of Silence, Down the dim, voiceless valley-alone; And I hear not the fall of a footstep Around me-saveGod's and my own; And the hush of my heart is as holy As hovers where angels have flown.

Long ago was I weary of voices Whose music my heart could not win, Long ago I was weary of noises That fretted my soul with their din ; Long ago was I weary of places Where I met with the human and sin.

I walked through the world with the worldly I craved what the world never gave; And I said: "In the world each ideal That shines like a star on life's wave. Is shone on the shores of the real, And sleeps like a dream in a grave."

And still I pine on for the Perfect, And still found the False with the True; I sought 'mid the Human for Heaven, But caught a new glimpse of its blue And I wept when the clouds of the Mortal Veiled even that glimpse from my view.

And I toiled on, heart-tired of the Human, And I moaned through the mazes of men, Till I knelt long ago at an altar And I heard a voice call me; since then I walked down the Vally of Silence That lies far beyond mortal ken.

Do you ask what I found in the Valley? Tis my trysting place with the Divine, And I fell at the feet of the Holy, And about me a voice said, " be mine." There rose from the depth of my spirit An echo," my heart shall be thine."

Do you ask how I live in the Valley? I weep, and I dream, and I pray, But my tears are as sweet as the dew-drops That fall on the roses in May; And my prayer, like the perfume from censer, Ascendeth to God night and day.

In the hush of the Valley of Silence, I dream all the songs that I sing: And the music floats in the dim Valley, Till each finds a word for a wing, That to men, like the doves of the Deluge The message of peace they may bring.

But far on the deep there are billows That never break in on the beach; And I have heard songs in the silence That never shall float into speech; And I have had dreams in the Valley Too lofty for language to reach.

And I have seen thoughts in the Valley-Ah me! how my spirit was stirred! And they wear holy veils on their faces-Their footsteps can scarcely be heard; They pass through the Valley like Virgins, Too pure for the touch of a word.

Do you ask me the place of the Valley, Ye hearts that are harrowed by care? It lieth afar between mountains, And God and his Angles are there-And one is in the dark mount of Sorrow, And one the bright mountain of Prayer.

THE LEADERS OF DUBLIN SOCIETY

Starting with the self-evident proposition that London is the most suberb city in the three kingdoms, Edinburgh the most scientific, we come to a full stop when we try to particularize for what Dublin is especially noted. Ask an average Englishman what the Irish capital is celebrated, and the chances are ten to one that he will promptly reply, "Stout and whiskey." He is right, too. These commodities take the lead, and we find their manufacturers chiefest among the leaders of Dublin Society as it ts at present. And well they have won their position: the traders are the great power now, as tradespeople; they foolishly try to buy their way to noble families; they look upon themselves as the aristocracy, when in reality, there is not such a thing in Dublin. That is the great point in which the Dublin people fail. They will cling to the shadow of an aristocracy with the faintest suspicion of its substance being chere. Before the Union, Dublin had a House of Lords, and every Lord had a residence in Dublin. But when the Parliament was annihilated the Lords gradually sold off their houses and disappeared. Rank, splendour and fashion vanished, and now, not a single nobleman has a residence in Dublin. It is melancholy to walk through the streets of the Irish capital, and to see the fate of all these magnificent mansions of the Irish nobles-Leinster House given up to Cattle Shows; Mornington House, Mendicity Institution; Powerscourt House, a draper's; Tyrone House, the National Schools; the Mansion of the Lords Talbot, a training school for female teachers: Lord Meath's. an hospital; Lord Castlereagh's, where the Union was decided upon and signed, a public office; Charlemont House, given up to Census clerks, but it would be endless to go through the catalogue; enough has been adduced to prove the accuracy of the statement that Dublin does not now possess an aristocracy. When the nobles abrogated their position, there was, however, a haughty and magnificent Established Church left to Dubltn, for the crowd to honour. The Bishops of it were princes in their way, well-born and wealthy, but their influencegradually declined from various causes, and with the fall of the Establishment they fell also; and now they are but mere mortal clay, without prestige, title, or wealth. The next race that led Dublin Society was formed of the Members of Parliament. They were once proud and power-ful—men of birth and position; magnates who held the destiny of the country in their hands. They kept up good establishments in Dublin and in the provinces, and only visited London during the session. But their hour of doom struck also, when Reform changed the world and the Emancipation Bill passed. Then the old haughty and exclusive county families found themselves pushed from their stools by the newly arisen Roman Cathosic interest, which, after 1829, sprang up with such irresistable force, and also by the awkward ambition of the merchants and traders. The result of this was that the old established gentry consequently ceased to do battle for their position as leaders of Dublin Society. They lurked in the provinces; they came but seldom to grace the Viceregal Halls; they subsided into mere utility; became bovine fattened cattle, and competed for They have no longer any splendid hullocks. mansions in Dublin; hotels and lodgings are he said "Sir William Harcourt's principles are as sufficient for the flying visits of the once proud and powerful landed gentry of Ireland. When the nobles, the Princes of the Church, and the landed gentry faded away from the Summits of Dublin Society, the learned professions took an eminent position as leaders and centres of culture and brilliancy. Those were the bright young days of Sir P. Crampton, Wilde, and their compeers, for the medical profession holds a most distinguished place in Dublin Society, and is honored throughout Europe for its learning, intellect, and culture, and for

an end. The cost of living is quadrupled, but the tees are not increased; they remain exactly the same as they were fifty years ago. Consequently, the learned professions must resign, and give place to the only class in the community that possess wealth—the merchants and traders, and the true leaders of modern Dublin society. They have money—and money means power, honour, worship, glory, patronage, the support of art, of all the things that no class in Dublin has wherewithal to support. Therefore they are the magnates of the hour-resident magnates, too, for a time, until they get into Parliament, when their ambition is to sink their trade, anglicise their name, affect an English accent, and go to live in London in o West End house. Then poor Dublin is only tolerated now and again when the London season ends. We see, then, how, step by step. grade after grade, one succeeds the other. All that once was splendid and aristocratic in Dublin society has disappeared. Traditions of former style and grandeur still remain, but they are only traditions; how, for instance, Lord Manners, when Lord Chancellor, used to walk to church on Sundays, followed by his twenty servants, two by two, in gorgeous liveries—a sight to be remembered! And the newspapers of the last century describe how, on Royal birthdays, there was first a morning reception at the Castle, at which the ladies appeared splendidly dressed; afterterwards a dinner; and the next night a ball, when her Excellency appeared in a robe of cloth ofgold held up by pages. But then the Lord Lieutenant of that day was a king—he had power and kept up his state, and opened Parliament as a sovereign. Now, alas! his vocation is gone; ha has not even the semblance of power; he merely inspects fat cattle, and opens nothing more important than a rink! It would be far wiser for Dublin to abolish this sham court, and to make the Lord Mayor the king of Dublin society, with a seven years' tenure of office, a fitting income, and a new and magnificent Mayorality. Consider how much money is expended in paying a parcel of useless Castle officials who look down upon the merchants and traders when they come to the Castle; indeed, lately, one of these well-paid idlers remarked superciliously that he had been seven years in Dublin, and that he thanked God he had never set his foot in a Dublin drawing room. A Lord Lieutenant in Dublin is an anomaly, for he is supposed to be the head of the aristocracy there. The Lord Mayor is the true head of Dublin Society, and the citizens would do well to give up their vain pining after the rank which has deserted them and accept their position. In place of the list of noble names to be found at the head of Dublin Society in days of yore, we have now a different army of names-not a whit less noble in their way they include those of a brewer, a distiller, a draper a silk mercer, a chandler, a printer, a cattle sales, master, and a tobacconist. They are the leadersbecause they have the money, and money is power; and, instead of hanging on to the skirt of a sham court, if they would combine-make the Liffy their Arno, Cork-hill their Acropolis, and uphold the dignity of their citizenship-there is wit and there is genius enough among them to make the Irish capital a modern city of the Medici; literature and arts would get a chance of flourishing, and the traditional glories of the past be fully compensated for by the good sense and dignity displayed by the traders-the leaders of Dublin Society.-Whitehall

A SKETCH OF THE "OBSTRUCTIVES".

The withdrawal of Mr. Butt from the Home Rule proceeding of Monday eliminated from the programme of the evening demonstration the only name of the established oratorical reputation; but it would be rash to conclude that the four members of Parliament who represent the new Young Ireland party are devoid of senatorial capacity and presence. Ideas of this sort become current partly because a sort of stupid contempt for persons who annoy him, and whom he does not want to think about, is a besetting frailty of the average Englishman, and partly because impressions of public men are generally produced by writers In the Reporter's Gallery who for the most part are capable of nothing but noticing what necktie a member wears and how he plucks at it, or at first how he treats his h's. but they make a mistake in not accepting their lot It was writera of this type who for years caricatured the late George Odger, of whom we are able to say from actual experiment that judges least likely to be lenient to an operative Radical orator were invariably charmed, when they actually heard him by his effectual and winning advocacy of his opinions. Mr. O'Donnell has a good right to resent contemptuously, the liberties some of the hack sketchers have taken with him. He is young; he is conceited; he is aggravating on malice prepense he is in many ways disagreeable. But to persons moderately acquainted with the "wings" of the theatre of London Literature he is a familiar figure of respectable standing. His pen had the credit of formulating the position of the Spectator on certain questions-notably the Catholic question-on which that always striking journal has broadly distinguished itself by special liberality. Unless we are to appraise literary men by high-stepping bays and houses in Grosvenor Crescent, it is absurd to impute any uncertainty of status to a gentleman of Mr. O'Donnell's avocations and the outrage is all the more ridiculous when perpetrated by men who while apparently devoid of the faculty of real criticism, elaborate in multiplied letters and telegrams all over the country such evidence of humorous observation as that one gentleman wears a white waistcoat, that another offends the properties by a red tie, and that athird fans himself with his notice paper.

"Of the four "obstructionists" the least conspicuously able is probably the most artful. Mr. Biggar "began it." His having the House cleared one night while the Prince of Wales was in the gallery not only scandalised Belgravia and Bloomsbury, but suggested a latent power of dogged, cal-culating malice, which has since been only too fully developed in what Mr. Biggar believes to be the interest of his country. His countenance has that look half of patient suffering, half of proclivity to mischief, and his voice also a certain uncanny ring, which are frequent in cases where nature has not moulded the form with average symmetry; and it is easy to recognise in Mr. Biggar one whose contrivance of sly mischief is likely to be inexhaustible, while he will be perfectly imperturable in carrying it out. Probably it is safe to guess that he is the mainspring of the mechanism by which Parliament has been incommoded. Twinkling malignity, however, or even shrewdness in manipulating detail, though inconvenient to deal with, is not political capacity; and it must be confessed that if Mr. Biggar gives any trouble, it is as an artful child or a cunning savage gives trouble. Occasionally he has strokes of honour, as when he said if war has been declared, we should have had to ask Russia to wait till our soldiers had grown to maturity, or as when much for sale as my bacon is for sale." There was also a good instinct for character in picking out Messrs. Bright, Gladstone, Hibbert, Stansfeld, and Lefevre as official Liberals who were really Liberal. But on the whole a childish narrowness and an elfish recklessness are the characteristics of Mr. Biggar's observations. They are delivered as becomes a plain man, calmly, coherently, conversationally, and without an atom of effort, pretence, or

Mr. Parnell is so entirely English and "nice" in

affectation.

eminent foreigners who visit Dublin. But the lead of the learned professions is rapidly coming to a ccent in London seciety. The member for Meath and toleration of their religion and their worship; but an end. The cost of living is quadrupled, but the quondam High Sheriff of Wiclow probably never in all social and political matters the native Cathoand quietly urge forth a stream of not too fluent frenzy. There is no charm in what Mr. Parnell says. The matter of his discourse bears little, if the actual tenor of his own experiences. But there sincerity of his manner, which is all the more remarkable because this fragile-looking, quiet gentleman is obviously intended by nature for a very modest place in the background. Whatever martyrlike resolution will do without the aid of commonsense sanity Mr. Parnell will accomplish.

by Mr. O'Connor Power, whose closely cropped oratorical purpose. When sitting still, his face is usually in a merry condition, as if he were "thinking of nothing at all," or of something very pleasant. Directly he begins to speak, his countenance becomes rigid, the lower part of it squares down severely, and he begins to pour forth sonorous rhetoric of the high patriotic kind which has evidently been carefully prepared, and which, except that its sound is out of proportion to its purport, his demeanour in inaction would rather suggest that his style would be rollicking, and though the records of the late obstruction struggles show that in committee he can greatly assist mischievous tactics by neat expedients of pussi-humorous delays-as when, at half-past three in the morning when they were all gavelled, he caused all his friends to repeat their speeches by confessing that he did not clearly see what was the issue before the chair. Parliamentary rough-handling has given the whole party great self-rossession; and though several of their speeches were elaborately prepared, not one of them referred to a note.

Whether Mr. O'Donnell's future will afford due scope for his abilities as a speaker is rendered doubtful by the line of conduct he is adopting, but we shall bazard respecting him this observation. The present Prime Minister has had many imitators, but we do not remember a speaker who has exhibited so truly Disraelian a quality as the member for Dungarvan. Like the young Disraeli, he has many traits of foppery. Self-admiration, self-contemplation are in every glance and gesture. The screwing and dropping of his eyeglass has furnished endless "copy" to his friends in the gallery His conspicuous light scarf might afford infinite scope for the prevalent style of political description, and his white gaiters should fairly condemn him to the ostracism of the whole report orial Press. Nor-dealing with the matter a little more seriously-does this confident young gentleman often enjoy in the House the superb opportunity which is afforded by a friendly audience. All this goes to account for his having as yet made no deep impression except as a loquacious and interminable Obstructionist. But "it is in him and will come out." It came out on Monday

night. Mutatis mutandis what could be more like Lord Beaconsfield's manner and way of making play than Mr. O'Donnell's slow, deliberate audacity as he let out his carefully prepared and well-balanced sentences, with their passing lights and shades, by turns, grotesque, hyperbolical, satirical, cynical, and gnashingly earnest? Note his surprise and grief that the House of Commons should have found him offensive—his capital thumb-nail sketch of Sir William Harcourt "developing his political rectitude"-his fancy picture of Mr. Biggar in the chair, and his other fancy picture in the Cambyses vein of the Parliament of expelled members on College Green—his elaborate vet easy irony as to the probability that intentional obstruction might after all not be necessary-his irresistible imitation of the "booing" representatives of the nation that sings "Scots wha hae." Then there was a whole scene of Disraelian comedy in the references to the descendants of Charles II,'s illegitimate children who look down on the Macs and O's—he supposed because the mothers and grandmothers of these at least were married. The poignant reference to the Orleans Club in this connection was only too effectual as a poisoned stab, and then the careful orator recovered himself like his model by, as it were, correcting his own indiscretion and confessing in the truest Beaconsfield vein that "even in the heat of debate we ought to refrain from going into the origin of the English aristocracy."

We do not say all this is very elevated or very fine, but it is in manner and method essentially Disraelian, and should not be despised by those who deem Lord Beaconsfield the ne plus ultra of Parliamentary style. This young Irishman may never get his chance. He may voluntarily forfeit it. But if he chooses, he will be heard of again. He cannot help being cynical. He cannot help being histrionic. But he has the advantage of really feeling deeply about nobler things than ever stirred Benjamin Disraeli, and he may if he pleases avoid the tatal error of prostituting his courage in audacity in detailed vexatious, technical skirmishes, tainted with insincerity and folly. He may if he pleases take the lead, from which Mr. Butt will have to retire, and having got that position, may learn to make Parliament listen to him. He has wit. He has singularity. He has convictions on social and general questions. He has an immense aptitude for that derision of Saxon Philistinism which hitherto has chiefly been a private solace of the Celts, but which may easily be made a potent weapon of offence. He has variety of style and ease of transition. These are telling Parliamentary qualities well used. It remains for Mr. O'Donnell to fling them if he chooses into the waste slough of utter vulgarity into which he and his friends have recklessly rolled the regulation, if not the destinies, of their country.

ENGLAND SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

(From Green's "Short Ilistorg of the English People.")

But it was at this moment, when England stood once more alone, that Pitt won the greatest of his political triumphs in the union of Ireland with England. The history of Ireland, from its conquest by William the Third up to this time, is one which no Englishman can recall without shame. Since the surrender of Limerick every Catholic Irishman, and there were five Catholics to every Protestant, had been treated as a stranger and a foreigner in his own country. The House of Lords, the House of Commons, the right of voting for representatives in Parliament, the magistracy, all corporate offices in towns, all ranks in the army, the bench, the bar, the whole administration of government or justice, were closed against Catholics. Few Catholic landlords had been left by the sweeping confiscations which had followed the successive revolts of the

had an Irish accent to lose, and has enjoyed an lics, in other words the immense majority of the English university education, of which his manners | people of Ireland, were simply hewers of wood and bear the impress. This fair, well-dressed, and drawers of water to their Protestant masters, who well brushed slender young man is a gentleman still looked on themselves as mere settlers, who every inch of him, and the very opposite of an beasted of their Scotch or English extraction, and eccentric one. He does not need translating. Other who regarded the name of "Irishman" as an insult. English gentlemen can understand him. At least But smail as was this Protestant body, one half of they can understand everything about him except it fared little better, as far as power was concerned his pale fanaticism, which impels him to stand up than the Catholics; for the Presbyterians, who formed the bulk of the Ulster settlers, were shut and yet unfailing speech, characterised by that out by law frem all civil, military, and municipal amazing and unconscious independece of fact offices. The administration and justice of the counwhich is never found along with such keen and grave determination, except in minds which are in of the Established Church, a body which comprised the perpetual grasp of a masterful and consuming about a twelfth of the population of the island; while its government was pratically monopolized by a few great Protestant landowners. The rottsn any, relation to the conditions around him, or to boroughs, which had originally been created to make the Irish Parliament depend on the Crown, is an unboubted power in the clear and grinding had by this time fallen under the influence of the adjacent landlords, whose command of these made them masters of the House of Commons, while they formed in person the House of Peers. To such a length had this system been carried that at the time of the Union more than sixty seats were in the hands of three families alone—that of Lord The fighting type of Irishmen is well represented | Downshire, of the Ponsonbys, and of the Beresfords. One half of the House of Commons, in fact, was rehead, and firmly set face denote much intensity of turned by a small group of nobles, who were re-oratorical purpose. When sitting still, his face is cognized as "parliamentary undertakers," and who undertook to "manage" Parliament on their own terms. Irish politics were for these men a mere means of public plunder : they were gutted with pensions, preferments, and bribes in hard cash in return for their services; they were the advisers of every lord-lieutenant, and the practical governors of the country. The result was what might have been expected; and for more than a century Ireis undoubtedly effective. Mr. Power is the most land was the worst governed country in Europe. sonorous and grandiloquent of the band, though | That its government was not even worse than it was, was due to its connection with England and the subordination of its Parliament to the English Privy Conneil. The Irish Parliament had no power of originating legislative or financial measures, and could only say "yes" or "no" to acts submitted to it by the Privy Council in England. The English Parliament, too, claimed the right of binding Ireland as well as England by its enactments, and one of its statutes transferred the appellate jurisdiction of the Irish Peerage to the English House of Lords. Galling as these restrictions were to the plundering aristocracy of Ireland, they formed a useful check on its tyranny. But as if to compensate for the benfits of this protection, England did her best to annihilate Irish commerce and to ruin Irish agriculture. Statutes passed by the jealousy of English landowners, forbade the export of Irish cattle or sheep to English ports. The export of wool was forbidden, lest it might interfere with the profits of English wool-growers. Poverty was thus wided to the curse of misgovernment, and poverty deepened with the rapid growth of the native population, till famine turned the country into a a hell.

The bitter lesson of the last conquest, however, long sufficed to check all dreams of revolt among the natives, and the murders and riots which sprang from time to time out of the general misery and discontent were roughly repressed by the ruling class. When revolt threatened at last, the threat came from the ruling class itself. Some timid efforts made by the English Government at the accession of George the Third to control its tyranny were answered by a refusal of money bills, and by a cry for the removal of the checks imposed on the independence of the Irish Parliament. But it was not till the American war that this cry became a political danger. The threat of a French invasiou and the want of any regular force to oppose it compelled the Government to call on Ireland to provide for its own defense, and forty thousand voluntecrs appeared in arms in 1779. The force was wholly a Protestant one, commanded by Protestant officers, and it was turned to account by the Protestant aristocracy. Threats of an armed revolt backed the eloquence of two Parliamentary leaders, Grattan and Flood, in their demand of "Irish independence;" and the Volunteers bid for the sympathy of the native Catholics, who looked with indifference of these quarrels of their masters, by claiming for them a relation of the penal laws against the exercise of their religion and of some of their most oppressive disabilities. So real was the danger that England was forced to give way; and Lord Rockingham induced the British Parliament to abandon, in 1782, the judicial and legislative supremacy it had till then asserted over Ireland. From this moment England and Ireland were simply held together by the fact that the sovereign of the one island was also the sovereign of the other. During the next eighteen years Ireland was "independent;" but its independence was a mere name for the uncontrolled rule of a few nobles families. The victory of the Volunteers had been won simply to the profit of the "undertakers," who returned the majority of members in the Irish House of Lords. The suspension of any centrol or interference from England left Ireland at these men's mercy, and they soon showed that they meant to keep it for themselves. When the Catholics claimed admission to the franchise or to to equal civil rights as a reward for their aid in the late struggle, their claim was rejected. A similar demand of the Presbyteriaus, who had formed a good half of the Volunteers, for the removal of their disabilities, was equally set aside. Even Grattau, when he pleaded for a reform which would make the Parliament at least a fair representative of the Protestant Englishry, utterly failed. The ruling class found government too profitable to share it with other possessors. It was only by hard bribery that the English Government could secure their co-operation in the simplest mea sures of administration. " If ever there was a country unfit to govern itself," said Lord Hutchinson, "it is Ireland. A corrupt aristocracy, a ferocious commonalty, a distracted Government, a divided people!" The real character of this Parliamentary rule was seen in the rejection of Pitt's offer of free trade. In Pitt's eyes the danger of Ireland lay not so much in its factious aristocracy as in the misery of the people they governed. Although the Irish Catholics were held down by the brute force of their Protestant rulers, he saw that their discontent was growing fast into rebellion, and that one secret of their discontent at any rate lay in Irish poverty, a poverty increased, if not originally brought about, by the jealous exclusion of Irish products from their natural markets in England itself. One of his first commercial measures put an end to this exclusion by a bill which established freedom of trade between the two islands. But though he met successfully the fears and jealousies of the English farmers and manufacturers, he was foiled by the factious ignorance of the Irish landowners, and his bill was rejected by the Irish Parliament. So utterly was he discouraged that only the outhreak of the Revolutionary struggle, and the efforts which France at once made to excite rebellion among the Irish Catholics, roused him to fresh measures of conciliation and good government. In 1792 he forced on the Irish Parliament measures for the admission of Catholics to the electoral franchise, and to military offices within the island, which promised to open a new em of religious liberty. But the promise came too late. The hope of conciliation was lost lu the fast rising tide of religious and social passion. An association of "United Irishmen," begun among the Protestants of Ulster with a view of obtaining Parliamentary reform, drifted into a correspondence with France the generous hospitality with which its leading aspect, bearing, and pronounciation that it seemed island, and oppressive laws forced even these few, and projects of insurrection. The Catholic pearmembers receive and welcome all the learned and rather hard upon him for one of the speakers to with scant exceptions, to profess Protestantism.

, were equally stirred by the news from France ; and their discontent broke out in the outrages of "Defenders" and "Peep o'-day Boys," who held the country in terror. For a while, however, the Protestant landowners, banded together in "Orange Societies," held the country down by sheer terror and bloodshed. At last the smouldering discontent and disaffec-tion burst into flame. Ireland was in fact driven

into rebellion by the lawless cruelty of the Orange yeomanry and the English troops. In 1796 and 1797 soldiers and yoemanry marched over the country torturing and scourging the "croppies," as the Irish insurgents were called in derision from their short-cut hair, robbing, ravishing, and murdering. Their outrages were sanctioned by a Bill of Indemnity passed by the Irish Parliament, and protected for the future by an Insurrection Act and a suspension of the Habeas Corpus. Meanwhile the United Irishmen prepared for an insurrection, which was delayed by the failure of the French expeditions on which they had counted for support, and above all by the victory of Camperdown Atrocities were answered by atrocities, when the revolt at last broke out in 1798. Loyal Protestants were lashed and tortured in their turn, and every soldier taken was butchered without mercy. The rebels, however, no sooner mustered fifteen thousand men strong in a camp on Vinegar Hill near Enniscorthy than the camp was stormed by the English troops, and the revolt utterly suppressed. The suppression only just came in time to prevent greater disasters. A few weeks after the close of the rebellion a thonsand French soldiers under General Humbert landed in Mayo, broke a force of thrice their num. ber in a battle at Castlebar, and only surrendered when the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Cornwallis, faced them with thirty thousand men. Lord Cornwallis, a wise and humane ruler, found more difficulty in checking the reprisals of his troops and of the Orangemen than in stamping out the last embers of insurrection; but the hideous cruelty brought about one good result. Pitt's disgust at "the bigoted fury of Irish Protestants" ended in a firm resolve to put an end to the farce of "Independence," which left Ireland helpless in their hands. The political necessity for a union of the two islands had already been brought home to every English statesman by by the course of the Irish Parliament during the disputes over the Regency; for, while Eugland repelled the claims of the Prince of Wales to the Regency as of right, Ireland admitted them. As the only union left between the two peoples was their obedience to a common ruler, such an act might conceivably have ended in their entire severance, and the sense of this danger secured a welcome on this side of the Channel for Pitt's proposal to unite the two Parliaments. The opposition of the Irish borough-mongers was naturally stubborn and determined. But with them it was a sheer question of gold; and the assent of the Irish Parliament was bought with a million in money, and with a liberal distribution of pensions and peerages to its members. Base and shameless as such means were, Pitt may fairly plead that they were the only means by which the bill for the Union could have been passed. As the matter was finally arranged in June, 1800, one hundred Irish members became part of the House of Commons at Westminster, and twenty-eight temporal with four spiritual peers for each Parliament by their fellows, took their seats in the House of Lords. Commerce between the two countries was freed from all restrictions, and all trading privileges of the one were thrown open to the other; while taxation was proportionately distributed between the two peoples. But the legislative union of the two countries

was only part of the great plan which Pitt had conceived for the conciliation of Ireland. With the conclusion of the Union his projects of free trade between the two countries, which had been defeated a few years back by the folly of the Irish Parliament, came quietly into play; and in spite of insufficient capital and social disturbance the growth of the trade, shipping, and manufacture of Ireland has gone on without a check from that time to this. The change which brought Ireland directly under the common Parliament was followed too by a gradual revision of its oppressive laws and an amendment in their administration; taxation was lightened, and a faint beginning made of public instruction. But in Pitt's mind the great means of conciliation was the concession of religious equality. In proposing to the English ment the union of the two countries he pointed out that, when thus joined to a Protestant country like England, all danger of a Catholic supremacy in Ireland, should Catholic disabilities be removed, would be practically at an end; and he suggested that in such a case "an effectual and adequate provision for the Catholic clergy" would be a security for their loyalty. His words gave strength to the hopes of "Catholic Emancipation," or the removal of the civil disabilities of Catholics, which were held out by Lord Castlereagh in Ireland itself as means of hindering any opposition to the project of Union on the part of the Catholics. It was agreed on all sides that their opposition would have secured its defeat; but no Catholic opposition showed itself. After the passing of the bill, Pitt prepared to lay before the Cabinet a measure which would have raised not only the Catholic, but the Dissenter, to perfect equality of civil rights. He proposed to remove all religious tests which limited the exercise of the franchise, or were required for admission to Parliament, the magistracy, the bar, municipal offices, or posts in the army or the service of the State. Political security was provided for by the imposition, in the place of the Sacramental Test, of an oath of Allegiance and of fidelity to the Constitution; while the loyalty of the Catholic and Dissenting clergy was secured by the grant of some provision to both by the State. To conciliate the Church, measures were added for strengthening its means of discipline, and for increasing the stipends of its poorer ministers. A commutation of tithes was to remove a constant source of quarrel in Ircland between the Episcopal clergy and the people. The scheme was too large and statesmanlike to secure the immediate assent of the Cabinet, and before that assent could be wonthe plan was communicated through the treachery of the Chancellor, Lord Loughborough, to George the Third. "I count any man my personal enemy," the King broke out angrily to Dundas. who proposes any such measure." Pitt answered this outburst by submitting his whole plan to the King. "The political circumstances under which the exclusive laws originated," he wrote, "arising either from the conflicting power of hostile and nearly balanced sects, from the apprehension of a Popish Quren as successor, a disputed succession, and a toreign pretender, a division in Europe between Catholic and Protestant powers, are no longer applicable to the present state of things..' But argument was wasted upon George the Third. In spite of the decision of the lawyers whom he consulted, the King held himself bound by his Coronation Oath to maintain the tests; and his bigotry agreed too well with the religious hatred and political distrust of the Catholics which still prevailed among the bulk of the English people not to make his decision fatal to the bill. Pitt, however, held firm to its principle; he resigned in February, 1801, and was succeeded by the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Addington, a man as dull and bigoted as George himself.

[We try to avoid clipping at second hand from our Montreal contemporaries, but the foregoing is, from an English standpoint, so impartial, that we have taken it from the Daily Witness.]

* The " Peep-o'-day Boys" was a Protestant Organization which afterwards became the Orango

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THERS.—It is now beyond the shadow of a doubt that Thiers died a sincere Catholic.

BISHOP MEDLEY, of Fredricton, who was present at the consecration of St. Michael's Church, has arrived in Quebec to take part in special services at that church in commemoration of its 21st anniver-

EPISCOPAL .- The Courrier du Canana announces that several Canadian bishops and priests had a conference with the Papal Ablegate, Mgr. Conroy, at Montreal on Monday, relative to the subjects which form the object of his mission to Canada.

THE ARCHRISHOP OF QUEBEC.—His Grace has been confined to his room for a few days past by an attack of illness. It has not, however, we are glad to learn, been serious enough to prevent him from attending to any business of an important nature that may have presented itself. A few days' quiet will, it is confidently hoped, quite restore him.

MUSICAL.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Healy proposes to introduce music into the Catholic schools of Portland, Me. Last week the organist of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Portland, theural of the school for the musical instruction of Catholic young men in the hall of the Kavanagh

A NEW IRISH BISHOP .- The Cork Examiner announces that the Holy Father has been pleased to of Boss. The Bishop-elect is a naphew of the late of Cloyne. We believe he holds in politics the same patriotic principles as Dr. Keane, while his capacity for discharging the duties of the episcopal not only of the Holy See but also of the majority of the clergy of Ross. On the whole, Dr. Fitzgerald promises to be a worthy successor to Dr. O'Hea, and that is saying a good deal.

ADVICE.-His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic is reported to have said at Three Rivers, in answer to an address :- "However different may be the interests of the various Province of the Dominion ; however different may be the polical parties which you may believe yourselves at liberty to follow in matters purely civil, be always united when the defence of the interests of the Church and of your rights as Catholic citizens are in question. But while defending your own rights, always show that you are also the protectors of the rights of others; and thus you will always continue to be what, just now, you proclaim yourselves to be with legitimate pride-a united people living In perfect harmony with all your fellow-citizens, whatever may be their nationality or their religious belief."

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.—The Roman Correspondents of certain London papers have sent, during the week, continual telegrams respecting the illness of the Holy Father. The Paris Correspondent of the Standard went so far as to say on Thursday that he had private information from Rome that "a vacancy in the Papal See might be hourly expected." It is satisfactory to learn from the Italiea journal by no means favourable to the Holy Seethat these reports are mere inventions. The Italie of Wedinsday says: The tropical heat from which we [in Rome] have suffered for some days, has, it is true, somewhat weakened the Holy Father, but his state, whatever that may say, is far from causing measiness. There is a prostration of strength, but it is only temperary, it will disappear with the heat. The Pope suffers from rheumatic pains in the legs consoles himself, and often repeats Senectus ipsa est morbus "Old age itself is a disease."

THE MIRACLES OF MARY -A correspondent of the Paris Il Univers writes:—Before concluding let me mention a few more of Mary's miracles, for I have not the audacity to count up all her wonderful works. The fathers at Lourdes state that there when we reflect on the sufferings which the piltude of cures may be accounted for. On Monday, vomiting. The doctor said she had heart disease. Her hands and limbs were swollen; she could not walk and suffered acute pain during the journey. After one bath in the piscina she felt cured and kneeled in it. Mass was about to commence in the grotto. She knelt all the time, partook of the Holy Communion, then attended on foot to the Basilica, and thence proceeded on foot to the missionary station. There is no signs of swelling left either on the hands or legs. On the same day a lady from Paris, whose name and address are in my possession, but which I am requested not to publish at present, had been for the last eight months suffering from a couple of tumors of the chronic species. On her arrival at Bordeaux on Saturday night she swoozed and her life was despaired of. She received shirer, but the swellings opened and healed up at once She walked without difficulty, went to the missionaries' house, and was seen this morning about the grotto, walking and even running with

the greatest ease. A New Presentation Convent and an Interest ING INCIDENT IN CONNECTION WITH IT .- Three weeks ago, in the midst of a merciles downpour of rain, the venerable Bishop of Cork laid the foundationstone of another of those blessed houses of prayer genial, gentle, and saintly foundress of the Order of the Presentation. It was in Crosshaven, in counly Cork, that the function of Sunday took place, and that the new memorial of Nano Nagle was raised up for the glory of God, and for the blessed-Mess of the poor and the young of the district. At lowing touching little episode in connection with the foundation of the convent. Having expressed his joy that there was soon to be spread in Crosshaven a new institution under the charge of the Sisters of the Presentation Order, his lordship proceeded:-Singularly enough it was a child, formed from her infancy in the love of the Blessed Virgin and in the supreme worship of the living God, by the Sisters of that same order, who had been em-ployed by Almighty God as His instrument for their introduction there. Forced to quit her native land and to go into a distant region, there, faithful to her religious principles, God prospered her; she wedded a man of rank and means; but the choicest blessing that God bestowed upon her was that her hisband became a convert to the Catholic faith. Gmteful for that high gift, he would fain make Some votive offering by which to declare his gratitude to God, and, consulting with his wife, they resolved to dedicate so much of their means to the glory of God as would maintain some small estabment of the religious of the Presentation Order here, The convent at Crosshaven was the outcome of their pious and grateful vow. It reminds one not a little of the beautiful history of St. Mary Major in Rome.

IRISH NEWS.

HARD ON THE "CONSTRUCTIONISTS,"-Mr. O'CORDOR Power, M. P., addressed a meeting of Irishmen in Leeds on the policy of obstruction. He accused the Government of keeping down the Irish people by brute force, and throwing dust in the eyes of the English nation, and he protested against the voting away of the people's money at hours when their representatives were either in bed, or phisically incapable from after-dinner effects to attend to

THE BROTHERS-HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOHN OF GOD. -There is being just now established near Kilsheelan, in the County of Tipperary, by some members of the Order of Brother-Hospitallers of St. John of God, in a house which the Count de la Poer has generously made over to them, with some land for that object, an admirable and much-needed institution. Anxious to extend to Ireland the beneficial results of their Mission in other countries, the Brothers of St. John of God are now opening, under the auspices of the Bishop of Waterford, an asylum for incurable indigent boys, thereby supplying one of the most pressing wants of the present age. The new institution of the Brothers-Hospitallers is not self-supporting, but depends entirely for its existence upon the public.

IRISH FISHERIES .- The Inspectors of Irish fisheries continued at Lismore their enquiry into the system of drift net fishing pursued in the tidal waters nounces that the Rev. Cannon Fitzgerald, ex-President of the Blackwater. The evidence adduced was appoint the Nev. Calmon Arrays to the vacant See principally that of persons interested in angling in the upper waters, whose testimony was that within of Ross. The Disappeared and much lamanted Dr. Keane, Bishop the last few years the amount of fish had largely decreased. Mr. Street, a Waterford fish merchant, admitted on cross-examination by Sir Joseph M'Kenna that he had paid two thousand five capacity for the Holy See but also of the majority neighborhood of Lismore, almost all of which was sold to him by Mr. Foley, the lessee of the Lisi more weir. The inspectors severely commented on the absence of energy shown bu the conservators in not protecting the river, and carrying out the by-laws as they ought to have done. The enquiry was then adjourned until next December.

NUNS IN THE WORKHOUSE .- 'L hree nuns of the Mercy Convent, Nans, took possession of the apartments alloted to them as nurses in the infirmary of the Naas workhouse, and commenced the charitable duties connected with their office, to the intense delight of the sick poor and all connected with the workhouse. The Rev. S. Morrissy, chaplain of the workhouse, attended to welcome them on behalf of his Eminence the Cardinal, who kindly and thoughtfully sent a message of welcome and benediction to the good sisters to cheer them on their laborious path. The reverend mother and mother assistant were also present to receive the sisters, and see that all arrangementi were made necessary for their reception. The guardians of Naas Union deserves great credit and praise for their liberal action in the matter, and also for the manner in which they provided for the comfort of the sisters.

OBSTRUCTION NEXT SESSION .- The London correspondent of the Daily Express writes as follows in the number of that journal for the 17th ult. :-Some people appear to think that the obstructives will not renew their tactics next year, and that there is more pretence than reality in all the talk in which they are indulging. There can, however, be no greater mistake. Mr. Parnell, before he left London, told several of his friends that the session which is past would be nothing to that which is to come. The Irish quartette hold, in fact, that there has been as yet no obstruction at all, and that next and loins; he sometimes complains of them, but he | year they will commence the work in carnest. It will be recollected that last session they selected one or two measures as the field of their peculiar tactics. They put down, indeed, a hostile notice to every bill on the paper, but as a matter of fact they offered a real, serious, and protracted resistance to one or two measures. I understand, however, that every bill is to be opposed, not in name but in his been no parallel to this success before, but reality. The tactics of obstruction are to be used with a steadiness, a tenacity, not to say ferocity of gims had to endure during the journey this multi- purpose, of which we have had no experience in former parliamentary warfare, and a vigorous and the 20th, Marie Aubert, of Tonnieurs, who came with the Agen pilgrims, was restored to health in the piscina. This poor woman, aged forty-eight obstructives intend to use their privileges to canvas years, had been sick nearly all her life. For the last eighteen months she had been frequently national expenditure with the same minuteness with which a careful housewife overlooks her tended clong the whole line and was repulsed with weekly bills. This is no imaginative description of the tactics of the Ultra Irish party. It is only the expression of the purpose which they avowed to several members at the close of the session, and which will be made quite apparent to every one in the course of the next few weeks. It is, therefore, quite clear that the next House of Commons will be called upon to take very serious measures with a party whose avowed object is to discredit and destroy parliamentary government.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.-The Council of the Irish Home Rule League held a meeting the other day and discussed the question of the Parliamentary action which the Home Rule members ought to adopt in the next and future sessions of the Imabsolution, and before allowing her to resume the perial Legislature. The result of the deliberation journey some hesitation was felt Until two of the Council was the carrying of the following o'clock in the morning she was in so critical a state resolution :-"That this Council earnestly recomthat grave doubts of her recovery was entertained., mends the Home Rule constituencies to call on When she entered the piscina she felt a painful their representatives during the present recess to render an account of their Parliamentary conduct, and further recommends them to oblige negligent members to give implicit continuous attention to their Parliamentary duties." The general opinion here is that this resolution of the Council has not done, and is not likely to do much good towards the solution of a great difficulty. At the same time it is impossible to deny the strength and the depth of the feeling that pervades the country as to the need of a more vigorous Parliamentary action on and holy toil that have risen up so numerously and the part of the Irish members than has marked so magnificently from the humble beginnings so un- there procedure for some time past. It is felt that ostentatiously made some hundred years ago in Cork and elsewhere throughout Ireland by the session at the settlement of some Irish questions notably of the question of Irish University Education-deserves some vigorous and practical notice from the Irish members, and that their feelings and their Parliamentary influence ought to be made manifest-even in the way and to the full length of obstruction-on questions on which the force the conclusion of the ceremonial the Bishop of and the effect of the Irish Catholic vote might be Cork addressed the large congregation, and in the legitimately displayed. There are many subjectscourse of an impressive discours narrated the fol- many items of expenditure—for instance, the expenditure on the Queen's Colleges and University on the system of national education and various other subjects, in which all the legitimate resources of Parliamentary action might be availed of in order to their ample discussion, and to the exposure of the unsound principles on which the whole policy of the expenditure is based. I should not be surprised if a Parliamentary campaign of this kind should be insisted upon next year as the outcome of calm, dispassionate deliberations which will be held during the recess on other platforms than those of excitable and excited public assemblies, such as those that are hinted at in the resolution of the Council of the Irish Home Rule League. Meanwhile another complication has been added to a subject already sufficiently complicated and distracting, by the letter addressed by Mr. Butt to the Times of Monday. It is not easy to comprehend its meaning, or the course of action towards which it points for, whilst distinctly repudiating the "obstructive" proceedings of last session, it does not indicate, neither does it disclaim, that Mr. Butt has decided on such a line of Parliamentary tactics in next session as that to which I have just alladed. A clearer statement must come from the member for Lime-

rick before his views can be accurately known.

WAR NEWS.

An Aggressive Turkish Move.-It is stated in Constantinople that Ismail Pacha has arrived before Erivan, in Russian Armenia, and is about to attack that place.

In Turn.—The Golos publishes a telegram from Igdyr, Asia Minor, which shows that the Turks, on the 18th, were cannonading General Tergukassoff's positions there.

A Bold Policy.—Turkey will not accept mediation while a single Russian soldier remains on Turkish soil. Chefket Pasha at Orchanie has communicated with Osman. Plevna will probably be revictualled shortly.

THE SHIPKA PASS .- A special edition of the Globe had a Pera despatch saying :- " News has been received at the English Embassy that Suleiman Pacha carried the remaining Russian positions in the Shipka Pass this morning, inflicting enormous loss. The defile is now entirely in the possession of the

VALUE OF THE FORT.—Fort St. Nicholas, which was captured by the Turks on Sunday morning, is said to be the key of the Russian positions in the Shipka Pass and to command other Russian works. General Radetzky, the Russian commander, is supposed to have about twenty-five thousand men and Suleiman Pacha about forty thousand.

ARDAHAN HAS NOT FALLEN.-The Daily News Vienna correspondent says a telegram from Tiflis contradicts Mukhtar Pacha's report that Ardahan had been evacuated by the Russians, and states that, on the contrary, the garrison has been increased to twelve battalions of infantry and six squadrons of eavalry.

BEFORE KARS .- The Herald's special correspondent at Karail, Armenia, telegraphs that on Monday 5,000 Turks took up their position near Kuruk Dara. The Russians are waiting for reinforcements to attack, and it is very probable that another battle will be fought at that point of the Kars investing line.

STILL IN BUSSIAN HANDS .- Au official despatch is published in Constantinople, which denies the correctness of the rumor that the Russians had completely evacuated the Shipka pass. It states that, on the contrary, the two Turkish brigades which captured Fort St. Nicholas retired to their former positions for strategical reasons after having occupied the fort for six hours.

Another.—Correspondent takes most gloomy views of the Russian prospects. Before Plevna the Russians lost 20,000 on the 11th inst. The wounded are rotting and fostering uncared for. Roumanian surgeons neglected the wounded for two days after being struck. It is doubtful whether Plevna can be taken even when the Guard arrives. The Russian position in Shipka Pass is precarious. The Turks lost 2,000 in the late attempt to capture Fort St. Nicholas.

SERVIA FRIGHTENED .- The news of repeated Russian disasters has created great uneasiness here, especially as everything has been prepared for the crossing of the Danube at Gladova by the Russians, and their reception in Negotin and the Tinlok village. It is annouced that the Cabinet have agreed to postpone action, and the troops now marching to the frontier will be recalled into towns not so near the border, in in order to give no umbrage to the

ENGAGEMENT.-The Herald's special correspondent of the headquarters of the Czarewitch, at Bjela telegraphs, under date of Monday, that a desperate engagement was fought in the Valley of the Lom on that day. Thirty-two battalions of infantry and eight batteries, comprising the whole of the troops under the command of the Czarewitch, attacked Assaf Pacha's division at Sirankeny. The Turks were strongly reinforced at ouce, and the Russians were driven back with great slaughter.

NOT TAKEN AFTER ALL. - 4 later despatch from Constantinople says the Russians in the Shipka Pass have been reinforced. General Radetzsky's official account of the fighting does not admit that the fort was ever occupied by the Turks He says: -"After five days' bombardment the Turks at three o'clock in the morning, made a sudden attack on Fort St. Nicholas. The attack subsequently exenormous loss to the Turks, after a desperate fight, which lasted nine hours.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE .- The meeting of Prince Bigmarck and Count Andrassy at Salzburg is to be regarded as the sequel of the recent interview between the Austrian and German Emperors, and as merely strengthening the views then exchanged between the two sovereigns regarding continuance of the understanding between the three Imperial Courts upon the means of averting Europeoan complications. This result is secured without formal treaty stipulations, inasmuch as it represents complete personal agreement existing between the three Emperors.

THE GUARD TO THE FRONT .- The first detachment of the Russian Imperial Guard passed through Bucharest yesterday morning on their way to the seat of war. General Gourko accompanied them. The men presented a splendid appearance, but have seen little service. Other regiments are taking parallel roads outside of Bucharest, all converging on Simnitza. The Aguece Russie, commenting upon the arrival of the Guard and the order to Russian troops in Poland to join the army at the seat of war, states that these facts are a sufficient reply to the rumours of peace and an armistice circulated by certain jounals.

ONE STORY .- The correspondent at Grony Studeni reports that the Roumanians have advanced within 50 yards of the second Plevna redoubt, near Gravitza, and it must soon fall. The temper of the Russian troops is admirable, Notwithstanding that the ranks are depleted, the Russians have 320 guns continually firing. The Turks rarely reoly; it is said their ammunition is failing. The Turks are estimated at 60,000 to 80,000, with 140 guns. When Russian reinforcements arrive Plevna should fail easily. The Turks will not allow the Russians to bury the dead, which lie 300 yards from the Russian positions, and must breed disease.

RUSSIAN MISTAKES .- The Daily News correspondent lately with General Gourko, writing on Tuesday last, asserts that the mistake of the Russians of waiting supincly upon the defensive is becoming more and more disastrous. The Turks are receiving reinforcements faster than the Russians, and the Russian reinforcements when they arrive will hardly more than fill the gaps caused by battle and sickness. The writer continues :- "The position of the Russian army is exactly that always sought by Napoleon for beating his enemy in detail, and one hundred thousand men are enough, and more than enough, to take Plevnu. Instead of this the Russians prefer acting on the defensive, keeping up their extended line, thus dooming themseles to a numerical inferiority everywhere, and giving the Turks the initiative, allowing them to take the offensive everywhere, and they are following this plan because they have not moral courage to abandon for even a few days the line once occupied. The non-occupation of Plevna was a mistake. The non-occupation of Loftcha was a mistake. The neglect to accertain the whereabout of the army of Osman Pasha was a mistake. The battle of Plevna was a mistake; but all these mistakes are nothing as compared with the colossal blunder made by the Russians in remaining on the defensive since the battle of Plevna.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Quier .- Saturday's affairs were quite everywhere. The blockade and bombardment of Plevna con-

IMPROVEMENTS .- The Marquis of Conyngham is at present causing considerable improvements to be made in the town of Slane, county Meath.

ALARMING .- The Albany Journal quotes a Kentucky paper as saying that "investigation of the records of the State show that not a single man or woman in the whole commonwealth is under the present law legally married."

Cool .- A gentleman of Angus, Scotland, had an ancient valet named Gabriel, whose petulance and license of speech went so far as to be almost intolerable. One day at dinner Gabriel took the iberty of calling something said, "a great lee." "Well," said the laird, really offended, and rising from the table, "this will do no longer: Gabriel, we must part at last." "Hout, tout, laird," replied Gabriel, pressing his master into the chair, "whaur wad your honor be better than in your ain house?"

A REMARKABLE POND .- There is a very remarkable pond on the top of Prospect Mountain, near Addison, Vermont. It is about three quarters of an acre in extent. Except a small space in the centre it is covered with a thick moss, strong enough for people to walk upon. Poles are pushed through the moss at any point, but none have ever touched bottom, yet there are large trees growing there. The moss forms a thick mat or carpet, and is described as being exquisitely beautiful.

MR. BUTT AND HIS RECEPTION COMMITTEE .- We understand that Mr. Butt's Reception Committee held a meeting last night at the Foresters' Rooms, and unanimously came to the conclusion that no necessity exists on the part of the hon, and learned member to visit his constituents just now, and that they are prepared to hear his observations on the present crisis in the Home Rule policy, and on the principle of obstruction as applied to Parliamentary action, in writing. A manifesto from the Irish leader is immediately expected by the committee. Lamerick Reporter.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA'S SUBSCRIPTION.—" Empress of India, £500." We must all feel our cheeks burn with shame in reading this line at the top of the Indian Famine Fund. Such a miserable sum from the Empress of All the Indies at such a crisis! Of course we at home know what her Imperial Majesty's resources are, and how necessary it is for her with only a thousand per day or so-not more than the income of a first-class mine owner-to economise. But in India the Imperial figure is magnified through an auriferous atmosphere, and assumes gigantic proportions. Knowing this could we not have contributed our pence to a sum to be given in the Empress's name, so that it might not have been associated with a few paltry pounds - Funny

WHALLEY AND NEWDEGATE -It appears that Mr. Newdegate's suspicion of the Jesuitical mission of Mr. Whalley has got some historical foundation at any rate. Great amusement is excited here at present by the opportune or inopportune discovery that the celebrated Jesuit Father Garnett, who was so cruelly executed in the time of James in connection with the Gunpowder Plot, passed among Catholics under the assumed name of Mr. Whalley. Bad people take a malicious glee in noticing that Mr. Whalley, "the Jesuit," in the State papers spells his name in precisely the same way as Mr. Whalley, the great Protestant member for Peterborough. Who knows but Mr. Newdegate was fully aware of this extraordinary fact when some years ago he, with solemn gesture and menacing brow, denounced the English Whalley?

HASSAN PASHA AND THE CZAR.-Hassan Pasha, the brave defender of Nikopolis, who has been taken prisoner by the Russians, gave in a conversation with a Russian dignitary the following account of the manner in which he was received by Czar :-When I had knelt down before the Emperor, according to the custom of our country, His Majesty ordered me to stand up and offered me a sent. After having complimented me on the courage I and my troops had shown during the siege, the Czar said a few words of condolence about my captivity, which he assured me would he made as light as possible, and such as a man of honour and a gallant soldier had a right to expect. Altogether, the Russian Czar has shown to me more courtesy than I had ever experienced on the part of my great aup illustrious masters, the Padishahs of Stamboul, during the thirty years I have served them."

SULEMAN'S WAY OF MARCHING.—Suleiman dispenses with the ordinary machinery of an army. He transported his whole force from Adrianople to Karabunar in 48 hours. There were no stuff officers, bureau chiefs, quarter-masters-general, adjutants, and ambulance superintendents to make confusion. As a correspondent of the London Times describes the march, Suleiman said, " (fo," and the army went. With no further ado the divisions massed rapidly on the railway station, and the men crowded into every conceivable corner of the train, from the tender to the guard's van, each man with his ammunition already in his pouches, three days' biscuit in his haverrack, and his water-bottle full. Train followed train in rapid succession, and as each arrived at its destination it shunted and waited for the next. Then as the provisions arrived the men were brought down in thousands, and every man hoisted a scak of biscuits on his back and carried them to the pile were they were stowed, without the intervention of balf-a-dozen commissaries to count and keep tally, and without having waited for orders from a least four different departments. As regiment followed regiment into the camp at Karabunar each bivouscked, pile arms, soaked hard biscuits in the water, prostrated themselves before the great and only Allah, their God and friend, and lay down to sleep od the grass.

PRINCE HASSAN AND HIS GLOVES .- We have from a correspondent a curious bit of information about the young Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian contingent od the Danube. Though but twentyfour years old, Prince Hassan, son of the Khedire, is an experienced soldier, and has already had his haps and mishaps. The young Prince received his military education at Woolwich and Berlin, after which he occupied the office of Minister of War to his father. During the late war with Abyssinia he was seriously wounded and made prisoner. Although treated with great consideration, King John "to punish him," as he expressed it, for fighting against Christians," ordered that a large cross should be tattoed on the back of each of the Prince's hands. This was done; and when his wounds were healed the young officer was released and returned to Cairo. Arrived at home Prince Hassan consulted the best European as well as native physicians and chemists, and Copt soothsnyers, promising a large sum to any one who should rid him of these momentoes of the Abyssinian King. Advice was freely offered and experiments tried, the Prince underwent much suffering, but all in vain—the Christian crosses were indelible. In despair he finally resorted to a Dervish for advice, and the holy man communicated a remedy which, at least, had the merits of being undeniably efficacious. Chop off both thy honds," he said to the Prince, "better live without hands than wear forever these signs of the infidel giaours." But Hassan relished the hateful symbols. This is why no one ever sees him without gloves.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

THE CAYOTE.—The Cayote is the most cowardly of all animals. It hunts in packs, and will never think of attacking anything bigger than a rat if alive, except it is wounded. They accound a wounded man or animal on the western prairie at first at a respectable distance, but draw gradually closer, and then pounce upon and tear their victim to vieces.

SNAKES .- A correspondent writes :- I have killed snakes in may wars, and have no hesitation in rccommending a horse whip as the best weapon for their destruction in a house, or anywhere where a gun cannot with safety be used: the slightest stroke of a whip breaks a snake's back, and you cover a longer line of ground with an clastic whip than a stick, and are, therefore, less likely to miss your blow. In the open field on the jungle, I must confess my favorite weapon for the coup de grace is a gun loaded with small shot.

THE CCCKROACH UTILISED -In Russia the common cockronch (blatta orientalis) is a favorite popular remedy for dropsy. Dr. P. Bogomolow, of St. Petersburg, lately examined its effects in nine cases of Bright's heart disease, and other affections of severe dropsy; and in all the result was the same. There was an increase in the secretion of the urine and perspiration, with rapid disappearance of ordems, and also almost complete disappearance from the urine of albumen and renal derivatives. The dose was five to ten grains of the powdered cockroaches in the twenty four hours, but they were also administered as a tincture and as an infusion. These insects do not, like cantharides, says the Boston Journal of Chemistry produced an irritant action on the kidneys. Dr. Bogomolow has succeaded in extricating from them a crystalline body, which he calls antihydropin, and which is their active principle.

THE ORYK, OR GEMSENK .- This animal belongs to South Africa, and is well known amongst hunters as the only antelope that revenges itself on the lion. When it sees the lion in the act of springing on it, it lowers its head, and receives the lion on the point of its sharp horns. It invariably perishes by the shock, but the lion also perishes with it. Their skeletons have been more than once seen lying together bleached on the plain. The description given of this animal by Cumming is highly graphic. The oryx, or gemstox, to which it was now about direct my intention to more particularly, is about the most beautiful and remarkable of the antelope tribe. It is the animal which is supposed to have given rise to the fable of the Unicorn, from its long straight horns, which, seen in profile, so exactly covering one and other, as to give it the appearance of having but one. It possesses the erect mane, long sweepinping black tail, and general appearance of the horse; with the head and hoofs of an antelope. It is robust in form, squarely and compactly built, and very noble in its bearing.

A WONNERFUL LAKE .- We have more than once heard of the wonderful properties of the waters of deep spring valley lake, but, until the present, not with sufficeiency of detail to give the story full credence. Lieutenant Woterspoon, Company D, 12th United States Infantry, in command of the relief party for Captain Joe's Indians passed several days in the valley, and bears witness to the literal truth of the remarkable phenomena. These are, that the ducks, which visit the lake in great numbers, become so loaded down with crystallisations of borax, salt, and similar substance, that they are utterly unable to fly, and while in this condition become an easy prey to the Indians, who wade into the water and take them up in their hands. In fact this substance often collects upon the bird's bills in such weight as to actually drag them under water and drown them. As asserted by Mr. Beasly and family, who have lived near the lake for years, the ducks are often loaded with several pounds weight of this substance; not less than ten pounds in some instances. During the first stages the crystals are evenly disposed over all the bird's feathers above water, sticking them as firmly together as it glued. Then it accumulates in bunches or strings, forming drags or rafts, with which the birds can swim but little if at all, and, if formed from the bill or head, soon causes its death by drowning.

AN OFFENDED ELEPHANT .- Everyone has heard of the sagacity of elephants; the writer having been had many opportunities of judging of it. One day two ladies were watching some elephants being fed near their camp in the jungles of the Central Provinces, when the elder of the two unfortunately took it into her head to offer one of the elephants a very hot chapatti, which is a cake made of flour and baked on the fire over a thin plate, and consequently, when fresh made, is burning hot. Elephants are usually fed with these twice a day, but they are always allowed to cool before being given. This one was still so hot that it hurt ihe beast's trunk, for he dropped it with the quickness of lightning, and with a shout, at the same time striking a blow on the hand of the lady, whom he, of course, considered had meant to hurt him intentionally. Had she been a little near, and the beast not at the full length of his chain, the same blow on the head would certainly have killed her on the spot; as it was her hand was in a most painful state for weeks afterwards. Next morning, when it was time to start for the next encampment, this same lady who usually got up the ladder first and sat nearest to the elephant's head, proceeded to do as usual, but, as soon as she approached the elephant, he began to trumpet and throw water over her. This he did several times, till at last she had to give up trying to ascend, and another lady took her place. The elephant, however, permitted her to sit near his tail, but he remained cross all day, and subsequently showed that justice is not as invariably devoleped in the elephantine character as supposed .- Essays on Everyday

Maspies .- A magpie was in the habit of hiding bits of food, not immediately wanted, in some long grass at the bottom of a row of iron hurdles. This board was discovered and often robbed by a favourite terrier. One morning Mag was observed in great excitement, hopping and chattering incessantly, rapidly repeating every word in his vocabulary at the dog, who was busily engaged in rifling the storehouse. In his search, however, he passed over a turf of grass in which a piece of beef was conceled. Mag was on the spot in an instant, drew forth the treasure, and securely fixed it on the higest bar of hurdels-far above the dog's reach. He then, at a little distance, began pluming his feathers, chattering to himself with a very self-satisfied air, and occasionally hopping back to take another look at his recovered meal, evidently priding himself on his skill. The conduct of this magple is quite in keeping with the whole adage of "Set a thiefto catch a thief." His pilfering habits are notorious. He is also a sad poscher. Not only the eggs, but the young, of phesasants, patridges, and other game are destroyed by the magpie; nor are unfledged chickens or ducklings of the farmyard safe from his mischievous attacks. In captivity he is very amusing; and, notwithstanding his thieving propensities, no one can contemplate his dark arch eye, his inquisitiveness, his familiarity and hear his effects at mimicry, without interest, That he is not wholly devoid of grateful feeling, the following anecdote shows: A favourite magpie had been accustomed to receive dainty bits from the mouth of its mistress. One dry, it: perched, as usual, upon her shoulder, and inserted its beak between her lips, not, as it proved, to receive, but, it but little, and so remains to this day tattoed with as one good turn deserves another, the grateful bird dropped an immense caterpillar into the lady's

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

6622 CRAIG STREET.

M. W. KIRWAN-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR Terms-\$2,00 per annum-in Advance

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

CALENDAR-SEPTEMBER, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 26-St. Linus, Pope and Martyr (Sept 23). SS. Cyprian and Justina, Martyrs. Limerick capitulated to de Ginckle, 1691. THERSDAY, 27-SS. Cosmas and Damain, Martyrs.

Matthew Carey died in Philadelphia, 1839. FRIDAY, 28-St. Wincelaus, Duke, Martyr. Articles of Treaty of Limerick finally settled

SATURDAY, 29-St. MICHAEL ARCHANGEL. Donagh O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, hung at Limerick, 1581.

SUNDAY, 30-NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST St. Jerome Doctor and Confessor of the Church. OCTOBER, 1877

MONDAY, 1-St. Remigius, Bishop and Confessor. Siege of Wexford, 1649. St. Patrick's, Hall Montreal, burned, 1870.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

TURSDAY, 2-Holy Guardian Angels.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY,

The members of the above Company will assemble for DRILL at the MARKET HALL, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE, ON FRIDAY EVENING next, at 7.30 P.M.

M. W. KIRWAN, Capt. Commanding.

AGENTS.

Mr. Alexander McDonald, Teacher, is our duly authorized Agent for Alexandria and vicinity.

Mr. John Gough is our Traveling Agent, and is fully authorized to receive monies and grant receipts as such.

Mr. Patrick J. Shea, is our agent for St. Thomas and the district surrounding, to whom subscriptions may be paid.

STILL IMMURED.

Out of all those imprisoned at various times for Fenianism only twelve remain, and they seem to have been the most innocent. They are—Sergeant McCarthy and John O'Brien; three in Dartmoor - M. Davitt, Corporal Chambers, and Thomas Ahern; one in Portsmouth-James Clancy; four in Spike Island-Robert Kelly, Edward O'Kelly, Edward O'-Connor, and John Dillon; and two in Portland-Captain O'Meara Condon and Patrick Melady. The unfortunate men have now been nearly twelve years in prison.

THE INLAND CUT.

The new Inland Cut that is to supply Montreal with unlimited water, is progressing with marked success. The engineering, both civil and mechanical, has been under the guidance of practical men, and the management of the works reflects much credit upon the contractors. As a piece of engineering skill, the new Inland Cut will be, when finished, one of the finest in the Dominion. We congratulate the contractors, Messrs. McNamee & Co., upon the skill and care with which the works have been prosecuted.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.

This insect, commonly called the Potato Bug, has at length crossed the ocean in its thirst after conquest. It is about revenging the Indians on the Continent of Christopher Columbus. When such a fright, as the newspaperslately received implies, takes place, things look serious in Ireland and one would suppose the ghost of Oliver Cromwell were about re-visiting the scene of his conquests. A Mr. O'Grady offers the Limerick Board of Guardians, for a consideration, to destroy the pests wherever an action against the Witness. they are to be found, in twenty-four hours.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

It would appear as if the hard times were indeed over and the good ones at hand. From all quarters the news reaches us that the harvests are good, the state of our business revived and manufacturies improved. The shipping at Quebec and Montreal is one third more than at this time last year whether as regards tonnage or number of vessels, the money market is in a healthier condition, an increased demand and better prices for cereals are observable, the good effects of the Eastern war are beginning to be felt, and altogether we may with a fair show of reason, arrive at the conclusion that trade has at length revived.

THE "WORLD" AND THE PRINCE.

The London World, one of the ablest journals of the Capital is at present engaged in making fierce attacks on the Prince of Wales.

men as Messrs. Yates, Labouchere and Burke, men well known in the literary world and indeed in the fashionable as well, so that this time they are not "merely miserable radicals" who dissect His Royal Highness and pull his character to pieces, but very heavy swells. In fact of late it is the aristocracy with which the Prince is unpopular. Why it is so God only knows, it certainly cannot be because they are shocked at his immortality, as they are not saints themselves and never were.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The most appalling tragedy of modern or perhaps ancient, times, is taking place in India. Accounts of a conflicting nature reach us from that ill-fated land but all agree as to the terrible famine although differing as to the degrees of suffering. And yet this is the land of the Indus and the Ganges, of the Himalayas and Ghants which send a million streams forth to fertilize and beautify the plains; the land almost a proverb for fertility and certainly a synonym for wealth- One account says six millions of people will have to die in Mysore alone, and another that the fumine will sweep away twenty millions altogether.

EXCURSIONS.

The English printers' excursion to Quebec has, we are glad to learn, passed off successfully. The Witness, in noticing this, said that at Sorel a number of roughs collected and stoned the passengers, who, it appears, suffered the insult in consequence of the conduct of a party of excursionists previously carried by the "Canada." Now, as the last party of excursionists carried by the "('anada" was the Catholic pilgrims to St. Anns, we would feel obliged to the Witness if it could inform us if that is the party to which it refers? If so, we may assure the Witness before hand that it has been greviously misinformed, for a better conducted party never left Montreal, and that nothing occurred at Sorel to warrant the charge which the Witness makes.

NO BILL.

The Grand Jury has returned No BILL against Sheehan who was charged with the murder of Hackett on the 12th of July. The Witness thinks that this No BILL is a mistake and insinuates, or indeed declares, that there has a miscarriage of justice. Upon that point, however, we think that the Grand Jury itself was the best judge. It will be an evil day for journalism in this country when the press attempt to throw disrespect upon the law. The duty of the press is, in our opinion, to sustain the legal authorities in their efforts to secure peace and prosperity. In the present case the Witness appears to think itself a far better judge of the situation than the gentlemen who gave the Sheehan case a fair and an impartial hearing. Mr. Sheehan has been acquitted alarm. Now if the concoctors of this story because there was no substantial evidence about the threatened insolvency of the City against him, and all loyal citizens are bound to respect the rendering of the Grand Jury with

CALUMNIES.

There was a respectable young man named Carrol who went with the deputation from Montreal to Ottawa on the occasion of the Catholic Union pic-nic. Mr. Carrol has been a strict the flock who love him so well, and all for the tectotaler all his life. He left Ottawa on sum of \$50,000. We shall not insult Father Thursday evening, after the pic-nic, and returned to Montreal, where he was on Friday it. People generally do not believe in the immorning attending to his usual avocation. The possible. But if that part of the story is imnext day, however, a letter appeared in the possible, we believe the rest to be false. We Witness from an "Ottawa Orangeman," stating do not believe that there is a sounder instituthat Mr. Carrol had been brought before the tion in Montreal than the City and District Magistrates in Ottawa on Friday morning, and | Savings Bank. If we had any suspicion to that he had been charged with, and fined for, the contrary we would honestly warn our being drunk. This Mr. Carrol at once readers. We would consider it a public duty denied, and his denial was supported by the to put our people on their guard if there was Ottawa correspondent of the Witness, who stated any danger. Individual associations would be that Mr. Carrol had been done an injustice. It appears, however, that Mr. Carrol's letter | thought the Bank was not sound. The directwas manipulated, and he now threatens to take

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

We have heard that it is likely that the contemplated convention of the delegates from the various branches of the Catholic Union will assemble some time this fall in Montreal. At that convention it is expected that Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Charlottetown, and other places will be represented. The object of the Convention is, we hear, to define a Constitution which will meet the requirements of the Union at large. It is proposed to affiliate the various branches under one head, but leaving each branch free to adopt its local laws to answer the requirements of the district in which it is situated. The plan is an excellent one and is well calculated to develop and strengthen the organization at large. We expect too that our French Canadian co-religionists will cordially assist the bounties of an hour." Christian charity

rally to its rank all who are willing to assert the right of Catholics to FREEDOM FROM IN-SULT. We see no reason why the Union could not be made even more benevolent than it is, and thus its usefulness will be extended, while its influence will be in no way impared. However that is a matter for the officers and not

THE IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVO-LENT SOCIETY.

Last week the Irish Protestant Benevolen Society gave a pronenade concert in the Vic toria Rink. The concert was in every way brilliant success. But there was one feature in the concert which gave us much satisfaction, and that was the number of Catholics present It is by an interchange of such kindly intercourse that we can remove the ragged edges of rancour and hostility. Men are not born bigots, and they are only made so by being excluded from all intercourse with men of different opinions If the Protestants and the Catholics mixed more together, in a short time we would find that there would be less denunciation and abuse on the one hand, and less necessity for defence on the other. We wish our countrymen of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society every

OKA AGAIN.

Affairs at Oka look somewhat threatening again. The Indians, it appears, are at their old game, cutting wood and tresspassing. It looks as if they mean fight. Perhaps arson did not satisfy their sweet revenge; they may want to do something more. Of one thing we may assure our readers, and that is - if the destroyed Church at Oka had been composed of an Irish Catholic congregation, with Irish Catholic priests, we would not like to answer for the peace of the community. We fear that if the law would not protect our priests, that these wild Irishmen would. Our French-Canadian friends take those things quieter than we do. Not that they lack the clan, but they appear to have become accustomed to allow things to go by default, However, this Oka business is our affairs just as much as it is theirs. It is a Catholic, and not a French-Canadian nor an Irish question. Open insurrection cannot be tolerated in any country, and if the Government is wise, it will crush it in the bud.

THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The New York Times, and some people in Ottawa made the alarming discovery that the City and District Savings Bank was in a dangerous financial position. A letter in the Gazette attacked the institution, and Father Dowd was charged by some one with being bribed to the tune of \$50,000 in order to secure his good services in quieting the public and District Savings Bank, were moderately prudent they would have left Father Dowd's name out of their list. It is too good a joke to think of Father Dowd being "bribed" with \$50,000! At last the old priest was about to sell his people and for \$50,000! The old sogarth who is idolized by the Catholics of this city had abandoned God, and had betrayed Dowd by simply saying that we do not believe at once sacrificed for the public good, if we ors are to us merely citizens, we have no individual interest in any of them, but we know some of them sufficiently well to feel convinced that they are men of high commercial rectitude and stainless honor.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

A writer in a letter to the Witness insinuates that a man named Melancon was discharged from a position in the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul because he became a pervert. After his perversion, it appears, according to the writer in the Witness, Melancon sent for the Catholic Chaplain of the Penitentiary. The priest and the pervert then entered into a discussion when, still according to the writer in the Witness, Melancon's superior "knowledge of the Scriptures enabled him to triumph in the argument." If this be true we would advise Mr. Melancon to give the benefit of his "knowledge" to all we "poor pensioners on Truth. The world has long been waiting for according to the predetermined resolution of such a man as this Mr. Melancon, and when our eyes are opened and our ears are delighted with a "knowledge" so much superior to our own, we stand prepared to renounce for ever the "woman who sitteth on the seven hills." This man should not be allowed to waste his sweetness on the desert air of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. But awaiting the advent of Melancon, we doubt that he was discharged simply because he perverted. We venture to say that there are some special features in the case which, if trouble be taken to find them out, will upset the theory of the writer and Witness, and will vindicate the good name of the community in which Melancon was employed. If the man is suffering for conscience sake then he has our sympathy. We have often said that if the Protestants could show us a single grievance which they labour under, we will assist them in endcavouring to remedy it. All we want is freedom from insult and Civil and Religious Liberty for all. This is the teachings of our Church. Let then, Mr. Melancon prove his case, and unless there are special features in it which justify his dismissal, he will be the hero of the hour. But that there are special features we are satisfied, and if the proposed "enquiry" takes place, we venture to predict that the suspicions which stand against the authorities of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul will vanish, and like the "baseless fabric of a vision leave not a wreck behind."

MIRACLES.

"Two miracles are reported from St. Annes. A voman named O'Connor who accompanied the pilgrims from Montreal, went into the church on crutches and came out without them. A Protestant young man who happened to be present, was so much impressed with the miracle that he went to the priest and became a Catholic."—Daily Paper.

In an age such as ours, when scientific research is the guiding influences upon many men's minds, the supernatural is apt to be reregarded as the superstitions and absurd Doubt, that great iconaclast, is to-day, outside the Catholic Church, the great barrier to Christian progress. Men will only believe what they can see or what they can touch, and in foggy ignerance of their course, they cast anchor in a sea of troubles and are ultimately lost. When God manifests His will by some miraculous agency, we are told that the cause of such a manifestation is to be found in some law of nature, of which no one knows anything, and which no one understands. That there are such laws is more than probable. There are no doubt elements at work all around us with which we have a most imperfect knowl edge. But sceptics go too far when they attack the unknown. We trace miracles to the direct agency of God, and the intercession of the saints. We have the word of our Lord Jesus Christ for our theory while the sceptic has merely he supposition of unknown natural force for his It should be remembered too that there are in nature itself substances and elements which can neither be seen, felt, nor understood, yet of the existence of which savans have no doubt. This has been demonstrated over and over again. God lives and rules and yet He cannot be understood. Every Catholic believes that a sparrow cannot fall unless He wills it. We believe too that miracles are just as possible now as ever they were, but that the occasion for them is not so pressing as when He was on earth. In speaking to the inspired evangelists who were "to teach all nations," the inspired writer says: - "And signs shall follow them that believe;" said the Lord, in my name they shall cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they shall drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay their hands on the sick, and they shall recover." If God's words be of any value, they are as forcible to-day as the day they were uttered-Christ did not speak for an age; He spoke for eternity. If the words of God mean anything, they mean that miracles will be the constant accompaniment of the teachings of the Christian Church. Men like Hume and Locke may write flippantly of the miraculous agencies which God chooses from time to time to make manifest. They could not understand them, and they doubted. It has been so in all ages and it is so to-day. The Scribes and Pharisees, unable to understand the miracles wrought by our Lord, attributed them to the agency of the devil, just as the Centuriators of Magdeburg, John Calvin, Osiander and Whitaker did. The facts were not denied, but the agency was questioned. To-day, however, there is a tendency to deny that miracles occur at all. We are often told that it is all a hallucination. When we bring

those who will not believe. But to them this ought and cannot be sufficient. Natural agencies do not account for modern, no more than they account for ancient, miracles. All we ask is a searching investigation, and not a hasty opinion formed from the doings of imposters. We do not ask people to believe that the "Cow jumped over the moon," as we are seriously informed by the imaginative author of one of our nursery rhymes. We give solid facts, and we expect a solid enquiry, and then if possible a solid refutation. What are vulgarly called "winking Madounas" have never been explained by natural agencies. Phenomena took place in broad day light before thousand of spectators-Protestants and sceptics-and yet they have never been explained. Others of an equally manifest character have taken place in every part of the world and indeed they are occurring every day around us, often perhaps unconsciously to ourselves. It may be easy to scoff at the evidences of absolute and relative miracles which are occurring in our day, but it is much harder to explain them. As for the incident that heads this article we offer no opinion as to the agency which produced it. These things are always approached with caution. Faith can move mountains and there is no reason why it cannot move an infirmity. The case of Mrs. O'Cozner and the young man who returned to the Church when he witnessed her leave her crutches on the altar, will no doubt receive some attention, but all we can now say is that the incidents occurred.

"THE CHINIQUY MOVEMENT

The pamphlet of Mr. William Court on The Story of my connection with the Chiniquy Movement," has been suppressed. This gentleman declared that he wrote more in sorrow than in anger, and that the exposures which he made about the Chiniquy Movement were but small instalments to what he could make about the so-called "conversion" of French-Canadian Catholies, if he were so disposed. But he said enough to let the murder out, and we fortunately secured a copy of the pamphlet before it was suppressed. Now, the fraud is exposed, and the hediousness of this "Chiniquy Movement" stands revealed. Here then, upon the testimony of Mr. Court, "exsuperintendent of St. John's French Presbyterian Sabbath School"-or, in other words, the "Chiniquy Convert School"—the "Chiniquy Movement" is exposed and denounced as a fraud. The "converts" were fictitious, the lists were padded, the monies were squandered, and the whole "movement" is pronounced a delusion and a snare. In saying this, Mr. Court told us nothing new. We were well aware of nearly all he said before. But he has confirmed the suspicions of all honest men, and he has given an authorative pronouncemento upon a question of little passing moment. The "Chiniquy Movement" is a "movement" to raise funds, not to "convert" French-Canadians. It has indeed become so contemptible that no respectable Protestant gives it either countenance or support. They have for a long time seen the naked hediousness of this unfortunate Chiniquy. Heis the despised of all, the pitied of a few. Honest heads of families must shrink from the voluptuous beast. Even his few associates must recoil from contact with his hand. The Rev. Mr. Bray ought to be a gentleman, but when he mingles with such creatures as this Chiniquy, he exhibits neither good taste nor gentlemanly feeling. And this man - whose life has been a scandal to the community had the presumption to write a letter to Bishop Fabre. He denied that he asked to see a "priest of Rome" when he was sick. Then he entered into a series of explanations. "Idolatrous, "Wafer God," "baked bread," "Secret Chambers, "Confessional," "Celibacy," "Purgatory," "Murders," "Popes," &c., &c., &c., to the end of the chapter. And the Witness took up the cudgels for "Pere" Chiniquy, and challenged us to prove that he was a "bad man." Surely, the Witness is not serious! Chiniquy not a bad man! Are we to repeat the catalogue of his crimes? All men are liable to fall, but the fall of Chiniquy has been great indeed. He has been an adulterer by his own implication, if not by his own confession, and yet we are challenged to prove that he is a "bad man!" A breaker of vows, and yet we are asked to prove that he is a "bad man!" No man that ever lived gave the Catholics a greater insult than when with his sacriligious hands he broke that consecrated "wafer of bread," which we believe to be the Living God Himself. Is a terrible outrage upon the most sacred of all the proof we are pooh-poohed: when we invite | mysteries of our Church not sufficient to prove investigation, we are ridiculed for our cre- this unhappy victim of fanaticism a "bad man?" dulity, all the while our antagonists hugging Do good men insult us thus? Prove Chiniquy themselves with the simple and open assump- a bad man indeed! Why, the creature has tion that they do not believe it. Then the given more joy in hell than perhaps any man able to raise up a Catholic Union which shall be able to defend Catholic interests, and shall ledge" and pious adjuration to lead us to the seldom made, and the question is thus settled in the footsteps of "natural agencies" are brought to bear. Heads alive. The devil himself must smile when Chiniquy is abroad, and Pondamonium will grow dark, when Chiniquy is gathered from seldom made, and the question is thus settled in the footsteps of "natural agencies" are brought to bear. Heads alive. The devil himself must smile when Chiniquy is abroad, and Pondamonium will grow dark, when Chiniquy is gathered from the footsteps of the seldom made, and the question is thus settled in the footsteps of the seldom made, and the question is thus settled in the footsteps of th conducted by such respectable be able to defend Catholic interests, and shall ledge" and pious adjuration to lead us to the seldom made, and the question is thus settled his fathers. This will be his fate unless

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

a Protestant clergyman. If the Synod which held its meetings, now just over, had the power and such as he—the Brays and the McVicars who do all the harm. It is they who always calumniate, and then they expect that there is tion." no manhood in our hearts, but that we will tamely submit to it all. There are Protestant clergymen in Montreal for whom we have profound respect. They mind their own business, and they allow us to mind ours. They never insult us, and God forbid that we should ever insult them. And we tell the men who support the doings of Chiniquy and his like, that there never will be peace in Canada until they CEASE INSULTING US. What can we think of men who support Chiniquy in such prayers (?) as that which he recently made at Zion. Here is an extract from it :--

"We are all condemned to death by the dark power of papacy. They declare that a heretic must be put to death. Every Pope is bound by oath,—oh! God, thou knowest it—to fulfill these bloody laws by which every one who take thy Gospel must be put to death; every one who does not bow down before his idols must be put to death. Oh! God, of our salvation give thy spirit to the dead brother who will speak to us on this solemn occasion, grant him to say thy truth bravely, boldly, as thy prophets, and grant us our help. Thy blessing to every one because we are thy children. Do this for tomorrow and for ever. Amen."

And this is not a "bad man!" But we must leave him to the loathing and contempt of the Catholics, and to the repellent disgust of every good citizen no matter what his creed may be.

NOBLE WORDS.

When his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate was at Three Rivers, he is reported to have used the following words in reply to an address which was presented to him:-

"However different, said he, may be the interests of the various Provinces of the Dominion; however different may be the political parties which you may believe yourselves at liberty to follow in matters purely civil, be always united when the defence of the interests of the Church and of your rights as Catholic citizens is in question. But while defendisg your own rights, always show that you are also the protectors of the right of others; and thus you will always continue to be what, just now, you proclaim yourselves to be with legitimate pride-a united people, living in perfect harmony with all your or their religious belief."

These are noble words and they were said at an opportune time. These words shall form the text book of our relations with our neighbours. As Catholics our people have a right to belong to any of the great parties in the state. Let them be Reformers or Conservatives just as their conscience dictates. On all secular matters the Catholics have a right to exercise the utmost liberty of action. When the laws of God or of the Church are not violated, then the Catholics are justified in following any political party to which they may attach themselves. We only require to be united when our faith is assailed. Then political considerations should be cast to the winds, and like faithful children of the one old fold we should be found with "union" inscribed upon our banners. And such contingencies are arising every day. The violent and insulting language of bigoted assailants constantly offend us. Our faith is ridiculed and God Himself blasphemed-and we are united in throwing the insult back into the teeth of our enemies. Secret societies are bound by solemn oath to destroy our Church if they can, and as one man the Catholics stand prepared to resist the fiendish conspirators. Our Churches are razed to the ground by outlaws, who were hounded on by orangemen, and again the Catholics to a man rally to the defence of our afflicted pastors. Yes we of Columbia. It is well. We cordially conare united when the faith is assailed. Politics are then cast to the wind and we are Catholics they have become alive to the necessity of above all. The greater the danger the more departmental reform, and that they seem to be resolute our determination to meet it. We can rise to any emergency which the fanaticism of bigots may force us to pursue. We all want peace, but we must have honorable terms or none at all. We are strong enough and numerous enough to force our enemies to respect us. All we ask is for them to LET US ALONE. Let us worship our "wafer God" if we please; let us be "idolatrous" if we like; let us "make fools" of ourselves by good, this is all we ask—less we shall never be to advance and popularize, not alone the Civil, content with. LET US ALONE we repeat. but the Military Service of the Empire. One LET US ALONE. We never insult any mans' of the advantages peculiar to our native land,

he alters. He denies that he ever asked to they think right, and we shall insist on, and talent. Not many years ago, the position of a and emolument are, for them, forbidden fruit part, with such an outcast as he. Not a "bad We give no insult and we shall take none. and he does not injure the Catholic Church. It the policy we have hitherto adopted, and it is God and the peace of the community. It is he, law gives us is not invaded by irresponsible people, and to enforce that, we must, as his ALONE. They abuse, they denounce, they our rights as Catholic citizens are in ques-

BRAVO SHAMROCKS.

Champions of the world, the Shamrock Lacrosse Club is carrying all before it. This summer it has walked through everything that came in its way. The Torontoes, the Athletics, the wiontrealers—and, now, greatest triumph of all, White Eagle's team has been beaten all to pieces by the gallant boys who sport the triple leaf of " Erin's native Shamrock." On last Saturday the members of the Shamrock Champion Lacrosse Club performed a fete never performed by white men before. They beat the Indians in three straight games, and did it with mastery ease. The Indians were simply no where. In the science of the game they were not as proficient as their white rivals. With one exception, they neither had the speed nor the staying powers of the Shamrocks. They were deficient in bone and muscle, in athletic force, and in play. And this, too, was the best team the Indians could muster. None other would be accepted. The names of White Eagle's team had to be submitted to the Shamrocks, in order that none but the best men would be allowed to compete. This was one of the conditions of the game. Then, in order to stimulate their play, they were to receive \$60 if they won, while they were only to get \$30 if they lost. Everything was done to test the powers of both, and Irishmen have a right to feel jubilant at the result. They say that the Indians played badly, and that there must be better teams than this. Well, perhaps there are, but before such men as the Shamrocks placed in the field, we think that good men might appear to play badly. It may have been because the Shamrocks played so well that the Indians looked at a disadvantage. But with the exception of White Eagle, they were all in the shade. He was certainly the best player in the field. But there were Farmer and fellow-citizens, whatever may be their nationality Butler, and Hyland and Giroux and Morton-who with their companions-triumphed with ease. Most heartily do we congratulate the Irishmen upon their victory Long may they retain the laurels they have won, and let us hope that they may add fresh wreaths to the many they have already gained. Those who are dissatisfied with the result may console themselves with the report which is circulated that the Shamrocks are prepared to play the best team that can be picked out of the joint clubs in Ontario and Quebec. It is rumoured that they will now meet Keraronwe, and if the Shamrocks are successful, the event should not be allowed to pass over without some recognition from the Irishmen of

IRISH CATHOLICS IN THE CIVIL

The subject of Civil Service reform has, for some years, engrossed a large share of public attention, not only in England, but in the United States. In the neighbouring Republic the question is still under discussion by the press without political distinction. The heads of departments at Washington are giving it their most earnest consideration. There appears to be on all hands a sincere desire to remove abuses and to introduce radical and solid improvements into every branch of the public service inside and outside the district gratulate our American friends that, at last, taking the right steps to accomplish a thorough and salutary change.

The movement in England has been productive of some beneficial results. The introduction of the competitive system of examination, the partial ignoring of the patronage formerly exercised by members of Parliament, the nobility, and supporters of the administration of the day, with its corrupting influences, and the promotion of public servants on the ground

he alters. Well, let him re- fight for, the same liberty for ourselves. This tidewaiter in the Customs, a guager in the no matter what their qualification. What ever main as he is, but let him prepare for his fate is our view of civil and religious liberty. We Excise, or sub-Inspector of Constabulary was may have led to this policy of exclusion and main as no is, see and a Christian. For our may indeed try and convert those who differ the highest to which Catholic Irishmen of this niggardly treatment of Irish Catholic would not discuss his theology from us, but we do so without insulting them. education and respectability could presume to officials in the public service, we make bold to aspire in their own country. Indeed it requir- tell the government it is high time it should Yes, he is a bad man, and the Witness If we understand his Lordship aright this is ed all the influence, persistently exercised too, come to an end. He does not serve Protestantism, the policy he would wish us to pursue. It is that a member of Parliament could command. to secure any one of these comparatively is a shame to see such a creature in the guise of one well calculated to insure the peace of the obscure appointments. Under the competitive community at large. In this country before system the exclusiveness of the past,-together the law, all are free. We live under one of with the ban of degradation which it proclaimed to turn him out of the ranks of ordained clergy- the best constitutions in the world. All we against Catholics,—is no more. Though the men, it would have done much for the glory of want is to see that the protection which the leading positions in the several public Departments in Ireland are still filled by English and Scotch officials, the time must come, and at Excellency said, "be always united when the no distant day, when Irish talent will exert its fing the first stone. They cannot LET US defence of the interests of the Church and of supremacy and force its recognition upon those who now seek to exclude it from offices of trust and emolument at home.

We have deemed these remarks not in appropriate as an introduction to what we have to say in reference to the Civil Service of the Dominion. It appeared to us natural and protection of the Butt's appear. The Daily News thinks that Mr. Butt has given "wise counsels" to his per in dealing with this topic to make brief allusion to the interest it excites among the two mony to the good feeling of the House of Commons great English speaking peoples of the world. As we are accustomed in all matters of moment | ments. The Pall Mall Gazette holds that the "deto look to England for precedents, so, in the one under consideration we would do well to follow her example.

It is not our intention to depreciate the public service. Taken as a whole, we would not be justified in attempting to throw discredit upon the large and respectable body of men who are employed to carry out the details of the administration. From what we know and have learned, we are disposed to think they are, for the most part, capable, painstaking and diligent in the performance of their duties. Where the number is so considerable it is but natural to expect that some worthless and not respectable characters are to be found in the ranks. These are the exceptions and they are so contemptible and few that it were unfair the reputation of the Civil Service should in consequence suffer in public estimation by their connections therewith.

Having paid this well merited tribute to the Civil Service, in its general aspect, we feel it our duty as a Catholic publicist to take strong exception to the unjust treatment which many of our co-religionists experience in the various Departments in Ottawa and elsewhere. Facts, previously in our possession, and information which we obtained from reliable sources, during our recent visit to the Capital, convince us that there is a great lack of fair play and fair dealing, on the part of the government towards several talented and deserving Catholic officials. Without going into minute details we may mention that to a casual observer it appears to them as much as possible in the back ground. to feel that they must be doubly efficient, doubly attentive, and vastly more steady and well conducted than their Protestant conferes in office to hold their appointments, or to earn the same credit that is readily accorded to boobies. We know of instances in which men of recognized talent, men who have given more than sufficient proof of their fitness to discharge the duties required at their hands, men who are well qualified to fill any office in the gift of the government that is non professional who, as it would appear because of their creed and nationality, receive the minimum rate of remuneration for their services. We could point out more than one case where the most invidious distinction is manifest as regards the be allowed to Protestants of like status in the public service. We forbear particularising, just now, as we consider it quite enough to refer to a communication which we published one fact that sufficiently displays the animus of the government towards Irish Catholics in the departments. The writer said there are four French Canadians and eight Protestants, exclusive of the clerk of the Privy Council. who, by the way, is also a Protestant, among the Deputy Ministers. He told us, and we believe it, that there are Irish gentlemen in the public service who are, in every respect as well qualified for the office of Denuty Minister, in certain departments, as those who now hold the appointment. By what Freemansonry or ministerial legardemain are Irish Catholics so jealously and effectually excluded from positions which are occupied by men of inferior attainments, and in which they would be of material benefit to their co-religionists holding suborni-

We shall not ascribe any particular motive going to confession if we think it will do us of meritand competency, have contributed much for this ostracism. It may have been caused by the studied neglect of the government, and it may be, in part, attributed to the diffidence or passiveness of those more immediately inreligion! we never offend any man's belief which has aroused from the agitation so actively terested, who have been given to understand we never rejoice at any disaster occurring to and successfully carried on, is that there is by the Conservative, as well by the Liberal any man's creed, we in fact let others do as now a fair field in the public service for native administration, that the higher offices of trust gratitude.—Nation.

dinate rank in the service?

MIR. BUTT.

The Nation of the 8th September, in reviewing Mr. Butt's utterances, says:---

The opinions of the English press on Mr. Butt's letter serve to convey, in their own way, a clear indication to Irish Nationalists of the merits of the question in dispute. They declare a marked preference for the policy of Mr. Butt as against that of the obstructives, and they wish all success to Mr. Butt in his endeavour to suppress those troublesome persons, and thereby promote the comfort and convenience of the House of Commons. Mr. Butt's declarations, the Observer says, are very creditable to him, "and they will be read with approval by all Englishmen." The Times calls him "an honest Parliamentarian," and "cordially acknowledges" that he has "a sincere respect for and a thorough comprehension of the meaning and value of represencountrymen. The Globe says that Mr. Butt's testitowards Ireland is "outspoken and honest," and it hopes that Irishmen will be impressed by his argustructive part of his reasoning" against the obstructives "is complete"; but all those journals are candid enough to tell Mr. Butt, at the same time, that his policy has no more chance of obtaining Home Rule than Mr. Biggar's. The last named journal declares that object to be "outside the limits of constitutional movements." Surely the meaning of such remarks is very plain. The journals above quoted, and others, will be very glad if Mr. Butt shall succeed in striking down the obstructives; but Ireland, they declare, will not be a bit nearer to obtaining Home Rule because of his so doing. And all that Mr. Butt will gain by his labours is the pleasure of being called a very respectable old gentleman by English parliamentarians and the English press.

DR. CONROY.

The Canadian newspapers give a great account of the splendid reception accorded at St. Hyacinthe to Dr. Conroy, the Bishop of Ardagh, who is at present engaged in Canada as Delegate of the Holy Sec. St. Hyacinte is a flourishing town on the southern side of the St. Lawrence, and is the seat of a bishopric. Its population is almost exclusively French and Catholic. There are, however, some stirring Irishmen among them, and we are glad to see that on this occasion they did honour to themselves and their country. Triumphal arches were erected where the Delegate was to pass. One of these arches stood close to the Presentation Convent, and was erected at the expense of some Irishmen-viz. M. Doherty, M. Devane, P. Burke, M. Healy, R. Farrell, J. Holland, T. Lawlor, &c. At night, when there was a general illumination in the town, this arch was a blaze of light, displaying various patriotic devices in gas. The arch itself was very high, and was a mass of green foliage. On the front of the cornice was—"Home Rule for the land of our forefathers..' On the sides were the follow mottoes :-Let Ireland enjoy the same freedom as Canada; Ireland and France firm friends;" " God save Ire land, say we proudly;" "The cross and shanrock united as ever." Among the illuminations there be the fixed policy of ministers to retard the Mr. Doherty's place of business displayed a splendid promotion of Catholic employees and to keep motto-"Ten thousand welcomes to your Excellency." The Irish felt the occasion as one of nation-Catholies in the government employ are made their countryman filled, presiding that very day at an assembly composed of the Archbishop of Quebec and all his suffragan bishops, and forming the object of most respectful attention on the part of the Canadian bishops and their clergy. To mark their sense of the occasion the Irish residents kept up their illumination on the following night also. We are glad to learn that Dr. Conroy paid a special visit to the Irish arch, and that he thanked his countrymen both for the cordial reception they had given to himself, and for the rerigious zeal which led them to show their respect for the representative of the Pope.—Dublin Nation.

FATHER GROGAN AND THE BIBLE.

A big row has been raised right here before which the Turko-Russian squabble pales into insignificance. The facts are as follows: Rev. Father Grogan, one of the oldest and most esteemed priests in the city, while riding on the Illinois Central railroad, took down a book from a car rack and saw that it was a Protestant edition of the bible or new testament. He also found it filled with filthy pictures and marginal notes which some vulgarian salary paid to them and the salary that would had written therein. He threw it out through the window. The act was noticed and reported to the godly ones in the city, and last Sunday Rev. Mr. McChesney "went for" Father Grogan in the usual style, claiming of course that it was his "Romish hatred of the bible" that made Father Grogan throw it away. lately from a civil servant, and which adduces | The Rev. Mac. also constituted himself a committee of a dozen or more to wait on Mr. Jeffrey, manager of the Illinois Central, to find out all about it and haul him over the coals Mr. Jeffrey received him politely, told him that bibles are not railroad property and that those who put them in cars must take care of them. The Rev. Mac was so thuck full of the subject that he sent out a hand-car to look up the bible and it was found. It was given to Mi. Wapple, conductor of the train from which it was thrown and that gentleman says he examined it from cover to cover, but found no objectionable notes or pictures therein. Father Grogan declines to talk on the subject beyond stating his reason for the act, and invites any person desiring further information to bring suit against him .- Catholic Vin-

FAIR PLAY.

The "Howard Association," which takes its name from the great English prison reformer, is a body whose declared object is "the promotion of the best methods of penal treatment and criminal punishments." It concerns itself chiefly with the condition and discipline of English jails, and it took a particular interest in the fortunes of the Prisons Bills which was passed into law in the late reession of Parliament. The report of the association for the month of September has just been issued in pamphlet form. It has much to say about the Prisons Bill and the improvements effected in it in the course of its passage through the House of Commons. Most of those improvements as everyone knows, were due to the intervention of Mr. Parnell, M P., in the discussions on the measure But the Howard Association never once mentioned his name in the report. So much for "English fair play" and English

PERSONALS.

BLAKE—Hon Mr. Blake is unwell.

GAMBETTA-Gambetta is in prison.

McKENZIE-The Hon. Mr. McKensie is not well. RINE-Mr. Rine the celebrated temperance lecturer is now in Kingston.

GAMBETTA—The Court has confirmed Gambetta's sentence.

LAVAL-This University is now entitled to give characters.

TWEED-Tweeds revelations are causing much excitement in the States.

NAPOLEON-The Prince Imperial is in Belgium, and French Republicans are alarmed.

HALEY—SMITH—Those generals, at present serving in Canada, are on the list for promotion. THANKSGIVING-The 22nd of November has

been appointed a day of thanksgiving. LE VERRIER—Urbain Jean Le Verrier, the fa-

mous French astronomer, is dead. SHAMROCKS-The Shamrocks beat the Caughna-

wagas in three straight games last Saturday. LYNCH—The retirement of Archbishop Lynch is

MCCLELLAN-The New Jersey Democrats have nominated General McClellan for Governor.

BENNETT-Gordon Bennett has " let" the management of the Herald.

HNCKS-Sir F. Hincks will lecture for St. Patrick's National Society on the 17th October next.

WALSH-Bishop Walsh of London confirmed a hundred persons on Sunday.

O'LEARY - This celebrated pedestrian lately walked 513 miles in six days.

GIBRALTAR-The Spaniards contemplate tunnelling the straits of of Gibraltar.

DUFFERIN-Lord Dufferin amnses himself shooting, out West. DORION-Sir A. A. Dorion presided in the Court

of Queen's Bench on Tuesday. DRAPER-It is rumored Chief Justice Draper in-

tends resigning. GRANT-Portraits of General Grant are sold in the

streets of London. SHERMAN-General Sherman's wife says waltzing

should be driven from respectable society.

WINTER-Hou, J. S. Winter, speaker of the Newfoundland House of Assembly is in town.

JOSEPH-Chief Joseph is in trouble once more for the indiscriminate cutting down of trees. But no matter he has friends in the "Alliance. DONOVAN - Alderman Donovan's last speech

bought the Water Committee to time on Saturday. They were all present. SARMATIAN-This vessel has just made the

fastest voyage across the Atlantic on record, six days and twenty two hours. PORTE-The Porte has ordered the expulsion of

Russian Monks from Mount Athos, and the reinstatement of Greek monks. LORNE-The rumor is revived that the Marquis of Lorne will succeed Lord Bufferin as Governor

General of Canada. D'DONNELL-Mr. O'Donnell the Obstructionist, says an English writer, has a style like Dismeli,

but is more clever. DE SALES-The Holy See has proclaimed St. Francis de Sales a Doctor of the Ecumenica!

SADLIER-Wm. H. Sadlier, the well-known Catholic publisher died suddnly in New York on the

PARNELL-Mr. Parnell the chief of the Obstructionists will deliver lifty speeches to the Home-

Rulers of England before the 1st of November. TODLEBEN-The great engineer of Sebastanol is to be associated with Prince Charles in command

of the Army before Plevna. DE CASSAGNAC-This fire eater is revenging

himself at present on his enemies by going to law with them. BURKE-Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-arms.

has made out McMahon's pedigree and shows that he comes from Brian Boru, ROCHON-Alderman Rochon of Hull will oppose Atonzo Wright for the county of Ottawa at the

next election. BULL-Sitting Bull is having a good time of it on Canadian territory. The Americans cross the border and sell him ammunition.

OKA-The Orangemen of Como and the Civil Rights Alliance are again operating on the feelings of the Indians.

CURRAN-J. J. Curran, Q.C., asked that Sheehan be admitted to bail in the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday, but was refused.

LEGISLATURE-The Quebec Legislature will mostly likely meet in the middle of December

SHEEHAN-John Sheehan accused and acquited of the murder of Hackett is still in custody. The prosecution expect to be able to bring some other charge against him.

DOLS-New York is beating Birmingham in the manufacture of "small gods" for China. It is said the American gods are more portable and cheaper.

EZINA—It is rumoured that Mr. Vezins, cashier of the Banque National, Quebec is about to be appointed to the Legislative Council fer this pro-

STAFFORD-Mr. Stafford, the President of the Shamrocks, challenges any team in Canada at lacrosse, and will allow it to be composed of the

pick of the country. GREY-Edmund Dwyer Grey, M. P., for Tipperary, son of the late Sir John Grey, and proprietor of the Dublin Freemans Journal, has become a convert to the Catholic faith. Like Mr. Biggar he was a

Presbyterian. RITCHIE-R. J. Ritchie, President of the Catholic Temperance Union of Halifax, has suggested in an address that the 10th of October, Father Mathew's Day, be agreed upon as the day of con-

vention. BARRY—It was moved by J. P. Whelan, at a meeting of St. Patrick's Society, seconded by J. W. Walsh, that the services of Mr. Denis Barry be secured for the defense of the prisoners now being tried at the Queen's Bench-Carried.

CZAR-It is reported that by the Czar,s order the question of war or peace has been discussed by the Council of Ministers at St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Constantine, who presided, and Minister of War, pronounced for war; the other Ministers favored peace.

MACDONALD—Sir John A. Macdonald will be the guest of the Hon. John Hamilton during his stay at Hawkesbury. He will be conveyed to Vankleek Hill in a carriage drawn by six horses. A number of gentlemen are going down from Ot-

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Sept. 22nd, 1877:-4,436

Same week last year: 3,985.

Increase.....471.

ASK FOR THEM.

Ladies will please ask for any of the following new goods :

the best Corsets ever shown.
The new Hand-Woven French Corsets, \$1. The new Embroidered Spoon Bust Corsets, \$1.50. The new Hand-Woven Corsets, 65c.

Real Scotch.

Just received our first shipment of Scotch Wool Under Clothing in ladies' gents' and children's garments.

Ladies' and Childrens's Wool suits. Ladies' and Chilren's Vests of all shapes and sizes,

in Light Greys.

Gentlemen's. A complete stock of Gents' Scotch Wool Under-shirts and Drawers in Heavy, Medium and light makes, also in wool gauze and half gauze

Kid Gloves.

Thousands of pairs new Kid Gloves to select from.

The new Embroidered Back two Button Kid Gloves, only 60c.

Fine French Two Button Kid Groves, only 75c.
Really good quality One Button Black Kid
Gloves, only 55c. Please try a pair. Splendid quality Two Button Black Kid Gloves,

quite new, 75c. Our Best \$1.50 Two Button Kid Gloves are reduced to only \$1.35.

Wool! Wool! Wool!

Our Store for the best variety of Wool Yarns in the Dominion. Ask for the American Wool Yarns at 70c per

pound, in white or steel grays. Our Lady Betty Fingering Wool at \$1.50 per pound is equal to what is regularly sold elsewhere

at \$1.75 or \$2.00. We sell the very best five-ply Fingering Wool at \$1.50 per pound. We sell a good quality four-ply Fingering Wool

at \$1.00 per pound. We keep the real Pin Wool, in two ply and threeply, at \$1.25 per pound. ... We keep all kinds of first-class Knitting wools.

Embroideries. See our Centre Table in the Fancy Store of cheap

(still good) Muslin, Worked Edgings and Insertions. Buttons.

The very newest Sugar-lonf Pattern Silk Bultons for Trimming Dresses or Costumes, 25c. per card or six dozen Buttons. Seasonable. A complete stock of Heavy Make Colored, Striped

Cotton Stockings in Children's and ladies' sizes

very valuable for the present season. They wear better than wool and are nearly as warm.

S. CARSLEY. 393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

One case new grey striped Dress Silks to be sold

P. A. MURPHY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LEATHERS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, ELASTIC WEBS,

&c., &c., &c., No. 19 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

BOSSANGE & GARDINER,

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

HOUSE IN FRANCE:

GUSTAVE BOSSANGE,

16 Bue du Quatre Septembre, Paris.

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 1.50

Mens' Lustre Dusters Mens' Linen Ulsters

Boys and Youths' Linen Coats. Boys and Youths' Lustre Coats.

Childrens' and Boys' Knickerbocker Suits made

from Canadiau Tweed and Guaranteed to Wear Well.

ditto Youths' Suits

ditto ditto Mens' Suits 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. May 30.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS.

J. G KENNEDY & COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street,

SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIBE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior descrip-

tion, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the

PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS.

NEW STYLES

TUNIO, SAILOR. J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrica which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and west so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side

and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10 50. J. G. KENNEDY & CO 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the

Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT-INSPECTION INVITED

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

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

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS.

The followin is the reply of his Excellency, Mgr. Conroy to the address delivered to him by the children of the Brothers school, on Wednesday the nine-

My DEAR CHILDREN,—I sincerely thank you for the hearty welcome and graceful address you have offered me. Since my arrival in Canada, I have already visited a large portion of your fine country; during my journey, what delighted me most was to observe not only here but everywhere, the youth being educated in heart, as well as mind. That youth of whom you form a part is the vital element new goods:
The new Extra Deep Hand-Woven Embroidered
Top Spoon Bust Corsets, \$3.25 per pair. Said to be
the best Corsets ever shown.
The new Hand Woven French Corsets, \$1.
The new Hand Woven French Corsets \$1.50 mind which you receive here, you can, my children open for yourselves any career; there is noting in this your country there is position, however elevated to which each of you cannot aspire to, and obtain some day. 1 am happy to find myself at this moment in one of the Christian Brothers schools; of those Brothers who stand between the altar which their humilility prevents them entering and the world which they abandoned through devotion to youth, love for their Saviour. We cannot over praise those humble Freres who certainly are the admiration of the whole Christian universe for their learning, as well as virtue.

Dear Children, you have welcomed in me the representative of His Holiness Pope Pius IX; it is in fact as representative of the Immortal Pontiff, whose glorious reign and long carreer astonish the whole world, that I am here; it is as representative of Pope Pius IX. that I will now give you his benediction. May that benediction strengthen you in the trials of life to come; may it protect you always against bad example and sin. Always remember these two great truths: that it does not serve a man to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul; that without faith we are displeasing to God. Receive then the benediction of Holy Father; I give it to you with all my heart, you have, I perceive, assembled here from several schools; well, then, take this benediction, bring it with you to your families, and may it be for all a help in the present, a consolation and source of eternal happiness when the hour of recompence shall have rung Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum etc. The last verse of the hymn Ezaudiov to ask of God to spare our Pontiff Pius IX. then closed the ceremony. On his Excellency leaving as also on his entree the pupils executed some very grand military music. It would be unnecessary for us to attempt to praise of the Freres after his Excellency's sulogiums. Certain that we do not commit breach of etiquette, we congratulate them, with a sincerity which they need not doubt, on the prefect arrangement of the fete, at which we had the honour and pleasure of assisting. Among other gentlemen present were:—Rev. Pere Fleck, S. J., Recteur. Rev. M. Bayle, S.S. Superieur. Rev. Pere Tortel, O.M.I. Superieur. Rev. M. Hudon, S.S. Rev M. Archambault, S.S. Rev. M. Grandjon, S. S. Rev. M. Palatin, S.S. Fr. Eusebe, Sup. Frs. Charite. Rev. Pere Robert. Bev. M. Emard. Rev. M. Caisse, Rev. M. Regourd, S.S. Rev. M. Billion, S.S, Rev. M. Valois, Rev. M. Rousselot, Cure N. D. Parmi les citoyens presents on remarquait: Hon. F. X. A.
Trudel, Hon. T. Ryan, C. S. Cherrier, Ecr., L. A.
Jette, M. P., A. Desjardins, M. P., Hon. L. M. Laframboisc, Hon. M. Starues, M. M. A. Larocque, Sen,
M. P. Ryan, Col. D. Orsonnens, Edward Murphy, Dr.
Trudel, Lepphon, O'Leggy, Schmidt, M. M. A. da Trudel, Leprohon, O'Leary, Schmidt, MM A. de Bonpart, S. Rivard, A. Decelles, Chs. Thibault, L. Hetu, L. N. Dumouchel, B. Tansey.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

THE FAVORITE.-The ballot box at the old skating rink at Quebec, which was used for the reception of votes for the most prominent politician during the continuance of the bazaar in aid of the people of the Sacred Heart, was closed exactly at 9 o'clock last night. The excitement which existed as to the result, was very great, and the following gentlemen were named as scrutineers to decide upon the final award: Mr. F. K. Cimon, contractor; Mr. F. X. Lemieux, Mr. Charles McGreevy, and Mr. L. A. Boisvert. The vote having been counted it was found to stand thus: Mackevzie, 1,852; Macdonald.

Mysterious Africa.—A correspondent at Bayfield | Aug 8, 777 sends the following: Mr. Geo. Erwin, blacksmith, of this place, has been ill with typhoid fever for some time past, and on Friday last, while his attendants were out of the room in which he lay, he got and left, and has not since been heard of. His friends consulted a "soothsayer," who stated that he was alive and could be found within two miles of the viliage at a certain farm yard The neighborhood was searched, but no trace could be seen of the missing man. The general impression is that he found his way to the lake while in a state of delirium and was drowned.—Exchange.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR .- On Wednesday morning a visitor showed itself in one of the bedrooms in the house occupied by Mr. Thos. Hayes, on Suffolk street, which caused considerable excitement and a fright to the lady of the house. About eight o'clock on Mrs. Hayes ascending the stair she was startled to see a large snake a short distance from the top. She was naturally much alarmed, and at once went to the house of Mr. B. Savage, a neighbor, and told him about it. Procuring a rake Mr. Savage went up and attacked the reptile, and with a well execut-ed blow killed it and brought it down stairs. The snake measured fully three feet in length, and was as thick as an ordinary siz d wrist. Guelph Метситу.

ILLUSTRIOUS REMAINS .- The Globe Quebec Correspondent telegraph :- This morning the workmen in excavating the cellar of the Basilica, immediately under the sanctuary, discovered the coffin of Mon-seigneur de Laval, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Quebcc, and in fact the first Bishop in British North America. The wooden coffin was encased in lead, and on the outside of it was in plain clear letters the following in Latin :- "Here reposes D. D. Francis de Laval, First Bishop of Quebec Died the 6th pay of May, in the year of our salvation, 1708, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and the fiftieth of his consecration. Rest in in. Word was sent so the Archbishop, who repaired to the scene in company with several of his clergy, both from the city and country, and ordered the removal of the lid, when the remains were placed in They were at once sealed and removed to the vanle of the Seminary Chapel.

WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS & MALTSTERS

Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and single Stout, in wood and bottle.

Families Supplied.

The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels,

NO CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Epilepsy, Piles, all Blood Discases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made.

NO PAY Howard Medical Institute, Providence, R.I. [lyjunes

THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOK-ING RANGES—Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00. REFRIGERATORS,

WATER COOLERS,

CHURNS -ALSO,--

CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS, CHEAPER THAN EVER AT

L. J. A. SURVEYOR,

524 Craig Street, Montreal

(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK.)

NEW INVENTION.

DEATH TO INSECTS. LIFE TO PLANTS. LYMAN'S PHOSPHORUS SOAP,

For Destroying Insects, Worms, &c., on Plants and Trees,

Gives vigor to Plants and new life to vegetation. It destroys all Insects on Roses; produces fine blooms and deep color.

It destroys Caterpillars from Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and from Apple and Fruit trees, by simply washing the nests with the Liquid Soap, or sprinkling the leaves.

It is invaluable for the Grape Vine, whether infested with Flies or Spiders. It increases the size and flavor of the Berry, by frequently watering the Vine with the Liquid Soap. Sold by all Druggists in Montreal.

AWLOR'S CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES

PRICE \$35 with attachments.

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

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

A complete set of Attachments with each Machine.

Examine them before you purchase elsewhere.

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365 Notre Dane Street, Montreal.

JAMES FOLEY,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY, 213 ST. JOSEPH STR. (Opposite Dow's Brewery,)

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' CLOTHING in great variety.

-ALSO-Part of a BANKRUPT STOCK,

LADIES' LINEN,

and CHILDRENS' SUITS.

June 27, 1877 PIANOS Magnificent Brand-New \$650 Rosewood Pianos, only \$175. Must be sold. Fine ORGANS Rosewood Upright Pianos, little used, sost \$800, only \$125. Parlor Organs, 2 stops, \$45; 9 stops, \$65; 12 stops, only \$78. Other great bargains. "Mr. Beatty sells first-class Pianos and Organs lower than any other establishment."—
Herald. You ask why? I answer, Hard Times. Our employees must have work. Sales over \$1,000, 000 annually. War commenced by the monopolists Battle raging. Particulars free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, N.J., U.S.A. 6-4

BURY & McINTOSH,

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS.

Accountant

Corner St. James and St. Peter Street. Entrance on St. Peter Street.)

Official Assignee.

INSURANCE. DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y MONTREAL. FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

ALEX, W. OGILVIE, M. P. P. President. HENRY LYE Secretary. C. D. HANSON Chief Inspector.

DOLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

333 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand

MATTHEW GAHAN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c.,

61-INSPECTOR STREET-61 MONTREAL.

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

COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE,

(Nun's Buildings,)

49 St. Peter Street, Montreal. McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Acade-MIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free

HENRY McSHANE & CO., Aug. 27, 1875] BALTIMORE, MD

MARTIN KIELY & CO.,

PLUMBERS & TINSMITHS Cor. of Dupre Lane and College Sts.

ROURK, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.

217 St. JOSEPH STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS-S to 10 A.M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9P,M NOTICE We give notice that we intend to apply to the

Corporation for permission to keep a Wood yard at No. 160 St. Catherine Street. CHAUSSEE, DUPRE & CO. 2-10ins

 $\mathbf{D}^{ ext{R. A. C. MACDONELL,}}$ 90 CATHEDRAL STREET MONTREAL.

Horrible.—A terrible affair occurred at Toronto on the 17th inst which may ultimately result in being a triple murder. A man named John McNulty formerly employed on the Toronto, Gray & Bruce Railway, while drunk, went to a disreputable house on Willow street, and got up a quarrel with three women, during which he snatched up a big knife and assaulted them. One woman he stabbed in the mouth and drew the knife from the right side to behind the car, another, named Quigley, he stabbed in the back of the neck and inflicted a terrible cut from the neck upwards to the crown of the head. The third ran away, but McNulty relentlessly followed her into a shed, where he cruely beat ann stabbed her a number of times. The first woman he also stabbed twice in the breast. All the women lost an immense quantity of blood and lie in a very precarious condition. The man has been arrested.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

POB, St Catherines, \$2; TG, Eganville, 2; TD, Point Levis, 4; ER, Henryville, 2; Rev TR L Rumbold, Point Levis, 2; W D, North Grower, 2; J O'C, North Grower, 2; T K, Tingwick, 2; Rev W B, Port Hope, 2; Sister Lefebre, Kingston, 2; Rev M C, Perth, 2; P D N, Perth, 2; J C, Cove Hill, 2; H McG, St Austin, 1,10; S O'C, Woodfield Harbour, Per JO'B, 2; M S, Mount St Patrick, 2; J G F, St Johns, N B, 6; J F G, St Johns, N B, 4; J W, Castleford, 1; W McQ, Dickenson's Landing. 2; John O'Donnell, 1; J D, Point St Charles, 4; E B, Perth, 2; St Dunstan Reading Room, 2; Rev K J Malvis, 2 · M J T, Hamilton, 2; A K, Burton Falls, 2; E O'C, Port Albert, 2; A Fortin, 1,50; J C, Port Lewis, 2; W F K, North Lancaster, 2; M McC, Kingsbridge, 1; L W, Halitax, 2; J G, Lacolle, 4; J H, Pakenham, 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour, Superior Extra, \$6,40 to \$6,55; Extra Superfine, \$6.20 to \$6,25; Fancy, \$6,10 to \$6,15; Spring Extra, \$6,00 to \$6,05 Superfine, \$5,65 to \$5,70; Strong Bakers, \$6,20 to \$6,05 Fine, \$5,26 to \$5,35; Middlings, \$4,75 to \$4,85; Pollards, \$4,00 to \$4,50; U. U. Bags, per 190 lbs, \$2,80 to \$2.85; City, Bags, delivered, \$2,95 to \$3,00. Oatmeal, \$4,90 to \$5,10; Wheat, Canada Spring, \$1,30 to 1.32; White Winter, \$1,38 to 1.45; Red Winter, \$1,34 to 1.35. Corn, 57c, to 56 Oats, 33c to 34; Barley, 56 to 65c; Peas, 88 to 89½ per 66 lbs; Butter. 17c to 21c; Cheese, 12 to 13c; Pork, Mess, \$16. to \$16.50; Thin Mess, \$15,00 to \$15.50; Lard, 10; cto 11c for tubs 11 to 11 for pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 4.10, according to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4.05 to 12 pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Glasgow.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall per bu, \$1,24 to \$1,27; wheat, spring, per bu, \$0,37 to \$0,00; peas,per bu, \$0,32 to \$0,66; oats, per bu, \$0,37 to \$0,00; peas,per bu, \$0,73 to \$0,05; peas,per bu, \$0,73 to \$0,75; rye, per bu, \$0,63 to \$0,00; chickens, per pair, \$0,40 to \$0,00 to \$0,00; beef, hind quarters, \$0,00 to 0,00; mutton, per 100 lbs, \$0,00 to \$0,00; chickens, per pair, \$0,40 to \$0,45; fowls, per pair, \$0,50 to \$0,60; ducks, per brace, \$0,45 to \$0,60; geese, each, \$0,50 to \$0,50; butter, lb, rolls, \$0,15 to \$0,20; butter, large rolls, \$0,16 to \$0,00; butter, tho large, \$0,15 to \$0,20; butter, large rolls, \$0,16 to \$0,00; butter, to cegs, fresh, per dozen, \$0,13 to \$0,14; ergs in lots, 11; to 12; apples, per br., \$1,50 1,75 potatoes, per bag, \$00 to \$0,00; butter, ber doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; turnips, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; beets, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; turnips, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; beets, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; turnips, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; beets, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; parsnips, per bag, \$0,00 \$0,00; cabbage, per doz., \$0,50 hay new per ton, \$15,50 to \$18,00; straw, per ton, \$5,50 to \$0,50. GUELPH MARKETS.

GUELPH MARKETS.

Flour, per bbl \$5.50 to 6.50, White Wheat, per bu \$1.20 to 1.25, Treadwell do \$1.15 to 1.25, Spring Wheat, (Glasgow,) per bu \$1.05 to 1.14, Spring Wheat (red chaff) per bu \$0.50 to 1.00, Uats, per bu \$0.30 to 0.34, Barley, per bu \$0.50 to 0.65, Peas, per bu \$0.65 to 0.70, Hay, per ton \$10 to 11.00 Straw, \$3.00 to 4.00, Wood, per cord, \$3.25 to 4.00, Eggs per dozen, \$0.11 to 0.12, Butter, dairy packed \$0.15 to 0.17, Butter, rolls \$0.18 to 0.20, Potatoes per bag \$0.40 to 0.60 Reef, per cwt \$5.00 to 7.00, Utides, per cwt \$5.00 to 7.50 Sheepskins \$0.00 to 0.00; Wool \$0.00 to 0.00; Pelts 0.26 to 40; Lambskins 0.50 to 68.

J. H. SEMPLE. IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER.

53 ST. PETER STREET. MONTREAL. MULLARKY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 8 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

STAFFORD & Co., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 6 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL, P. Q.

MATHOLIC ART.

THE FINEST STAINED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES.

bil paintings for Altars, Stations of the Cross, Banners, and Mural pictures, any subject to order, at low prices, by ARTHUR FITZPATRICK, Artist, pupil of A. W. PUGIN. Exhibitor of the Boyal Academy, London, received the Fine Art diploma of London 1871, and the PRIZE of the Centennial Exhibition, Phila., 1876 for the Best Stained Glass, Address.

A. FITZPATRICK & CO
STAINED GLASS WORKS,
Stapleton Staten Island, N.Y.

The Prize Windows Now for Sale.-Cheap. Subjects: "The Holy Family," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "Our Lord in the Temple," "St. Augustine" "St. George," &c. June 20, 77-1y

PRACTICAL GUIDE

- FOR -CONFESSION AND COMMUNION.

A short trentise on the Sacrament of Penance for the use of Schools and Colleges. This little book contains every thing necessary to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Sacrament of Penance—in its practical form. An examination of conscience adapted to every age, with summary explanations on the most frequent sins. Prayers before Confession—Communion. Prayers for Mass, &c., &c., which makes a yery handy Manual for such persons who intend to make a good Confession and Communion.

Price, Bound-Cloth.....0.20 Any order sent to the Rev. G. F. E. DROLET, Parish Priest of St. Columban, Sillery, carefully attended to. Sept 26, 177

LANDRETHS' Seed Warehouse,

We wish to call attention to our Bloomsdale strains of ONION SEED.

PHILADELPHIA.

OMION SEED.

It has ever been our practice, owing to the force of climatic influences, to raise full-sized Onions from sets, seedlings, or buttons, as they are indifferently called, the growth of the preceding year, and not direct from the seed proper; as a result in a long series of years, generations on generations of Onions, a habit has been confirmed and established of precocious hulbing; consequently (black) seed raised here in the southenstern corner of Pennsylvania, when transported northward carries with it, it is believed, the fixed habit of early ripening, and crops of large onions if is confidently predicted may be produced at the North from such seed in advance of the season, and free from the "stiff-necks" so abundantly produced by seed raised in a colder climate.

An experiment the present season, made with the Bloomsdale strain of Early Red in Wisconsin, in latitude 44,8 (north of lat. of Toronto, Canada), gives the most surprising results; another with the same variety in Nebraska, latitude 45,8, excited the highest admiration—not a single stiff-neck was observed.

These facts are at least highly suggestive, and merit the

45,8, excited the highest admiration—not a single stiff-neck was observed.

These facts are at least highly suggestive, and merit the examination of NORTHERN and NORTHWESTERN onion growers and dealers in seed,

We especially commend the EARLY RED—it is incomparably superior to the "Wethersfield" or "New England Red." Two other good sorts are the Large Yellow Strasburg or Dutch, and the pure White or Silver Skin. Prices (unprecedently low) on application. 1600 Acres in Seeds. Send for Catalogue.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS.

BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, 12 St. James Street, Montreal

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

LEVEQUE, ABCHITECT.

No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTERAL. T. J. DOMERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOMERTY, A.B.B.C.L.

689 CRAIG STREET. (Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal.

ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

14 Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot,

WE KEEP IN STOCK and MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST

GASALIERS, SETTEES, TABLES and STOOLS for GARDENS.

UNION WATER METER CONMPANY METERS AT CHANTELOUP'S

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing-cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in

Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Iruggists.
HENRY B. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street (Established 1859.)

F. B. M'NAMEE & CO.

MONTREAL. F. B. MCNAMEE, A. G. NISH, CAPT. JAS. WRIGHT.

Said B 2 A the other day, Whilst they together sar, Let U & I just go and buy At Robertson's a hat.

Said A 2 B I plainly C You know the place quite well, His hats fit me just 2 a T

FERON, UNDERTAKER,

WILLIAM HODSON, No. 59 & 61 ST BONAVESTUBE ST., MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at

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

MENEELY & CO.,

SUPERIOR COURT.



District of Montreal Dame Adeline Tourneur, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Octave Drouin, Joiner, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice,

CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEDEC,

Octave Drouin, Joiner, of same place,

ETHIER & PELLETIER, Counsels for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 19th September, 1877.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, No. 1673. District of Montreal. Dame Martha Louisa Jordan, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James L. Adams, of the

same place, manufacturer, duly authorized a ester

Plaintiff; VF.

The said James L. Adams,

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. ABBOT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & ABBOT,

CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Mauffette, of the same place, teacher and trader, duly authorized to the effect of these presents and to ester en justice,

Dame Elizabeth Vantier, of Isle Perrault, in the

Joseph Mauffette, of Is'e Perrault, in the District of Montreal, trader and teacher,

CURRAN & COYLE,

Attys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 21st Aug., 1877.

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

RICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER

-:0:--

W. E. MULLIN & Co.,

BOOTS AND SHOES. MONTREAL.

FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLES. NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF

BRONZED and CRYSTAL

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID,

a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS. 444 St. Joseph Street.

HEAD LYRIC.

And none can them X L. 232 M'GILL STREET.

21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

July 25th-70-1y

Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to. THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, (Established in 1826.)

ed. Catalogue with 700 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, C.

Plaintiff;

An action en separation de biens has been this day instituted in this couse.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Defendant.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montrerl, 28th August, 1877. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

Plaintiff;

An action for separation de biens, (separation as to property) has been issued in this Court, this 21st day of August instant, 1877.

which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

WOOD AND IRON COFFINS of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52



MANUFACTUREB

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE Nos. 7, 9, and 11, st. Joseph street, (4nd Door from M'Gill Str.)

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

GUION LINE.

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

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

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

STILL GOING ON!

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

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

THOMAS BRADY'S, 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 20, 1y]

Callahan & co.,

GENERAL

JOB PRINTERS,

195

FORTIFICATION LANE.

All orders promptly attended to.



THE MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE. A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC

To Major Jno. Lane, GREENFIELD, Mass. Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would await the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant once of Small-Pox-in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please ac-

> 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.

D. E. McGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street.



WALKER, PALLASCIO & CO., DESIGNERS ENGRAVERS

OF WOOD, Corner of

CRAIG & BLEURY STS MONTREAL,

(Entrance on Bleury st.) We beg to intimate that

our facilities now exceed those of all the Wood Engravers of the Dominion combined, and, in consequence of this, we are enabled to give superior work at lower charges than good engraving can be done for elsewhere. As we do not canvass, parties requiring Cuts will do well to obtain esti-

May 16, '77

J. H. WALKER. PETRUS PALLASCIO.



J. P. NUCENT, MERCHANT TAILOR

CLOTHIER, 157 ST. JOSEPH STREET,

Advocate.

(Sign of the Red Ball.) FIRST-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSHIP GUATAN-

A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

SWAMP MUCK -Swamp muck generally is not, as a fertilizer, worth the cost of hauling it half a mile: but when it is hauled it skould be mixed with lime to correct hhe acidity in it. A farmer writes to the New York Tribune, and states how he treats it: "As the muck was dug, he mixed with every five loads one barrel of fresh lime. This was spread evenly in layers between layers of muck a foot thick. In twenty-four hours the heaps were smoking hot. He threw more muck over the top and beat the surface closely with the shovel to exclude the air, and in a few days the heat went down. When he came to draw the muck, it had become a black, rich mass, that exhaled a very pungent odor, much like barn-yard manure."

BEES.—Boys and girls can lay up a nice little sum of money every year by keeping a few stocks of bees. Quinby, the best authority on bees that ever lived in this country, says that a stock of bees is better than a hundred dollars at interest. If they are properly taken care of, there is no doubt of it. Ten dollars a stock is a very reasonable estimate of profits from a well conducted apiary. The lessons in nature that the care of bees would inculcate, would alone pay for all the trouble experienced. Every farmer's child, old enough to take care of them, ought to have a stock of bees in a movable comb-hive, to commence with. If the father possesses the requisite knowledge to direct in the sesses the requisite knowledge to the sesses the requisite the sesses the requisite knowledge to the sesses the requisite the requisite the sesses sesses the requisite knowledge to direct in the care of this stock, it might be the foundation of a substantial fortune, -Bee Keeper.

THINGS EO BE AIMED AT ON A FARM -To exhibit a considerable ambition to be esteemed a good farmer, to contribute all that can be done to the stock of human happiness, and which may be undertaken of human happiness, and which may be undertaken with profit to himself and benefit to the community.

2. To make a compost of one part of stable manure and two parts of earth, or other property decomposed matter, instead of using long manure from the stable, in its green state.

3. To use manure spread and ploughed in and not to apply it green in the hill, particularly with potatoes, as by this practice, the groups suffer both in quantity and could practice, the crops suffee both in quantity and quality, especially in dry seasons. 4. Where a crop of grain is wanted from land to be laid down in grass, the better plan is to sow grass seed in September, after taking off the rgain crop and ploughing in the stubble. Grass seed should be sown thick; from two to three pecks of timothy, and a bushel of red top, should be allowed to the acre. - Exchange.

GARDENING -A thoughtful writer recommends to every man, especially in the Autumu of his life, to take to gardening, if he has not already experienced its pleasures. Of all occupations in the world it is the one which best combines repose and activity. It is not idleness; it is not stagnation; yet it is perfect quietude. Like all things mortal it has its failures and disappointments, and there are some things hard to understand. But it is never without its rewards, and perhaps if there were nothing but successful cultivation the aggregate would be less. It is better for the occasional shadows that come over the scene. The discipline, too is most salutary. It tries our patience and it tries our faith. But even in the worst of seasons there is far more to reward and encourage than to dishearten and disappoint. There is no day of the year without something to afford tranquil pleasure to the cultivator of flowers, something on which the mind may rest-rest with profit and delight.

Hogs want Sulpher - Whether hogs require sulphur as an essential to their health, or whether it is sought by them as a condiment, may not be known for certainty. But one thing is sure, they devour it with greed whenever it is to be found. It is for this purpose, probably that they eat large quantities of soft coal, which contains a large amount of sulphur, perhaps this is the most economical method of surphirm has a large arrive method of surphirm has the most right and have the contains a large arrive method of surphirm has the most right and have the contains a large arrive method of surphirm has the most right and have the contains a large arrive method of surphirm has the most right and have the contains a large arrive method of surphirm has the most right and have the contains a large arrive method of surphirm has a large and the contains a large arrive method of surphirms and the contains a large arrive method of surphirms are surphirms and the contains a large arrive method of surphirms are surphirms and the contains a large arrive method of surphirms are surphirms and the contains a large arrive method of surphirms are surphirms as a large arrive method of surphirms are surphirms as a large arrive method of surphirms are surphirms as a large arrive method of surphirms are surphirms are surphirms as a surphirms are surphirms as a surphirms are surphirms as a surphirms are surphirms. omical method of supplying hogs with sulphur during the winter, when they require a good deal of carbon. But in the summer it is better to give it to them in substance which contain less carbon on account of their producing less heat. Mustard is one of the best things for this purpose, and some of it should be sowed in every pasture into which hogs are turned. If hogs are kept in pens, or in small yards, it is well to supply them with the wild mustard that grows in the fields or highways, or to cultivate some of the better varieties fer them. They will cat it, leaves, flowers, seed and stalks.

FALL SETTING .- As to the Fall setting of raspberries and blackberries, the Fruit Recorder remarks that last year we urged upon our readers the importance of setting there in the Fall; another years trial has the more fully convinced us of its importance. Last Fall we set out about two acres, hilling up the plants well when set, and the past Spring we set as many more. To-day those set in the Fall are fully double the size of those set in the Spring, while the failures to grow will number four times as much in the Spring planting as in those set in the Fall, and besides, there is so much more time in the Fall to do work than in the Spring. By setting in the Fall, and a small quantity of manure thrown over each hill, the soakings from this going to the roots of the plants gives them double the start the next Spring. One important point in growing small fruits, for either family use or market, is to get as large growth as possible on the plant or vine the first year, for in proportion to their growth, so will they yield .- American Cultivator.

A NUT FOR CANADIAN FARMERS TO CRACK -A writer of the American Agriculturist (W. Atwater, of Connecticut), writing of wood askes, says: "Many of our best farmers in Connecticut use leached ashes, imported from Canada at cost of from eighteen to twenty-eight cents or more per bushel, in preference to all other fertelizers except barnyard and stable manure." If New England farmers find it profitable to purchase leached ashes for fertilizers in Canada and to bear, in addition, the price paid for carriage, are they not worth the cost price to Canadian farmers? Are their lands so exceedingly fertile that they can afford to send away one of the best fertilizers to be obtained in the country for the sake of a few dollars they will receive in exchange? Ashes are not so lightly valued by any other agriculturalists as they are here. In Ireland not only is every shovelful of ashes from their turf fires carefully saved as a most valuable fertilizer, but even earth feins and headlands are burned in large ash fires to obtain the ashes for manure; and these ashes are not equal for the purpose to wood ashes. We know from experience that ashes is a fertilizer of great value to all our farm and garden crops. We have used it on the growing cereals and root crops, and in all cases with advantage. To the potato crop we have found it especially beneficial, and as a top-dressing for lawns and meadows. All who have had much practical knowledge of the benefits to crops generally will fully agree that the analyses by chemists do not rate constituent elements more highly than is borne out by experience. From analyses by Prof. Johnson and others the average percentages of plant food are from fortyseven to fifty pounds per one hundred pounds weight of wood ashes. A dressing of fifty pounds of unleached ashes to the acre would give 200 bushels of potash, 786 pounds of lime, 120 pounds of magnesia, 48 pounds of phosphoric acid, and seven pounds of sulphuric acid (W. O. A). Can it be that the farms of Canada are so excessivly fertile that we can offord to send one of the best and most readily-available fertilizers across our borders to enrich the fields of others?-Farmers

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 The Newest English Tweed Suitings. The Newest Scotch do

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.

West of England do do Single Milled do do

Blue and Black,

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.,

Feb 9, 1-y

87 St. JOSEPH STREET,

DOMINION METAL WORKS.

We are now prepared to fit up our

PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS,

at very low rates, if early application is made.

ECONOMY IN FUEL

PERFECT WORKING OF APPARATUS GUARANTEED.

CHARLES GARTH & CO.

536 to 542 CRAIG STREET.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

NOMINATION. - Le Nouvelliste, announcee that Father M. F. Penault will replace Rev. Mr. Gravel at the Rimouski Seminary.

DENIED.—The Manitoba Free Press has issued an extra containing a special from Ottawa denying the appointment of Hon. Mr. Cauchon, as the next Lt.- Governor of this Province as stated by several exchanges.

SITTING BULL.—The report that Sitting Bull is still in Canadian territory is confirmed. On the 14th ult., he was forty miles from Wood Mountain, and expressed his intention of remaining where ho

FIGHERIES.-A despatch from Halifax announces a most important decision by the Fisheries Commission, which, while it narrows down the whole question to small proportions, lessens the chances of Canada obtaining anything like justice in the PITTSTON,

Ran Away.—An Alymer young lady, 15 years of age, while visiting some friends at Morrisburg, ran away and married a youth of that place, and afterwards returned to her home without informing her parents of her action.

LARGE CROPS.—The London Times, in its money article speaks of the Canadian barvest as the largest crop taken from the soil of Canada for fifteen years, and congratulates the people of England on the liberal supplies of wheat that may be expected from that Colony.

Ross Hanlon Race.—A telegram from Toronto says:—The articles of agreement in the Ross Hanlon race, on the 18th October, were received on Friday duly signed, from St. John. Ross and his trainer will arrive here on October 5th or 6th. Their head quarters will probably be the Ontario Rowing Club's boat-house, which has been placed at their disposal. Haulon is in good training and expresses himself confident of beating Ross any

LORD DUFFERIN.—The Manitoba Free Press of the 6th says:—The Vice-Regal party returned to the city this afternoon. The canoe trip down Winnipeg River was much enjoyed. They visited Glimli yesterday. The party were warmly welcomed by the Icelanders. Stormy weather was experienced on the lake. Lord Dufferin will start for the western settlements. for the western settlements on Monday returning, the end of the week. It is expected he will finally leave Manitoba on the 29th inst.

Times Improving .- The arrivals to date to Quebec are \$1 vessels more and 131,583 tons than last year. Transactions have been: London, 75s; Liverpool, 31s for hardwood and 30s for pine; Greenoak, 30s for hardwood and 28s for white pine; Cork, 76s for deals; Barrow, 28s for timber; Newport, 28s for timber and 77s 6d for deals; Ayr, 30s for timber; Conway, 30s for timber and 82s 6d for deals; outports, 40s for timber and 90s for deals. The number of sea-going vessels entered in the Quebec customs from the opening of navigation to yesterday, is 855. Clearances to same date are 710, leaving 145 vessels now in port. Since the opening of navigation 232 vessels have been licensed for the a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit local trade, and since the opening of navigation, and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, 19-12m. 19-12m. 19-12m.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

6m42

GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE.

424 NOTRE DAME STREET.

NOTICE.

OVER 200 SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATS, of the Latest Styles and Best Fabrics to be Sold from \$6.50 to \$8.50.

TWEED SUITS, for gentlemen, very choice designs-over 1,000 Paterns to select from. TROUSERS made to order, on shortest notice, from \$5 to \$6.

BOYS' CLOTHING, ready made or made to order, from \$2.50 upwards.
GOLTMAN'S "BOOK OF FASHIONS" now ready. Please call and receive a copy.

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

OF THE

SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

His Honor JUDGE COURSOL.

President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart,

And of the Honorables J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUIMET,

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

C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq, C. S. RODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq.

And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect.

The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to

THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD.

List of Prizes:

1	Prize in	Gold of	\$10,000	00	\$10,000	00
1	- 46		2,000		2,000	
ī	41	** ****** ****** **** *	1,000	00	1,000	
ī	11		500	00	500	
5	**	****** *******************	100	00	500	00
5			50	00	250	00
25	41	****** ******************	10	00	250	00
500	Building	Lots, valued each at	500	00	250,000	00
	Prizes,	4	24	00	1,200	
20	11	"	20	00	400	
42	tt.	"	18	00	756	00
8	"		6	00	′ 48	00
12	11	«	32	00	384	00
12	44	"	6	00	72	00
12	CC.	"	30	00	360	00
290	u	"	3	00	870	00
1000	66	11	2	00	2,000	00
2000	66	16	1	00	2,000	
1	"	4	4	00		00
	Т	tal		_	\$272,594	00

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

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

F. X. COCHUE, 258 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

AT LOW PRICES!! COOKING RANGES AND STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, FILTERS, WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS. RUBBER HOSES AND SPRINKLERS

CUTLERY, TRAYS, WINDOW CORNICES AND POLES. STAIR RODS, &c., &c., BABIES' CARRIAGES,

> Near BLEURY, MEILLEUR & CO.

MOAL AND WOOD.

At 652 CRAIG STREET,

and WILKESBARRE

COALS, DIRECT FROM MINES.

UPPER CANADA FIREWOOD at Lowest Market Rates.

Office and Yard: 135 St. Bonaventure Street YARDS: 240 St. Joseph and 237 St. Bonaventure Streets.

FRANK BRENNAN & CO. Box 154 P. P. O.

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

NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the

1951 ST. JAMES STREET.

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

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

> AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

APPLES (very choice, for table use,) ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet,)

LEMONS, BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables,

> EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN,

1363 St. Catherine street. ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.

NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET.

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

BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Bollers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot 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 Brass. 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 "Samson Turbine" and other first class

water Wheels. SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies,



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Hells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Herary Hang-ings, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chines, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free, VANDUZEN & TIFT, 102 and 101 East Second St., Cincinnat.

JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS, and STEAM-FITTER, 675 Craig Stree

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

SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.

REFERENCES: St. Lawrence Hall, R. O'Neill, St. Francis d Ottawa Hotel, A. Pinsoneault, Janvier M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr.,

St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street,

Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street. St. Bridget's Refuge.

Metropolitan Hotel,

Notre Dame Street,

W. Stephens, Pointe aux

Salle Street,

Street.

Tremble,

675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. - [April 2 '75 \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out fit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland,

Maine. 19-12m

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

What is to be done with the unemployed? WISEACRES recommend that they be sent to culti-

vate unsettled lands. FREE-TRADERS will allow them to starve if they cannot take care of themselves.

PROTECTIONISTS, would secure them in the possess sion of work by a STIFF PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The hopes of all new countries are centred in their working people. Let us protect ours by a tariff which will overtop the Great American Chinese

So says CHEAPSIDE and what is good for the working people is good for CHEAPSIDE.

GBAND SALE NOW GOING ON.

Black Alpaccas and Lustres.

Good usefal Lustres, 10c per yard, worth 15c Good Dress Lustre, 12½c, worth 20c. Extra High Finish Lustre, 15c, worth 25c. Bright Finish Lustre, 20c, worth 30c. Bright Brilliantines, 25c, worth 40c. Bright Crystalines, 30c, worth 45c.
Go to Cheapside for Black Lustres. Genuine Sale now going on.

Black Persian Cords.

Good Black Persian Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Russil Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Givens Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Bradford Paramattas, 25c up to 65c. Norwich Paramattas, \$1.00 up to \$1.50.

Black French Cashmeres.

Extra Wide Heavy French Cashmeres, 50c. Extra Fine Double Cashmere, 60c.

Black French Merinoes.

Good Useful Black French Merino, 50c. Lxtra Double Finish Black French Merino, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

Black Barathea Cloths.

Black Barathea, 40c. Black Barathea, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c.

Black Balmoral Crape Cloth.

Good Black Crape Cloth, 35c. Extra Fine Finish Crape Cloth, 45c, 50c up to 75c a yard.

Black French Poplins.

One case new Black All Wool French Poplins, 45c, 55c, and 65c. Beautiful shades and wide widths.

Black Cecelian Cloths, 60c to 70c a yard. Never wears out.

Courtaulds Crapes.

All widths. Prices kept in Stock. The best in the world.

CHEAPSIDE

For Crapes.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

Good useful Dress Silks, 60c. Good Dress Gro Grain Silks, 75c. Splendid Gro. Grain Silks, \$1.00. Ponsous Black Silks, \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Jauberts Silks all Nos. Bonnet Silks all Nos. Juries Silks all Nos. Buy your Black Silks at

CHEAPSIDE.

Black Shawls, Great Bargains. Black Skirts, Great Bargains. Black Kid Gloves, 75c for two Buttons. Black Kid Gloves in Alexandre's and Josephines. Black Neck Ties and Frillings. Go to

CHEAPSIDE

For all kinds of Black Goods.

Black Hosiery in all Sizes. Black Fans. Mourning Collars and Cuffs. Black Prints, 10c yard. Black Cambrics, 15c a yard. Mourning Prints, 10c up to 15c. Hat Crapes, all widths. Black Ribbons in all widths. Black Ribbons in all widths. Black Velvet Ribpons all widths. Black Sash Ribbons 75c. Black Triming Silks, 60c, up to \$1,25.

Black Laces, Black Laces.

Black Silk Laces 10c, to \$5,00 yard. Black Guipure Laces, 40c, to \$5,00. Black Fringes quite new styles, 25c, 30c, 40c, 45c 50c, 75c, \$1,00, \$1,50. Black Ball Fringes, 25c. Black Buttons all sizes, 8c, doz. up. Black Braids and Linings.

Cords. Dress Trimings of every description in stock, Black Silk Velvets, \$1,50. Black Silk Mantle Velvets, \$1,50 up to \$15,00

yard. Black and Cold Checked Grenadine, worth 40c, 45c, 50c.

Choice now 121c, yard. Dress Linens 7½c yard. Gents White Dress Shirts, 75c, each. Ladies Zanella Umbrellas with chains and caps, 37c, each or \$4,25 doz.

Wincey, Wincey, Wincey.

Good Useful Wincey, 7c, yard. Extra Heavy Wincey, 10c, worth 20c.

Chambly Flannels, Chambly Flannels.

300 ps Grey Chambly Flannels, 30c, yard. Scarlet Chambly Flannels 25c, yard. White Sarcony Flannels. White Lancashire Flannels. White Welsh Flannels. White Shaker Flannels. White Opera Flannels. White Twill Flannels. White Serge Flannels. Scarlet Twill Flannels 40c, yard.

Corsets, Corsets, Corsets. Real French Corsets, 50c, each, worth \$1,00. Real———Corsets, 75c, worth \$1,25.

At the Grand Dry Goods Emporum.

CHEAPSIDE.

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR. Established 1819.]

VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

On Sunday afternoon the ceremony of blessing the site of a new church to be in connection with the new convent of Villa Maria, was performed by His Lordship Bishop Fabre. The new building is to be of stately dimensions. The entrance to the evenue was decorated with the French and British flags, and the whole of the building was tastefully decorated with banners and colours, national and typical. At the southern end of the church site a platform was erected, and tastefully surrounded with overgreens. Punctually at 3:30 p.m., the clergy, in their robes, formed in solemn procession at the convent, and proceeded to the site of the church. Bishop Fabre officiated, and was assisted by Mgr. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, and Vicar General Moreau. Among other of the clergy pre-sent were, Revd. Fathers Salmon of St Gabriel's Church; Welsh, of Waterbury, Conn; Abbe Vereau; Canon Plamondon; Father Fleck, Principal of the Jesuits College; Father Boyle, Superior of St. Sulpice Seminary; Father Levesque, of Notre Or St. Sulpice Seminary; Patter Lovesday, or Motor Dame; Provincial Antoine, Superior of the Oblats Fathers; Father N Marechal, P.P., and Spiritual Superior of the Convent; T. Marechal; A. Tranchemontagne, P. P., St. Joseph Church, &c., &c. Among the laity were Drs. Hingston, Trudel, Beaubien and Leprohon; Mr. Sheriff Chauveau; Hon. Mr. Laframbolse; Mr. O. J. Devlin; Hon. Mr. Beaubien, Speaker of the Quebec Parliament; Hon. Mr. Cherrier, Victor Hudon, M. P. Ryan, J. J. Curran, Q.C., Mr. Desjardins, M.P.P. At the conclusion of the ceremony of blessing the ground, the Rev. Father Levesque ascended a pulpit, provided for the occasion, and delivered a sermon in French, taking for his text the words of Solomon to the King of Tyre, concerning the erection of the temple:-"The house which I desire to build shall be a great one." The rev. gentleman is held to be one of the most eloquent preachers of the church, and commanded the deepest attention until the close. After dwelling upon the beauty and greatness of the work in which they were engaged, he spoke at considerable length to the self-denying and meritorious record of the Nuns of the Congregation in this country (a branch of which Order is stationed at Villa Marla) during the past two hundred years. The imposing ceremony concluded, the clergy and laity proceeded to the convent, where an excellent repast was paepared for them.

CITY ITEMS.

To BE OPENED .- The basement of the new R. C church, corner of Bonaventure and Vinet streets, St. Cunegonde, will be opened with the usual ceremonies for Divine service next Sunday. The church proper will not be completed until the fall of 1878.

Excunsion.—The English printers' excursion to Quebec, on the steamer "Canada," came off quite successfully, except from a financial point of view, there being a slight deficit. At Sorel a number of roughs collected and stoned the passengers, who it appears suffered this insult in consequence of the conduct of a party of excursionists previously carried by the "Canada."

THE INLAND CUT.-Mr. McNamee the contractor for the Inland Cut, now | nearly: omplete, invited the Corporation, the press and several private gentlemen on Saturday last to examine the works They proved to be of the most solid nature and were much admired. Mr. McNamee, with his usual hospitality, had a splendid lunch prepared for the sight-seers, and after its demolition, and speeches appropriate to the occasion the party returned to town.

ABOUT \$2,000 STOLEN .-- Mr. C. O. Paradis, agent and collector, has reported to the authorities that some person entered his residence, 125 Andre street. on Wednesday night through a basement window, and by means of a skeleton key opened his safe and abstracted nearly \$2,000 in in currency, bills and coin. He heard a slight noise after he had retired, but having no reason to suspect that anything was wrong he took no notice of it. So far no traces of the thief, who must have been well acquainted with the building, have been discovered.

A BRAVE Boy .- At the fire in Wright's wood cutting and carving shop, on St. Joseph street on Monday, was noticed a brave deed by the bell boy of the American House, John M. Welch who saved a man from death by suffocation Mr. Freeman, of Union Avenue, went up to see how the fire was, and while assisting young Welch to carry a tool chest down stairs stumbled and fell. The smoke was so thick that they could not find their way out. Mr. Freeman fell the second time, and would have suffocated had not Welch, who had now made out his position, carried him out of harm's way. This brave deed was noticed by a number of bystanders and deserves special mention.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A HUSBAND -On Sunday at one a.m. Jean Baptiste Belisle, a laborer with a very unpleasan expression of countenance, was arrested on the charge of having attempted to kill his wife under the following circumstances: his wife having, as appears from her own deposition, been frequently ill-treated by her husband while he was drunk, at length left his house on the 15th of September, and went to live at the home of her souin-law, Elzear Sigouin, in Seaton street. About 1 c'clock of the night between the 22nd and 23rd inst., the accused broke through the window of his wife's bedroom. The noise awoke her, and as she sat upright in bed, he struck her a severe blow on the head with the flat portion of an axe, which he held in his hand. The woman managed to wrest the weapon from the bands of her assailant, and the noise of the scuille having brought her son-inlaw to the room, Belisle was arrested after a violent struggle with the latter and two other men who had come to the rescue. The prisoner pleaded "not gnilty" before the Police Magistrate this afternoon

CANADIAN ITEMS.

DROWNED .- Henry Ryder, of Montreal, steward of the Gulf Ports steamer "Alhambro," was washed overhoard and drowned in the storm of Saturday

Enterpaising .- A passenger by the Sarmatian was arrested by the Quebec Customs authorities on Saturday, and \$40,000 worth of diamonds he was attempting to smuggle were seized.

CONFERRING THE WHITE VEIL .- The ceremony of conferring the white veil on three young ladies of the Convent of the Sacred Heart took place this morning; the candidates wer Misses Saucier, Myler Geography, History, Drawing, Vocal Music, &c., &c. With and Gagne.

OKA .- The lull in the Oka storm is over, and the Civil Rights Alliance are once more causing their unfortunate victims, the hostile Indians, to effervesce. Several arrests have been lately made of Indians, whose behaviour is actually outrageous.

ACCIDENT .- At St. Thomas, on the Intercolonial Railway, on Thursday, a terrible accident occurred. The express train ran over and crushed a young girl on the bridge over the River Dusuda. The name of the unfortunate party is Monon DeCourberon. Full details have not yet come to hand.

SITTING BULL.—The report from Helena, Montana, to the effect that Sitting Bull and one thousand warriors, who are at present in Canadian territory, are amply supplied with ammunition, is not credited by the Canadian officials, as it would involve a viclation of the orders of the Government, which is

(Continued on Fourth Column.)

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE OF

STOVES

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

216, 218, and 220

ST. JAMES STREET.

DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE THEM A

CALL

AND ENCOURAGE

HOME MANUFACTURE.

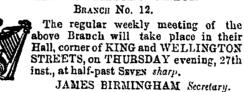
Aug 29, '77-6m.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIA-TION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the mem bers of this ASSOCIATION will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3rd OC-TOBER at EIGHT o'clock sharp, in the HALL of the ASSOCIATION, TOUPIN'S BLOCK, McGill Street.

M. GUERIN,

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION.





THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of this CORPORATION will be held in their Hall, (Corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets) on MONDAY EVENING next, 1st OCTOBER, at EIGHT o'clock sharp.

By Order SAMUEL CROSS, Rec.-Secu.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF



The Montreal subscribers of THE HARP are hereby notified that the three numbers waated to complete the Second Volume will be issued in a few days, all those who have changed their residences will please call at the Office 143 Fortification Lane, and leave their present address. Our subscribers throughout the country who have changed their address are requested to write to P. O. Box 2014, giving their former as well as present address.

Terms: One dollar per annum, in advance.

GILLIES & CALLAHAN, Publishers
Montreal.

BOARD OF

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

-OF THE-

CITY OF MONTREAL.

The re-opening of the classes in the following schools under the control of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, will take place MONDAY, the 3rd of SEPTEMBER next:-

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL, POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF MONTREAL,

PRIMARY SCHOOL OF THE PLATEAU, Plateau Avenue, 1077 St. Catherine Street.

ST, MARY'S ACADEMY,

184 Craig Street. ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

140 Fullum Street.

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY, 73 Grand Trunk Street.

ST. ANTOINE'S ACADEMY. 253 Guy Street.

ST DENIS' ACADEMY. 23 Roy Street.

The course of instruction at the Polytechnic School embraces the study and application of Mathematics, Physics, the Natural Sciences, etc., and has for its object the due qualification of the pupils attending it as Civil Engineers, Mining Engineers, Mechanical Engineers and Industrial Engincers.

The course of instruction in the different Acadmies is in all respects the same as far as the Syntax class inclusively, and comprises the study of Religious Instruction, of the a course of Book-keeping fully sufficient for the ordinary requirements of business.

To the Commercial Academy of the Plateau is reserved the exclusive right of giving a complete course of Commercial instruction, of conferring Diplomas and of teaching Telegraphy and Stenography.

For terms and other information apply to the respective Principals of the several above-mentioned Academies.

> V. ROUSSELOT. President R. C. S. C.

LORETTO CONVENT, Niagara Falls, Canada.

Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150. For futher information and prospectus, address LADY SUPERIOR.

highly improbable. The look-out outposts of Mounted Police are stationed at such distances as enables direct communication to be kept open between several camps of the United States Indians in Canada and the Mounted Police. The Indians are allowed to purchase only sufficient ammunition to kill buffalo for food, and the carte of all traders are searched by the Mounted Police. The report that 4,000 United States Indian warriors are moving north to join Sitting Bull is considered sensational.

BIRTH.

O'GORMAN-On Monday the 24th inst., at her residence, the wife of Mr. James O'Gorman of 321 St. Joseph st., of a daughter.

TWO ELEMENTARY TEACHERS WANTED at St. Columban. For particulars apply to

JOHN HANNA, Sec.-Tres. 5-3

DISCOUNT.

CHEAP SALES.

Mr. J. B. LANE having purchased the stock of Battle Brothers & Sheil, 21 Bleury street, is prepared to sell off the old stock at low discount rates. He will have on hand all the Books, Newspapers, Magazines, and Perodicals of the day; also Pictures, Chromos and Stationary, Irish and other Magazines, at from three to five cents each. Books, Pamplets, and papers. CALL AT NO. 21 BLEUY ST.

Aug 29, 777 3-3m

THE WANZER SEWING MACHINE.

I beg to inform the public that I have relinquished the agency for the sale of the WANZER SEWING MACHINE, which will in future be carried on by MESSRS, WILLIS & Roy at their store, 404 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Wm. Scott. Referring to the above the undersigned respectfully re-quest the share of public patronage, which the high honors of the WANZER have ever deservedly secured in all coun-

WILLIS & ROY,

404 Notre Dane Street, Montreal. (2 doors east of St. Peter St.)

CONVENT

- OF OUR-LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario

Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto. Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of September.

The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined educa-

curing for them tion.

For particulars, please address

THE LADY SUPERIOR,

Loretto Convent, Belleville.

CONVENT - OF THE -Congregation de Notre Dame.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

It is well-known that the city of Kingston, built on the shores of Lake Ontario, is one of the healthiest localities in the Dominion. The Convent, now completely remodelled and enlarged, can accommodate far more pupils than in former years. It imparts the knowledge of all that is suited to make a young female an accomplished lady.

TERMS: Board and Tuition in English and French,

Payments to be made quarterly in advance. The year begins the 3rd September. N.B.—Lessons in Drawing, Painting, Vocal Music, and other Branches not specified here from extra charges. Aug 22, '77

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THIS Chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa, Gatineau, and Rideau Valleys. The play-grounds are vast, the city water-works supply pure fresh water, and the heating system employed is of the best kind. Its Civil Engineering Course deserves special recommendation. The Classics and the various branches of Science and Commerce are taught in English. French is also carefully attended to. The Degrees of "ILA" and "MAA," are conferred on deserving candidates.

Tuition and Board, Dector's Fee, Washing and Meading, Bed and Bedding, per annum—\$165,00.

Tutton and Board, Doctor's Fee, Washing and Beading, Bed and Bedding, per annum—\$165.00.

Drawing, Vocal Music, and use of Library entail no extra charge. All charges are payable half yearly in advance. For further information consult the "Prospectus and Course of Studies," which will be immediately forwarded on de-July 11-45-5m mand.

LORETTO ABBEY,

WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA. A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland, Board and Tuition-\$150 per annum. Send for circular and address to
July 25-1y

LADY SUPERIOR

CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal No. 2660.

the District of Montreal, wife of Jeseph Beaudoin, junior, of the same place, Post Office clerk, and duly authorized to ester en judgment,

The said Joseph Beaudoin, junior, of the same

Dame Asildo Doinne, of the City of Montreal in

Plaintiff has, this day, instituted an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her husband.

EDWARD COUILLARD,

Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 24th September, 1877.

No. 6578. CIRCUIT COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

David A. Lafortune, Plaintiff; versus Godfroi Masse, Defendant On the fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, at the the hour of seven o'clock in the forenoon, in the City of Montreal, at the residence of the Defendant, of the said Defendant will be sold to the last and higher bidder and for cash; all goods and chattels seized in this cause, consisting in stove, table, lamp, &c., &c., &c.

D. LANOIN, B.S.C. Montreal, 24th September, 1877.

AND AMENDING ACTS. CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. J [No. 879

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

Thomas Henry Schneider, of the City and District of Montreal, and David Thomas Cresswell, of the Village of Martintown, County of Giengarry, Province of Ontario, traders, carrying on business in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of T. H. Schneider & Co., in the said City of Mon-

Plaintiffs.

Robert Foster, of the City and District of Montreal,

Defendant. A writ of attachment has issued in this cause. Creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 59 St. Francois Xavier street, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the Twentieth day of October next, A.D. 1877, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs and appoint an Assignce, if they see fit. Office: DOUTRE & WHITTON, 59 St. Francois

> ALPHONSE DOUTRE. Official Assignes.

Montreal, Sept. 25th, 1877.

Xavier Street.

MEW SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1877-78.

The Metropolitan Primer......doz 30 retail 5 " 1,35 and Definer. " 3,60 Catechism of Sacred History 1,35 Illustrated Bible History.... " 5,00 English Grammar. " 3,00 .. " 9,00 22 Key Brown's First Lines of English Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam......do 1,00 Murray's do revised by Kearney do 200 do Large Grammar.....do 3,00 Metropolitan do with analysis.do 3,00 d٥ Stepping stone to dodo
Butlers Catechism for the Diocese 83 do 10 of Quebec.....do 48 do 06 do do do đο 40 Boyds Elements of Rhetoric....do 7.20 do Quackenbos' 1st Lessons in Composition......do 7.20 do 75 Advanced Course of do Composition and Rhetoric...do 12.00 do 1.25 Bridges Algebra.....do 3.00 do 30 A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools..........do 1.60 do 17 Sangsters Elementary Arethemetic.....do 2.00 do Sangsters National Arethemetic.do 4.50 do Packards Complete Course of Business Training.......do 4.80 do do with Key for Teachers and Private Students nett. Bryant and Strattons Common School Book Keeping do 9.00 do 1.00 Bryant and Strattons High School Book Keepingdo 20.00 do 2.00 Bryant and Strittons Counting House Book Keeping.....do 30.00 do 3.00 Sadlier's new Book Keeping Blanks..... Day Book.....do 1.92 do 20 Ledger.....do 1.92 do National Pocket Dictionary do 1.50 do do Largo dodo 250 do Worcesters Primary dodo 5.00 dodo 5.00 do Nugent's Improved French and English, English and French

Dictionary.....do 7.20 do 75 Spier's and Surrennes French and English Dictionary.........do 14.40 do 1.50 Chambers Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing Latin and English, English and Latin

History of England for the young. do 7.20 do do do do advanced Grace's Outlines of History do 3.20 do The Childs History of Canada, by

Miles......do 3 00 do do School do School do do do 6.00 Northen's History of the Catholic Church ob 03.8 ob with Questions adopted to the use of

First Lessons in Geography....do 360
 New Primary
 do
 ...do 6.00 do 60

 New Intermediate
 do
 ...do 12.00 do 1.25
 Pinnock's Catechism of Geography......do 1.40 do Stepping Stone to Geography....do 80 do Lovell's Easy Lessons in do do 4.00 do do General do in do ...do 8.00 do 1.00 Guy's Elements of Astronomy...do 12 00 do 1.25

Smith's Illustrated dodo 10.00 do 1,00 Pocket Edition of the New Testament......do 2.40 do 30
Large Type Edition of the New Testament......do 3.20 do 40 Epistles and Gospels for bundays and Holvdays......do 160 do Catholic Youth's Hymn Book,

Westlake's How to Write Letters A Manual of Correspondence..do 7.50 do Jenkin's Students Hand Book of

Botamy, How Plants Grow do 0.00 do 1.00 Patersons' Familiar Science School Part 1st.....do 3.00 do

British and American Literature, do 19,20 do 2,00

Parker's Natural Philosophy, Balmes Criterior or How to detect

Error and arrive at Truth.....do 10.00 do 1.25 Balmes Elements of Logic.....do 7.20 do Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies do 4.32 do Fasquell's Introductory French

Magill's French Prose......do 6.00 do Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in 3 numbers..................do Sadlier's Headline Copies in 11 numbers......do
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's

International system of Penmanship in 15 numbers.....do 54 do New York edition of Payson, Duntin and Scribners system of Penmanship.

Primary course in 7 numbers....do Advanced do do 13 dodo 1.00 do 10 Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with Oblique lines indication the slant of Writing.

Small for Primary Coursedo 20 do Large do Advanced dodo 24 do We have also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books, Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Pencils, Pens, Holders, Lead Pencils, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Rlotting Paper, Covering

Paper, School Pocket Penknives, etc., etc. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, 275 NOTRE DA STREET,