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TESTIS IN COELO FIDELIS

The Time AND Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 7. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1877.

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DUBLIN POLICE.

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 cruelty 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 contention 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:—
 "Evidence 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 off 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 Percés 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 Serbia has lost part of the fire 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 Ghidova 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.

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. Laflamme wishes to succeed Justice Taschereau, of the Supreme Court; that Mr. Delorme will succeed Mr. Lafontaine; that Mr. Blake will retire on account of his health before long, and that efforts will be made to induce Mr. Aowat 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, Rhonond, and MacMahon, 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 was great-grandson of the famous Brian Boromhe (killed 1014, on defeating the Danes at Clontarf), founded the MacMahon branch chiefs of Corcaviskin and Clonderalaw, county Clare. These MacMahons were the ancestors of Jean Baptiste MacMahon, the Marshal's grandfather, who became Seigneur of Equilly, and who by a document, dated 1749, established his descent from the O'Briens Kings of Ireland."

McMAHON'S MANIFESTO.

The Marshal President's manifesto to the electors of France may be summarised as follows:—
 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 when this double blessing appeared to him to be compromised. The manifesto declares the question of form of government is beyond discussion. The Marshal will cause the constitution to be respected. Elections adverse to his policy would mean aggravation, conflict and agitation, prejudicial to all interests, while elections favorable to that policy would signify re-establishment of harmony between public powers. The manifesto concludes with an appeal to the country to place its confidence in the Marshal as President.

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

TOM MOORE IN AMERICA.

In his paper on Tom Moore in America, Mr. Bannan 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 clever rhymist 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 eyes 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 forehead was broad and strongly marked, and his voice, not powerful, was exquisitely sweet, especially when he was singing."

RUSSIA IN DESPAIR.

Every succeeding telegram from the seat of war makes the Russian prospects more gloomy.
 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 concealment of the fact that a wounded man's time for being looked at comes on an average two days after he has been struck.
 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 wounded.

BABY FARMING.

Baby farming seems to be fearfully on the increase in England if the following report is correct:—
 On Saturday Dr. Hardwicke held an inquest in St. Pancras on the body of the illegitimate child of Rose Dierp, aged 13 weeks. The mother was a domestic servant, and deceased was put out to nurse with a Mrs. Powell, residing in Judd street. 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 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 properly 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 coroner) must say it was evident that the had taken too much wine. A verdict of "Death from inanition from want of breast milk and proper nursing" was returned.

THE 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 present an equally 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 halfpence 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 4½d 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 sieges 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 precipitation 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 hand.

THE LATE M.P. FOR CLARE AND THE NEW M.P.

At the month's mind of the late Sir Colman O'Loughlin, the Rev. Jeremiah Vaughan, P.P., in delivering the funeral oration said:—
 The only prototype in modern history of the late Sir Colman O'Loughlin was the great Chancellor of France, Michel Talleyrand. 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 Talleyrand, yet the halo of his public and private virtues was as brilliant. He was an able jurist, and when a young lawyer, he pleaded so powerfully for Gavan Duffy, then imprisoned, with a packed jury to hang or transport him, that he brought 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 every youngster in these parishes. He was a great benefactor to our new church at Barfield, 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 of as high order of intellect and the same unswerving 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 Scottish hierarchy, we may state that the Scottish vicars-apostolic have been holding a series of meetings, for the purpose of consultation and 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 hierarchy. It is not, however, the case, as stated by the *Scotsman* newspaper, that everything has been arranged, even to the nomination 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 Presbyterianism during the present year. Mr. Biggar having been received a short time ago.—*Cath. Times.*

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 finer 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 obstructionists; 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, 'black-guard,' '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 2nd, 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 a humble stone, and was agreeably astonished to discover a beautiful memorial." He is engaged in writing a biography of General Humbert, in which his expedition to Ireland will occupy a prominent place. Mr. Joule left Ballina on his way to Kilmurragh Day, 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 Plevna, 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 believed 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 Mehmet 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 forced 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 an army of lions led by asses.

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. 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 with 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 non-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 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 certainty. We therefore see, as a general principle, the inestimable value of regular registration, and

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

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 defences 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 Czarowitz has fallen back before Mehmet Ali; Suleiman 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 forbodes for the European campaign as complete a failure as the Atlantic, and one immeasurably 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 British 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 do 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 defend with our own forces the integrity and independence of our own country. If we are vanquished 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 reaping 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 atrocities. 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 have on his side both strength and prestige. Treaties will have no hold 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 indifference 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. Barthé 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 ardente* 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 remark that M. Thiers has left a political will, in which, if his friends are not much misinformed, something like the following paragraph 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 of all 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 religious subjects without the respect they merit; but I have 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. In 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 for the good government and civilization of the realms and States of this world.

POETRY.

The following tender and beautiful poem is by the Rev. Father Ryan, sometimes called the poet-priest 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—save God'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 I find the False with the True; I sought 'mid the Human for Heaven, But caught a now 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 Valley 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— And 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 Angels 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 superb 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 chief among the leaders of Dublin Society as it is at present. And well they have won their position: the traders are the great power now, but they make a mistake in not accepting their lot 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 there. 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 drapers'; 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 abdicated their position, there was, however, a haughty and magnificent Established Church left to Dublin, for the crowd to honour. The Bishops of it were princes in their way, well-born and wealthy, but their influence gradually 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 powerful—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 Catholic interest, which, after 1829, sprang up with such irresistible 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 bullocks. They have no longer any splendid mansions in Dublin; hotels and lodgings are 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. These were the bright young days of Sir P. Crampton, Wilde, and their contemporaries, 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 the generous hospitality with which its leading members receive and welcome all the learned and

eminent foreigners who visit Dublin. But the lead of the learned professions is rapidly coming to an end. The cost of living is quadrupled, but the fees 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 a 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 Mansfield, 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; afterwards a dinner; and the next night a ball, when her Excellency appeared in a robe of cloth of gold 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; he 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 Mayoralty. 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 array 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 salesmaster, and a tobacconist. They are the leaders, because 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 Review.

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. It was writers 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 praise 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 a third fans himself with his notice paper.

"Of the four 'obstructives' 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, calculating 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 imperturbable in carrying it out. Probably it is safe to guess that he is the mainspring of the mechanism by which Parliament has been incommoded. Tinkling 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 he said 'Sir William Harcourt's principles are as 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 affectation.

Mr. Parnell is so entirely English and "nice" in aspect, bearing, and pronunciation that it seemed rather hard upon him for one of the speakers to

gibe him as an Irish gentleman who have lost his accent in London society. The member for Meath and quondam High Sheriff of Wicklow probably never had an Irish accent to lose, and has enjoyed an English university education, of which his manners bear the impress. This fair, well-dressed, and well-brushed slender young man is a gentleman every inch of him, and the very opposite of an eccentric one. He does not need translating. Other English gentlemen can understand him. At least they can understand everything about him except his pale fanaticism, which impels him to stand up and quietly urge forth a stream of not too fluent and yet unflinching speech, characterised by that amazing and unconscious independence of fact which is never found along with such keen and grave determination, except in minds which are in the perpetual grasp of a masterful and consuming frenzy. There is no charm in what Mr. Parnell says. The matter of his discourse bears little, if any, relation to the conditions around him, or to the actual tenor of his own experiences. But there is an unbounded power in the clear and grinding 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 martyr-like resolution will do without the aid of common-sense sanily Mr. Parnell will accomplish.

The fighting type of Irishmen is well represented by Mr. O'Connor Power, whose closely cropped head, and firmly set face denote much intensity of 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, is undoubtedly effective. Mr. Power is the most sonorous and grandiloquent of the band, though 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 quasi-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-possession; 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 hazard 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 Dunngarvan. 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 reportorial 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, hyperbolic, satirical, cynical, and gaspingly 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 Cambysses vein of the Parliament of expelled members on College Green—his elaborate yet easy irony as to the probability that intentional obstruction might after all not be necessary—his irresistible imitation of the "booming" 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 fatal 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 ground 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 History 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 island, and oppressive laws forced even these few, with scant exceptions, to profess Protestantism.

Necessity, indeed, had brought about a practical toleration of their religion and their worship; but in all social and political matters the native Catholics, in other words the immense majority of the people of Ireland, were simply brewers of wood and drawers of water to their Protestant masters, who still looked on themselves as mere settlers, who beasted of their Scotch or English extraction, and who regarded the name of "Irishman" as an insult. But small as was this Protestant body, one half of it fared little better, as far as power was concerned than the Catholics; for the Presbyterians, who formed the bulk of the Ulster settlers, were shut out by law from all civil, military, and municipal offices. The administration and justice of the country were thus kept rigidly in the hands of members of the Established Church, a body which comprised about a twelfth of the population of the island; while its government was practically monopolized by a few great Protestant landowners. The rotten boroughs, which had originally been created to make the Irish Parliament depend on the Crown, 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 Downshire, of the Ponsonby, and of the Beresfords. One half of the House of Commons, in fact, was returned by a small group of nobles, who were recognized 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 Ireland was the worst governed country in Europe. 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 Council. 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. Calling 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 benefits 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 added to the curse of misgovernment, and poverty deepened with the rapid growth of the native population, till famine turned the country into 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 invasion 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 volunteers 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 noble 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 control 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 equal civil rights as a reward for their aid in the late struggle, their claim was rejected. A similar demand of the Presbyterians, who had formed a good half of the Volunteers, for the removal of their disabilities, was equally set aside. Even Grattan, 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 measures 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 outbreak 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 era of religious liberty. But the promise came too late. The hope of conciliation was lost in the fast rising tide of religious and social passion. An association of "United Irishmen" began among the Protestants of Ulster with a view of obtaining Parliamentary reform, drifted into a correspondence with France and projects of insurrection. The Catholic peasantry, brooding over their misery and their wrongs,

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 dissatisfaction 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 yeomanry 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 thousand French soldiers under General Humbert landed in Mayo, broke a force of three times their number 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 the course of the Irish Parliament during the disputes over the Regency; for, while England 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 Parliament 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 Ireland 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 won the 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 outbreak 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 Queen as successor, a disputed succession, and a foreign 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 contemporary, 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 Orange Society.—E. T. W.

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AND

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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.

THURSDAY, 27—SS. Cosmas and Damsin, Martyrs. Matthew Carey died in Philadelphia, 1839.

FRIDAY, 28—St. Winoclaus, Duke, Martyr. Articles of Treaty of Limerick finally settled, 1691.

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.

TUESDAY, 2—Holy Guardian Angels.

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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 Penianism 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 newspapers lately 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 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 manufactures 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. It is conducted by such respectable

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 Ghats 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 famine 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 "Canada" 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 grievously 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 been 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 because there was no substantial evidence against him, and all loyal citizens are bound to respect the rendering of the Grand Jury with respect.

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 picnic. Mr. Carrol has been a strict teetotaler all his life. He left Ottawa on Thursday evening, after the picnic, and returned to Montreal, where he was on Friday morning attending to his usual avocation. The next day, however, a letter appeared in the *Witness* from an "Ottawa Orangeman," stating that Mr. Carrol had been brought before the Magistrates in Ottawa on Friday morning, and that he had been charged with, and fined for, being drunk. This Mr. Carrol at once denied, and his denial was supported by the Ottawa correspondent of the *Witness*, who stated that Mr. Carrol had been done an injustice. It appears, however, that Mr. Carrol's letter was manipulated, and he now threatens to take an action against the *Witness*.

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 in the effort and that with their aid we will be able to raise up a Catholic Union which shall be able to defend Catholic interests, and shall

rally to its rank all who are willing to assert the right of Catholics to FREEDOM FROM INSULT. 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 impaired. However that is a matter for the officers and not for us.

THE IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Last week the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society gave a grand concert in the Victoria Rink. The concert was in every way a 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 success.

OKA AGAIN.

Affairs at Oka look somewhat threatening again. The Indians, it appears, are at their old game, cutting wood and trespassing. 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 these things quieter than we do. Not that they lack the *elan*, 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 alarm. Now if the concoctors of this story about the threatened insolvency of the City 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 sogaith who is idolized by the Catholics of this city had abandoned God, and had betrayed the flock who love him so well, and all for the sum of \$50,000. We shall not insult Father Dowd by simply saying that we do not believe it. People generally do not believe in the impossible. But if that part of the story is impossible, we believe the rest to be false. We do not believe that there is a sounder institution in Montreal than the City and District Savings Bank. If we had any suspicion to the contrary we would honestly warn our readers. We would consider it a public duty to put our people on their guard if there was any danger. Individual associations would be at once sacrificed for the public good, if we thought the Bank was not sound. The directors 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 the bounties of an hour." Christian charity should induce him to follow in the footsteps of the "converted collier" and with his "knowledge" and pious adjuration to lead us to the

Truth. The world has long been waiting for 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 endeavouring 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 woman 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 influence upon many men's minds, the supernatural is apt to be regarded as the superstitious and absurd. Doubt, that great iconoclast, 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 ignorance 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 knowledge. 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 the 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 Centurions 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 proof we are pooh-poohed: when we invite investigation, we are ridiculed for our credulity, all the while our antagonists hugging themselves with the simple and open assumption that they do not believe it. Then the "natural agencies" are brought to bear. Heads are shaken, shoulders are shrugged, enquiry is seldom made, and the question is thus settled

according to the predetermined resolution of 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 Madonnas" 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. Those 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'Connor 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 Catholics, 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 heinousness of this "Chiniquy Movement" stands revealed. Here then, upon the testimony of Mr. Court, "superintendent 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 authoritative pronouncement 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 heinousness of this unfortunate Chiniquy. He is 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," "Waver God," "baked bread," "Secret Chambers," "Confessional," "Celibacy," "Purgatory," "Murders," "Popes," &c., &c., to the end of the chapter. And the *Witness* took up the cudgals 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 sacrilegious 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 mysteries of our Church not sufficient to prove this unhappy victim of fanaticism a "bad man?" Do good men insult us thus? Prove Chiniquy a bad man indeed! Why, the creature has given more joy in hell than perhaps any man alive. The devil himself must smile when Chiniquy is abroad, and Poudamonium will grow dark, when Chiniquy is gathered from his fathers. This will be his fate unless

he alters. He denies that he ever asked to see a "priest of Rome." Well, let him remain as he is, but let him prepare for his fate like a Protestant and a Christian. For our part, we would not discuss his theology with such an outcast as he. Not a "bad man!" Yes, he is a bad man, and the *Witness* knows it. He does not serve Protestantism, and he does not injure the Catholic Church. It is a shame to see such a creature in the guise of a Protestant clergyman. If the Synod which held its meetings, now just over, had the power to turn him out of the ranks of ordained clergymen, it would have done much for the glory of God and the peace of the community. It is he, and such as he—the Brays and the McVicars—who do all the harm. It is they who always fling the first stone. They cannot let us alone. They abuse, they denounce, they calumniate, and then they expect that there is 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 defending 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 fellow-citizens, whatever may be their nationality 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 orange-men, and again the Catholics to a man rally to the defence of our afflicted pastors. Yes we are united when the faith is assailed. Politics are then cast to the wind and we are Catholics above all. The greater the danger the more 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 going to confession if we think it will do us good, this is all we ask—less we shall never be content with. LET US ALONE we repeat. LET US ALONE. We never insult any man's religion! We never offend any man's belief! We never rejoice at any disaster occurring to any man's creed, we in fact let others do as

they think right, and we shall insist on, and fight for, the same liberty for ourselves. This is our view of civil and religious liberty. We may indeed try and convert those who differ from us, but we do so without insulting them. We give no insult and we shall take none. If we understand his Lordship aright this is the policy he would wish us to pursue. It is the policy we have hitherto adopted, and it is one well calculated to insure the peace of the community at large. In this country before the law, all are free. We live under one of the best constitutions in the world. All we want is to see that the protection which the law gives us is not invaded by irresponsible people, and to enforce that, we must, as his Excellency said, "be always united when the defence of the interests of the Church and of our rights as Catholic citizens are in question."

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 Torontos, the Athletics, the Montrealers—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 "Brin'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 \$50 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 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 Keranow, and if the Shamrocks are successful, the event should not be allowed to pass over without some recognition from the Irishmen of Montreal.

IRISH CATHOLICS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

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 of Columbia. It is well. We cordially congratulate our American friends that, at last, they have become alive to the necessity of departmental reform, and that they seem to be 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 of merit and competency, have contributed much to advance and popularize, not alone the Civil, but the Military Service of the Empire. One of the advantages peculiar to our native land, which has aroused from the agitation so actively and successfully carried on, is that there is now a fair field in the public service for native

talent. Not many years ago, the position of a tidewriter in the Customs, a ganger in the Excise, or sub-Inspector of Constabulary was the highest to which Catholic Irishmen of education and respectability could presume to aspire in their own country. Indeed it required all the influence, persistently exercised too, that a member of Parliament could command, to secure any one of these comparatively obscure appointments. Under the competitive system the exclusiveness of the past,—together with the ban of degradation which it proclaimed against Catholics,—is no more. Though the leading positions in the several public Departments in Ireland are still filled by English and Scotch officials, the time must come, and at no distant day, when Irish talent will exert its 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 inappropriate as an introduction to what we have to say in reference to the Civil Service of the Dominion. It appeared to us natural and proper in dealing with this topic to make brief allusion to the interest it excites among the two great English speaking peoples of the world. As we are accustomed in all matters of moment to 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 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 be the fixed policy of ministers to retard the promotion of Catholic employees and to keep them as much as possible in the back ground. Catholics in the government employ are made to feel that they must be doubly efficient, doubly attentive, and vastly more steady and well conducted than their Protestant counterparts 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 salary paid to them and the salary that would 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 lately from a civil servant, and which adduces 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 Deputy Minister, in certain departments, as those who now hold the appointment. By what Freemasonry or ministerial legardomain 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 subordinate rank in the service?

We shall not ascribe any particular motive 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 interested, who have been given to understand by the Conservative, as well by the Liberal administration, that the higher offices of trust

and emolument are, for them, forbidden fruit no matter what their qualification. What ever may have led to this policy of exclusion and this niggardly treatment of Irish Catholic officials in the public service, we make bold to tell the government it is high time it should come to an end.

MR. 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 representative institutions." The *Standard* hopes "that for the avoidance of future unpleasantness success may attend Mr. Butt's appeal." The *Daily News* thinks that Mr. Butt has given "wise counsels" to his countrymen. The *Globe* says that Mr. Butt's testimony to the good feeling of the House of Commons towards Ireland is "outspoken and honest," and it hopes that Irishmen will be impressed by his arguments. The *Pall Mall Gazette* holds that the "destructive 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 See. St. Hyacinthe 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. Triumphant 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 following mottoes:—"Let Ireland enjoy the same freedom as Canada," "Ireland and France firm friends," "God save Ireland, say we proudly." The cross and shamrock united as ever. Among the illuminations there were all sorts of devices, transparencies, and mottoes. Mr. Doherty's place of business displayed a splendid motto—"Ten thousand welcomes to your Excellency." The Irish felt the occasion as one of national importance, in view of the high position which 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 religious 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 had written therein. He threw it out through the window. The act was noticed and reported to the gaily 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. 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 chuck full of the subject that he sent out a hand-car to look up the bible and it was found. It was given to Mr. 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 Vindicator*.

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 session 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 gratitude.—*Nation*.

PERSONALS.

- BLAKE—Hon Mr. Blake is unwell.
- GAMBETTA—Gambetta is in prison.
- McKENZIE—The Hon. Mr. McKenzie 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.
- NAPOLÉON—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 VERNIER—Urbain Jean Le Verrier, the famous French astronomer, is dead.
- SHAMROCKS—The Shamrocks beat the Caughnawagas in three straight games last Saturday.
- LYNCH—The retirement of Archbishop Lynch is contradicted.
- McCLELLAN—The New Jersey Democrats have nominated General McClellan for Governor.
- BENNETT—Gordon Bennett has "let" the management of the *Herald*.
- HINCKS—Sir F. Hincks will lecture for St. Patrick's National Society on the 17th October next.
- WALSII—Bishop Walsh of London confirmed a hundred persons on Sunday.
- O'LEARY—This celebrated pedestrian lately walked 513 miles in six days.
- GIBALTAR—The Spaniards contemplate tunnelling the straits of Gibraltar.
- DUFFERIN—Lord Dufferin amuses himself shooting, out West.
- DORON—Sir A. A. Dorion presided in the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday.
- DRAPER—It is rumored Chief Justice Draper intends 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—Hon. 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.
- FORTE—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 Ellenborough as Governor General of Canada.
- O'DONNELL—Mr. O'Donnell the Obstructionist, says an English writer, has a style like Dismal, but is more clever.
- DE SALES—The Holy See has proclaimed St. Francis de Sales a Doctor of the Ecumenical Church.
- SADLER—Wm. H. Sadler, the well-known Catholic publisher died suddenly in New York on the 8th inst.
- PARNELL—Mr. Parnell the chief of the Obstructionists will deliver fifty speeches to the Home-Rulers of England before the 1st of November.
- TODDLEN—The great engineer of Sebastopol is to be associated with Prince Charles in command of the Army before Mevna.
- 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 Altonzo 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 wait 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 next.
- SHEEHAN—John Sheehan accused and acquitted of the murder of Hackett is still in custody. The prosecution expect to be able to bring some other charge against him.
- IDOLS—New York is getting Birmingham in the manufacture of "small gods" for China. It is said the American gods are more portable and cheaper.
- VEZINA—It is rumoured that Mr. Vezina, cashier of the Banque National, Quebec is about to be appointed to the Legislative Council for this province.
- 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 Freeman's 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 convention.
- 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 Yank-leek Hill in a carriage drawn by six horses. A number of gentlemen are going down from Ottawa.

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 new Extra Deep Hand-Woven Embroidered Top Spoon Bust Corsets, \$3.25 per pair.

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

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

Kid Gloves. Thousands of pairs new Kid Gloves to select from. The new Embroidered Back two Button Kid Gloves, only 60c.

Wool! Wool! Wool! Our Store for the best variety of Wool Yarns in the Dominion.

Embroideries. See our Centre Table in the Fancy Store of cheap (still good) Muslin, Worked Edgings and Insertions.

Buttons. The very newest Sugar-loaf Pattern Silk Buttons 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.

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Youths' Suits ditto ditto Mens' Suits ditto ditto 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

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SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice.

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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, Maine.

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

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS.

The following is the reply of his Excellency, Mgr. Conroy to the address delivered to him by the children of the Brothers school, on Wednesday the nineteenth:—

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.

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 career astonish the whole world, that I am here; it is as representative of Pope Pius IX, that I will now give you his benediction.

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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.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A correspondent at Bayfield 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 up and left, and has not since been heard of.

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.

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 Monseigneur de Laval, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Quebec, and in fact the first Bishop in British North America.

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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.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE \$35 with attachments. THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits.

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PIANOS Magnificent Brand-New \$650 Rosewood

Pianos, only \$175. Must be sold. Fine ORGANS Rosewood Upright Pianos, little used, cost \$800, only \$125. Parlor Organs, 2 stops, \$45; 3 stops, \$65; 12 stops, only \$78.

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61—INSPECTOR STREET—61 MONTREAL. JOBBING CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.—[March 16, 12m

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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 respectable house on Willow street, and got up a quarrel with three women, during which he snatched up a big knife and assaulted them.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

P O B, St Catharines, \$2; T G, Eganville, 2; T D, Point Lewis, 4; E B, Henryville, 2; Rev T R L Rumbold, Point Lewis, 2; W D, North Grower, 2; J O C, North Grower, 2; T K, Tingwick, 2; Rev W B, Port Hope, 2; Sister Lefebvre, Kingston, 2; Rev M C, Perth, 2; P D N, Perth, 2; J C, Cove Hill, 2; H M G, St Austin, 1, 1, 0; S O C, Woodfield Harbour, Per J O 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 M C, 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 M C, Kingsbridge, 1; L W, Halifax, 2; J G, Lacolle, 4; J H, Pakenham, 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour, Superior Extra, \$6.40 to \$6.55; Extra Superior, \$6.20 to \$6.35; Fancy, \$6.10 to \$6.15; Spring Extra, \$6.00 to \$6.05; Superior, \$5.80 to \$5.70; Strong Bakers, \$6.20 to \$6.40; Fine, \$6.00 to \$6.35; Middlings, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Pollard, \$4.00 to \$4.50; U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs, \$2.80 to \$2.85; City, \$4.00, delivered, \$2.95 to \$3.00. Oatmeal, \$4.90 to \$5.10; Wheat, Canada Spring, \$1.30 to 1.32; White Winter, \$1.35 to 1.45; Red Winter, \$1.34 to 1.38. Corn, per cwt, \$1.00 to \$1.05; Barley, 60 to 65c; Peas, 68 to 85c per 100 lbs; Butter, 17c to 21c; Cheese, 12 to 13c; Pork, Mess, \$16 to \$16.50; Thin Mess, \$16.00 to \$15.50; Lard, 10c to 11c for tubs 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 for pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Potatoes, 10 to 14, according to sizes; Beans, \$3.50 to \$4.55; Apples, 7c to 10c per qt; heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool or Glasgow.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall per bu, \$1.24 to \$1.27; wheat, spring, per bu, \$1.10 to \$1.20; peas, per bu, \$0.75 to \$0.66; oats, per bu, \$0.37 to \$0.40; peas, per bu, \$0.73 to \$0.74; rye, per bu, \$0.45 to \$0.50; dressed, per 100 lbs, \$0.70 to \$0.75; beef, hind quarters, \$9.00 to \$9.05; mutton, per 100 lbs, \$6.00 to \$6.00; 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, \$0.60 to \$0.75; turkeys each, \$0.50 to \$0.50; butter, lb, rolls, \$0.18 to \$0.20; butter, large rolls, \$0.20 to \$0.20; butter, tub, dairy, best, \$0.16 to \$0.20; butter, store packed, 6, 10 to 0.00; eggs, fresh, per dozen, \$0.13 to \$0.14; eggs in lots, 11 to 12 1/2 apples, per br., \$1.50 to 1.75; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 60c; onions, per bu, \$0.00 to 0.00; tomatoes, per bu, \$0.10 to \$0.20; carrots, per doz, \$0.15 to \$0.20; turnips, per bu, \$0.20 to \$0.20; beets, per doz, \$0.15 to \$0.20; parsnips, per bag, \$0.50 to \$0.50; cabbage, per doz., \$0.50 to \$0.50; hay new per ton, \$15.50 to \$16.00; straw, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

GUELPH MARKETS.

Flour, per bbl \$5.50 to 6.00. White Wheat, per bu \$1.20 to 1.25; Treadwell do \$1.15 to 1.25; Spring Wheat, (Glasgow), per bu \$0.05 to 1.00; Spring Wheat (free), per bu \$0.00 to 1.00; Oats, per bu \$0.39 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, \$0.15 to 0.17; Butter, dairy packed, \$0.15 to 0.17; Butter, store packed, \$0.15 to 0.17; Lard, per cwt \$5.00 to 5.50; Hides, per cwt \$8.00 to 7.50; Sheepskins \$0.00 to 0.00; Wool \$0.00 to 0.00; Pelts 0.26 to 0.40; Lambskins 0.50 to 0.50.

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CATHOLIC ART. THE FINEST STAINED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES.

By paintings for Altars, Stations of the Cross, Banners, and mural pictures, any subject to order, at low prices, by ARTUR FITZPATRICK, Artist, pupil of A. W. PUGIN, Exhibitor of the Royal 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 26, 77-79

PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR CONFESION AND COMMUNION.

A short treatise on the Sacrament of Penance for the use of Schools and Colleges. This little book containing 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 and Communion. Prayers for Mass, &c., &c., which makes a very handy Manual for such persons who intend to make a good Confession and Communion.

LANDRETH'S Seed Warehouse, PHILADELPHIA.

We wish to call attention to our Bloomsdale strains of ONION SEED. It has ever been our practice, owing to the force of climatic influences, to select the largest and finest size of Onions 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 budding; consequently (black) seed raised here in the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania, when transported northward carries with it, it is believed, the fixed habit of early ripening, and crops of large onions it is confidently predicted may be produced at the North from such seed in advance of the season, and free from the "stiff-neck" so abundantly produced by seed raised in a colder climate.

An experiment the present season, made with the Bloomsdale strain of Early Red Wisconsin, in latitude 44.8, (North of the most frequent sowing place for this variety) results; another with the same variety in Nebraska, latitude 41.8, excited the highest admiration—not a single stiff-neck was observed.

The 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." This variety is a true "Early Red" and will grow or Dutch, and the pure White or Silver Skin (unprecedentedly low) on application. 1600 ACRES IN SEEDS. Send for Catalogue.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS.

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER, 689 CRAIG STREET, (Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal.

W. E. MULLIN & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chabouilles Square, near G.T.R. Depot, MONTREAL.

WE KEEP IN STOCK and MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLES.

NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF BRONZED and CRYSTAL

GASALERS, SETTEES, TABLES and STOOLS for GARDENS, New Designs. UNION WATER METER COMPANY METERS AT CHANTELOUPS

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID,

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

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

F. B. McNAMEE & CO., GENERAL CONTRACTORS,

444 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

A HEAD LYRIC.

Said B 2 A the other day, Whilst they together sat, 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 And none can them X L. 232 M'GILL STREET.

M. FERON, UNDERTAKER,

21 ST. ANTOINE STREET. July 25th-70-1y

WILLIAM HODSON, ARCHITECT,

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

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, (Established in 1826.)

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

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BLYMYER MFG CO BELLS

Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-steel, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with 700 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

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*, Plaintiff;

vs. Octave Drouin, Joiner, of same place, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been this day instituted in this cause. ETHER & PELLETIER, Counsels for Plaintiff. Montreal, 19th September, 1877. 7-5

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

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 en justice*, Plaintiff;

vs. The said James L. Adams, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. ABBOT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & ABBOT, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 28th August, 1877. 4-5

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Elizabeth Vantier, of Isle Perault, in the 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*, Plaintiff;

vs. Joseph Mauffette, of Isle Perault, in the District of Montreal, trader and teacher, Defendant.

An action for separation de biens (separation as to property) has been issued in this Court, this 21st day of August instant, 1877. CURRAN & COYLE, Attys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 21st Aug., 1877. 3-5

THE UNEMPLOYED.

What is to be done with the unemployed? WISACRES recommend that they be sent to cultivate unsettled lands.

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

PROTECTIONISTS, would secure them in the possession 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 wall!

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

GRAND SALE NOW GOING ON.

Black Alpaccas and Lustres. Good useful Lustres, 10c per yard, worth 15c. Good Dress Lustre, 12c, worth 20c.

Black Persian Cords. Good Black Persian Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Russel Cords, 25c, worth 40c.

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

Black French Merinos. Good Useful Black French Merino, 50c. Extra Double Black French Merino, 60c.

Black Barathra Cloths. Black Barathra, 40c. Black Barathra, 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.

Courtaulds Crapes. All widths. Prices kept in Stock. The best in the world. Go to

CHEAPSIDE For Crapes.

Black Silks! Black Silks! Good useful Dress Silks, 60c. Good Dress Gro Grain Silks, 75c. Splendid Gro. Grain Silks, \$1.00.

CHEAPSIDE.

Black Shawls, Great Bargains. Black Skirts, Great Bargains. Black Kid Gloves, 75c for two Buttons.

CHEAPSIDE For all kinds of Black Goods.

Black Hosiery in all Sizes. Black Fans. Mourning Collars and Cuffs. Black Prints, 10c yard.

Black Laces, Black Laces. Black Silk Laces 10c, to \$5.00 yard.

Black Silk Velvets, \$1.50. Black Silk Mantle Velvets, \$1.50 up to \$15.00 yard.

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.

White Welsh Flannels. White Shaker Flannels. White Opera Flannels. White Twill Flannels. White Serge Flannels.

Corsets, Corsets, Corsets. Real French Corsets, 50c, each, worth \$1.00.

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.

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 services next Sunday.

Excursion.—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.

The Inland Cut.—Mr. McNamee the contractor for the Inland Cut, now nearly complete, invited the Corporation, the press and several private gentlemen on Saturday last to examine the works.

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 currency, bills and coin.

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.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A HUSBAND.—On Sunday at one a.m. Jean Baptiste Beliste, a laborer with a very unpleasant 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 son-in-law, Eliezer Sigouin, in Seaton street.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

DROWNED.—Henry Ryder, of Montreal, steward of the Gulf Ports steamer "Albham" was washed overboard and drowned in the storm of Saturday morning.

ENTRAPPING.—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 were Misses Saucier, Myler 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 efferve. 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.

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 violation of the orders of the Government, which is

(Continued on Fourth Column.)

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE OF STOVES AT

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 ASSOCIATION.

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

M. GUERIN, Sec.-Secy.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION.

BRANCH No. 12. The regular weekly meeting of the above Branch will take place in their Hall, corner of KING and WELLINGTON STREETS, on THURSDAY evening, 27th inst., at half-past SEVEN sharp.

JAMES BIRMINGHAM Secretary.

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.-Secy.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE HARP

The Montreal subscribers of THE HARP are hereby notified that the three numbers wanted 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 443 Fortification Lane, and leave their present address.

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, 1677 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, 233 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 Engineers.

The course of instruction in the different Academies is in all respects the same as far as the Syntax class inclusively, and comprises the study of Religious Instruction, of the English and French languages, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Drawing, Vocal Music, &c., &c. With 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. ROUSSELOI, President R. C. S. C. Aug 23, '77-2

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 further information and prospectus, address July 18-17 LADY SUPERIOR.

highly improbable. The look-out posts 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 carts 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.-Treas. 5-3

DISCOUNT. CHEAP SALES.

Mr. J. R. 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 Periodicals of the day; also Pictures, Chromes and Stationary, Irish and other Magazines, and from three to five cents each. Books, Pamphlets, and papers. CALL AT NO. 21 BLEURY ST. Aug 29, '77 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 request the share of public patronage, which the high honors of the WANZER have ever deservedly secured in all countries.

WILLIS & ROY, 404 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal. (2 doors east of St. Peter St.) 6-3

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 education.

For particulars, please address THE LADY SUPERIOR, Loretto Convent, Belleville. July 25, '77-1y

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, Fancy Sewing, on the 1st of September, \$80.00 Music—Piano..... 20.00 Bed and Bedding if furnished by the Institution..... 10.00

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. 2 Aug 22, '77

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 playgrounds are vast, the city water-works supply pure fresh water, and the heating system employed is of the best kind.

The Classics and the various branches of Science and Commerce are taught in English. French is also carefully attended to. The Degrees of "B. A." and "M. A." are conferred on deserving candidates.

Tuition and Board, Doctor's Fee, Washing and Mending, Bed and Bedding, per annum—\$160.00. 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 demand. July 11-45-3m

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, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal } SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2600.

Dame Assise Doinne, of the City of Montreal in the District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Beaudoin, junior, of the same place, Post Office clerk, and duly authorized to ester en judgment, Plaintiff;

The said Joseph Beaudoin, junior, of the same place, Defendant. Plaintiff has, this day, instituted an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her husband.

EDWARD COULLARD, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 24th September, 1877. 7-5

No. 6378. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal } CIRCUIT COURT. David A. Lafortune, Plaintiff; versus Godfroi Masse, Defendant. On the fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, at 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 highest bidder and for cash; all goods and chattels seized in this cause, consisting in stove, table, lamp, &c., &c., &c.

D. LANOIX, B.S.C. Montreal, 24th September, 1877. 7-1

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. AND AMENDING ACTS. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal } SUPERIOR COURT. [No. 873]

Thomas Henry Schneider, of the City and District of Montreal, and David Thomas Creswell, of the Village of Martintown, County of Glengarry, 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 Montreal, 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. Francis 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 Assignee, if they see fit.

Office: DOUTRE & WHITTON, 59 St. Francois Xavier Street. ALPHONSE DOUTRE, Official Assignee. Montreal, Sept. 23th, 1877. 7-1

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1877-78.

Table listing school books such as 'The Metropolitan Primer', '1st Reader', '2nd Reader', etc. with prices and retail values.

Brown's First Lines of English Grammar. do do do do 3.50 do 35 do 7.50 do 75

Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam. do do do do 1.00 do 13 Murray's do revised by Kearney do do do 2.00 do 25 do Large Grammar do do do 3.00 do 30

Metropolitan do with analysis do do do 3.00 do 30 Stepping stone to do do do do 8 do 10 Butlers Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec do do do do 48 do 06

do do do do do do do do 40 do 05 Keenans Doctrinal Catechism do do do do 4.00 do 40 Catechism of Perseverance do do do do 5.00 do 50

Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric do do do do 7.20 do 75 Quackenbos' 1st Lessons in Composition do do do do 7.20 do 75

do do do do do do do do 12.00 do 125 Bridges Algebra do do do do 3.00 do 39 A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools do do do do 1.60 do 17

Sangsters Elementary Arithmetic do do do do 2.00 do 25 Sangsters National Arithmetic do do do do 4.50 do 50 Packards Complete Course of Business Training do do do do 4.80 do 50

do do do do do do do do net. 4.00 Teachers and Private Students Bryant and Strattons Common School Book Keeping do do do do 9.00 do 1.00

Bryant and Strattons High School Book Keeping do do do do 20.00 do 2.00 Bryant and Strattons Counting House Book Keeping do do do do 30.00 do 3.00

Sadler's new Book Keeping Blanks do do do do 1.02 do 20 Day Book do do do do 1.92 do 20 Journal do do do do 1.92 do 20

Cash Book do do do do 1.92 do 20 Ledger do do do do 1.92 do 20 National Pocket Dictionary do do do do 1.50 do 17

do Large do do do do 2.50 do 39 Worcester's Primary do do do do 5.00 do 50 Nugent's Improved French and English, English and French Dictionary do do do do 7.20 do 75

Spier's and Surrences French and English Dictionary do do do do 14.40 do 1.50 Chambers Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing Latin and English, English and Latin by W. R. Chambers do do do do 15.00 do 1.50

Introduction to English History do do do do 4.00 do 45 History of England for the young, do do do do advanced 7.20 do 75

Classes do do do do do do do do 14.40 do 1.50 Fredet's Modern History do do do do 10.00 do 1.25 do Ancient do do do do 10.00 do 1.25

Grace's Outlines of History do do do do 3.20 do 40 The Childs History of Canada, by Miles do do do do do do do do 3.00 do 30 do School do do do do do do do do 6.00 do 60

Northern's History of the Catholic Church with Questions adapted to the use of Schools do do do do do do do do 8.00 do 1.00 Mitchell's New Series of Geographies First Lessons in Geography do do do do 3.60 do 40