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# OL. XXVIII.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1878.

\$2 per annum TERMS :-

### THE EDITOR.

The editor who wills to please Must humbly crawl upon his knees, And kiss the hands that beat him; Or, if he dare attempt to walk, Must toe the mark that others chalk, And cringe to all that meet him.

Says one, your subjects are too grave-Too much morality you have-Too much about religion; Give me some witch or wizard tales, With slip-shod ghosts, with fins and scales, Or feathers, like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries, Those monstrous fashionable lies-In other words, those novels, Composed of kings and queens and lords, Of border wars, and Gothic hordes That used to live in hovels.

No, no, cries one, we've had enough Of such confounded love-sick stuff To craze the fair creation; Give us some recent foreign news. Of Russians, Turks-the Greeks and Jews, Or any other nation.

The man of drilled scholastic lore Would like to see a little more In scraps of Greek or Latin; The merchants rather have the price Of Southern indigo and rice, Of lumber, silk, or satin.

Another cries, I want more fun, A witty anecdote or pun, A rebus or a riddle; Some long for missionary news, And some—of worldly, carnal views— Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic, too, of classic skill, Must dip in gall his gander quill, And scrawl against the paper; Ofall the literary fool, Bred in our colleges and schools, He cuts the salient caper.

Another cries, I want to see A jumbled-up variety-Variety in all things; A miscellaneous hodge-podge print, Composed—I only give the hint— Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says Miss, It constitutes my highest bliss To hear of weddings plenty; For in a time of general rain None suffer from a drought, 'tis plain, At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one, Of people totally undone By losses, fire, or fever; Another answers, full as wise, I'd rather have the fall and rise Of racoon skins and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish For now and then a savoury dish Of politics to suit them : But here we rest at perfect ease, For should they swear the moon was cheese We never should despute them.

Or grave or humorous, wild or tame, Lofty or low, 'tis all the same, Too haughy or too humble; And every editorial weight Has not to do but what is right, And let the grumbler grumble.

# ENGLAND AND THE WAR

The present Governments have more than **o**nce suffered under the serious misfortune of eing misunderstood. They do something to ordinary circumstances be rightly so attached and weeks or even months pass by before it is discovered that a false impression has been formed of the meaning of the step that had been taken, and an undeserved credit or discredit bestowed upon the Ministry in consequence. A declaration of the truth is at last made, and many persons look awkward and foolish. Sending the flect to Besika Bay in the early ummer of last year was thus misconstrued all iver Europe. In the Houses of Parliament themselves, members, friends of the Ministers, quoted that act, without rebuke or correction. the proof of the adoption of a policy that was subsequently shown never to have been entertained. We might refer to other exmples of this kind of action of the Ministere compris, but it is needless to recall them hey are recollected, and it is well that they hould be recollected, for by the light of such camples we may reduce to its true proportions st step of the Government, which would otherse in the most imminent danger of being misiderstood. It is announced that on the day which Parliament now stands proroguedie 17th of January—the two houses will meet his anticipation of the customary date. We annot deny that with most Ministries this ould be a reasonable conclusion. If the mem. to the condition that we should not neglect to ers of the Legislature are to be brought up consult our interests if the possession of Con-

because the Ministers of the Crown have a under discussion. There can be no valid message to deliver that cannot be delayed. reason for a change in this policy, except the exceptional severity. Most of his applications to Money must be wanted to support some step near prospect that the territory specified will happen again they cannot be greatly blamed: but we are persuaded their conclusions will be far in advance of the truth. Parliament will not | in any danger.—Times. meet to enforce some resolution that has been formed by the Ministers of the Crown; it more probably meet to spare Ministers the trouble of forming a resolution. We cannot conceal the opinion that it is at this time most unfortunate that the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers should be distinctly understood by no man. This is a complaint uttered in the most opposite quarters. Those who are most furious in their jealousy and animosity towards Russia are even more bitter in their condemnation of the uncertainty of the Ministerial counsels than those who rejoice in the manitest breaking up of the Ottoman Empire in Europe, and Tejada, and Porfirio Diaz, the last of whom seized some was rejoiced by the news. The government of the last of whom seized some was rejoiced by the news. The government of the last of whom seized some was rejoiced by the news. The government of the last of whom seized some was rejoiced by the news. only envy Russia the privilege of being the the chief magistracy one year ago, and still holds it next turned to the warders present and said, let No one can pretend to declare with precision what the Ministry may be thinking of doing, and it is thus open to everyone to attribute to the warders present and said, let him be photographed, and send him off at not only for peace, but for the most friendly relations with this country. Whatever difficulties porket, as well as the ticket-of-leave. The many fine them any fine that a suit of clothes given him, £3 put in his have occurred or may be impending any fine that a suit of clothes given him, £3 put in his have occurred or may be impending any fine that a suit of clothes given him, £3 put in his porket, as well as the ticket-of-leave. and it is thus open to everyone to attribute to them any fanciful designs. We have always accepted the declarations of Mr. Cross, of Lord Derby, and of Sir Stafford Northcote, in the These difficulties are of a very varied character, spirit in which they were delivered, as plain owing to the diverse population and opportunities and straightforward statements of the Minis- along the extensive border. terial policy, but they were necessarily no more than leading principles capable of deve-lopment in many and different directions. think of it? They have not felt grateful to salt they required. Lately some enterprising specu-England up to the present time, for their ex- lators took up the land from the Sate in the usual ment is come when the former policy of the tell the Turks, in the clearest and most peremp. last summer in West Virginia, and of coal miners tory terms, that there is no intention to help in Pennsylvania. them they will construe the early meeting of parliament as indicating such an intention, and the incursions of the Mescalero Apaches and a band of course know on the 17th of January what is the explanation of this assembling of Parliament three weeks before the usual time, but it would off in these sudden incursions, and even Governfor the benefit of England and of Europe if ment transportation trains captured. These Inwhich a particular significance is at once atsched by the public at home and abroad—a given. Lord Stratheden might prove his utilized by the public at home and abroad—a live by the public at home and abroad—a live by a significance is at once atsched by the public at home and abroad—a live by a significance of the public at home and abroad—a live by a significance is at once atsched by the public at home and abroad—a live by the public at home and abroad by the public at home and abroad by the public at home and abroad b some authoritative declaration could be earlier dians, now suffering from famine produced by want significance which, it is proper to add, would in lity a second time by picking up some companions and "interviewing" Lord Derby at the Foreign Office. It will be asked at Constan- on the Texas side by the latter, who are Lipans and tinople what the calling of Parliament together can mean if it is not to support the Crown in aiding Turkey in her last extremity. No such explanation is necessary. The crisis of this great war is evidently at hand, and the Ministers, who have been unanimous in their determination to wait for 'the future as long as it could be waited for, are a little embraced by the conviction that further postponement is the conviction that further postponement is rapidly becoming impossible. It will be a comfort to them to have Parliament about them still more to the intention, of the Government of when the final hour is reached, and as Parliament stood prorogued until the 17th of January it was an easy resolution to determine that it should then and there meet for the despatch of business. If the Ministers of the Crown call Parliament together in order to rest upon it, what kind of support may they expect to receive? It was made sufficient evident during the last season that the determination of the House of Commons was to keep altogether the Governor-General than we know is possible aloof from the contest in the East. Neither Mr. Gladstone's authority nor his eloquence prevailed to convert reluctant members a fair commercial treaty.—N. Y. Nation. or the despatch of business. This is nearly to join in the enterprise of coercing Turkey hree weeks before the usual time for the re- into submission to the demands of the United sembling of the Legislature, and the first Powers, but it was clear that there was an inpulse of all men must be to believe that equally strong repugnance to do anything that omething of extreme importance has required might directly or indirectly have the effect of his anticipation of the customary date. We upholding the threatened domination. The

Money must be wanted to support some step near prospect that the territory specified will which her Majesty, in the exercise of her royal be occupied by the Russians, and either annexprerogative, has taken upon the advice of her Ministers. This is the Constitution process.

A message from the Crown is read, stating what has been done, and expressing complete confidence in the support of a faithful Parliament. If the imagination of men—English—the time Parliament meets the Government of the contraction of the contract of the con men and foreigners—jumps to the conclusions will, perhaps, be able to show that in some way that what has thus happened before is about to our interests are attacked; but for the present the country, however irritated at Russian ambition and Servian treason, cannot believe itself

### THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

THE DIFFICULTY EXPLAINED.

During the ten years since Marshal Bazaine embarked for his return voyage to France, and Maximilian was shot, nothing of a political character has occurred in or emanated from Mexico which has

The present excitement arises from causes with no international significance, and of small original importance even in the secluded locality concerned, it. El Paso county. Between the geographically Texan It is on this account that the anticipation but intrinsically Mexican town of San Elizario, not of the meeting of Parliament, although by no far from the line of New Mexico, and the abandoned more than three weeks, must prove the exciting cause of so many mischievous rumours. marshes, which for all historic time have been com-Who can say what the Turks themselves will on both sides of the river freely gathered all the pectations have been continually disappointed, manner and now charge a "royalty" of a dollar or but they may easily believe that at last the mocasioned conflicts between the owners and the incensed and saltless people, some of whom come the Turks could not avoid seeing that they squatters or poachers which might not occur in were fairly overcome, and that it was their best | many thinly-populated parts of the United States, course, with no help at hand, to agree with and it is to be settled in the usual way—by police, if strong enough, and if not, by the army. That their adversaries quickly. There is a real if strong enough, and it not, by the army. That the extent of the riot requires the sid of the regular scattered. Unless Mr. Layard is instructed to question than did the strike of railroad employees

Passing down the stream of the dividing river a long-continued source of annoyance has existed in the fords at Presidio del Norte, hiding themselves from pursuit in the inaccessible defiles of the Sierra Blanca. Many horses and mules have been carried of rain in their old home, have made friends with the tribes south of the Rio Grande, between Fort Duncan and San Carlos and shifting their line of operations have added to the depredations made and Kickapoos. Though the first named of these bodies comprises not more than one hundred and twenty-five souls, and the Kickapoos about two hundred-who have made their escape to the far south after being hustled by our national Government all the way from Lake Superior, and now pay back the favors received-their regular practice and hitherto uncontrollable evil. It would, however, be unfair to charge it to the negligence, and Mexico, it being simply a part of the troublesome Indian problem, regarding which our country cannot for very shame take high ground. We do not now keep the settlers in our Black Hills secure from Indian attacks, and when Sitting Buil's warriors come again on the warpath from beyond our northern frontier, we probably shall not declare war against Great Britain if the Dominion authorities have done their best to prevent the continuance of incursions from their side of the border, though doubtless we shall expect more efficient aid from from a perplexed Mexican president struggling daily with internal treason, the rallying cry for which is his sympathy with the United States and desire for

# MICHAEL DAVITTS LIFE IN PRISON.

The London correspondent of the Freeman gives upholding the threatened domination. The Porte was to be left to its chances, subject only prison of Michael Davitt, the political prisoner whose release was announced the other day.

Mr. Davitt was, as will be recollected, tried for what is called treason-felony, and during the seven look that I shall not forget. As we rode back a ence, the date be postponed to Tuesday, the 29th from the country thus prematurely it must be stantinople or the passage of the Straits came years and five months which have elapsed since few drops of tain began to fall, and a biting cold day of the same month."

given, and on one occasion, for some trifling breach Wednesday morning, at 10,30, he was busy in Dartmoor Prison wash-house Here he had been put to turn the handle of a wringing machine, and as Mr. Davitt has lost his right arm, the task was one which bore heavily upon him, the machine, of course; having been intended for a man with two arms. At the hour stated a warder entered the room, and said, "Davitt, put your jacket on, and come this way." Mr. Davitt says—At this time taken to the governor's office. He said to me: Davitt, on several occasions I have spoken to you about how good conduct in prison is rewarded, and I am very happy to say that the Secretary of State has taken your case into consideration your good conduct has met with its reward. I have received a communication from the Secretary of State to the effect that you are to be discharged on have occurred or may be impending, are attributable taken to the railway station and sent off to London. wholly to the weakness of the central authority, and the strength of the horse and cattle thleves, white, Indian, and mestizo, on the Rio Grande. liberty. I rejoice even in the muddy streets of London. I have spent seven years and five months in They have done their best during all these years to injure my health and to break my spirit, but I left prison as good an Irishman as I entered

# INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE OF PLEVNA.

Skobeloff's wound was not dangerous, but would

have been were it not that on both occasions when he was struck he was wearing a thick double sheepskin coat, which turned the rifle ball and prevented the fragment of shell doing more than rip the flesh. Skobeloff rode away to visit the Czar and I having breakfasted with his staff, sattled out with its chief United Kingdom will regain the ascendant so from the neighbouring Mexican State of Chihuahua Col. Keroupat Kine to view the positions so galthat they are about to be saved from the destruction that seemed imminent. Such a persuasion on their part would be unmixed mischief. The hope we have had of a speedy chief. The hope we have had of a speedy or any law whatever. There is nothing in this termination of the war rested on the belief that struggle between smart capitalists and stubborn the Russians had succeeded at all in making good the Russians had succeeded at all in making good their hold on the summit. Arriving on the crest I had a glimpse at a corner of the Tuckish position, but as it was dangerous work to lift even for a moment one's head above the cover of the pit, no their adversaries quickly. There is a real the extent of the riot requires the aid of the regular danger that this hope may now be altogether army has no more to do with the so-called Mexican did witness, and will endeavor to tell you of, was one of those little episodes of war which strike home its horrors to the heart more deeply than a day's wholesale slaughter. From the Turkish lines stole out five men, crouching, creeping, and running over the broken ground between the lines toward a field of maize, distant some 800 yards from their will be angry and resentful, in a corresponding degree, when they are undeceived. We shall Chihuahua, and have often raided into Texas by and every now and then, thinking themselves safe from Russian ken, they would stop as though to see who of them should go on first, and then went on again all of them together. Their object evidently was to gain a cornfield about 150 yards from the spot where Keroupat Kine and I were living, and gather the standing ears, then make back with them to feast on with their comrades in their trenches. But alss from them, in this very comfield the Russians had their rifle-pits-it was all over in less time than it takes to write! As the five on hands and knees got amid the corn the Russians leaped from the trenches in which they were hid, and, in a moment, four Turks were quivering under their bayonets. The fifth man had presence of mind enough to fling from him his rifle, and such was his agony of fear and and the strength lent by it, that the piece flew some fifty yards. He was pushed down with the but end of a rifle and brought in a prisoner. He told us that hunger had compelled some 50 facing us within the Turkish trenches to draw lots of five as to who should go out and gather from the field in their front bags full of ears of Indian corn and to these unlucky five the chance had fallen. In the earlier part of the day, whilst I was break-

fasting with the staff, as already mentioned, a little detail of war occurred which, though of no importance in itself, serves to mark the character of war, and bring out its sufferings and the callousness to the fate of others which it must of necessity engender even in the kindest of dispositions.

A young, good-looking sub-lieutenant of some twenty years or so, presented himself with a military salute before our breakfast table, holding in his hand his coat tail riddled with bullet-holes, and explained that as junior artillery officer of his battery he had been ordered to climb a tree to direct and mark the fire on a newly constructed redoubt thrown up by the Turks and out of sight from the ground level, that he had been up there two hours the latter part of which he had been the target of some four Turkish sharpshooters, who were gradual ly improving their practice, and he thought that he had had enough of it and begged to be relieved Everybody laughed as the colonel, chief of the staff, ordered him back again to his post, to remain until he fell or was called down. And as I laughed too, what the matter was—of life and of death—he gave me as he took himself off to obey an " Et tu Brute" Conference would better, suit the general conveniin chorus, not quite understanding for the moment

wind from the east, made itself felt even through the warm furs in which I was wrapped. An hour later and the whole country had changed so as to be peremptorily refused, without any reason being no longer recognizable, the few drops having in creased to a steady down pour of driving rain and sleet, turning the hollows of the roads into very lakes, and the sides of the hills into miry-sodden mud, in which the lightest trading horse sank to the knees .- London Standard.

### WILLIAM THE THIRD NOT AN ORANGEMAN.

There was an extensive celebration of the 187th

anniversary of the battle of the Boyne by the Orangemen of Ireland. They should change their name, for there was nothing in the ideas or the conduct of William the Third, King of England, and Prince of Orange Nassau, that is expressed by their I was very busy, sweating, in fact, at my work, and I thought Mr. Ryan had come to visit me. I was a higot, and he was the very reverse of a persecutor. Could be have had his way the Catholics among his subjects would have stood on the same footing with Protestants; and those infamous laws that were enacted after the Revolution of 1688 for the oppression of the native Irish never would have disgraced and I have now the pleasure off telling you that humanity. William was so far from being a your good conduct has met with its reward. I have bigoted enemy of Catholics that he often was in alliance with great Catholic potentates, and thousands of Catholics were among the soldiers who served under him at Namur, Steinkirk, and Landen. One of his allies was Charles the Second, King of the Spains and the Indies, and head of the senior branch of the House of Hapsburg, a line noted for unbroken attachment to the old faith. Another was the Emperor Leopold the First, head of the junior branch of the Hapsburg family, and a Catholic of the extremest views. A third was the Elector of Bayaria, chief of the Wittelsbachs, historical champions of Catholicism. A fourth was the Duke of Savoy; and even Pope Innocent the Eleventh him-self sympathized with William in the last war he waged against the Catholic Louis the Fourteenth of France. At one time "the Catholic" Spanish King invited William to assume the office of governing the Low Countries, which formed part of the King's dominions. These facts do not show that the Catho-lics of William's time regarded him as being a bit-ter foe of themselves and their religion. He was, indeed, though a Calvinist and a predestinarian, one of the most liberal minded of men, and far in advance of his age on the grand question of toleration; and his Dutch of the continuous the very idea of religious freedom. Yet this very Dutch designation of his has been used to obtain a name by the Orangemen, who are bigotry incarnate! A more whimsical piece of perversion never was knownand it never was known until long after William had left the world; for the Orange Order dates only back to 1795, and William died in 1762. Had an attempt been made to found that fraternity in his time he would have forbidden to it the use of that title of which he was more proud than he was of his royal English title; and were he living now he would be the very last of men to enter an Orange Lodge, or in any way to encourage Orangeism, as that word is at present understood. Were the advocates of despotism to form a brotherhood, and take their corporate name from John Hampden, they could not be guilty of a worse perversion of truth than are the men who give to a bigoted protherhood a name derived from that most glorious of all titles-the Prince of Orange.-Boston Travel-

# ONE LIFE FOR FIVE.

SISTER S., of the Order of Troyes, needs no adjectives. It would be a waste of breath to call her a woman of sublime courage and superhuman heroism. The Paris papers do not even publish her name; but that is well, for it would not look well in columns that are stained and blurred with the names of miserable sinners. This was what she did: She had token some sick children out for a walk in the country, the eldest being only eight years of age, and they were suddenly assailed by a sheep dog, whose jaws were running with foam. She instantly saw the danger of her charges, and resolutely interposing between the terrified children and the furious animal, bravely with-stood its attack. She was severely bitten, and the dog, excited by the cries of the children, endeavored to rush upon them. Protecting with her body the children, who hung upon her petticoats, shricking with terror, this brave girl threw herself courageously on the dog, and for ten minutes grasped it, rolling over with it, and thrusting her hand into his mouth to prevent it biting the children. Some peasants, who came up at last, beat off and killed the dog. The Sister was found to have fif-teen deep wounds on her hands and lacerated arms. Skilful care was given to her wounds, and for a short time after her return to Paris there was some hope that she might escape the ultimate fate which there was so much reason to fear. In a week or two hydrophobia in all its characteristic symptoms appeared, and Sister 8. died from this fearful disease. She had saved five lives,-New York Tribune.

# THE IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Conference Committee was A meeting of the Conterence Committee was held at the offices of the League, 24, D'Olier Street, on Tuesday, 18th December, at four o'clock p.m—Bev. Joseph A. Galbraith, F.T.C. D., in the chair. Also present—John O. Blunden, P. Callen, M.P.; William Dillon, B.L.; Patrick Eagan, A. J. Kettle, T. D. Sullivan, and T. H. Webb. Moved by Mr. Sullivan, seconded by Mr. Eagan, and unanimously resolved—"That representations and unanimously recolved-"That representations having been received from members of Parliament and others, showing that a later date than the 22nd

### SHEMUS DHU,

THE BLACK PEDLAR OF GALWAY.

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The loud voice of the town clock announced the hour of midnight just as Fergus and O'Reilly came up to the guide. There was a sudden change in Murrogh's position. He stood erect, raised his cap of felt a little off his head, and, with eyes fixed in an earnest towards heaven, he muttered the "Angelus Domini," that formula of prayer used by his Cauch in reverence for the mystery of Christ's incarnation. The young men, as good Catholics, stood silent, in respect for his devotion. When he again drew his cap over his browe, and noticed them, he said:

"Young men, we do well, to commence the holy Subbath with prayer. Let us pray that its sun may rise, as it has set, upon our good will, with regard to our present undertaking,"

Before either of the young men could reply, their attention was called to the approach of steps from the upper part of Cross-street. Two figures, completely disguised, approached them: "Good night, friends !" said Murrogh, meeting

them. "God's blessing be with you!" "God's bessing, and the Virgin's!" was the only

answer. A sudden rush was made, and O'Reilly, before he could think what had happened, was blindfolded,

and in the hold of powerful men. "Villains! what is this? On your lives, desist! Fergus, strike one blow! Murrogh-ah, traitor!" were the exclamations of O'Reilly, whilst he strove

but uselessly, to free himself. A kerchief was bound over his mouth, his arms were pinioned, and he was held on each side by a a strong hand. Fergus' surprise was as quick as his companion's; he was withheld by Murrogh from giving any assistance, and, in the suddenness of the seizure, he lost the power to struggle against the

"Young men, fear not; no evil is intended you," said this mysterious man. "Be silent and you are នធម្រ."

Frank would have answered, if he could. The voice of his captor fell upon his ear with a change, bringing a thought that its owner was one whom he knew for year, yet he could not say whose it was. He was hurried along, whither he knew not, without hearing another word; but he had the satisfaction of knowing that Fergus and Murrogh followed him. Frank's whole attention was directed to the turns of the streets; he hoped, from his knowledge of the town, to be able to guess the way by which he was led. At first, it seemed to him that he had passed the whole length of Back-street; then, that he turned to the left, and continued, during some of the time, in a direct line, which must have brought him to the neighbourhood of the North Gate. Here his conductors halted, and, by the only sense which was allowed him to judgenow doubly acute from his situation-he could detect an addition to his captors. It was a moment of hope to him. Fear, from the beginning, had not entered his heart, for he was satisfied from the attention of the men to his ease, in untightening the cords, which, in his struggle with them, gave him pain, that he was seized, more with the intention of securing him for some ulterior purpose, connected with others, than of doing him any personal injury. Moreover, though it may appear strange, he had now a greater confidence in the faith and protection of Murrogh; he could not say why, unless it was caused by the recent change of voice which we have noticed. Still he was detained against his will, and he hoped that now there would be a termination of an adventure, which, under other circumstances, would have given pleasure instead of pain to such a disposition as his for uncommon situations. A few words in a low key. that he could not catch, passed between the newcomers and Murrogh, and then he thought he was brought back upon the same track; that he enterlosed quickly,

panions followed. "These precautions were necessary, Mr. Frank. We feared some evil consequence from your spirit, had we acted in an ordinary way. You did not know that you were among your friends. I will not ask you to promise to keep secret what you shall see and hear: I know you well, though you know not me. You are now at liberty," whispered Murrogh.

The gag was immediately taken from his mouth, and the bandage and the cords were unloosed. O'Reilly's first impulse, after his release, was to speak to the guide. He had disappeared through a folding-door, which opened on the entry. He then sought Fergus among a dozen of dark figures, variously disguised. Fergus was not there. He had not time to inquire for him, when the figure nearest to him said in a voice differing from the common:

"We follow your companion, sir, through this door."

Frank, with his director, entered the folding-door through which Murrogh had passed. A light from the first lobby showed them up a double flight of broad marble steps; thence they were directed, by another disguised person, to a long narrow corridor, at the end of which a faint light was seen, as coming through a half-opened door, from a solitary candle, or lamp, in a large room. They approached the light, and were met by Murrogh, at the entrance of the room, who cautioned them to step lightly across the floor.

"Thank God!" he said, with solemn feeling, " we are in time. She slumbers now; but her sand is run; her death-agony will come on before the next

They entered the chamber of the dying. It was a large room, without furniture, except the pallet of the sick, a few old oak chairs, and one table. A venerable looking person, whose hair was white as and O'Reilly, to a distant part of the room, where snow, sat near the bed of the sufferer. He raised a they could not hear the sequel, unless when a voice mild blue eye from a small thick volume at the entrance of the strangers. O'Reilly recognized an acquaintance, and bowed to him. He returned the book. The other persons in the room were Fergus, who leaned upon the broken mantlepiece, and an elderly female, who was preparing some drink for the patient. One tallow candle threw a dim light, suited to its desolution, through the apartment. Murrogh went to the bed, examined the features of the sick woman, and then said to the white-haired

"I fear, father, she will pass away without awak-

The priest shook his head mournfully, as he replied:

"Her sufferings are not yet over. It is a grace that is given to her. May the Almighty Father of mercy receive them as a substitute for those of the

"Did she speak, father for the last few hours?"

asked Murrog b, earnestly.
"She spoke, my son, but as usual, in delirium," said the priest. "Shade the light—she awakes."

health, with which disease often treats its victims

before it hurries them to their last eternal sleep. "Father, I fear she will pass away without speech," said Murrough, bringing the light again upon the ghastly features of the dying.

"No, no," said the priest; "I have watched her during the day; she has had these fits often. She

will speak just now."

It happened as the old man told. The sufferer grouned again, and opened her unmeaning eyes upon the muffled form of Murrogh, which hung over her. Her age was near fifty; and it was disease, not time, which had the greater share in her wreck of beauty. A clammy moisture covered her wrinkled forehead; her cheeks were livid and sunk; and her discoloured lips were parted far asunder, Her eyes, fixed without speculation upon Murrogh, by degrees received animation; then a wilder express'on lighted them up. She looked from the c's k figure to his companions, and from them back again to him. Her eyes startled; her lips were quickly compressed. It was the intancy of memory. Recollections, dark and terrible, seemed to flit across her brain. Her whole frame shook; a cold sweat flowed from every pore. The faculties of the immortal spirit within rallied in their last struggle for supremacy over disease. They succeeded. She spoke with reason.

"It is to mock me with the hopes of another world that you are here?" she said, in a hollow voice, which became sharper as it uttered the passion of her thoughts; "or is it to exult over the

misery of my fall?"

"In the name of the Redcemer, who died for all, woman, listen to words of consolation," said the priest. "We come in the name of the Man-God crucified, who calleth not the just, but sinners to repentance, to give you hope—a strong hope of pardon through His merits——"

"Man, mention not His name!-speak not of pardon to me!" she cried. "Pardon!-hope! have long ceased to hope. O heavens! if his blood were of my soul! It is burning into my heart! it is boiling with the fire of hell in brain! God! God! there is no God for my hope!" She swooned in the excess of her despair.

After some attention from the nurse, the patient recovered from her fit. She looked around her with more meaning, though still her eyes and her whole countenance betrayed the wildness of her thoughts. It seemed as if the first storm of passion had passed, but that there remained symptoms enough to fear its return. During the recovery of the sick woman, Murrogh was engaged in deep conversation with the cloaked stranger who had intro-

duced O'Reilly. "You know my motives, Burke. What counsel do you give me?" said Murrogh, in a tone scarcely audible to him whom he addressed.

"Speak boldly to her," said the cloaked person. 'If you hear but a word, it is better than notning." "But, then, the soul-the immortal soul!" said Murrogh, feelingly, and looking towards the bed. "It is awful to disturb her in her last moments. Let her give what remains of sense to her priest

and to her God." "Pool!" said Burke, in a tone of indifference.
"Her priest can do her little good now. My time wears. I must be hence immediately-you know the danger of delay"

"Be it so," said Murrogh, turning, with suppressed feelings of disgust, from the selfish person. He spoke some words to the priest; the old man nodded his consent. He approached the bed, holding the candle in his hand; and throwing back the musling from his head, looked fixedly upon the features of the dying woman. Their eyes met-the expression of the guide enkindled a corresponding sense in the orbs of the sick woman. She returned the same riveted look, steady and long; and then made one effortto shade her eyes with her hands. She looked from him to his companions who were crowded around him; again she looked to the guide. There was the same calm, but penetrating gaze. She wanted but the words which followed to unsluice

"Do you know me, Winifred?" said Murrogh, with a thrilling emphasis, which caused not only the sick woman to start, but even Fergus and O'Reilly, who were leaning at the time upon the railing that united the lower posts of the bedstead. They both looked to the guide, but could not see ed another street, whose situation he could not guess, and passed into a flaggest entry, whose heavy awaited the answer. The first effort of the sick gates were closed quickly, when the last of his comthen her features relaxed. This was not the effect of satisfaction; the rigidity of her countenance sank into apathy.

the thoughts which heaved her breast.

"It is he!" she said, in a low, sullen voice, turning from the guide. "He is come to witness these last moments of his cousin's shame II1!" she continued, with more vehemence, " are you come with witnesses to rob God of His vengence? You shall not! I am His! He will be avenged! Leave me, James-leave me!"

"Winfred!" said the guide, with the tenderness of a child's entreaty. His voice was weakened by sorrow; it was stifled by the sobs of his grief-" Winfred! hear me say but this word-I loved you once, I love you still. 1 forgive you, Winfred; I wish not to torture you with recollections of the past. God is merciful! I trust, I pray, that He too will forgive you. But, Winfred, leave not the world with a secret on your soul, the disclosure of which can give peace and happiness to many, and may merit God's forgiveness for yourself."

O'Reilly started again he fancied it was the voice of a man whom he knew.

The guide then lowered his mouth to the car of the sick woman, and asked: "Dear Winfred, who was O'Grady's murderer?"

"Just heavens!" exclaimed the unfortunate woman, clasping her hands in agony. "He knows it! they all know it! they are come to torture me before I die!" She paused for a moment; then she arose to a sitting posture, and pointing with a maniac look to Fergus and his companions, she cried: " Send them out, James-send them out! I will tell you all-I feel it will ease my heart; but send them out; my shame must not go before the world."

"Father," she exclaimed, turning to the priest, who she preceived had arrisen from his seat, and was going, at a nod from the guide, with Fergus was raised-"Father, leave me not, I beseech you! You have given me the only little hope of pardon that has come to me-leave me not now. The salute of Frank, and was again engaged with his terrible vision will come again, if you depart. I want your help, to tell my guilt and shame. O God! if anything could wash away the blood that is on my soul! If shame, if misery in this world; if suffering-the greatest-in the next, could do it, I would bear all! But no! no! It cannot be washed

out! I am a wretch devoted to eternal misery without hope!" Again she was silent: it was not the silence of

exhaustion of mind or of body, it was the settled silence of despair. "Daughter," said the aged priest, in a calm and solemnly deep voice, "your last sin will be the worst, if you despair. Whatever your crimes be, vast shore, or in guilt as red as scarlet, one drop of our Saviour's blood is of value to blot them out, and make you white as snow. Despair not, then my child; God is merciful to forgive. He has pledged his word in the Holy Scriptures to receive the sinner to peace, even in his last moments, if he

fiery hand blots out every form of hope; and blood comes creeping, drop by drop, towards me, and it swells about me, and it swells about me, and it feel-O heavens!-the torments of the damned! Father, speak not of hope to me! I must despair!"

"Child, say not the terrifying word!" said the priest, with moistened eyes, and in a voice of deep entreaty. "Unburden your soul of the secrets which hang heavy upon it. You shall still have paace,"

"Peace for me? Aye, I know to well that the sinner can have no peace. The Lord has said it. But I will tell my guilt—I will tell it, though the words blister my tongue as it says them. It is some relief to me to proclaim to the world—though a passing one—that I was the cause—the sole cause of the disgrace, the exile, and the death-I have neard he died in want, in a foreign country-of the kindest of masters—aye, of our benefactor, Godfrey O'Halloran. You start not, James! Why do you not call upon the earth to swallow me alive? do you not invoke Heaven to blast me? you would give me hope—it is a vain hope! I am doomed to destruction! Well, I will tell you, father, the crimes I have committed. My time is short-I feel the cold hand of death upon my heart I speak the truth. I was once beautiful. James had loved me. I once loved him. He was my first love. O God! if I kept to that love! But no! I was taught the notion of a higher conquest. For two years I was the associate of the high and of the rich-I was ruined !"

At this period of her history the unfortunate woman uttered a wild scream, and sank back upon the bed. In a few moments she resumed, with a weaker voice-

I know I have but a few moments to live. I feel the coldness of my limbs creeping towards my heart. Listen, then, whilst I am able to tell you. There was one among my acquaintances for whom I had a deep affection. He was not of rank or of fortune. I loved him better and more sincerely on this account; because I thought he would not be prevented by notions of birth or false honor, from loving me tenderly and truly. I was deceived. He loved another. I was slighted by him. As woman's feelings are more sensitive of injury than man's, so woman's perceptions are quicker in finding out the means of redressing her wrongs. I resolved to be revenged; and to the full I tasted of the damning draught. James give me some water the silken or golden cloth which shrouds the chalico my heart is burning! I need not tell you—you and the bread from the sight of the profane or know what followed. You know that our best curious, before they become an oblation; the benefactor and master was condemned for the murder of O'Grady! He was innocent! It was I! oh, it was I! maddened by fury and drink, on that fatal night, and attended by his son, though the reputed son of D'Arcy—it was I who struck the blow that deprived him of life! I am the guilty one, from whose soul his blood shall never be washed I am the wretch?' she continued, with dilated eye and raised hand, and in a voice of fierceness, which caused her hearers to tremble-"I am the wicked one, who first murdered my lover, and then solemply swore that he was my best of masters-0' Halloran! It was I who brought ruin upon his house-destroyed the hopes of his family-sent him disgraced into a foreign land, to die the death of a heartbroken wanderer! To the first crime my own wicked passions urged me; to the second, and the worse crime, I was in tigated by two of the most wicked of men—one, the brother of O'Halloran; the other, his own unnatural son, called Reginald D'Arcy. Can I be forgiven, father? I have no hopes I am the murderer of O'Halloran, too! I cannot be forgiven that crime!"

" Daughter, you are well-instructed. You told me that you believed Christ to be the Son of God, and that his death was of value to save a thousand sinful worlds," said the priest: "whv, then, should you despair? It was for you, and such as you, He expired in torments upon a gibbet of infamy. Hope, then, in Him, your saviour; ask Him, through his merits, and by His sacred blood, to pardon you. He will hear you, and you will be forgiven.

"I cannot presume to ask Him," she replied, in a low, sullen tone. "I will not pray-I dare not! The grace is not given me! I cannot expect pardon l"

It was now evident to the priest, who became experienced, during his attendance upon her, in the signs of the many and sudden changes of her mind, that the sick woman was again relapsing into a state of unreason. She remained for some minutes in a sitting posture, her eyes fixed rigidly upon a raised figure of worsted work on the cover of her bed; no person, at a sign from the priest, venturing to disturb her. She then raised, slowly and unmeaningly, her clammy eyes, and looked vacantly around her. She drew up the covering from her bony, fleshless arms, and viewing them without sense, began to rub one over the other, at the same time muttering some low, melancholy murmurings. The witnesses of this scene were too much affected even to speak in whispers. Frank O'Reilly was the only one who gave notice of his presence, by the sobs which now and then he uttered. The man, called Burke, who was concealed near the bed from the observation of the dying, and who was busily employed during the time in writing down all that she said, when he he saw that the persons nearest to him were strangperceived the change which had come on her, quietly left the room, without speaking. A few he hoped to hear again the sweet voice which moments after his departure, Winifred Haughton uttered it He was disappointed. He heard became fainter and fainter. She fell back through weakness upon the bed. Before assistance reached her, she made an exertion to arise. She cried

"See! he is coming in his blood to be revenged! I go with you!—but wash the blood from the offertory was made; the canon or the most vonr face! I go with you. O'Grady!—oh, choke part of the Mass, was attended with a dead silence; your face! I go with you, O'Grady!-oh, choke

me not?" And with a wild screech, which struck terror to the hearts of all present, she clapped her hands, and

fell a corpse upon the couch. "It is over with her!" said the priest. "Let us hope that she repented of her crimes before she lost her reason. It is our duty now to pray that God have mercy ou her soul."

He knelt by the bed, and said a short prayer. He left the corpse to the cure of the old woman, and desired Fergus and his companions to follow him.

## CHAPTER XIX.

The room to which Father Thomas led them, was a ground-cellar or vault at the farthest angle of the yard. Fergus and O'Reilly followed the priest | have urged him, in other circumstances, to act. He and the guide through a crowd of forms .- Somethe fewer number-entirely muffled, stood apart from each other, and the rest spoke in low voices, in groups of three or four. It seemed to Fergus that there were some females among the groups: for, as he passed, a soft voice more than once caught his ear; but, when he looked, he could see nothing, in the appearance of the speaker to strengthen his suspicion, unless a slighter and lower form, disguised with cloak and cap, like the be they numberless as the grains of sand upon the other forms around. There was a sudden though respectful rush towards the priest. Fergus was separated from his companions by the strong yet gentle pressure of the crowd. He wondered how so many people were concealed in this small enclosure; for, now, every corner and door gave some addition to their number. He was borne The sick woman stirred in her bed. She opened sincerely repent." "I know what you say is true, her glazed eyer, on which death had fixed his mark; father," she replied, with at first a weak and calm her bosom heaved with the struggle of giving forth voice; "but I cannot feel it. There is a fiend whispered to him: "Young a deep, heavy moan; again she slumbered, with a within me which whispers to me that I shall not stranger! there is treachery in this night! thick breathing. Her sleep was the mockery of be forgiven. When your words sometimes make B; ware! you are marked! He strove to turn, but for she, who an hour back was one of your

jects more poinfully interesting to engage his nity—eternity!"
thoughts, he would be struck with wonder at the A low murmu for such it was. Entering among the foremost, he wat formed by three wine vaults, divided from each | and said aloud : other by round arches of hevn stone, forming as near an approach to ecclesiatticat architecture as circumstances admitted. These vaults had been the necessary appurtenances of a wine merchant, in the first rank of business; but he being a Catholic, gratuitousiy bestowed his vaults and houses upon the priests of his religion, and for the purpose of they were Catholics; but others said that Father Thomas possessed these tenements in his own right of inheritance, or else as agent for some proprietor whose right was undoubted. However, Father Thomas was allowed peaceful possession by the powers then being; and as he neither appeared in | in such a sacred place. public, or interfered with the severe laws against "a peaceful citizen," and a "passive"—the word was thus qualified—"well-wisher of the corporation;" though on more occasion than one he was accused before the conorable corporation as disaffected, and for holding nightly meetings, whose purpose was unknown. These accusations, made by evil-

there was no evidence of outrage committed, or of | conscience He gave us." evil purpose, either against the priest, or against those who attended his inectings. The fact was, Father Thomas was the only one of his brotherhood thus far tolerated in the city, he being connected by relationship with some of the corporators, and with other citizens of influence. At the farther end from the door, a temporary altar of wood was raised upon a platform of planed boards. This was separated from the benches,

which ran crosswise through the aisles or vaults, by the railing afore-mentioned. The altar was unornamented, except by a large gilded crucifix, arising trom a pinin oaken tabernacle; six heavy silver candlesticks, the offering of some rich and devout Catholic; a few white linen cloths, that covered the attar; and the illuminated charts, or cards, which helped the priest's memory in the office of the Mass. The chalice was on the altar, covered with the veil, amice, the alb, the maniple, stole, and chasublethose vestments, whose use and name tradition or ecclesiastical command have appropriated to the Roman clergy-were placed upon the left corner of the altar. All things were prepared for the celebration of that rite, the most solemn in the liturgy of Catholics. The six large wax candles threw out a full and clear light around the altar, and half way through the vaults. Where the glare was deadened in the distance by some wooden or stone abutment, sconces, hanging from the walls and arches, gave light enough to distinguish the forms and the features of the congregation, if they were not purposely concealed. Fergus did not remark all the little details that we have told, though the scene should be new and suprising in every circumstance to him. Neither did he remark that O'Reilly and himself, both whose forms and features were unconcealed, were objects of observation to those around them. It is not to be wondered at; for Fergus was young in suppressing other thoughts, to be free for observation. Any one of the circumstances which followed his visit to Galway, was enough to cause an exclusive anxiety of thought to a young mind, for the first time brought into difficulties that required

which followed each other so quickly! However. Fergus had no anxiety for himself: in the ardour of his youthful mind, his spirit arose with danger and difficulty. He was even glad that they existed : he was glad, because their endurance, and the victory over them, which he had no doubt, would prove his love for Eveleen, for his father, and for his father's friend. But still he was thoughtful, and without observance of the things around. There was one feeling which he could not suppress, and which unnerved him more effectually than fear for himself, than desire of success, than anxiety for home. He was sick at heart after the scene in the dying woman's chamber. I doubt not that Fergus would have stood unmoved at the death of thousands in the battle-field-that he would have felt his courage and his pleasure increase in proportion to the number of foes he had killed; yet, here, one old woman's death created a melancholy and awe which he could not overcome. But, then, it was such a death, attended with curses of despair, that it will not be wondered at if, lost in deen reflection, he stood in the low chapel, regardless of the interest which he excited. He was only aroused from his thoughts when the psalm, with which the ceremonies of the Mass begin, was recited by the priest at the foot of the altar. He looked around for O'-Reilly and Murrogh, but could not discover them. On entering, he had been separated from them; and ers. He recollected the warning he received nothing during the Mass but the sobs of some, and the muttered prayers of others of the muffled forms bent in worship around him. The Mass advanced. There was no interruption or noise to denote danger. The collects and gospel were read; the Agous Dei was said, and the priest took the communion. It was only then, after the ablution or purification ceremony, when the priest began to speak, that Fergus feared the warning given to him was true. The congregation had now arisen, and moved with a gentle force towards the railings of the sanctuary. Fergus was not surprised at this,

an experience of the world in order to be avoided;

and, if not thrown upon his own exertions, to escape

them. How much perplexed and surprised he must

then have been, by the many wonderful occurrences

ation of the priest. "My beloved children in Christ!' It was thus the old priest begun to speak; and as he stood upon the altar of the poor and lowly chapel, at that solemn time of night, at that moment of devotion, most solemn to his hearers; and as his mild eye brightened, and his countenance beamed good will, but with enthusiasm; and as he held forth his hand, and the light fell upon his silvered head. and upon his snow-white alb, and his gold-spangled crimson vestments-it would not be much exaggeration to fancy him an embodied spirit of a better world, come on earth to teach peace and happiness to unhappy man, "My beloved children in Christ! I had intended to instruct you on the gospel read for this day; but I must change my subject;

the people. But as he arose from his kneeling pos-

ture no gentle hand seized his arm; and when he

turned round, a countenance of a fierce and malign

character, upon which the light from the altar fell

full, scowled at him from out a high collar of frieze

The place was not fitted for any remark or question

muca less for a scene, which Fergus' feelings would

therefore moved towards the railing, placing, by his

exertion, two or more persons between him and

the scowler However, he felt for his pistols; and

his attention was unequally divided between expect

ation of noise or motion from behind, and the exhort-

me think of mercy with some feeling of hope, all the was borne onward; and when he did turn, congregation, is now no more on earth; she has apthe unrepented guilt of my past life comes suddenly the persons nearest to him were muffled forms of before my view, red and glaring, and with a dark the sterner sex, to whom he could neither refer the her great Judge, and her sentence stands unchangeworning or the voice. Had Fergus not other sub- able, for misery or for happiness, throughout eter-

A low murmur of feeling arose throughout the enters into my very mouth to choke me! And I scene which presented itself in the vaulted chapel, crowd, as the old man dwelt with a falling, lengthened cadence upon the last word. But the solemn was hurried forward to the slight railing of timber | feeling which the words, or rather the manner, of which divided the sauctuary or place of the officiating priest, from the outer wonhippers. The chapel voice, not far from Fergus, arose over the low sounds,

"Villain priest! thou liest! She is not dead? You dare not do it whilst I was away! Show me proofs of it? What said she? Bring me to her? The curses of hell be upon you and her, if it be the case!

The old man stood as unmoved upon the altar as if he expected the interruption. He raised his their worship. This was the report of some, and hands in entreaty to the congregation, when he perceived that all threw back the covering from their faces, and threateningly looked to the place whence the voice came. He knew that, if he bade them, they would destroy upon the very spot the wretch who dared to offer insult to their minister, and

"Peace, my children?" he said, aloud; and the pashis creed, he was allowed by the city council to be sions of the crowd were suspended in the anxiety to hear the opinion of the priest.

"Who are you, wretched man," said the priest. " who dares to interrupt the service of religion, and to offer insult, not only to your fellow-man, but to vour God? If you believe not with us, go from us in peace. But do not blaspheme God in cursing minded persons; went, however, for nothing; for our belief; for our belief is the firm dictate of the

The effect of Father Thomas' words was evident, At first there was a dead silence, and then there was a sound of satisfaction, or of triumph, for their priest's dignified firmness, running through the congregation. It was not loud-the sacredness of the place forbade it-but it was sufficiently loud to evidence the disposition of the people to interfere if further interruption was offered. It might be that the intruder felt suddenly the danger of his situation, and did not wish to incur the roused anger of so many men by a continued outrage of their dearest feelings. But it is certain from what followed, that he had no serious apprehension, if any, for his own safety. His silence was more from the shame than the fear of a man incantiously moved to express a feeling which it was his greatest wish to conceal. He held his head down for some time, and allowed the priest to resume his instruction. It was but for a minute. He stopped upon the bench or form near him; and in a loud and firm voice, but with less of warmth than at first, he said:

"I proclaim this meeting unlawful. It is against the laws of our corporation. It is opposed to the laws of the English constitution. Under the cloak of religion, it is held for traitorous purposes. There are at this moment proved traitors and rebels among you.

Law was then, more than now, a powerful cabalistic word to allay the spirit evoked by any passion The people shrunk from the neighbourhood of the speaker, for they recognized, as he threw off all disguise, a person having authority, and an avowed enemy to their religion. There were none between Fergus and the accuser. Fergus did not move, except to confront his enemy; for he thought that he himself was the person to whom the speaker referred in his last words. He prepared to speak boldly, yet cautiously, when his cause was taken up by Frank O'Reilly, who, followed by the guide, still closely muffled, forced his way from an opposite part of the chapel, and stood between Fergus and the stranger.

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed out Frank, with whose brain the effects of the port of the good landlady of the "Salmon" were still working, notwithstanding that he had taken a draught of strong ale from the nurse-a long one, to be sure, proportionate to his grief, to steady his nerves, shaken (as he said) by the death-scene he had witnessed. "By Jove! it is a good one. Who would have expected it? Saul among the prophets! Well, at any other time I would have forgiven you all you owe me, for this laugh against you. Ha! ha! ha! But come, my lad; I have you now! Follow me, if you be a gentleman; and I shall soon prove that you, yourself,

are the archtraitor!" "Peace, fool!" said D'Arcy-it was he. "I will answer you again. You will bring yourself into danger, against my will. It is not of you I speak." "Well, of whom speak you, my once good comrade? Ah! villain, I know your turns well. You shall not escape me now."

It cannot be doubted that O'Reilly, in his passion, would have used force, and thus have implicated himself and his friends, if Father Thomas had not raised his voice to a tone of stern command.

"Hold, gentlemen! this is not the place to meet for your private quarrels. If you respect not our religion as Christians, you must respect our rights as citizens. We will suffer no arnoyance in our own houses. If you suspect any here of treason, on to-morrow accuse them publicly before proper judges. I promise that each of us will stand the accusation."

"I suppose I must obey," said D'Arcy casting a haughty look at the priest, and descending from the form. "You know that you and your meetings are merely connived at; but you exceed all licence when you league yourself with traitors. To-morrow you must answer the consequence. As for you, young man," he said, with his hand raised towards Fergus, "by——! you shall not escape my ven-geance, if you persevere in your present purpose,"

"False villain!" arose on Fergus' lips; but before he could utter the words, D'Arcy rushed out, the crowd suddenly giving way. He would have been followed by O'Reilly, if Murrogh, who fore-saw Frank's intention, did not hold him with a strong arm. O'Reilly would have been unruly in any other place; but, as he saw there was no possibility of escaping from Murrogh threw the crowd, without much confusion, he remained comparatively quiet, though avowing to be avenged both of Murrogu and D'Arcy. The priest did not resume his dircourse. He told the congregation not to fear for his safety, or for that of others; he exorted them to go peaceably and cautiously to their homes; and he desired Murrogh and his companions to remain for for he knew it was the time of the mass appointed him. The communion and last prayers were read for giving spiritual instruction or worldly advice to without interruption; the benediction was given to the people, and they were sprinkled with the consecrated water. One by one they left the chapel in silence; and in a few minutes, Forgus found that O' Reilly, the guide, the priest, engaged in his thanksgiving prayer after Mass, and a few devotees, bent in devotion upon the damp pavement, were the only persons who remained.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR KEST.)

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day, remarking that the former, in all the old

### THE NEW CATHOLIC DAILY.

The following subscriptions have been received by the Rev. Father Brown towards the new Daily newspaper project. With reference to this fund we make no promises about starting the paper. All we can say is that the prospects of such an undertaking are more encouraging now than they ever were before. Independent of the printing and folding machines, which are now set up on these premises, we are otherwise in a position to assure our friends that the chances of success are very hopeful. However, we cannot say for certainty that we shall succeed, but we can say for certainty that if we do not it will not be because we have not tried to do our best. The Rev. Father Brown, of St. Ann's, is the treasurer of this fund, and anyone who desires to contribute to the undertaking can forward their subscriptions to him. He will be very glad to give any information that subscribers

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"IRELAND'S CAPABILITIES." LECTURE BY THE VERY REV. FATHER PIUS. A lecture was delivered in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast, by the Very Revi Father Pius, Passionist, in aid of the funds of the Holy Cross Conference, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the subject being " Ireland's Capabilities." Father Fius, on rising to deliver his lecture, was received with prolonged applause. He said the idea of this lecture came into his head a long time ago, upon the shores of Cunada, when he saw a nation finding its way to celebrity, and riches, and power, and to a place amongst the nations of the earth-when he saw their colonies, similarly circumstanced, and when, gazing upon their prosperity, and upon the opportunities they enjoyed, without one to interfere with them, he looked back upon the country to which then he was an exile, and to the powers that were allowed to grow fallow at home, and with sadness began to find out how, as far as his experience could help him to find, the cause for the dissimilarity between two peoples, both born upon the same soil; one crushed, fettered confined; another with its fetters thrown off, expanded by salubrious air, by a generous Government, and glorying in riches, power, and in freedom (Applause.) We have in Ireland 24,000,000 of acres of land, and, allowing eight millions for waste-for mountain, rock, and water-there remained fourteen millions of acres in this country of fine, good, arable land; and, according to the calculation of some great philosophers, such as Allison, Sir Robt. Kenne, and others, these sixteen millions of acres would support forty-eight millions of human beings, which calculation fell short of Goldsmith's, when he said "every rood of ground maintained its man." These philosophers would say that every acre ought to maintain three men. The land in Ireland ought to sustain forty-eight millions respectively, and give them a decent means of subsistence. What have we? Five millions, and a great many of them verging upon the borders of starvation. And yet they find everywhere their countrymen ready to spend their powers upon the soil, but they had not the opportunity because the country is possessed by an alien aristocracy, because toil and sweat and labour were rung out of them on an alien land in foreign countries to be squandered in sin and folly and debauchery. (Applause) They had seen an explanation of this truth a few days ago in the papers-(applause)-when a fine, hardy, intelligent race of men, as they could see from their evidence of a court of justice, displayed their natural talent that God gifted them with though crushed down by the want of education. There was breaking through their want of knowledge of the English language a fine picturesque description of their suffering that told of the powers they possessed. When he saw in the valley of the Nile the poor Arabs living in miserable cabins, while their masters lived in luxury, he pitied their state, and when he returned to Ireland to find the same state of things, and to find not Mahomedans but Christians lording it over their slaves, he felt that he could not allow himself to speak of it, and that the very thoughts of it curdled one's blood and almost made one become a rebel. (Cheers.) They found in Ireland that when a man did take the waste mountain, and dig and toil till it became arable, and when he had built a little hut upon it, that some foreign lordling, with money in his pocket, could come over and buy him out, and cast him upon the roadside in starvation. This was done by law, done by what was called the "British Constitution," and then they were blamed for not falling down upon their knees and worshipping that same "British Constitution" that had worked their misery and brought them starvation. (Applause.) The rev. lecturer passed over the various counties in Ireland which he considered the most fertile, and asked what did all their fertility end in? There were to be found on them fine grass and splendid bullocks, and the latter were shipped over to England to make a trade for us and feed John Bull. He heartily wished that such another law would be put into operation as that which existed in the past that we should not ship our cattle, but should kill and eat them all ourselves. (Loud applause.) The next branch of industry that he took as an illustration was mining, which he considered was undeve loped in this country. Our mines, he said, were not immense, but they were moderate and quiet such as would suit our own wants, and had only to be worked. But they were prevented from being worked by a deathly kind of enterprise. There was the want of courage, the want of a capital, and there was, he should acknowledge, a want in some cases of energy in ourselves. These mines were lying dormant because other interests besides our own were concerned in these hidden treasures. Another capability was the water of the country. If the splendid rivers that we have in the country were in America or in England they would have upon their banks factories, which would enrich the country; but because they happen to be in this country they lie useless, and are only utilised for the inspiration of our poets. Again, there were sixty-five bays in Ireland, in fourteen of which the largest ships in the English navy could float and anchor with perfect ease, and yet they were put to no use. The learned and rev. lecturer described a passage he made from Waterford to Bristol on one occasion, and detailed the thoughts it gave rise to when he found on the one side a beautiful harbour, easily approachable, but little utilised, and on the other, at the end of an intricate stream, a busy hive of industry, with splendid quays and docks. The

cause of this was a law passed by William III.

which crippled and confined our trade. (Applause.)

He referred to Galway harbour as another in-

stance where an attempt to take advantage of

its favourable position was destroyed recently by English capitalists. There were around our

coast the finest fisheries that existed in the

Three Kingdoms, and yet they never could have good deep sea fisheries, because we never could have the means, while the Scotch and English

fisheries were subsidised. So we are compelled to

import herrings from Scotland and England, while there were plenty around our shores if we could

only have the means of catching them. (Applause.)

The fisheries were all utterly useless, because the

resources of the country were taken away, and be-

cause those who had them would not give us the

means to help ourselves. Though there might be

too many manufactories in a country, yet he be-

lieved that those of Ireland should be extended. It

was said, and with some argument, that we are not

a manufacturing people, and that we were more in-

clined for green fields and the beauties of nature.

He did not consider tall chimineys, which the

Scotch and English so much boasted of, as manu-

factures, but he reckoned it by the amount of skill

and tact which were expended in it. What the

Irish did manufacture was the best in the world,

and no other country could compete with it. He

enumerated the various industries of Ireland, which

showed that in what they did manufacture they

produced the best articles in the world. The best

inen in the world was made in Belfast, the best

whiskey in the world was in Dublin—(laughter)-

the best frieze in the world was manufactured in

Blarney, the best poplin in Dublin, the most beauti-

ful pottery in Belleek-and the rest of the world

could not make an article like it-and the best

stockings evern worn were made in Balbriggan.

(Laughter and applause) The lecturer next dwelt

with literature and learning, and said that, with

regard to these two branches the capabilities of

the country were not properly developed. He detailed the causes for their decline in our

country, and compared the art of painting of the

THE SPEECHES FOR THE DEFENCE.

He was answered by Bacchettoni, who, as an old advocate accustomed to Papal Courts, where only written pleadings were admitted, endeavored, not with much success, to demolish the argument which the plaintiff's counsel had built on the authority of old Roman and Canon jurists and commentators. Then followe Mari, quite a match for Trajani, now startling the Court by the thunders of his carnest delivery, now edifying it by the extent of his professional erudition, now beguiling it by the variety of his forensic subtlety, but more often amusing it by sallies of genuine wit, and even of less allowable Florentine drollery, contrasting not unplea-santly with the broader humor of his Neapolitan

Mari established the principle that no man has a

From this condition, established in her favor by

early Catholic times with that of the present claimant, for neither admitted the evidence of witnesses towards the establishment of the illegitimacy of a legitimate child, nothing being more difficult nothing more delicate, nothing more liable to deception and abuse. Signor Mari set aside the argument that the Countess Lambertini was called against a hedge by the wayside. In our literature | Loreta because this was the name of the Cardinals mother. Loreta, he proved, was equally the name of the Antonia Marconi's England. No matter how the Irishmen might be mother. The wealth lavished by the Cardinal on the plaintiff's mother proved nothing, or, at the utmost, it only showed that he might have been brought to believe facts which could never have been substantiated even to his own full satisfaction. Paternity, except as established by law in legitimate wedlock, was always a matter of doubt. What could easily be based on proofs was the maternity, for mater semper est but here the mother could not be produced. Before the law the Countess Lamb. ertini was either Antonia Marconi's daughter, or she was nobody's child.

The correspondent of the London Times, who has proved himself to be a viruleut bater of everything Catholic, has to admit as follows:-

The Court reserved judgment, but the cause is very large and attentive audience, among whom the lawyers were numerous, was that in point of law the plaintiff had no cause; and such must needs be the conclusion of the Court. Signor Taj mi, indeed, expressed his determination to bring the foreign lady into lady, who was, and would always remain, a mere myth, or to prove the substitution of her child as that of the Marconi Court if her presence was necessary, and no one could say to what extent | the United States - Pilot the present aspect of the case might be altered by such an incident But, as it now stands, there seems to be no question as to the plaintiff being the legitimate daughter . f Angelo and Antonia Marconi, any presumption of Cardinal Antonel's paternity, however fully based on his own conviction, and corroborated by his acts and conduct, not being reducible to tangible legal proof.

Sentence is expected to be given before the end of the present month.

### CATHOLIC INVENTORS AND PIONEERS

Dean Swift in a sarcastic mood observed-" If a man makes me keep my distance, I have the satisfaction of knowing that he must in consequence the delegates. keep his own;" and we Catholics would have an us could do it so thoroughy as to cut off all the blessings they enjoy through Catholic work and genius Then they might realize that they owe to the Papist they affect to despise almost everything they beast, from the grand institutions that accompany their civilization, down to the humblest contrivances that minister to their wants,

It was the Papists that founded all the the great universities of Europe, and established the first free schools for the people. To Papists the world is indebted for the Bible, the Greek and Latin classics, and for the preservation and cultivation of the

Nicholas, the Cusan, taught that the earth moved and not the sun, about one hundred years before Galileo; i.e., in 1431, and was created a Cardinal for his learning. Copernicus, a priest, taught the same in 1500, under the protection of Pope Paul III., and the Bishop of Ermland. An Irish Catholic Bishop named Virgillus, first formed the correct theory of the rotundity of the earth. A papist first read the field of the heavens through the clock of time. Father Secchi, the greatest living astronomer, and highest authority on solar phenomena, is a Jesuit priest residing in Rome.

A Papist discovered galvanism; another discovered the compass. The variation of the compass was discovered by a Papist (Sebastian Cabot). Barometers are the invention of a Papist (Foriceli), A Papist invented gunpowder. A Papist from Spain drove the first steam engine (see life of Alaccorded by General Alcantara, the present ruler varez). A Papist built St. Peter's. Father Dum, of Venezuela. Mgr. Ponte has been received with S. J., first discovered and utilized the proporties of In 1794 he introduced it at Stonyhurst College, England, and in 1815 lighted with gas the vil-lage of Preston. The portrait of this Jesuit still hangs in the main room of the Preston Town Hall. Spectacles were invented by a monk of Pisa. The enife and fork that you use at dinner are Panist by descent (Italian inventions); and the teothpick after them is Papist in origin. That humble but useful article, the wheelbarrow, was constructed by no less a person than the renowned artist and author, Leonardo da Vinci.

A Papist (Chaucer) was the father of English Two of the greatest poets of England, poetry, Pope and Dryden, were Papists. Dante, Ariosto, and Tasso wese Papists. Curvantes, the great novelist, was a Papist. The first reviewer (Desalie) was a Papist. Dr. Neil Arnott, F. R. S, 1798 to 1874, author of the celebrated work "Elements of Physics," and Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, was a Catholic. The first treatise on Algebra was given by Lucas Pacciolus, a Franciscan monk. The Arabian system of arithmetic was introduced into Europe by Gerbert, afterwards by Pope Sylvester II. In our own age the Papists have the greatest sculptor (Canova), the greatest political economist (Adam Miller), the greatest moral philosopher (Schlege), the most learned Bitlical critic (Wiseman), The Papist orators of the French pulpit are the grand fount whence all preachers drink their ideas. All that is grand in the architecture of England, York, Minster, and Westminster, are the relics of Catholic services, and were built by Papists.

Raphael and Corregio were Papists. Papists almost monopolize singing, painting, and architec-ture. The oldest example known of harmony in music is in the treatise of a learned monk, Hucbald of St. Amand in Flanders, who lived between 304 and 930, and was an earnest student of Greek music. His art was to add to the tenor a second part like it, but four or five notes higher, or add a third to run with the upper melody in the octave beneath. This invention was called the organum. It was her house. Under that name she was married, and Guy, a Catholic, and a monk of Arenzo, in Italy, she has even now no other maiden name. She is that introduced the scale of musical notes into church singing; the church inventor of the organ was also a Catholic. Most of the great music composers have been Catholics-Mozart, Haydn, Clementi, Pergolesi, Beethoven, Carl Maria von Weber, Donizetti, Belini, Verdi, Gounod, etc., and nearly all musical artists.

Engraving was invened by the Catholic, Albrech Durer. Printing was invented by Guttenberg or Fastus, both Catholics, living in Catholic times. Paper was also invented by Catholics. The publishers of the first volume of the Bible, and the editors of the first classical works, as well as the founders of the first newspaper, were Catholics. The first almanac printed appeared in 1474. The first printing-press ever set up in England was placed in Westminster Abbey by William Caxton (diee 1492 the same year in which another Catholic, Columbus discovered America), under the patronage of its abbot and monks. The followers of Faustus fied to Italy, where they set up the first Italian press, under the protection of the Pope The first doob printed

The first voyage around the world was performed by the ship of a Papist (Magellan). Nunex de Balboa, a Catholic, discovered the Ocean; and Nasco de Gama was the first who doubled the Cape of Good Hope; Jacques Cartier, a Catholic, discovered the St. Lawrence; De Soto, a Catholic, but Signor Mari thought both laws were against the first explored the Mississippi; and Champlain, a lines,

Catholic, was the first to explore the great Northwest. A Franciscan priest praised God beside the great cataract of Niagara before Europe dreamed of its existence. Mount Desert, Maine, was settled by a colony of Catholics in 1605, and the first religious service ever performed by Europeans in New England, was by the Jesuit Fathers of this colony. The discoverer of the Salt Springs at Onondaga, N. Y., was the Jesuit Father, Simon le Moyne, in 1654. Marquette is well known as the missionary and discoverer to necessitate our saying that he was a Catholic priest. Father De Smet, the great Indian missionary did more to civilize the American savage than all the ministers of other denominations combined. All the Catholic missions of the Northwest stand as monuments of advancing civilization. The first who called attention to the mineral oil near Lake Erie, was the Franciscan Father Joseph de la Roche d'Allion, in 1627. The first who worked the coppermines on Lake Superior, was a Jesuit laybrother. The first cargo of wheat sent down the Mississippi from Illinois, was raised at a Jesuit mission. The first sugar-cane was raised by the Jesuits at New Orleans. In the library of Major Ben: Perley Poore, at Indian Hill Farm, Nass., we apparently at an end, for the impression made on a | have seen several large and elaborate volumes, constituting a minutely perfect report of the New England coast, written and sketched by Jesuits, and printed in Paris sixteen years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock.

Without attempting to enumerate all their services to the Republic, it is sufficient to note that Catho'ics creeted the first college in North America, and first established civil and religious liberty in

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Detroit News reports that that city contains 35,000 Catholics, 10,500 Protestants, and 69,500 intidels.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCESS Beatrice paid their hastily-arranged visit to the Premier at Hughenden Manor on Saturday last, and after remaining some time returned to Windsor.

HOME RULE CONFERENCE .- A meeting of the Home Rule Conference Committee was held in Dublin recently, when a resolution was passed that the National Conference should be postponed from the 22nd inst., the day for which it was originally fixed. to the 20th of January, for the Lotter convenience of

Another old and Honored Priest of the Archequal satisfaction if bigots in striving to ostrucise diocese of Armsch passed away on Tuesday the 18th Doc., in the person of the Very Rev. Canon M'Crystal, P. P., Cookstown. The decensed clergyman was born in the year 1803, and at the time of his death had been the long period of forty-four years in the ministry. The funeral obsequies will take place to-morrow.

> DEATH FROM INHALING LIGHTED PARAFFIN OIL Lungan, Friday.—A girl named Rooney, aged 13, and living in Carbett, Derrymacash, came to her death on Thursday by accidentally inhaling the dame of a burning lamp which she had attemped to extinguish by blowing out. The flame burned her face; and after suffering much agony, she succumbed to the effect of the injuries received

A MEETING UNDER THE AUSPICES of the Ballyclare Tenant Right Association was held in Ballyclare, on Wednesday the 19th Dec. Resolutions were passed advocating an amendment of the Act of 1870, so as to restore the ancient custom of Ireland, and to have it made a presumption of law that every holding in Ulster is subject to tenantatelescope. A Papist (and a Pope) first regulated right. A resolution was also passed proposing the extension of the custom to the rest of Ireland, and Grand Jury law reform was the subject of one of the subsequent motions.

RETURN OF AN EXILED ARCHBISHOP .- The heroic and persecuted Archbishop of Caracas and Venezuela, Mgr. Antonio Ponte, has returned to his diocese after seven years of exile in the island of Trinidad, taking advantage of a general amnesty demonstrations of enthusiastic affection by both clergy and laity of his diocese. The archbishop, on landing, was borne in triumph by the multitude from Guaira to Caracas,

FLOODS ALONG THE BARN AND LOUGH NEAGH,-Lurgan, Friday.-I regret to be obliged that the inundations at the mouth of the Upper Bann, at Portadown, are already nearly as great as they were last winter. The mosses are in some places covered. Along Lough Neagh the waters were rapidly rising, but it is to be hoped that the frost which has set in will stop their further rise, and that the inhabitants along the flooded districts are not doomed to experience a recurrence of last winter's severy sufferings.

ARRIVALS IN ROME. - Mgr. the Marquis de Stacpoole has arrived in Rome. Among the other arrivals are the Marchesa di Pimoden, widow of the Pontifical General the Marchese di Pimodon, killed at Castlefidardo on the 18th of September, 1860; General de Charette, the Misses O'Gorman, Major Kelly Kenny (2nd Queen's), from Malta; Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. and Miss Arkwright, Hon, W. and Mrs. King Harman, Lady Margaret Compton, Mr. Lefroy, Colonel Strange, Mr. Wilmot Chetwode, and Mr. Butler Johnstone.

THE VICE-RECTOR OF THE INISH COLLEGE.-With in a week or two the Very Rev. James Maher, D.D. leaves Rome for Ireland, where he will take up his residence, and cease the duties of Vice-Rector of the Irish College. He will be succeeded by the Rev. Father Egan. He himself is the successor of the Rev. Father Moran, now Bishop of Ossory. He will be much missed, at least for a time. He brings with him the hearty wishes for his success of all his countrymen in Rome.—Weekly Register.

A WOMAN DROWNED NEAR LARNE. -On thursday evening D. R. Taggart, Esq., M. D. coroner and a jury held an Inquest at Sallagh, parish of Cairneastle about five miles from Larne, on the body of Jane Sittlington, which was found lying in a stream by the road side on Wednesday evening. The stream had been considerably swollen on account of the heavy rains. After hearing the medical evidence of Dr.Kane, of Larne, the jury returned a verdict of found drowned, and expressed their belief that was purely accidental.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY IN ROME.—The feast of the patron saint of Scotland was duly honored in Rome. On the saint's day, Nov. 30, High Mass was sung in the chapel adjoining the Scotch College, in presence of the rector and students (who now number twelve) and all the Scotch visitors at present in Rome. As the saint's day fell on a Friday the rector entertained at dinner on the following Sunday December 1) His Eminence Cardinal Howard. the Right Rev. and Hon. Dr Clifford, Bishop of Clifton; the Right Rev. and Hon. Mgr. Edmund Stonor, Mgr. Baines, rector of the English College, Lisbon; Very Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, &c.

THREATENED STRIKE OF MILESMEN ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY .- On the 4th December the milesmen and gangers employed on the Great Northern Railway between Drogheda and Portodown handed in a writen notice to the directors, intimating their intention to strike work on the 18th inst. unless they get an increase of pay and a re duction of working hours. The present wages of the gangers is 16s, which they asked to be increased to 18s, per week; and the milesmen to be increased from 13s 6d to 15s. They also claim to leave of work on Satureay at twelve o'clock instead of six o'clock as at present. The men say they are determined to hold out untill their commands are complied with.

masters, found expression in the grandest ideas of Heaven and the Divinity while the painting of modern times was represented by, say, two pigs feeding out of a trough or a cow scratching herself we have truth, and virtue, and purity, and are free from the infidelity that prevaded the literature of represented by his enemies, no matter how he might scoffed at by his ignorance—and any ignorance that he laboured under could readily be accounted for he was compelled to adopt in early days the English language, and was hanged or exited if he learn it-but no matter how great his ignorance, the Irishman was a boin geetleman. (Applause.) The only part of Ireland in which he met savages was Bolfast. There was here a spirit of cudeness, a dogged party spirit inspired by some infernal thing which was not born of Christianity. And if it were exhibited in our own ranks at times it was only called up in a spirit of self defence for such a spirit was not begotton of Catholicity, nor was it of native growth In conclusion, he said if we were all able to con-

trol ourselves and rule ourselves we would do something to make ourselves worthy of our own nature-worthy of our former history and of our future destiny. (Loud and continued cheering.) He hoped the day would come when we would see all the capabilities of Ireland thoroughly developed, when they would rejoice in the full acquisition of all that they wished, and when they rest in the shade of peace and happiness that their own industry and energy had procured for them. (Loud and repeated applause). His Lordship said he was quite satisfied that it was unnecessary there should be any special vote of thanks proposed to the Rev. lecturer. The lecture

had been a rich treat to his lordship, and he was glad he had the opportunity of hearing it, as it had brought back to his mind some things which he had in part forgotton. His lordship hoped that the result of the lecture would be to make them wise and prudent, and to prompt them to give any encouragement they could to the development of the trade of the country. He trusted that those who had power to do so would give us some encouragement, and that before many years we would see Ireland as "glorious and free" as the poet wished her to be. (Applause.)

# THE ANTONELLI WILL CASE

THE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES.

Rome, Dec. 7, 1877 .- This long-expected and repeatedly adjourned cause celebra was yesterday brought before Card Tribunal, presided over by Signor Pio Teodorses, a former member of the Italian Government, and attended by two Judges, Antonio Spaziani and Luigi Ottavi.

The plaintiff, Countess Loreta Lambertini, was represented by Diego Tajani, a Deputy, and the ablest advocate in Naples. The counsel of the defendants - Counts Gregorio, Angelo, and Luigi Autonelli, and the Countesses Rosalia Antonelli-Sanguini, and Innocentina Bortazzoli-Borgnana, coheirs of the late Cardinal-was Adriano Mari, a Deputy, and former President of the Chamber, and former Minister of Grace and Justice, a Florentine advocate of the highest reputation, assisted by Antonio Bacchettoni, a Roman advocate.

### THE CLAIMANT'S CASE.

The plaintiff's counsel based his argument on the fact that the Cardinal's natural daughter was born in 1855, and that matters relating to her birth must be settled according to the laws then in vigor, i.e., to the old Roman and canon law; and the Regolamento, or code based on both, and published in the Pontificate of Gregory XVI. These laws, says Tajani, admit the testimony of witnesses in cases of this nature, in contradiction to the present Italian law, which forbids all inquiry as to the paternity of children born in wedlock, as the Countess Lambertini was on the old principle, " Pater est is quem nuptice denunciant." Signor Tajani argued that al-though the plaintiff was baptized as daughter of Angelo Marconi, by his lawful wife, Antonia Bal-lerini, and lived with her mother as her daugter till the day of her mother's death, and although she was murried as Loreta Marconi, a legitimate daughter of the Marconis, and bore no other name, she was always known to be a natural daughter of Cardinal Antonelli, and her mother, as it would be proved, was not Antonia Marconi, but a foreign lady whose child was secretly intrusted to the care of the said Marconi, to be brought up as her own child. Tajani wound up by an appeal to the Court, from whom "in in a great cause great justice was expected."

right to pass from a legitimate to an illegitimate condition. He contended that the Counters Lambertini was born of lawfully wedded parents; that she was baptized as the daughter of Angelo and Antonia Marconi; that the fede di battesimo was at the time of her birth the only public register; and that her name was always given in that capacity when the officers of the census, both in Papal and Italian times, applied to her mother for the names of the members of her family and of the inmates of Countess Marconi Lambertini, or she is nothing.

all these documents, and by the possesso di stato-i.e. from the fact that she has always been held and shown by her parents as their own, well cared for by them, well brought up, lapped in luxury, and at last advantageously married—she would now, by her own act, and from interested and immoral motives, pass herself off for an illegitimate, an adulterous, and a sacrilegious child. To this, Mari declared, the law objects on principles, because, were such pleas admitted, there would be no end to the claimants who, for sordid objects, and with a view to "better themselves" upon wealthy and neble persons. Upon that ground the learned counsel thought the Court should not proceed to the examination of the plaintiffs witnesses. There would be no means to prove that the plaintiff was not the daughter of Angelo Marconi; no means of establishing the absence or impotence of the latter. Much less would it be practicable to trace the maternity of the foreign. The evidence alluded to in the new world was the "Spiritual Ladder of St. by the plaintiff's lawyers was utterly worthless, and John Climacus, printed at Mexico in 1535, by John so much so that the plaintiff's advocate, Signor Pablos. Tajani himself, had no hand in drawing it up, and had not deemed it expedient to insist upon it, Signor Mari, of course, adverted to the contradiction involved in the argument of his adversary, who would, according as it suited his purpose, abide now by the old Papal, now by the present Italian law;

# The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

CALENDAR-JANUARY, 1878.

WEDNESEAY, 9-Of the Octave. Trinity College, Dublin, opened 1859. Battle of

Sunbury, Ga., 1778.

opened 1800.

THURSDAY, 10-Of the Octave. Father O'Leary died, 1802. Penny Post com-

menced, 1840. FRIDAY, 11-Of the Octave. St. Hygenus, Pope and

Numerous deaths from starvation in Ireland reported an every day occurrence in 1848. SATUBDAY, 12-Of the Octave.

Major Sirr, the assassin of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, died, 1841.

SUNDAY, 13-OCTAVE OF THE EPIPHANY. Opening of the Irish Confederation in Dublin,

Monday, 14-St. Hilary, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Felix, Martyr. Bishop Berkley died, 1753. TUESDAY, 15-St. Paul, First Hermit. St. Maur.

Abbot. Trial of O'Connell and the Repealers commenced 1844. The last Session of the Irish Parliament

THE VOICE OF THE HOLY FATHER.

" We urgently beseech of you to assist, with all good will and favor, those men who, animated with a Catholic spirit, and possessed with sufficient learning, are laboring in writing and publishing books and journals for the defense and propagation of Catholic doctrine."—Encyelical letter of Pope Pius IX, in 1853.

" Frovidence seems to have given, in our day, a great mission to the Catholic Press. It is for it to preserve the principles of order end faith, where they prevail, and to propagate them where impiety and cold indifference have caused them to be forgotten,-Letter from Pope Pius IX, in 1855.

The Voice of the Bishops of Quebec.

The Bishops of this Province, in the fourth Council of Quebec, urged the reading of good books and good journals as an antidote against the poisonous books and papers ever at hand. The words of the Holy Council are these :-

"Therefore, that pastors may, more easily and efficaciously, remove their flock from bad and forbidden books, as well as from wicked journals, let them be careful to supply them with good books, nor let them omit to induce such as wish to read journals to subscribe to some paper of sound principles and truly Catholic."

The Holy Father Pius IX said :- " Flood the world with good reading."

To this we have the satisfaction of adding the special encouragement of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and we present it to our readers as credentials which do us too much

DEAR CAPTAIN KIRWAN,

We hear with pleasure the progress of your project of a Catholic Daily. Confident that in matters of faith and moral, you will ever be submissive to the Pastors of the Church, we encourage you, and do most cordially bless all generous Catholics who contribute to the success of your undertaking.

† EDWARD CHARLES, Bishop of Montreal.

# LECTURE,

"IRISH SOLDIERS

FOREIGN LANDS." (SPAIN, ITALY, FRANCE, GERMANY, &c. &c.)

# A LECTURE

WILL BE GIVEN ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT

M. W. KIRWAN,

# IN THE

MECHANICS HALL.

Tuesday Evening, 29th Jan., '78.

Proceeds to be devoted to patriotic objects. Tickets-25cts; Reserved Seats, 50cts.

# THE VOLUNTEERS.

TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company will assemble at the QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS, Dalhousie Square, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVEN-ING at 7.30,

CHURCH PARADE.

The members of the above Company will assemble at same place, on Sunday morning next, at 8.45 sharp, for the usual monthly Church Parade.

The fife and drum band of the Company will attend.

M. W. KIRWAN, Captain Commanding. ST. JEAN BAPTISTE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The following appeared in the Official Gazette

St. Jean Baptiste Village Infantry Company.—To he Lieutenant, provisionally: D. Barry, gentleman, vice Battersby; transferred to 6th Battalion. To be Ensign, provisionally: P C Warren, gentleman, vice Gaudry, left limits.

### TO OUR READERS.

At last our new offices are in order. For the past three weeks, painters, carpenters and machinests have been constantly employed putting the various departments of our new premises in a presentable shape. We need hardly say that during that time we have been unable to attend to our editorial duties with that care which those duties demanded. We must have neglected to chronicle and to notice many important events which were of interest to our readers, but we hope the facililies now afforded us, by the offices we occupy, will be of such a nature that this derangement will not occur again. The manager, editor, and reporters, offices are now in order, and the press room is receiving such additions as warrant us, in saying that the project for the new daily is progressing.

### ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT.

The concert given by the St. Patrick's Socicty was a brilliant success. The selections were choice, and the artistes were exceptionally good. It has, unfortunately, been too much the custom to lower rather than to elevate the standard of Irish national songs by the "stage" characteristics of our people. Those things had a tendency to demoralize Irish character and to ridicule our people, to whom was attributed coarse utterances and brutal customs. These side attacks upon Irish character are now becoming rare, although in England and in the States they are not yet extinct. But the St. Patrick's Concert was of a character which gives us all cause for congratulation, and most heartily do we congratulate the Society upon the success its members have achieved.

### A STOLEN MARCH.

The orangemen had an after midnight march on New Year's morning. During the march we are informed that they played " The Protestant Boys," and otherwise sought to quarrel with the Catholics of the city. One report, evidently furnished by one of themselves, tells how the orangemen "knocked a carter down" because the carter challenged "the best man among them to fight" him. This we are informed is a pure fiction. The truth appears to be that when the orangemen's band was p'aying "The Protestant Boys," a man who stood near threw off his coat and challenged the best of the Orangemen to fight him. The result was that the man who gave this challenge was not feets of damp and changeable weather, as well as knocked down, but that the band immediately preventing the fatigue of continual public recepceased playing the insulting air. It is said, too, that one of the orangemen said something about "Cutting up the Papists," or words to that effect, but that after the challenge to fight all was quiet. It is a pity that the authorities do not stop the playing of offensive airs in the public thoroughfares. If they will not they may be sure that trouble will sometime or other be the result. It is hard for men to cooly

Holy water, sleet and slaughter, We'll trample the Catholics every one; Cut them asunder, we'll make them lie under; The Protestant Boys will carry their own.

God forbid that Catholics should ever insult their Protestant neighbours by such language.

# THE "SPECTATOR."

The first number of the Canadian Spectator has appeared. The editor, the Rev. Mr. Bray, has introduced some novelties with the venture. The articles are all signed, and it is expected that this will prevent the use of offensive personalities. Mr. Thomas White of the Gazette occupies a little over two columns in discussing "A Canadian National Policy," while "J. A. Allen" has a flling at the "Romish mind," in three quarters of a column. Mr. Allan insinuates that the church opposed Columbus when about to set sail on his successful enterprise to this continent, because of something done by the "Romish Council of Salmania." It is odd to hear anyone advance such a theory now-adays, when all the world knows that the enterprise of Columbus was blessed by the Pope, and that it was Catholic Spain furnished the necessary ships and men. Mr. Allan assails the "slavish" Church in many forms, and he does it with some vigour, but with no great effect. After this we have a "preliminary" of the "story of the Oka Indians" from the pen of Dr. W. G. Beers. The papers on this the great Spanish cities. In Barcelona, generally, question ought to be interesting - that is one finds the same warmth of religious observance, if Dr. Beers can be impartial. Dr. Clark Murray has a fling at the "clerical abso. ly strong. The practice of private family devotion, lutism of Quebec" in "The Philosophy of and of returning thanks after meals, is hardly one Politics," while Professor Bovey, of McGill in Spain.

and Future Life" is the positivest philosophy the land where the bull fights were reserved for last presented, and on her name being mentioned theory of the Soul. Mr. Bray himself gives an instalment of his lecture on the "Roman Catholic Church in Canada, viewed in its civil aspect." On the whole the Canadian Spectator promises to be more temperate than we expected. If the Rev. Mr. Bray will not allow offensive matter to creep in, he will benefit the community at large by his venture. We always rejoice at free and educated dissertation, and we expect that the Canadian Spectator will give us occasional employment in that respect. Meanwhile let us welcome this last addition to the press, and let us hope that it wili fight a fair fight, hiting hard and being hit hard in return, but doing nothing to inflame the minds of our Protestant friends against the unfortunate " Papists."

### THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

The following official communication from the Vatican has been published in the Osser-

"It is really difficult to understand the persistency of the Liberal newspapers in disseminating grave news in reference to the health of the Pope, which was calculated to cause the most serious approhensions in the chearts of the faithful. We can assure our readers that those statements are without foundation. It is true, beyond doubt, that the Holy Father, on account of a cold, which was followed by a slight fever, was obliged some time ago to remain in his bed. However, the fever did not last long, and presented no disquieting symptoms, as the physical state of the august Pontifi had not previously given cause for anxiety, Thanks to the rest which he has had, the pains in his legs from which his Holiness has been suffering have been sensibly mitigated. If, on account of this prolonged repose, there has been a certain diminution of the strength of the Holy Father, it has not been such as to interrupt his usual occupations or the receptions of the cardinals and chiefs of the congregations. It has been merely necessary to multiply the cares and precautions around his holy person which have been taken on account of the bad season and the variations of temperature. Owing to these special attentions, the health of the Holy Father is daily becoming better, and everything tends to the hope that his cure will soon be complete, especially if the weather should become

The Roman correspondent of the Union of

"It is with a heart full of gratitude and joy that I confirm the happy news of an ameliaration in the health of our well-beloved Pontiss, who is now as well as we could wish The swelling in his legs has entirely disappeared, his rheumatic pains have lost a good deal of their intensity, his cough is almost gone, and the weakness caused by his long confinement to his bed has given place to a daily increasing vigour. To his former sleeplessness have succeeded nights of refreshing rest, and it is not at all rare to find that his Holiness has slept the entire night through without once calling the faithful attendant who watches near his chamber. His Holiness hears Mass every morning. The celebrant consecrates two Hosts, and the Holy Father communicates seated in his bed. Later on he receives, as usual, the visits of the Cardinal Secretary of State and the prefects of the different congregations, who are often astonished at the freshness of his memory and the acuteness of his intellect. This illness of the Pope, which had so justly alarmed the hearts of all Catholics, has been, it may be affirmed, quite providential, as it com-pelled the Sovereign Pontiff to take a rest and accept attentions which his zeal had lead him previously to decline. By removing him for a time from the rigours of winter and the pernicious eftions, his forced repose will have the effect of giving him new life and keeping bim still longer for the love of his devoted children. The Holy Father is still confined to his bed, but the first day of sunshine he will leave it. There is, however, no longer any fear of his convalescence, and he will soon be as well as can be expected in one of his

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin has received, within the last couple days, letters from Rome which fully confirm the statements published by us recently from the Osservatore Romano and the Union of Paris. The latest of these letters was written last Friday, and mentioned that the Holy Father has been suffering severely from a prolonged rheumatic attack, that the sore in his leg has been more troublesome than usual, but that no other unfavourable symptoms have made themselves manifest. He receives the Cardinals of the various Congregations and the State officials as usual, but is obliged to remain in his bed during the audiences. His intellect is as clear as ever, and his interest in all the serious and solemn offices requiring his attention is undiminished. The writers conclude by assuring his Eminence that there is no occusion for apprehending anything like immediate

# CATHOLIC SPAIN.

Are the inhabitants of Catholic countries, more especially of Spain, blind idolaters, and given over to superstition of the lowest kind? Ask the first New England school-marm you meet and the answer will be, Yes. Ask a travelled, educated and observant American gentleman, and although he is not a Catholic the answer will be an indignant No. A recent answer to this question is supplied by the special correspondent of the New York Times -which is an anti-Catholic paper if it is anything. This gentleman, writing from Barcelona, says :--

There is a pervading opinion in America that the Spaniards, since the revolution of 1868, have lost that religious enthusiasm which has hitherto distinguished them, and which certainly was the governing impulse in their long and arduous conflict with the Moors. While it is undoubtedly true that many of the laboring classes, members of the International and poisoned with French atheism, did in various phases of the civil war show hostility to the priesthood, it is utterly false to suppose that the same feelings of enmity and indifference pervade which are so noticeable in America in these communities where Presbyterian influences are specialwhich the Protestant traveler would expect to find

Sunday could be religious according to our idea of the word and our understanding of the thing, seemed impossible. We, therefore, believe that the religion in Spain was a best a gloomy fanatism, and it was natural to rejoice when we thought that a more cheerful state of things was at hand. We have great favour—that you receive my grandson into been deceived in both facts. There is undoubtedly in your Garde d'Elite. They he sitate to receive him And it is fortunate that this is so. For, while the is also certain that there is an excellence of prinstout-hearted Presbyterian centres of New England and New York special to themselves, and, as them, so, also, it is natural to infer that the Spanish pressed externally far differently, would simply be utterly spoiled, wrecked and ruined if they had made that change which some writers in America have represented, and have so falsely named progress. These ideas have constantly filled my mind when I have visited the great Cathedral of Barcelona and that has been almost daily. Though I was there to admire the architectural beauties of this most magnificent structure, to ponder over the bold, high-reaching spirit of the architect who designed it, and to wander silently and noiselessly around in search of those details that charm alike the artist and the archeologist, yet I felt warmest sympathy for the circling crowds whose observant gaze was fixed so steadily upon the high altar in expectation of the elevation of the Host. All religious feelings are akin, and though I was profoundly ignorant of the sense in which the worshipers understood the ceremony, to me it had a meaning and a pathos which every one calling himself a Christian was bound to comprehend and to share.

It may be that my enthusiasm for the architectural grandeur of the building, and a half poetic sense of the historic romance and glamor of the place enabled me to entertain feelings of reverential regard for rites of which I knew so little. But I did entertain them, and from out of the emotions then felt, I do protest against the epithets which English and American travellers have so constantly launched against the worshippers of the Roman Catholic faith. Having been admitted into their families, having shared their private devotions, having heard them express their sentiments, I cannot allow that the Catholics of Spain should be accused of groveling superstition or blinded idolatry. They have, as I think, from an artistic nature, preserved emblems and symbols which we have discarded. But these are but the bark, and underneath one finds the same heart of pine, sound and stout and wholesome, that distinguishes the true-blue Presbyterians .- Catholic Review.

### THE POPE'S LOVE STORY.

WHAT A LONDON CORRESPONDENT FINDS IN THE PAGES OF A FORTHCOMING BOOK.

"From manuscript of a forthcoming volume, the

work of a pious Catholic lady, the daughter of one of the oldest Roman Catholic citizens of Baltimore, the late David Williamson, of Lexington Manor, the London correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquire relates the only true love story of Pius IX. as rcated by the Baroness de Kinsky, the Holy Fathers intimate friend. The young Count Govanni Mastai Ferretti, the storv says, a native of Sinigaglia, met and loved at Rome Camilla Deroti, the lovely and accomplished daughter of a widow lady, and to whom he had been especially drawn by her marvelous singing. They read the poets together, and it came to pass that the young nobleman desired to be a soldier, to be more worthy of his promised bride. Heapplied to Prince Barberini, Commander of the Papal Body-Guard, and was repulsed somewhat rudely with the remark that his slender frame. was better fitted for a priest's garb than a dragoon's The young Count appealed to the Pope, Pius VII., was promised his commission and spent a happy evening with Camilla. The next day he did not visit her, nor the next. Weeks passed and he have disanneared from fell sick of fever at last, and on the same day the Count knelt before the Pope and told his story. He had been stricken with epilepsy in the street. With this disease hanging over him he dared not marry. The Holy Father bade him interpret the affliction as a token of the will of God directing his thoughts heavenward and his life to the Church. He sent the young Count a pilgrim to the shrine of Loretto to learn God's will. No tidings came to Camilla and after some little time, knowing that a hidden yet a good and proper reason for this seeming desertion must exist, and yielding to the carnest persussions of her mother, she consented to listen to the solicitations of the Baron Camucini, who sought her hand in marriage. It strangely happened on that same, while Camilla and her mother were sitting together in their quiet and comfortable home talking over the past and the future events, the door was suddenly opened and the figure of a young man clad in black stood before them. The mother of Camilla looking up immediately recognized the face as that of Count Mastai and gave a cry of joy, but he remained perfectly silent and motionless Camilla's heart at once sank, for she quidkly discerned that he was dressed in the garb of a priest, She now saw that all was ended between them. The Signora Devoti, not noticing in the darkness of the evening the priestly robes he wore, asked quickly: "Where have you been all this time, and why have you so deserted as?' "I have been on a pilgrimage to Loretto," he quietly replied, "and subsequently to the Convent of St. Agues, where I was anointed priest." The Signora Devoti nearly fainted on hearing these words, so unexpected by her; but Camilla, remained perfectly calm, and forcing a smile, said, in her gentle voice: "It is well that you have come to me; heaven has sent you in my hour of need to give me counsel and support. My brother is absent and I have none other; will you take his place, as his old friend and companion, and advise me? The Baron Camucini seeks my band in marriage; my mother carnestly wishes it what shall I do? Will you now counsel me how to act?" I would strongly advise that you accept him as your husband," said the young priest "for I know him well as being the most amiable and honorable, having every quality to insure your future happiness. I will unite you in holy wedlock to the man you will love and who will prove a true and tender husband to you, but let it be soon, for I cannot tarry long; I have my mission to accomplish and have come but to say facewell. In a few days I leave for the Convent of Sinigaglia, the city of my early childhood, there to prepare myself betore leaving Italy on a long journey, as I intend to prepare for and devote myself to a monastic life," A few days later Camilla Devoti knelt before the altar by the side of the Baron Camucini and the holy rites were performed by the young priest, Mastai Ferretti, who, after joining their hands, fervently prayed that God would bless them and theirs forever.

placed Count Mastai on the Papal throne as Plus IX, at one of the usual Thursday, receptions at the Vatican, when ladies of rank are presented to His University, commences an interesting series of papers on "Practical Science." "The Soul papers on "Practical Science." "The Soul papers on "Practical Science of the Substantial Substanti

an emotion was visible in the expressive face of the Pope. The lady bent her knee for his benedic. tion, and, looking quietly in his face, said with a voice full of the sweetness and melody of other days: "Holy Father, I have come to beg of youa Spain a hearty religious feeling in the best sense of the word, and this the civil war has been powerless to effect. and strong, and most eager to devote his life to the Holy Father." Having thus expressed her desite, merit of other communities is not to be denied, it she showed a slight emotion, but casting her eyes upon the ground awaited quietly his reply. Pius ciple and a charm of religious conviction in the IX. well understood how she felt from his own past experience, so kindly laying his hand upon her white head in benediction, said in gentle tones. they would decidedly lose their salt and savor if "I know too well the pain and mortification of they were to throw off and abandon these practices and observances for which we so respect and odmire wish shall be fiulfilled, and your grandson shall at once enter into my Garde d'Elite" After speaking communities, filled with the same spirit, though ex- he then quickly walked towards one of the side. walks, and intimated to one of the Camerieri, who prepared to follow him, that he wished to be alone.

The folling day, meeting the Baroness de Kinsky, he said to her: "I know that you are an old and dear friend of the Baroness Camucini, and that she has spoken to you of the days gone by, and I will also tell you, my daughter, of a secret that until now has long laid hidden in my heart, but which now the old man may release from its prison and consecrate as a last salute to his early friend." He then recounted the reason why he had taken the priestly vows, following, as he believed, a direct call from God. "Tell her now," he said, "it was a trial the Holy Father imposed upon me that I was to keep silence and give no explanation of my actions; that at the time I suffered, but God, in his great mercy, ordained it all wisely and well for our good, and that Fius IX, was no longer indulges in earthly illusions, sends her this last message as a memory of the happy evenings spent with Camilla

" Se non e vero e ben trovaco," with the possible exception of the silence enjoined.

### REV. FATHER BURKE.

CHARITY SERMON.

The Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O.P., preached a charity sermon in aid of the Domincain Nuns of Leicester, at St. Saviour's Church, on Sunday, November 28th.

Having read the Gospel for the last Sunday after Pentecost. Father Burke said :- And St. John in the Apocal.

ypse, describing the scene which our Blessed Say. our alluded to in the words of to day's (iospel, says, "And I saw a great white throne and One sitting upon it from whose face the earth and heaven fled away, and there was no place found for them. And I saw the dead, great and small, standing in the presence of the throne, and the books were opened, and another book was opened, which is the Book of Life, and the dead were judged by these things which were written in the books according to their works." This is the last Sunday of the ecclesiastical year, the Church closes on to-day her grand perennial commemoration of the life of Him by whom she loves, and next Sunday which will be the first Sunday of Advent, is the first Sunday of the ecclesiastical year, and it is worthy of remark that both on her last Sunday and on her first the Church of God puts before the minds of her faithful children the self-same subject of juegment. To day it is Christ speaking awful and mysterious words-telling us what signs and wonders and terrors shall accompany the final dissolution of the earthly frame of this world of ours and our creation -what signs shall usher in the Son of Man when in great glory with the sign of the cross borne aloft all men. And next Sunday you will hear almost the same Gospel, revealing the some dread future truths, and calling you with equal solemnity to the great lesson which they convey. Dearly beloved, the Scriptures of God tells us of two distinct judgments. The first is that which takes place on the death of every child of Adam, be he saint or sinner, when he stands alone before the tribunal of God confronted with his own thoughts, his own words, is own actions, performed thought, or spoken by himself personally during the brief span of his mortal career, and according to which his fate for all eternity for weal or woe is decided.

But independent of and in addition to this first final judgment there is the universal judgment which will close the history of this world and of all time, and which will be the opening chapter of the history of eternity. Now, if we consider how com-pletely God Almighty does His work in regard to every individual amongst us, that He will not allow a single deliberate thought of our minds, a single word fallen from our lips, a single act of our hearts to escape his judgment, that He will take a poor; solitary, trembling, helpless soul that stands before Him, that He will take it to task, searching with such a glance as the eye of God alone can giveclear, judical, stern, comprehensive—every single thought, word, and act of that poor soul's existence, when we consider this, and that this will extend to every single individual that ever was born unto this world, wo may ask ourselves, then, where is the necessity or what is the reason for the universal judgment which God will pass not merely upon the individuals who compose the vast throng that shall assemble round the great white throne, when the grave shall open and give up its dead; when the sea shall render from out its bidden depths all who lie dead there; when hell itself will yield up its dead, that they stand for a moment living before the face of God, to be damned and withered by the voice of His anger and the voice of his indignation when, on the other hand, other graves will open and the dead will arise with joyful eyes and changed and glorified bodies-transformed and wrapt from one into another form of glory, with the grace of God on them, and that grace changed into glory, with hope eternal secured for them forever—joyful bodies rising from the grave to meet the joyful souls that will come down from their place of glory to reanimate them once more, that in all the integrity of his being the glorified man may live for his God; and just and unjust, sairt and sinner alike shall be summoned by the blast of the angel's trumpet to confront their God in His last final judgment-you may ask me, I say, is not this a superfluous and unnecessary act on the part of God.

I answer, no. Because, dearly beloved, the personal and individual judgement that awaits you and me at the hour of our death, when we shall stand before Almighty God alone, there to answer and give a reason for every thought, word, and act, of our lives—that individual and primary judgement is a personal matter between God and the soul, a private and personal matter-it is a weighing and testing of the gold and silver of our virtue to see whether it be worthy of the treasury of heaven -it is a stern inflexible, awful investigation into the tares, the straw, the evil of our lives, to see whether it be bad enough to feed the all-consuming and eternal flames of hell. But it is a personal matter, and if Almighty God had never created man heirs forever.

Years after, when time in its many changes had never given any other than mere individual graces -if he had never given to man the power and the faculty to form himself into society, into nations, into their national life, their social life, their literary Holiness, the Baroness de Kinsky, an old friend of life, their spiritual as well as intellectual one, then,

life, throughout which the world leads as human society and as formed into nations.

Do we not know that history itself—the record of our race—deals far more with the life of nations than with the life of individuals? Do we not know that the public action of this world is determined and carried on far more by the action of nations than of individuals? Have not the nations a public conscience—are they not responsible for every episode of the public life as well as the individual? Ah! certainly; and therefore, besides the judgment which awaits the individual personal man, in which he has to render an account of himself to God, there is the other more terrible judgment that awaits the world as a whole—that awaits society, that awaits nations as nations, and it is necessary that such a judgment should be public, most solemn and full. There is one amongst many reasons which might be and are adduced by the philosophers and holy fathers of the Catholic Church too indicate God in His action of a universal judgment; and it is the only one I select-first, because it bears in a special manner upon the circumstances of the age in which we live; and secondly, because it bears upon the charity to which I am asking you to contribute to day as we shall see. First then, I lay down this principal, nations have their own life, society has its own obligations as a whole, nations have their own consciences, they are bound to accept the faith of Jesus Christ, they are bound to conform their lives as a society to the faith, they are bound to form and erect their laws and to shape their legislation according to the immortal, eternal, imperishable dictates of the faith, and if they give up the faith, if they turn their backs upon God, if their legislative assemblies, if their public action, if their armies in the field, if they make war against Christ and His anointed, then they are guilty of a national and a public sin, a shame, a scandal and a ruin to the mortal as well as the spiritual civilization of society. Has the world ever committed this sin, dearly beloved, or will there be any indictment against the nations on that day when the Son of Man will come in all the terrors of His-public and universal judgment? I answer in the words of the gospel.

All men shall be assembled, all those whom the world ever knew, all those historical names that have come to us upon the stream of history as of men who formed the destinies of the world, all those philosophers who invented the various systems of thought that have guided the minds of men, all those scientists who with genius and most scientific glance have penetrated through the myteries of nature, opened up the resources of this material world, commanded the lightning, sounded the sea, weighed the air, and left hebind them an imperishable name-all those Kings and Emperors who waged wars just or unjust -above all those peoples or societies or nations who in one period or another of their history turned against the Church of God, the one infallible witness and organ of the word of God, they shall all stand before God to answer for their public, their natural, their social, their intellectual, and their spiritual life. What indictment will be had against them? Ah! the Lord Himself has said the words that come from the lips of Christ are-" In that day all the tribes of man shall " Please observe His word. He no longer come. talks of individuals. He speaks of tribes of man. the societies in which they have formed themselves. the nations that have began to live their public and national life, and He tells them they shall all assemble in the day when their public and national comes before the world on the one side, and God and His angels on the other. Oh, how terrible shall that accusation be, arising far more out of the vision of the Son of God, and these men's consciences than from any extraordinary voice of angel

or devil! Glance for an instant over the history of the world, dearly beloved. Behold how Almighty God in the beginning created mankind in the fulness of the light of His knowledge and in the fulness and strength of His divine grace. Oh! how fair a dawning was that of this world's history when Adam arose from his bank of earth; the animated clay into which the Almighty God breathed His own vivifying image and His own vivifying spirit, arose and opened his eyes and saw the Lord his God with a glance of his unfallen and unstained soul, apprehended all the mysteries of God revealed to him so clearly that they almost ceased to be articles of faith in his mind but rather points of positive knowledge and vision. Oh! how fair was that dawning when the first man arose in the omnipetence of his virtue and in the majesty of his grace, the Lord and master of all things, but above all the Lord and master of himself and of his own passions. Before that voice was broken by the ery of sorrow or the note of sin, man called the eagle that soared aloft into Heaven and the obedient bird folded its wings and dropped down, the voice yet unbroken by sin called the spotted tiger from his lair and the submissive beast came forth and licked is they gave up the faith of Jesus Christ. When the feet of man. The sunsbine of divine knowledge. the warm sunshine of divine grace is suddenly shut out by a black cloud that no ray of grace, knowledge, purity, or truth remains; man loses his dominion over himself, handing over his soul to his passions and his will to his senses, and his whole being to the devil, and God immediately cuts him off. Behold the history of the nations sprung from

this central source.

The opening of this world's history tells us of nations in their very birth departing from Almighty God into idolatry and sin; even the very people that He chose from all mankind remained a few years only faithful to Him. The history of the united Isreal is but a speck in the history of the world. Presently they broke up and two tribes alone remained faithful. And when the Second Adam came, who was no less than God Himself, the Word Eternal made Man in Mary's womb-when He came to bring back the fallen man the graces which he lost, reillumined his darkened intellect is one people, one race, one nation that will be able with the light that had faded away in utter black ness of ignerance and idolatry, to regenerate the corrupt heart and purify the tainted blood, surely now at least man should be reformed, now at least no private or public sin would rise up to insult the Almighty God, and to provoke once more the awiul anger which the sufferings of His adorable Son had composed and removed. No, Asia Minor, the country which was the very cradle of Chrisianity, fell away from the faith and turned her back on Jesus Christ, to one of the basest, vilest sensualists that ever appeared and cursed the face of the earth by its presence, unto Mshomet, the mere creature of sense, whose polluted imagination could not devise joy in heaven except the joy of senses, and to the felse Prophet said "Be thou my chief and I will be thy people." Ob, who would have thought it in the day when Chrysostom ruled and charmed the world with his saintly eloquence from his episcopal throne at Constantinople?

Who would have thought that this land in which it was found to-day when on one side was the array of schismatics, enemies of Christ and his Church and the other the Makommedans, enemies of Christ? As to Africa, behold it two day, lapsed into the lowest depths of barbarism, slavery, misery, poverty but the greatest curse of all Paganism come back under the name Mahomedanism, no minds enlightened, no to ngue eloquent, no alter lit up. Yet this was the land, the stronghold of the Church of God from whose archiepiscopal seat at Alexandria the divinity of Jesus Christ was defined against the world, from whose glorious throne at Hippo, Augustine shed a light which illumined the whole Church on earth; but it has fallen—a national, social revolution against Christ and the turning away from Christ, Cast your eyes over the northern nations land is in the main rather the loser than the gainer.

among us leads—there is a national and social, a Russia, Denmark, Sweden, once of the home of literary and intellectual, a spiritual, but a public Christianity, and the pure form of Catholic truth which they received from the apostolic messengers of Rome, the centre and the source of all guidence and government for the Church of Christ. Behold them to day sunk into the form of heresy which, although it may pretend to preserve a few truths of Christ, is a paralysing hand upon the Christian spirit, and wherever Luther has touched with his finger there the sancity, the purity, the humility, the obedience of the Christian character has perished. In vain did the martyred Teutonic knight in heaven lift up his hand to plead for the land he won by his courage and life-Germany fell. In vain did the Saxon saints of old and the earlier martyrs cry out for England: in vain did St. Edmond the Confessor and St. Edward, the Martyr put up their voices

and all failed by a national apostacy.

These are the public crimes, these are the national apostacies that the world will have to give an account for at the day of final judgment. Come to our own age and look at the literary life of the world and public society at the present day. What have we? We have the awful, the almost incredible fact that outside of the Catholic Church today in the whole civilized world there can scarcely be found a man of commanding genius who is prepared to say, "I believe in Jesus Christ." The scientists of our day, the men who span the earth, the men who sound the depths of the sea and weigh the air, are analyists, are philosophers of lightthey are not content when they make some great discovery of nature in explaining this, in commanding the admiration of the world, that every man of them seems as if he were bound immediately to try by some perverted argument, or by entering into the arena of abstract theology and philosophy, to turn his invention or discovery as an argument against Jesus Christ and His Church-aye, and in our day against the very name and existence of God. And to what a depth of degradation have we fallen, when outside the Catholic Church, the chief philosophers scientists of our age find no better origin for man than a brute, and some of the greatest historians and philosophers of our day tell us there is no God, no conscience, no immorality, no soul in man, and no future reward. For all this the world will be called to judgment, not merely individually but socially, not intellectually, but nationally, not as a society, but spiritually; and for these public crimes must they give an account publicly before the judgment seat of God. Oh, dearly beloved, what a meeting will that be for the world! oh, what a meeting for those nations that prefer Mahomet to Jesus, when in the dread Valley of Jehosephat, and in that hour of universal judgment, they shall behold with amazed and frightened eyes uhe body of Mahomet animated by devils from hell. Oh, what a meeting for those nations who will behold the bloated form the besotted reprobate Luther, from whom they gave up the Jadge sitting upon His throne when He was seated in His Blessed Sacrament.

Oh, what a meeting for those nations, and for those literary societies and public bodies, aye, and for those armies that draw the sword in an unjust cause and for these Kiugs and Emperors who are the tyrants of an afflicted humanity, when they shall see the Lord God on His throne, and recognise at once that this was the God against whom and whose eternal justice and mercy they dared to make open war. Joseph was sold by his brethren, as we read in the Old Testament-he was sold for a few pounds, the young innocent child. When he had grown up to be a man, he whom they supposed to be either a slave or dead, his brethren came into Egypt, and he met them and said, "I am Joseph your brother," 'The moment they heard his voice the strongest amongst them fell to the earth, thunderstruck at the awful judgment that brought them face to face again with him whom they had so talsely treated. When the son of God in the hour of his sorrow arose from his sweat of blood in Gethsemane, exhausted and weakened by His body, with languid eyes and scarcely able to stand. He turned and met the Jews who came in crowds to arrest Him and He said in meek accents. "Whom seek you?" And they answered "Jesus of Nazareth, where is he," And He calmly answered " I am He. The moment they were conscious of His presence down they fell as if struck dead. And if the sight of an injured man so confounded the brothers of Joseph, and if the sight of a God disguised, and in that weak, fainting, bleeding form, with many a sign of blood on his face and hands, struck to the sign of bloc ground that ferocious crowd who came to arrest Him and do Him to death, think of the prostration the terror that with come upon those enemies of Christ when they behold Him no longer as in Gethsemane with blood upon His hands but armed with the thunderbolts of His justice and the sighs of Hia majesty and His cross blazing before Him.

What is the crime that the world will be convicted for in that hour, what is the crime for which the world will be destroyed in that hour? I answer the main sigh that will be alleged against the world the Apostle St. Paul was drawing to the close of his magnificent career of apostleship and was giving thanks to God for all the graces that he had received, the one grace that he had selected amongst them all the burden of his thank sgiving, was, "Oh God I have kept the faith." There is the crime for which the world will be judged, to give up the one sanctifylng, faith that is only found in her sanctuaries; and dearly beloved, when the nations whose fleets cover the seas and whose soldiers covers the hills and fill the valleys of the world, when the nations whose statesman who dictate laws to the universal earth, shall come trooping into the valley of Jehosophat, and ascending each into his own place, shall give answer for his national sin, there is one nation, one race, one people who will also give their record. The tale which they have to unfold will be no great recital of earthly glory, for what avail should such a record be at that moment when time is at an end and eternity come? No, but there to stand up in the valley of Jehosophat and before the Son of God in Judgment will be able to say with St Paul-" Lord we have kept the faith, we did the one essential thing, we fought the good fight, we finished our course, we kept our faith." Blessed be the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, blessed be Patrick and Bridget, that race and that nation, that voice which shall be heard will be the voice of the Irish people.

Oh, let not the abomination of desolation ever be seen in the holy places of our native land, the holy places for which our fathers died, the holy places whose first and earliest sanction of consecration was no less sacred than the blood of the martyrs that was shed on the altar steps of Ireland! Let us keep the aith; let not the abomination of desolation be seen in her holy places—namely in the minds and hearts of the people. In the mind it is infidelity, it is sin, impurity, drunkenness, or any form of corruption. Ireland has kept the faith, but the United States, that point will be made suffi-Ireland has been driven from her parent isle in a ciently clear. At Valley Forge, the period of our great measure, her people have gone forth into the greatest trial, we find the social circle of George Quaeregio in terra non plena nostris ends of the earth. laboris Where is the people that has not heard the voice of our desolation? Where is the land that has not at some time or other received the footsteps of the poor exiles of this sacred island? They have gone forth from their Jeiusalem, their home, and they have borne the message of the faith with them wherever they went. They have been the apostolic nation of the world. Their destruction at home by famine, pestilence, and death has been the keynote for all nations that they were coming who bore the light, but whilst going forth on this spostolic career founding in other lands Catholic churches and Catholic colleges, do not for a moment imagine that Ire-

When the Jew of old left Jerusalem and turned his face on that fatal journey towards Jericho he fell among thieves, they robbed him, they stripped him of his clothes, and not content with this, they violated and outraged him, and left him bleeding and dying on the road. Then the Samaritan found him and because life was not extinguished in him because he was not utterly dead, the wine and oil of the Samaritan's charity brought him back to the fullness of his life, so many an Irish father and mother going forth from this old Jerusalem of ours and driven by sad necessity, turned their faces for some land that was denied the Lord God, to some land and some people that have apostatized as a nation from the faith of Christ.

They go forth, and their little one amongst them but they fell amongst thieves-they fell amongst a state of society for which they were not prepared in the earliest days of the their Catholic faith. They are weaned away by a thousand stratagems and means, all to assimilate them with the peoples amongst whom they have gone and to make them also give up their faith-first the children fall away, the orphans are caught up into Protestant asylums the poor find no refuge but in Protestant workhouses, where the very first and primary consolations of their faith are denied them. The little children, baptized by Irish Catholic parents, belonging by sacramental claims and history to one holy Catholic Church, which alone can save them they are led away to Protestant colleges, until, as they grow up, the sight is seen of Irish minds refusing to believe and Irish lips blaspheming the name of the Lord. But the Catholic Church follows them in their exile, seeks to save them abroad as well as at home; the priest, the monk, the nun are at their work. Ungracious, indeed, is the task when not only has the child to be saved by instruction, and education, and care, but this work has to be done in the face and in spite of an hostile society and with the sad and terrible weight of utter and absolute poverty.

These are the difficulties that the Church of God has to contend with in our lands, and we need go no further than just across the English Channel and we are in the midst of it. Now, two of these sisters professing the Dominican rules and clothed in the habit of St. Dominick, they, ladies as they were might have lived in happiness and comfort, but they gave up house and home and devoted their lives to the service of the Irish poor in one of the most Protestant parts of England. In this work they have incurred heavy, and, I will add, for their condition, enormous debt, and when these debts were heavy upon them they turned with a kind of natural instinct to this mother island, to this island mother of Catholic faith, to this island the mother of sanctity, to this native fountain of charity -and to you and to me these sisters of St Dominick have appealed-" Enable us to save these children of the poor Irish in Englandenable us to preserve for them the only treasure that is left them, the priceless treasure of that faith which will preserve the integral portions of the Irish race, which will give them a right to take their stand amongst the Irish people in their national, literary, and social position in the Valley of Jehosephat, and to proclaim aloft the glories of Jesus Christ and the holy Church bere in time and hereafter on the treshold of eternity and for all eternity in heaven "

### CATHOLICS IN THE AMERICAN RE-VOLUTION.

" Now let us come right down to historical facts When and where have their sacrifices been made They prate much about what papists accomplished for this country some hundred years ago. What does this claim amount to?... Many (Catholics, were desloyal, having been taught by the Church to respect the divine right of kings, and to regard the freedom of the masses as downright heresy When independence had been achieved through Protestant valor and the expenditure of Protestant blood and treasure, the leading religious bodies. such as the Episcopalians and Methodists, severed foreign connections and cut loose from foreign ecclesiasticism."-Clevland Leader.

To give with any exactitude the number of Ca tholics, either in the Colonial revolutionary service or in the Colonies at the period of the Revolution. s something we have not yet seen attempted by an competent or critical authority. Certain outline facts are matters of history, and they prove that whatever the number of Catholics, their zeal and eminent services made them conspicuous as patriots from the first gun to the Yorktown surrender. There is a book, we understand, about to be published by Mr. Robinson, of Brooklyn, L. I., an exmember of Congress, which will treat exhaustively upon the Irish race in America; from it Catholics may possibly gain valuable approximate information as to our numbers at the date of the Revolution. That there was a larger Celtic immigration (not counting the Presbyterians from Ulster), than most people credit in that early period, we have always believed. The Maryland Journal (Baltimore, August 20th, 1773), contains the following item of interest in this connection:-

"New York, August 12th .- Within this fortnight thirty-five hundred passengers have arrived at Philadelphia from Ireland."

The above is one single record. Certain it is Irishmen and Catholics figured weightily, and from the first in the Revolutionary struggle. Stark's New Hampshire men who fought at Bunker Hill were largely Irish. Morgan's Riflemen were "Irish to a man." Maryland Catholics loom grandly and Maryland Catholics loom grandly out in legislation, diplomacy and the field. The famous Pennsylvania Line had an "Irish Brigade"-Wayne, Irvine, Butler and Stewart's regiments. The crack dragoons were commanded by the Irish Catholic Moylan. Washington's favorite aid was Colonel Fitzgerald. The first naval capture— Machias Bay, June, 1775—was achieved by the five sons of Maurice O'Brien of Cork. This while the Irish held England partly in check; their orators in Parliament, their disaffection at home—sym pathizers with the Colonies,

To enter into an article descriptive of Catholic revolutionary glories, would be beyond our present limits. Suffice it, Chief Orono, a Catholic, held our northeastern frontier; Father Gibault and the Spanish Consul Vigo covered, and saved to us, the Northwestern Territory ; Galvez stood " like a stone wall" along our southwestern border, while the French and the Spanish fleets swept the Atlantic and the Gulf-truly the Catholic line was the circling wall of safety that permitted the Colonists

to struggle and to conquer.

The part France played is too well known and too extended to be more than mentioned here. If any one chooses to read reflectively any history of Washington in those famous winter quarters almost entirely confined to "foreigners" and to "Papists." Carroll, De Kalb, and Lafayette-these were his constant intimates in their long, dreary and wellnigh hopeless days. Take up the battle of Savannah-we note ("Barnes' Centenary History") with the exception of Laurens and Hume, absolutely no mention of prominent participants save Catholics and Irishmen; D'Estaing, Count Dillon, Count Pulaski, [dead on the field of battle clasping the banner the Loravian Nuns had presented him], Lieut, Bush, and the gallant Sergt. Jasper. So on history reads, chapter after chapter, of the Revolutionary struggle.

cause of the Colonies. Spain, notably in diplomacy, by supplies of money, of munitions of war, by opening her ports to our infant navy, and by co-opera tion in the field. Small wouder, then, that Washington should publicly express the hope that the aid Catholics rendered in establishing our Government should never be forgotton; that he should fraternally accept membership in the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," and that he should attend Msss (St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, 1780) to assist with his faithful allies, Lafayette and Counts Rochambeau and De Grasse, at the solemn chanting of "Te Deum.

We can truly boast no Catholic name is linked to Tory treachery. As for the Methodists, the less said the better. Wesley Fletcher and Baxter were all ardent (and Biblical) adherents of the Crown. And if one wishes standard and easily accessible authority in corroboration, we refer to Southey's two-volume "Life of Wesley." It can be found in almost any public library. Briefly -for we have neither time nor taste for the rehersal, even after George Washington was elected President, Wesley showed anger that the Methodists joined in an address of allegiance. He kept up his animosity longer than the Colonists, who after the Revolution tolerated the Mcthodist sect. During the war, however, prudence made the Americans wary and suspicious. They drove every Methodist preacher out of the country-save one, Asbury; and for years he had to hide in the house of a friend. Indeed, so great was their indignation at the envenomed conduct of the Methodist ministers, that wherever one was caught, he was summarily tarred and feathered. All this is open matter of history yet we never unprovedly taunt our neighbors with it; but why they dash against us in their politico religious fury, it is as well to show them what outeasts they were and what braggarts they are .-Catholic Universe.

### THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

VISIT TO THOMAS CHAMBERS

This long suffering and unconquerable Irishman was visited on the 19th of December by his father and mother, accompanied by the honorary treasurers of the Political Prisoners' Visiting Committee-Messrs. Collins and Ryan of London. It will gratify the readers of the Nation to hear that Mr. James Chambers, the prisoners father, is no longer nu inmate of the Thomastown Workhouse, thanks to the kind attention and exertions of the Cork Relief Committee. The old gentleman having long expressed his ardent desire to see his son. Messrs. Ryan and Collins made all necessary arrangements not only to enable him, but Mrs. Chambers also, to gratify the yearnings of paternal love with the sight of the son who had been to them as dead for the past twelve years. It is but justice to the prison authorities of Woking to record that every facility was afforded both visitors and visited to render the interview as satisfactory as circumstances would permit. Chambers spoke very highly of his treatment since his arrival in Woking on the 27th of November, and believes his health to be some what impoved in consequence. He told his father that on his reaching his new quarters the medical officer gave him the option of admission to the infirmary, "whereas," remarked he, "if reduced by sickness to the necessity of crawling on my hands and knees, no such offer would ever have been made in Dartmoor." He also intimated that he was located apart from the common malefactors and exempted from many of the indignities which he experienced during his ten years' confinement in Dartmoor. He expressed much concern for his friend Michael Davitt's position, and hoped that he also might be removed to Woking. It would have afforded him inexpressible pleasure had he known that Mr. Davitt was at that moment on his way to London, a free man once more-us far as a ticket-ot-leave man can be considered free. When next due for a visit, Mr. Chambers expressed a desire to see Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., and I am happy to hear that Dungarvan's patriotic representative has willingly consented to comply with his request. Mr. Chambers also desired to have his warmest thanks conveyed to Mr. J. Boyle O'Reilly, feelings of a father and mother in beholding the wasted form and premature grey hairs which "humane" England's vengeance had inflicted upon their son, it must have sent a thrill of joy to that mother's heart when, in answer to her query, "But they could not break your spirit, Tom?" she saw his eye flash in proud consciousness of his strength of love for Ireland, and heard him exclaim, "No Dartmoor with all its horrors, backed by the worst which English torturing skill could inflict, could pever effect that!" At the termination of the visit he was allowed to see his sister's photograph. It is hoped by friends here in London that this favorable change in Mr. Chambers' position may be indicative of his speedy liberation. Whether twelve years' inhuman punishment and its undeniable effects upon his health may satisfy English "justice," or whether his removal to Woking and consoquent better treatment is but to strengthen him lest agland's vengeance should not be glutted with the full term of fifteen years' imprisonment, can be only a matter of conjecture.—Cor. of Nation.

## HORRORS OF THE WAR.

FRIGHTFUL PICTURE OF THE STATE OF THINGS AT PLEVNA.

A correspondent writing from Plevna states that when the Turks made their sortic they left a thousand sick and wounded starving and unattended. Those unfortunates remained in this state three days, and hundred of them died. Over a thousand have been already buried, and about a hundred corpses come from the hospital daily. Undoubted. ly many who were not quite dead have been buried Those killed in the battle were not buried. Turkish prisoners are encamped among them and are almost starving.

Plevna is one vast charnal house, surpassing in horror anything imaginable. Modern warfare has no parallel for it, and its horrors can only be compared to those which followed in the wake of Gen. ghis Kahn or Timour, as their savage Tartar hordes swent over and desolated Asia. The famished dogs of which there are always large numbers in every Turkish town, were feeding on the corpses of the dead and the bodies of the still living wounded. The savage howl of the greedy brutes as they tore the putrid flesh of the dead, or crunched the bones between their teeth; the cries and groans of the wounded as they vainly struggled with the dogs, might be heard for miles around, and made the soul

Birds were picking at the sculls, hopping from body to body, with beaks and plumage bermeared human blood and screaming with flendisd delight. The dogs fought among themselves, and bird strug gled with bird for the possession of a morsel of hu man flesh and the most indescribable horror prevailed. In one house alone thirty-seven dead and fifty three wounded Turks were found, some in a half decomposed and putrid state, and the wounded in a condition that can be more easily imagined than Not alone that; all Catholic Europe embraced the described. Some of the wounded were able to crawl popular education.

about and clutch at morsels of food that were found in the hands of the dead, devouring it with feverish avidity, but thousands of them were utterly helpless and awaited our succor with listless fatalism. Eighteen hundred prisoners were huddled together on the banks of the Vid, and the horrors of their position equaled those of the great plague which ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century.

Living and dead were piled together promiscuously in heaps, like wood and carried away. There were only three carts available for this work, and the confusion was indescribable. Osman's bravery is stained and blackened by treatment of the Russian wounded that fell into his hands. His gallant defence of Playna for a moment blinded the victors and Europe to the fact that all prisoners were butchered by troops under Osman's command.

### IRISH GENIUS ABROAD.

The London Spectator some months since asked why it was that an Irishman who would be called a dangerous ranter when in his own country "goes away, and thence-forward makes his way in the world with the energy and the moderation commonly supposed to be the monopoly of Scotchmen." The Spectator continued: " Either he makes a fortune, or he becomes a premier of a colony, or he leads a successful army, or he achieves in some way a reputation which makes the most prejudiced Englishman regret that ever he should have been forced

In a recent article we showed that even under the British Government Irish intelligence and force have won many of the highest colonial positions. But leaving the British Dominions and the United States, we can point to distinguished Irishmen in every country where an opportunity has been afforded them for effort. Clancy in a chapter on the Irish in exile, says: O' Sullivan, Lawless, Gardiner, O'Donnell, and O'Reilly, became grandees of Spain; and men yet living can recall the time when O. Donnell was Dictator at Madrid, Lacy and Browne were Marshals of Russia, and won the most briliant victories of their era. Admiral O'Dwyer commanded the Russian fleet in 1787, Marshal Maurice Kavanaugh was Chamberlain of Poland; Colonel Harold filled a similar position in Bavaria. Patrick Lawless was ambassador from Portugal to France; O' Reilly represented Spain at the Court of Louis

A newspaper published in Vienna, March 1776, contains an interesting reminiscence, from which we make the following extract :- " On the 17th of this month his Excellency Count O'Mahony Ambassador for Spain to the Court of Vienna, gave a grand entertainment in honor of St. Patrick, to which were invited all persons of distinction that were of Irish descent-being himself descendant of an illustrious Irish family. Among others were present-Count Lacy, President of the Council of War; General McDonnell, General Brown, General McGuire, General Plunkett, General O'Kelly, and General McElligot; four chiefs of the grand cross two governors, several knights military, six staff officers, four privy councillors of Austria, with the principal officers of state-who, to show their respect for the Irish nation, wore crosses in honor of the day, as did the whole court of Vienna." O'Reilly Kavanah, and Prince Nugent are historic names in Austria, and were Aulic Councillors.

"It is strange," said Napoleon, on his second entry into Vienna (1869), that "now, as in 1805, on entering the Austrian Capital, I find myself in intercourse with Count O'Reilly." Napoleon had good reason to know the Count, for it was he with his band of exiled 98 men, that saved the broken army of Austria after Austerlitze. In that army at that time where over forty Irish names, ranging from the grade of colonel to that of field-marshal; and when Maria Theresa of Hungary instituted fifty Crosses of the Legion of Honor, forty-six were worn on the breasts of Irishmen.

Froude is not over partial to Irishmen, and yet he says: " The Irishman of the last century rose to his natural level whenever he was removed from his own unhappy country. In the seven years' war Austria's best generals were Irishmen. Strike the names of Irishmen out of our own public service, and we lose the heroes of our proudest exploits." Sarsfield and O'Brien became Marshals of Tralee;

of the Boston Pilot, for the letter sent him by that distinguished patriot. Sad as must have been the Galmoy, O'Carroll, O'Gara, Fitzgerald, O'Mahony, O'Neil. Power, MacMahon, Barke, Murphy, Maguire, Dillon, Roche, McDonnell, Lee, McElligott, and a host of others, commanded regiments, many of them founding families whose representative play an important part in French affairs to-day.

The organization and tactics of modern armies in Europe were perfected by a Franco-Irish colonel, named Daniel O'Connell. For this Sir Bernard Burke is authority. Marquis MacMahon (grandsire of the Marshal-President) was one of the first agents sent to investigate the condition of the American colonies, and suggest plans for their liberation. In the new Catholic University of Paris we observe that one of the Professors appointed in the Faculty of Law is Monsieur Connelly, a distinguished counsellor in the Cour de Cessation, or High Court of ap-

Even in Germany Irishmen occupy positions of prominence, and take an active and important part in public affairs. We note by an exchange that of the two counsels despatched to confer with the representatives of other great powers on the affairs of Herzegovina and Turkey, one was named O'Rourke.

O'Higgins was Captain-General and President of Chili, and his place is now filled by President Mc-Kenna; O'Brien, O'Reilly, Devereau were Generals in the Mexican army; McKenna, O'Leary, O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Carroll commanded regiments; in fact most of Bollvar's staff consisted of men who were Irish by birth or descent. Indeed the list might be continued indefinitely of Irish genius distinguished in civil as well as military life in every land where the exiled race has found a foothold .-

## SCOTCH DISESTABLISHMENT.

A statement, published a few days ago by the Edinbury Daily Review, goes to show that the prospects of ecclesiastical disestablishment in Scotland may not be quite so remote as the Conservatives and some timid Liberals suppose. Of the 980 churches of the E-tablishment, very nearly one-ninth (105) are classed as "deserted." These, it will be readily guessed, belong to the Highland counties of Ross, Calthness, Sutherland, and to Orkney and Shetland. Mr. Ramsay, an energetic disestablisher, would include all churches with a congregation of below fifty under the head of descrited. and this, it is suppssed, would liberate the 105 al. ready named. Any one acquainted with those parts of Scotland must know that a congregation of fifty in any, except a "Free" place of wership, is very rare. The position of the Highland "Kirk" is exactly that of the Irish Church in the days of its dependence upon the State. Thus the church of Fortrose, "with a congregation of from sig to a dozen," is endowed with £356 a year; Killearnan with seventeen, has £256; Fodderty, with twenty three, is worth £354; Latheron has £363, with a congregation of thirteen; while Applecross, with only seven, has an income of £193. It is suggested that the income of such churches should, after the death of the present incumbents, be devoted to

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

### CATALOGUE CF PRICES: Flannel Department.

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

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

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

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

selling at 29c and 32c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 23c, 29c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c line measures 7-8 of a yard wide.

Rlankets For Man And Beast. Dtocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1,75 to

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

### Table Linen Department.

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

Roller Towelling.

Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c, 12\c. Huckaback Towelling, price, 12½c, 14c, 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8e, 12c, 14c

Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c each.

Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

White and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, English, price from 34c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wooi Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1,00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1,00. Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1,35. Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1,30. Basket Coatings, only \$2,20. Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2,40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2,75. Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3,15.

Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices 75c, 90c, \$1,00, \$1,20, \$1,30, \$1,35.

Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c Underclothing Department.

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

\$1,00 to \$2,00 each. Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c. Men's Tweed Shirts, price 75c.

Men's Flaunel Shirts, price, 75c.

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

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

# JAMES FOLEY,

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

213 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's Brewery.

Ladies' and Childrens' Jackets

Also, a large assortment of

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STILL GOING ON!

THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON! €2 are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK

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# EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

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

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

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth\$1 No. 19 in May 2, 77

# $W^{\mathtt{EEKLY}}$ TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Jan. 5th 1878:— 4,134. 4,134. 3,022. Corresonding week last year :-Increase ..... 1,112.

### THEY ALL DO IT.

Although several stores announce cheap sales, yet few, and, indeed, very few, can say that everypiece of Flannel is reduced. We have thoroughly gone through every department and reduced every picce of goods in the store, which can be plainly seen from the present prices.

S. Carsley's sale prices. The new Snowtlake Dress Goods, sold a 55c during the season, is now reduced to 38c per yard.

Every piece of Dress Goods is reduced. Brown French Merino, reduced to 25c per yard. Every piece of colored French Merino is reduced. Good quality Black French Merino, reduced to

Every piece of Black French Merino is reduced. Sale of white cotton.

We are now offering two special lots of White Cotton, to which we would call Ladies' attention. Lot No. 1 consists of a case of good quality, yard wide, White Cotton, made at Vellefield, and marked with blue ink, "Dominion of Canada, St. Lawrence finish." Some, also, have the word "JOB" in red letters; our price is 7½ per yard.

Lot No, 2 is three cases of Boston Mills White Cotton, fully a yard wide, and free from dress, really a splendid quality Cotton, equally as good as sold by credit stores at 14c; our price is only 10c.

S. Carsley's sale prices. Good Black lustres, reduced to 11to per yard. Every piece of Black Lustre is reduced. Good stripped Dress Silk reduced to 50c per yard. Every piece of stripped Dress Silk is reduced. Really splendid quality Black Dress Silk, at 90c

per yard. Every piece of Black Dress Silk is reduced. Good Black Silk Trimming Velvet reduced to 85c per yard.

Every piece of Silk Velvet is reduced. Good quality Black Velveteen reduced to 40c per

Every piece of Black and Colored Velveteen is reduced Good Canton Flannel reduced to 7c per yard. Every piece of Canton and other Flaunels is re-

duced. S. CARSLEY. 393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

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YORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL TWO MILLION POUNDS STERLING. CANADIAN BRANCH

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# FIRE DEPARTMENT.

All classes of Properly insured at Current Rates. Special arrangements may be made for the insurance of private dwellings and public buildings

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WM. EWING, Inspector, MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, General Agents for Canada,

Oct 31st-12-6m

GEO. R. ROBERSON, Sub. Agent.

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HOGARTY & BRO.,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS, 245 St Lawrence Main Street, CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET,

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

WE KEEP IN STOCK AND NAKE TO ORDER THE LATES FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, 333 St. Paul Street, Montbead.

A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand

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

&c., &c., &c., No. 19 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL. 1.38-y | pendent.

### FARMERS' COLUMN.

THE FARM. - When a farmer can so manage his farm as to make "both ends of the year meet," even if it be with the most rigid economy, he should be contented with his lot. If we take a survey of the business of the men of our villages and cities, we find that only three or four in a hundred realize s competence for old age. Then imagine the unbappiness of those who, sooner or later, fail to support themselves and families respectably—the cares and themselves and families respectably—the cares and anxiety that constantly produce pangs and tortures that no farmer ever felt. These men may apparently lead pleasent lives, as the outside world cannot witness the emotions of a man who daily strains every financial nerve to meet his notes fulling due at the bank. The time between one and three o'clock every day, in the city of New York, brings more anxiety to business men than all the farmers of the United States realize in a lifetime. No, farmers, your lot is not a hard one. Your food may be plain and the cuts of your coats may not be as fashionable as those of the merchants of the day; but when you lie upon your uillows your repose is sound and sweet. The harrows of protested notes seldom keep you awake at night; and in the morning, as you go around to feed your flocks and view your crops that have visibly grown white you were in the arms of Morpheus, you may take more real enjoyment of life in one hour than many city merchants and manufacturers do in a year. Our advice therefore is, be not discouraged. The times may now be hard; but you are promised " to the end and with hard labor and judicious management, you come anxiety that constantly produce pangs and tortures hard labor and judicious management, you come out in the end victorious.

FARM MANAGEMENT .- The great and all-important secret of successful farming is good management. Without it there will be little leaks, that will waste all the profit. If we were to make a cistern to contain water, we should be very particular to make it perfectly tight. Should there be a hole no larger than a needle, it would be in vain to fill it. There would be a leak and the water would all be lost. So, in the management of a farm, it is those little leaks that carry away all the profits of some farms. Sometimes—and, in fact, very often, it is the manure-heap that leaks. How often we see farmers who take no pains to save manure. They think that is something which is of no consequence. They never put any absorbents with the solids; and of course, lose nearly all the liquids, which are of more value than the solids. I once asked a neighbor :- " Why don't you put some sand with your manure? Oh!" said he, "it is too much work. It won't pay." Too many think that way. Again, the leak may be in the care of tools. We often see, as we go through the country, a plow here, a chain there, a harrow thrown alongside of the wall, a cart standing by the side of the road-nothing in its place. What is the result? I hat farmer says "farming don't pay." Is it any wonder that it doesn't, with such management? Then there is another class of farmers who will go to all the auctions they can hear of, and always buy-what? A let of old truck, that is of no use to them. They think it is cheap and buy it, draw it home and damp it, perhaps by the side of the road, there to lie and decay. You July 18-1y can always tell what kind of a farmer a man is by the looks around his house. If you see the door-yard and street all filled with rubbish, you will find the farm in the same condition. A door off the hinges, perhaps a hole in the floor where a cow may step through-and that will be a leak. It pays to keep things picked up. Keep that wall built up. When it tumbles down, don't take a ladder from the barn to mend the gap, but lay it up. Take care of your tools, your fences, your cattle, your whole farm. Everything around a farm needs the constant attention of the owner. - Prairie Farmer.

THE COMING POTATO.—A very practical and sensible communication appears in The American Cultivalor, from Wm. J. Fowler, of Pittsford, N.Y., on the subject of potatoes. He says the Peachblows have "run out," and thinks the reason may be found in planting unripe seed. Many believe that just as good crops may be raised from small potatoes as from large, full-grown potatoes. This may be true, provided the small potatoes are ripe. But small potatoes are not as likely to be ripe as large nes, and hence it is much the better plan to plan only large ones. In regard to the Early Rose Mr Fowler says:-"The Early Rose is in quality superior to the average Peachblow. It is not, however, so good for late ke ping, and, a worse defect still, in the eyes of the growers, it is not nearly so productive as formerly. The truth is that the Early Rose, like most very early potatoes, needs the richest soil. One reason for this is that land which is rich is always moister in the time when the potatoes are swelling. When we first grew the Early Rose, eight or nine years ago, farmers planted them in gardens or on the richest corners of their fields. It is in these rich spots that the immense yields, 'at the rate of ever so many bushels per acre, were produced. Grown in ordinary soil, with only ordinary field culture, they often produce less than 100 bushels per acre, and in large pieces seldom go above 150 bushels. The Early Vermont potato is so nearly like the Rose that it has been doubted whether they were distinct varieties. There is a difference, but it is slight. The Vermont seems to be a seedling, reproducing the Early Rose as it was a few years ago. It is as yet of a little better quality than the Rose of to-day; but it also is deteriorating in productiveness, through being planted year after year on too poor land. The new seedlings, as a rule, 'run out' more quickly than our old varieties, probably from receiving less care and being planted on poor soil. A great many Early Rose and Early Vermont potatoes have been planted this year. Their early maturity makes the work of fighting the potato-beetle much less severe This, at least, was what farmers hoped at planting time. In practice we find that the early potatoes have so much less vigorous vines that the potato-beetle seeks them by preference over other varieties. The season for fighting the potato-beetle may be a short one; but it is sure to be an active one if the pota-toes are saved. The coming potato must be a strong, vigorous grower. The larger the vine the less liable the beetle is to lay her eggs on it; more likely the eggs are to be rotted by rains, dews, or the sap of the vine before hatching; and, when hatched, the more leaf there is for the larva to cal before destroying the crop. The Late Rose and the Peerless have seemed to fill the bill for a profitable market potato better than anyother varieties. They are immensely productive and have sufficiently vigorous tops. I have this year, however, seen and tested two new varieties which promise to be as nearly bug-proof as is possible. The first of there is Walle' Saedling an early notato, resembthese is Wells' Seedling, an early potato, resembling Early Rose, but exceedingly vigorous and productive. One piece, which I examined this week, I should estimate at three hundred bushels per acre. The quality is excellent, equalling Early Rose. Its time of ripening is about a week later than that variety. The Eureka is the most promising new potato I know of. It is apparently more productive than any other, and its top grows so vigorously that it would be impossible for potato-beetles in our climate to keep it easen down. It is also of superior

which I ate last May were better than any Peach-

blow I ever tasted so late in the season. When fair-

ly introduced to the consumers of our large cities,

the Eureka will rival, if not excel, the Mercer and

Peachblow of former days, or the Early Rose, Early

Vermont, and Peerless of the present.—N. I. Inde-

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A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland,
Board and Tuition—\$150 per annum. Send for circular
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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 pro-curing for their children a solid, useful and refined educa-

For particulars, please address
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— of the — Congregation de Notre Dame.

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TERMS: 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.

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

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WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT. The system of education embraces the English and French anguages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental needle work. TERMS:

The Scholastic year commences in SEPTEMBER, and closes at the end of JUNE. Nov 14, 77-14



## CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL!

Read the list of Books we are offering at twent-five cents per week: Elegent Family Bibles, "Life of the Blessed Virgin," "Father Burke's Lectures and Sermons," "Lives of the Saints," "Life of Pope Pius II," and a fine assortment of Mission and other Prayer Books. Also McGeoghegan and Mitchell's "History of Iteland," and "Life of Daniel O'Connell." The above works are all published by the well-knows firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., of New York, and will be delivered in advance on receipt of the first payment at quality and keeps well till late in the season. Some

JAMES JORDAN'S BOOK STORE. 574 CRAIG STREET, (nearly opposite Cote) By dropping a note or a Postal Card we will send samples of the above-named books to any address for examination, free of charge. A choice selection of Albums may be had on the same terms.

Nov N '77

# FURS AND FACTS

JOB C. THOMPSON & CO.,

46 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Respectfully informs the public that they have the past season MANUFACTURED A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK of

### FURS.

Which they are now offering at

The Very Lowest Possible Prices.

As we mark all our goods in PLAIN FIGURES and have but ONE PRICE, the purchaser does not have to help make 1 for bad debts a credit store must make,

### LOOK AT SOME OF OUR PRICES.

LADIES' SEAL MUFFS \$12 00 \$13 50 and \$15 00 PERSIAN LAMB \$8 50 and \$10 LADIES' SEAL CAPS \$9 and \$10 up GENTS' do do \$9 and \$10 up BOYS' do đo \$7 50

do P. LAMB \$7 50 BLACK MUFFS \$2 \$2 50 \$3 00 and \$4 00 Our RUSSIAN BLACK MUFF at \$\$ is a Beauty

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

## KANSAS FARMS

### --- AND ---FREE HOMES.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address. Land Commissioner, R. P. Ray., Salina, Kansas. 10-13

TARM TO LET-180 acres at Longue Point, 3; I miles from Montreal, very suitable for milk-selling. Apply to F. A QUINN, 31 St. Jean Bapiste street, Montreal, or to Mrs. E. QUINN, on the premises.

# 2.000.000 ACRES in Eastern Nebraska now for sale. TEN YEAR'S CREDIT GIVEN; INTEREST ONLY SIX PER CENT, Full information sent free. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Agent U. P. R. R., ONAHA, NEBRASKA.

### THE BAR.

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JOHN D. PURCELL, A.M., B.C L., ADVOCATE, &c. No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the CIRCUIT COURT District of Montreal. for the District of Montreal No. 9711.

Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal.

Oct 10, '77

The fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. Justice Belanger. Nazaire Villeneune and Charles Laraille, both of the City and District of Montreal, Gro doing business there as such in partnership,

under the firm of Villenune and Lacaille, Plaintiffs;

9-8m

Joseph Vincelette, of Roxton Falls, in the District of Bedford,

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of the Plaintiff by Messrs. Loranger, Loranger and Pelletier, his attorneys, in as much as it appears by the return of Charles Tarte, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Bedford aforesaid written on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant has left his domicile by him heretofore established in the aforesaid place, and that he is absent from the Province of Quebec; that the said Defendant by an advertiscment to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of this City called Le Franc Parleur, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of this City called the True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by

By the Court, CHS. BONACINA, Deputy C. C. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, )

SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. Dame Herminie Archambault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Charles Bardette dit Lapierre, Collector, of the same place, judicially authorized to act herein,

Plaintiff;

The said Charles Bardette, dit Lapierre,

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

DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON and WALKER,

### Attys for Plaintiff. PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, application will be made for the passing of a bill to erect a portion of the Municipality of the Village of La Cote St. Paul into a Separate Municipality. Montreal, 17th Dec. 1877.

son, wife of Samuel Goltman, of the City of Mont-real, in the District of Mon real, Trader, has this day, the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, instituted an action against

her said husband for separation as to property.

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Hannah David-

### CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

MULCAIR BROS.,

ARTIST TAILORS,

No. 87 St. Joseph Street.

In Stock—The Newest Spring and Fall Overclothing. The Newest Check Worsted Suiting. The Newest Striped do The Newest Twilled · do

The Newest English Tweed Suitings. The Newest Scotch do do The Newest Canadian do The Newest Stripe Trowsering.

The Newest Check do The Newest Fancy Vesting. The Newest Lines in gentlemen's Heberdashery West of England Broad Cloth.

Blue and Black. West of England do do do Single Milled

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

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OUR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

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



### J. P. NUCENT, MERCHANT TAILOR

CLOTHIER,

157 ST. JOSEPH STREET (Sign of the Red Ball.)

FIRST-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSHIP GUATAN-

A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery con-

they are sure to be suited by going to this fine



WALKER, PALLASCIO & CO.,

DESIGNERS

Engravers on Wood,

- CORNER OF -

CRAIG & BLEURY STS.,

MONTREAL.

May 16, '77



M cSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Acade-MIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Aug. 27, 1875]

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, meunted with the best lichtary Hang-ings, for Churches, Schools, Parms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully Waryanted

VANDUZEN & TIFT, 102 and 104 East Second St. Cinciums MHE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,

(Established in 1826.) THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly or sale at their old established Foundery, their Suerior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories. the most approved and substantial mannor 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
MENERLY & CO., West Troy, N. Y teamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted

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

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500 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5
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ARCHITECT, No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

WILLIAM HODSON,

ARCHITECT. No. 59 & 61 ST BONAVENTERE ST., MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings propared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges, Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

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(Late of O'FLAHRITY & BODEN), HATTER AND FURRIER. 221 McGILL STREET, (Tourin's BLOCK). Oct 10, '77

NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF BRONZED and CRYSTAL

GASALIERS, SETTEES,

TABLES and STOOLS for GARDENS, New Designs. UNION WATER METER CONMPANY METERS AT

CHANTELOUP'S F. B. M'NAMEE & CO. GENERAL CONTRACTORS,

MONTREAL. F. B. MCNAMEE, A. G. NISH, CAPT, JAS. WRIGHT May 30, '77 1-42-y

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PHOTOGRÁPHER,

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For fine finish and cheapness, go to the new VICTORIA STUDIO,

CARTE DE VISITI-\$2.00 per doz. CABINET Size-\$4.00 per doz.

W. E. BURNS, Proprietor. 16-3m

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UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS Sailing from NEW YORK every TUESDAY for

QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL. Montana . . . . . . . . . . . . 4320 Tons.

WYOMING..... 3716 WISCONSIN ..... 3720 Nevada...... 3135 STEERGE-At Lowest Rates.

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MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO.,

BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND

GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Couvents, Schoo and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for

Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels. SPECIALITIES.

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

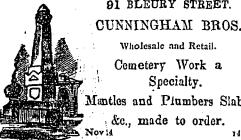
FERON, Uudertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL. July 25th-70-11

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

ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

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

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEURY STREET.



Cemetery Work a Specialty. Mantles and Plumbers Slabs,

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MANUFACTUREB OF EVERY STYLE OF

OWEN M'GARVEY,

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Montrial.

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Orders from all parts of the Province carefull executed, and delivered according to instruction 19-12m free of charge.

### NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

APPLES.-It is stated that by a careful analysis it has been found that apples contain a larger amount of phosphorus, or brain food, than any other fruit or vegetable, and on this account they are very important to sedentary men who work with their brain rather than muscles. They also contain the acids which are needed every day, especially for sedentary men, the action of whose liver is sluggish to eliminate effete matters, which, if retained in the system, produce inaction of the brain, and indeed of the whole system, causing jaundice, sleepiness, scurvy, and troublesome diseases of the skin.

MIGNONETTE.-Mignonette ("little darling") is a universal favourite with all lovers of flowers, including our honey-bees Linnaus compared its perfume to ambrosia. A native of Egypt and Northern Africa, it has long been cultivated in France and England. In France it is called by its Latin name, Reseda adorata, which seems not a little singular, while with us its French name is the popular one. Although regarded as an annual, it can be made to last several years if placed in a greenhouse during the winter and properly trained. Its delightfully fragrant flowers will then bloom through the year. A prominent bee-keeper estimates that one acre of the common mignonette will supply with nectar the bees of a hundred hives.

ANTS .- Mr. McCook brought recently before the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia an account of his investigations on formica rofa. He finds that ants descending the tree-paths, with abdomens swollen with honey-dew, are arrested at the foot of the tress by workers from the ant-hill. The descending ant places its mouth in contact with that of the food-seeker, the two being reared on hind legs. Frequently, two or three of its fellows are thus fed in succession by one ant, mostly complacently, but sometimes only on compulsion. Mr McCook made many experiments, which led to the conclusion that there is complete amity between the ants of a large field, embracing some sixteen hundred hills and many millions of creatures. Insects from hills widely separated always fraternized completely. A number of ants from various hills were placed in an artificial nest, and harmoniously Corner Victoria Square and Craig Street. | built galleries and jointly cared for the cacoons.

> FIGS AND SNAKES .- A farmer living on the west side of the Ohio River, in walking about his farm, discovered a nest of rattlesnakes in the hollow bark of an old tree, about which several pieces of rock lay scattered. Having heard that pigs were hostile to snakes of all kinds, and not caring to attack the nest himself, he thought he would try the experiment and see a fight. He drove several pigs into the vicinity of the nest, and watched the result The pigs soon seemed to scent the reptiles, and commenced to root eagerly about the spot. In an instant, half a dozen of the vicious serpents emerged from their hiding place to attack the intruders, who manifested a zealous disposition to give battle. A snake would rear itself to the height of the back of the pig, shake its rattle, and plunge its fangs into the animal with lightning like celerity, and then dart away, pursued by the the pig, who dex-terously received the sting upon the fleshy part of the jaw. Over and over again, this would be re-peated until the pig got his fore-foot upon the snake when he would deliberately tip the reptile in twain and then devour him. This slaughter continued until all the snakes were disposed of, when the pigs grunting contentedly, and without any signs of being disturbed, waddled off in search of other provender. The eye-witness of this singular contest, which was not without its exciting features, declares himself convinced that a pig is impervious to the poisonous bite of any kind of serpent.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE IN EUROPE -A Swedish paper publishes an interesting article under the heading, Why is the Climate in Europe Growing Colder ?" The articles states that in the Bay of Komenok near Koma, in Greenland, fossil and very chareter-ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT istic remains of palm and other trees have been discovered lately, which tends to show that in these parts formerly a rich vegetation must have existed. But the ice period of geologists urrived, and, as a consequence of the decreasing temperature, this fine vegetation was covered with ice and snow This sinking in the temperature, which moved in a southerly direction, as can be proved by geological data, that is, the discovery of fossil plants of certain species, seems to be going on in our days also During the the last few years, the ice has increased far toward the south; thus between Greenland and the Artic Sea colossal masses of ice have accumulated. On European coasts navigators now frequently find ice in satisfaces where it never existed before during the summer months, and the cold reigning upon the Scandinavian peninsula this summer results from the masses of ice which are floating in the region where the Gulf Stream bends towards our coasts. This is a repetition of the observations made in the cold summer of 1865. The unaccustomed vicinity of these masses of ice has rendered the climate of Iceland so cold that corn no longer ripens there, and the Icelanders, in fear of a coming famine and icy climate, began to found a new home in North America.

TRIED BY A BEAR.-Kittie Wayner, a child of thirteen years on a visit from her home in Pittsburgh to an uncle who lives near Porter's Lake, was recently lost in the woods for several days, and when found was clinging to the top of a small tree. She told the following story of her adventures. She started after her uncle's cows, but, they not being where she usually found them, she wandered off, and going further than she meant, she became lost. She travelled until late in the night, when, becoming exhausted, she sat down by a tree and fell asleep. When she a voke, the sun was shining brightly. She again set out, thinking she would find her way home, but she had become so frightened and bewildered that, after walking all day, she found herself about the same place she was the previous night. As the shades of night began to full, the little wanderer realized her situation and cried bitterly. Being almost starved, and her feet having become sore from walking, she gathered some dried leaves, and, making a bed, laid herself upon it, and was soon fast asloep. She said her sleep was interrupted by the most horrible dreams, and several times she was awakened by strange noises, which she thought must have been made by wild animals. When she awoke in the morning, it was just getting light, and, brushing the leaves from her clothing, she again started. She had gone only a short distance, when she heard a noise in the bushes behind her, and, looking back discovered a huge black bear following in her trail. She scr amed at the top of her voice, and ran with all her might. But the bear rapidly gained on her, and, knowing she must soon be overtaken, she resolved to climb a tree. The bear reached the tree as the frightened girl was ascending it, and, standing upon his hind legs, made a blow at her, fastening its claws into her skirts. She maintained her hold, and after repeated efforts succeeded in freeing herself, and climbed beyond the animal's reach. bear remained about the tree for some little time vainly endeavoring to ascend it, owing to its small circumference, and had disappeared into the thicket only a short time be before the rescuers arSTOVES, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION.

IN THE PRICE OF

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

216, 218, and 220

ST. JAMES STREET.

DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE THEM A C A L L

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HOME MANUFACTURE.

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TODOIN & CO.

IRON FOUNDERS, STOVES, MACHINERIES, &c.

SALES ROOMS,

309 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal.

FOUNDRY AT

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

> H. R. IVES & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c. IRON RAILING

of every description A SPECIALITY, Send for cuts and prices.

123 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.

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

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

WATER COOLERS,

CHURNS; --- ALGO,---CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS,

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

524 Craig Street, Montreal.

### (Sign of the Golden Padlock.) May 23, 77 ly TIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEPT. 1875 THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE

FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. Over 200 in Use in this City. FOR SALE AT

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

JOHN BURNS, 675 CRAIG STREET.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, Quenec, iSth October, iS77.

MR. JOHN BURNS:

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

# "CROSS CREEK" LEHIGH

Now discharging ex-Boats

STOVE, EGG, AND CHESTNUT,

For Domestic Purposes the above Coal is unexcelled.

SAWN AND SPLIT WOOD always on hand.

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

MATTHEW GAHAN,

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

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

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

NEAR BLEURY MEILLEUR & CO

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

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MEILLEUR & CO. Oct 17-10 GRANITE TEA AND COFFEE POTS. The real thing. Also Copper-Bottom TEA POTS, at 652 CRAIG STREET,

Oct 17-10

### PHYSICIANS & CHEMISTS.

NOURISHING The Blood imparts to the system clements which are ESSENTIAL to its existence. When these are insufficiently supplied, its energies begin to flag. There is loss of flesh, the muscles grow flaccid, the reflective powers losse vigor, every function is disturbed, every organ weakened. There is no question that the HEALTH OF THE WHOLE RODY DEPENDS ON THE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD, hence the necessity of using a medicine like

### PHOSFOZONE!

the effects of which are speedily apparent in a gain of bodity vigor and mental chergy.

H. R. GRAY. Oct 24-3m ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

# GRAY'S CASTOR FLUID,

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressingcooling, stimulating and cleausing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in

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

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

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET. June 27] MONTREAL.

146.52 NO CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Epilepsy, Piles, all Blood Diseases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made. State your case, inclosing 3 cts, stamp, to Howard Medical Institute, Providence, R.1. [lyjune6]

THE MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR

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

SMALL-POX.

To Major Jno. Lane, GREENFIELD, Mass.

DEAR Sin,-I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought 1 would await the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant case of Small-Pox-in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. En-closed I send you a five dollar bill. Please ac-

### Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY. Price \$5 per package.

Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable institutions. B. E. McGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street.

EMERY CODERRE, M.D.

Of Dr. J. Emery-Coderre, Prof. Materia Med. and Therapeuties The J. Embery Coddenes's Expectaneating Synthesis prepared under his direction, and with the approbation of the Professors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, Medical Faculty of Victoria University. For the last twenty-five years the Expectorant Syrup has been administered with the greatest success in Coughs, Brouchills, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, Hooping-tough, Crouppin the latter case it is necessary to take first an exacte, Asserted

EXPECTORATING SYRUP

### Infants' Syrup, PREPARED BY DR. CODERRE.

"The INFANTS' Syntre" is prepared with the approbation of the Professors of the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Faculty of Viciotia Coffege. This Sytup can be given, in all confidence, to Intants, in cases such as Colies, Diarrhora, Desentery, Palafel Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c. Dr. J. Emery Coderre's Tonic Elixir. The Tonic Ellivip is prepared under the immediate direction of Dr. J. Emery Colorie, and has been administered with the greatest success for more than 20 years, in diseases requiring the use of Tonics. It is a can be constituted without any measuremence, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Lagrander, or Whites; Dysmenorthea, or difficult courses; Anamia or thinness of the blood; General Debility, Involunt by Sentinal Losses, Scrafula, Ringworm, and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c.

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

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

We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined the composition of the INFANCY SYRUP certify that it is prepared with proper medical substances for the treatment of Infants Complaints, such as Colies, Diarrhaca, Dependery, Painful Dentition, Coughs, Colds, &c.

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

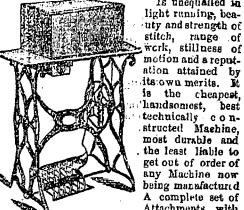
E. H. TRUDEL, M.D., President, Professor of Midwifery & of Woman's and Children's Complaints. P. A. C. MUNRO, M.D., Professor of Surgery. P. BEAUBIEN, M.D., Prof<sub>e</sub> of Theory & Practice of Medicine.

Medicine.
J. G. BIBAUD M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
HECTOR PELTIER, M.D., Professor of Institutes of THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D., Prof. of Chem. & J. P. ROTTOT, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and

FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS. AND AT G4 ST, DENIS STREET. Dec 5, 77.

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE \$35 with attachments. THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE Is uncoualled in



work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its:own merits. It is the cheapest. handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured A complete set of Attachments with each Machine.

Examine them before you purchase elsewhere, J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER,

AGENT FOR New York & Paris Fashion Co's "RECHERCHE" PAPER PATTERNS. 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MODIFICAL

T AWLOR'S CELEBRATED

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# MAPITAL AND LABOUR.

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

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

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

### New Goods Opening Up Daily.

New Dress Goods, 121c. New Dress Poplins, 25c a yard. New Scarlet Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New White Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New Anti Rheumatic Flannels, 40, 45, 50. New Anti Sciatica Flannels. Grey Chambly Flannels. White Chambly Flannels. Scarlet Chambly Flannels. Army Plannels, great bargains. Shirting Flannels, 20, 25, 30. NEW HOSIERY,

> NEW GLOVES, NEW CLOUDS,

NEW FANCY WOOLENS.

Mens' Cardigan Jackets. Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets. Ladies Wool Cuffs. Ladies' Wool Mits. Ladies' Kid Mits, Lined. Ladies Kid Gloves Lined. Gents' Kid Mits Lined, Spring Tops. Gents' Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Tops. Ladies' Lambs wool Underdresses. Ladies' Lambs wool Vests. Ladies' Lambs wool Drawers.

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

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

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

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

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

ENGLISH TWEEDS.

FRENCH COATINGS.

GERMAN COATINGS.

# Over Coatings in Great Variety.

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

For stylish Dressmaking In to CHEAPSIDE

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

New Ulster Cloth, \$1, \$1.25. New W. Prof Cloth, \$1. New Ulater Tweeds. New Mantle Trimmings. New Floral Trimming. New Fur Trimmings. New Galocn Trimmings, self-color.

For the cheapest Ulsters, Go to CHEAPSIDE.

For stylish Ulsters, Go to CHEAPSIDE.

Scotch Under Clothing!

Scotch Under Clothing!

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

sleaves. Girls' Under Dresses, 0's to 6's. Boy's Under Dresses, 0's to 6's. Boy's Under Shirts, 0's to 6's.

Boy's Drawers, 0's to 6's. A full assortment of Gents' Scotch Lambs Wool Underclothing, 3 and 4-ply, plain and ribbed, all sizes, 36 to 54 inches chest. Black French Cashmeres, 50c. a yard, cheapest in

Canada. Black French Cashmere, 65c Black French Cashmeres 90c.

Black French Cashmeres, \$1.

### Colored Cashmeres. In all the new colors,

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

# Black Silks,

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

# Colored Silks.

Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Plum, Pruue, Drab, Grey, &c. For a well-made Silk Dress go to CHEAPSIDE. Ladies' Mantles made to order. Ladies' Ulsters made to order, Ladies' Dresses made to order.

CHEAPSIDE

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

# A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

[Established 1819.] 1.385 May 2, 77

### MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

At a meeting of this Company, held on the 26th December, inst., Mr. Charles Garth presiding,

It was was resolved: That it is the duty of the Directors of this Company to express, in their own name and in that of the Shareholders, their sincere regret at the loss of their President, Jean Baptiste Beaudry, Esq., who died on the 29th of November last, and to offer at the same time, their most sympathetic condolence to his family;

That the late Mr. Beaudry, one of the founders of this Company and, for nine years, one of its Directors, was also its Vice-President when he succeeded, as President, on the 28th of January, 1876, the late Benjamin Comte, Esq., who died on the 22nd of the same month;

That his affability, his experience, his spirit of order and economy rendered him eminently qualified to fulfil the office, the duties of which he dis-charged with energy and impartiality;

That his great confidence in the system of mutual insurance, when properly administered, had led him to join the number of those whose energy and devotion made of this Canadian company an institution wortuy in all respects of the public con-

That the Secretary is charged to present the foregoing resolutions to the family of the regretted Presideut:

At the same meeting, R. A. R. Hubert, Esq., Prothonotary, was elected President for the current year, instead of the late J. B. Beaudry, Esq, and Owen McGarvey Esq., Vice President, Pierre Lamothe, Esq., N. P. was also elected a director instead of the late J. B. Beaudry, Esq.

### CANADIAN ITEMS.

IF ANY of our readers know of the address of Mr. M. Cleary, book agent, they will please forward it to this office.

MR. THOMAS BARRY, Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society of Richmond, Que, is in this city, and will accompany the Young Irishmen's Drama-tic Company, which leaves this city to-night for Richmond to give an entertainment under the auspices of the above Society.

ACKNOWLEDGUENT .- In behalf of the orphans of St. Patrick's Asylum I acknowledge, with thanks, having received from the following young men, members of the Prince of Wales' Rifles, their annual drill pay:—Chas. Boyle, W. E. Mullin, Wm. Creamer, Thos. Culbane, B. Conaughton, J. A. McDonnell, J. McNamara, T. McCaffrey, J. Cutler, J. McCrory.—L. W. Leclair, priest.

OTTAWA .- Mr Martin Battle collector of Inland Revenue for the district of Ottawa is a candidate for Separate School Trustee in Ottawa Ward. Mr. Battle would be a valuable acquisition to the Board and the rate payers will consult their best interests by returning him.

FATHER DUNPHY -The great love which the late Father Dunphy felt for the Catholic people of Car-leton and the ardor with which he entered into anything appertaining to their spiritual or temporal welfare, often manifested itself during the time he was amongst them, and the people appreciated his exertions in their behalf, being always willing to co-operate with him in his laudable efforts, and happy to accede to any request he made of them. Notably this was seen five years ago, when, at his invitation in St. Patrick's Hall, two hundred knelt and received the total abstinence pledge. This number increased until the Society numbered eight hundred on the register. Father Dunphy's successor, the Rev. T. Connolly, V. G., and whose name has been known for many years in this Province, as a zealous priest and earnest worker in the Temperance cause continues the good work in Carleton, and purposes on next Sunday ovening to administer the pledge to the members of St. Patrick's Society,-the five years for which they had taken it having expired. It is expected that many gentlemen from St, will attend the grand rally in St. Patrick's Hall on next Sunday evening, and, no doubt, will have cause to be pleased with its success. The members of St. Patrick's T. A. S. has just cause to feel proud of their Society, as, during the past five years, they have only lost, by expulsion for drunkenness, thirty-five members. Such an account speaks well for the stability of the members who compose the Society. During the past five years the Society has done a vast amount of good, by reclaiming some from the path of drunkenness, by the distribution of money to the sick members, and by its influence for good amongst the community at large. At present the Treasurer's account shows a balance in favor of the Society of \$230 .- St. John's Herald.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POPE'S JEST .- At the announcement of the recent death of the Princess Bourghese, Pius the Ninth was deeply moved. "She was younger than am," he said smiling sadly. He was afterwards told of the death of Field-Marshal Wrangel at the ago of ninety-four. The Pope's countenance brightened; his smile lost its sadness. He began to count on his finger, "Hm—88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94—seven years left." We sincerely hope so.— London Examiner.

OSHAWA, CANADA -At the last monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society No. 273 I C.B. U., U.S., and No 17 of Canada, the election of officers took place, which resulted as follows :- President Henry Howard (re-elected); Vice-President, John Gallagher (re-elected); Secretary, Thomas Byrne (re-elected); Treasurer, Dennis Balf; Chief Marshal, Jas. Gibbons (re-elected); Assistant Marshal, John Hunt (re-elected); Librarian, Lawrence Cayley; Stewards, Henry Howard and Bernard Murphy; Messenger, John Hunt; Hall Committee, Daniel Buckley, Henry Howard, and M. J. Wall; Band Committe, M. P. Warren, M. J. Wall, and Henry Howard; Investigating Committee, Daniel Buckley and Henry Howard.

THE MILITARY RESOURCES OF ENGLAND.—The military resources of England on paper are:—In the United Kingdom, 105,000 regular troops, 134,5000 militia, 14,830 yeomanry, 174,241 efficient volun-teers, 15,000 first-class, and 21,000 second-class army reserve, making a total of 454,000 men. Of these, the active army, about 80,000 men of the militia reserve, and the first-class reserve, are alone liable to serve out of the country. The British army in India is not to be taken into consideration in the estimates of forces available for a war on the Balkan peninsula, or about the Black Sea, for it has to remain in India for obvious reasons. It is stated from English sources that the paper estimate of 454,000 would be reduced to about 100,000 men in case of actual war with a foreign power. England's navy, however is her strength. It numbers 68 iron-clads, 300 steamers, and 170 satting vessels, all available for war service. The iron-clads are all powerful vessels, some of them registered as high as 12,000 tons. A portion of this fleet is now at Besika Bay, at the foot of the Dardanelles, and within easy reach of Constantinople. Last summer there was some talk of an English army being landed at Gallipoli, on the straits, 140 miles below Constantineple, and making that point the source of distribution, as it was during the Crimean war.

EPPS'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately fiavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourishedframe."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in Packets labelled-"James Epps & Co., Homoepathic Chemists, 48 Threedneedle Street, and 170

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Fine. 40 to 4 50 Cheese,
Middlings, 2 75 to 5 00 Dressed Hogs,
City bags, 2 50 to 2 60 Lard,
City bags, 4 70 to 4 75
TORONTO MARKET. 0 00 to 0 00 62 c to 65c 28 c to 65c 78 c to 65c 78 c to 65c 19 c to 20c 12 c to 13c 13:00 to 13c 5 60 to 5 75 11 c to 12c \$ 70 to 3 75 TORONTO MARKET. Wheat, \$1.24 to 1.26 Butter, tub d. best 0.16 to 0.17 Spring, per bu, 1.07 to 1.10 Butter store p,kd 0.12 to 0.13 Barley, per bu, 0.55 to 0.67 Eggs, fresh, p do 0.23 to 0.25 to 0.36 to 0.36 Eggs, in lots, 0.17 to 0.18 Ryc, per bu, 0.50 to 0.06 Eggs, in lots, 0.17 to 0.18 Ryc, per bu, 0.50 to 0.00 Potatoes, per bag 0.60 to 0.70 Potatoes, per bag 0.60 to 0.70 Potatoes, per bu, 0.00 to 0.00 Butter, pair, Fowls, pair, Fowls, pair, Fowls, pair, Fowls, pair, Fowls, parc, Geese, each, Turkeys, each, Butter, large rolls, 0.14 to 0.15 Butter, large rolls, 0.14 to 0.15

Butter, large rolls, 0.14 to 0.15 | KINGSTON MARKET. | Flour, per bbl | \$7 50 to 800 Tallow rendered | 0 07 to 0 08 | 41 100 | 3 75 to 4 00 Turkeys, pair | 0 40 to 1 80 | Family | 41 | 6 50 to 6 75 Chickens, pair | 0 30 to 0 40 | Barley, per bus | 0 00 to 0 60 Geese, each | 0 30 to 0 50 | Rye | 41 | 0 55 to 0 56 Ducks, pair | 0 50 to 0 60 | Rye | 41 | 0 55 to 0 56 Ducks, pair | 0 50 to 0 60 | Cats, | 41 | 0 50 to 0 60 | Cabbages, doz. | 0 50 to 0 60 | Wheat, | 41 | 0 50 to 1 10 Cabbages, doz. | 0 50 to 0 70 | Beef, per 100 lbs \$6 00 to 0 60 | Cabbages, doz. | 0 50 to 0 70 | Beef, per 100 lbs \$6 00 to 0 60 | Cabbages, doz. | 0 50 to 0 70 | Beef, per 100 lbs \$6 00 to 0 60 | Cabbages, per doz. | 0 17 to 0 20 | Lamb, | 0 05 to 0 60 | Eggs, per doz. | 0 17 to 0 20 | Lamb, | 0 05 to 0 06 | Lard, | 0 12 to 0 13 | Hacon, | 41 | 0 0 11 to 0 12 | Cheese, factory, | 0 12 to 0 13 | Hacon, | 41 | 0 09 to 0 to 10 Turinjs, perbag | 0 50 to 0 60 | Hides, No. 1 | 8 00 per 100 | Chickens | 13,00 to 15,00 | Lamb Skins, | 0 60 to 0 95 | Straw | 41 | 0 10 10 10 | 0 10 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 1 KINGSTON MARKET.

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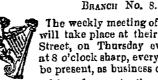
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# IRISH CATHOLIC UNION.



The weekly meeting of the above branch will take place at their Hall, Alexander Street, on Thursday evening, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp, every member should be present, as business of importance will be discussed in reference to the new Constitution

and By-Laws.

By Order, P. HUGHES.

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

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JOHN McIntosii, GEORGE BURY Official Assignee.

Accountant Aug 8, '77 INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

AND AMENDING ACT. In the matter of Martin O'Loughlin, of the City and District of Montreal, Grocer and Trader.

An Insolvent

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the office of PERKINS, BEAU-SOLEIL & PERKINS, 60, St. James Street in Montreal, on Tuesday the 29th day of January, A.D., 1878, at 11 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affuirs, to appoint an Assignee if they see fit and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Assignee.

Montreal, 8th January, 1979,

presenting to the world is a strange one, and no less afflicting than it is strange. When a Nero or a Diocletian persecuted the Christians they did not play a double game by waging bloody wars against hostile nations under the pretext of defending violated rights and oppressed consciences. But whilst Russia is covering the plairs and the hillsides of Bulgaria with dead bodies and ruins, and affirming that she is fighting only for the liberty and faith of the Christian people of these countries, the Catholics continue to be persecuted in the interior of the Muscovite Empire with ever increasing severity. We might cite many examples in support of this statement, but we think that the following will suffice :--

RUSSIAN PERSECUTIONS.

The spectacle which Russia is at this moment

In the city of Nieswics, in Lithuania, the capital of the immense domains of the Radziwill family, there formerly existed three Catholic convents founded by the piety of the princes of this house. Two of them were suppressed ten years ago, viz., that of the Benedictines, which has been turned into a schismatic church, and that of the Dominicans, which has become a Russian school. There still remained a convent of Benedictine nuns, who were joined in the year 1868 by the Sisters of the same Order, brought from the suppressed convent of Minsk. A desire was even manifested to compel these Sisters to adopt the Russian ritual. They refused to do so, and their final dispersion was accordingly decided upon. It was the infamous administrator of this diocese, Zylinski, the docile instrument of the government, who went to Nieswics to put this order into execution. He allowed the Sisters only five hours to make the preparations for their departure. Most of the inhabitants, with the Princess Radziwill at their head, supplicated him in vain not to be so relentless in his summary tyranny; he was inflexible. And this conduct has gained for him the decoration of the Cross of St. Ann, for which he has certainly worked very industriously. The Benedictine nuns, however, found time to convey to the castle of Prince Radziwill all the most precious articles that were in the church. The Princess and her young daughter accompanied them, serving as their guides. The police did not dare to prevent them from performing this act of kindness, as this princess' father, Prince Anthony Radziwill, who is now at Berlin, is a Prussian subject, and a cousin of the Emperor William, a circumstance which had a powerful influence on the police officer and the gendarmes. During the time that this was taking place Zylinski ordered some of the waggons used by the peasantry to be brought along for the purpose of conveying the nuns to the railway station. To convey cloistered nuns in such wagons !- This was an idea worthy of the man who bad betrayed his God and sold his conscience. Fortunately, the Princess Radziwill did not allow a single outrage to be perpetrated upon those unfortunate Benedictine nuns. She let them all her carriages. The nobility of the neighborhood, who were visiting at her house, followed her example; and even word was sent to others in the immediate neighborhood to send their carriages. And the Sisters were thus able to leave their convent in which they had spent so many long years in prayer. They wept bitterly; and the thing that grieved them most was they had to go so far away from the tomb of a Sister beside which they were accustomed to pray; for they considered her a saint and looked upon her as their special protectress. They even related miracles with which she had answered their prayers. The sight of these poor Sisters hunted from their holy and peaceful home, and weeping over their undeserved misfortune, very deeply affected the people of Nieswics who flocked to the convent to bid them adieu. The sorrow of the multitude broke out in murmurs and sobs when the agents of the government brought out on a bed which she was never to leave, a Sister over ninety years old, whom the pitiless govern-ment would not leave to die inside the gate of the convent in which she had spent her life. The nuns were conveyed, first to the carriages,

and then by railway, ever under the care of the gendarmes, to some convent or other in Vilna. But there was not room enough for all of them, and so me were sent off to Grodno, so escorted by the gendarmes.

These odious persecutions of the Latin Catholics are only the first act of the drama of which the United Greeks of Chelm have seen the last, These poor people whom the Government has taken the most barbarous means to drive into schism, and who have faithfully remained Catholic in spite of Muscovite tyranny, go no longer to their old churches which I ave been given to the schismatics, contem the popes who have been imposed on them, and live after the manner of the early Christians.—They are always harrassed by the persecutions of the Russian authorities, and defend themselves as best they can. Their means of wreaking vengeance and by no means praiseworthy. But yet they give evidence of their ever increasing hatred of the schism, and of the Government of the Czar. On this point a St. Petersburgh journal called the Niedicla jurnishes the following facts:— On the 28th of September, of the present year, the quondam United Greek church of Bials, in Pod-lachis, which is now in the hands of the schismatics, was opened in the early morning by the beadle for the purpose of ventilation, and that officer who

is an old soldier, was sweeping out the court yard. Two unknown persons approached him, exchanged a few words with him, and then entered the church. The beadle was in no way annoyed about this, thinking that they went in to pray. After he had completed his sweeping, he went to close the church door; but no sooner did he look inside than he was appalled. The icones, or images of the saints in the Byzantine style, the zertriennik, or table which is used for an altar, the anasos, a pulpit in which the Pope reads the Gospel, the gates of the door leading to the sanctuary, the sacred vessels, and the carpets were all tumbled topsy tury, thrown together in indescribable confusion, broken or spoiled-The poor beadle ran to tell the pope, the pope made no delay in informing the police, and the police searched everywhere for the culprits, but they could not find them. And this is not an isolated fact. Another schismatic church that formerly belonged to the United Greeks like the one at Biala, which is situated in the little town of Konstanlynow, and only a few leagues distant from the one already mentioned, was put in the same state of confusion on the very same day, with this aggravating circumstance that the destroyers returned to accomplish their work, and they twice sent the police hunting for them to no purpose. The first time they found their way in by a window which they broke; but they had not time to de much damage.—They again entered on the night after by breaking the principal door, and smashed to pieces whatever they found inside. The Russian journalist piously exclaims that they "did not even respect the rich presents with which the Czar had deigned to gratify this Church in memory of the return of the United Greeks to orthodoxy."-Catholic Record.

LE CREDIT FONCIER DU BAS CANADA." The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will take place on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2.30 o'clock P.M., in the office of the Company, No. 13 St. Lambert Street, Montreal. 22-2 22-1

M. GUERIN.

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