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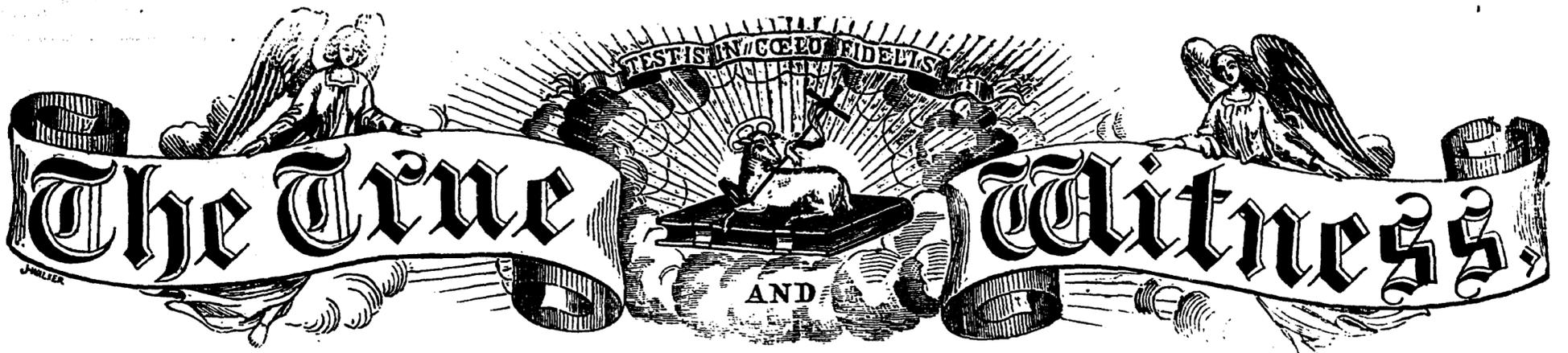
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1877.

NO. 37.

AGENTS.

Mr. Maurice A. Egan, Woodstock, and Mr. James Coleman, Ottawa, are our duly authorized travelling agents in Ontario.

Mr. Felix Finn, Ormstown, is our duly authorized agent in his vicinity.

CITY AGENTS.

Messrs. Battle Bros. and Shell, News Agents, Beury st., W. P. McNally and Michael Murphy.

REMOVAL.

The Offices of the TRUE WITNESS have been REMOVED to 662 1/2 CRAIG, two doors East of St. Peter Street.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

From nearly every country in the world, we read of preparation being made for the Pope's Jubilee. Europe, Asia, Africa and America will be liberally represented at the Vatican in a few weeks. We learn from a contemporary, that the Catholic Union of Great Britain will send a large deputation to Rome, but:—

"It is not expected," it says, "that we can equal in numbers the representatives of Catholic countries like France and Spain; still it should be remembered that this is an exceptional occasion, and that the Holy Father in His Allocution declared that 'the crowds of all nations who flock to Rome are manifest tokens of the anxiety and solicitude which agitate the hearts of the Faithful,' and 'that this anxiety ought to go on increasing until full and real liberty be restored to the pastor of the Universal Church.' The present occasion is most suitable also for a pilgrimage to Rome. In this country we are rather too fond of 'deputations.' It is already settled that the German Catholics will be received by the Holy Father on May 21; the Austrian on May 27, the French on June 3, the Spanish on June 10, and the Italian on June 17.

REVIVAL OF THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The host of the "Roman Question" is troubling the world again. A few years ago the anti-Catholic world declared the Roman Question settled for ever, and Cavour's programme of a "free church in a free State" was pronounced to be an accomplished fact. But, as Archbishop Manning said, that settlement was "not of Divine Providence," so it cannot stand. The Tablet says:—

"The recent revival of the Roman question," telegraphed the Vienna correspondent of the Daily News, "has caused General Ignatieff to pay much attention to the Italian Ambassador. It has caused many other persons to 'pay attention' also. In the midst of the complications caused by the questions now being raised in the East, it must be a strange thing to those outside the Church to see, not only the whole Protestant Press of this country, but also journals like the Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, the Opinions, Nazionale and Liberta, of Italy, and the Politica, of Spain, devoting column after column of their valuable space to a question which was solved in 1870, and which has only been revived by one speech 'of an old man who calls himself a prisoner.' For six years, in calm and majestic silence, plus the Ninth has borne the insults and the blasphemies that have filled the air he breathes. Now length he lifts up his voice! And the result is that throughout Christendom there is a response, and politicians are afraid that Rome will not, as they would wish, continue as it is. 'The true solution of the Roman question,' to quote his Eminence again, 'is that the Vicar of Christ should be independent.' Whenever a general war breaks out this will be the point at issue, and the world will learn to its cost that the sacrilege consummated in 1870 must sooner or later be atoned for."

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

Mr. Stanley has written another letter to the Daily Telegraph of London. It is interesting and characteristic of the man who was ordered to "find Livingstone," and found him. A contemporary tells us that with Mr. Stanley's letter are:—

"Two letters from one of his companions, Frank Pocock, the latest one being dated from Ujiji, August 23, 1876. Small-pox of a malignant type was raging there at that date, and Mr. Stanley had himself been attacked by severe fever, and was evidently unable, under these depressing circumstances, to write a full account of all he had done, or to do justice to the eventful scenes through which he had passed. The interest of his letter centres in the announcement that he has obtained reliable information about a new lake to the southwest of the Victoria Nyanza, and to the southwest of the Albert Nyanza discovered by Sir Samuel Baker; and that out of this new lake flows a large river called by the natives the Kagera of Buvova, which supplies the Victoria Nyanza. This new river is to be known in future as the Alexandra Nile; and the lake he calls the Alexandra Nyanza. Most of our readers are aware that the Egyptian Nile is composed of the waters of two principal rivers—the Blue Nile, which rises in Abyssinia, and the White Nile, which flows immediately out of the Albert Nyanza, which is again supplied mainly by the Victoria Nile, flowing out of the Nyanza of the same name. What supplied the Victoria Nyanza was, up to the present, a mystery; Captains Speke and Grant crossed the river Kagera, but did not ascend the 'Mount of Observation,' which is due south of King Eumank's capital, and almost due west of the newly named Alexandra Lake. The

latter he could not see, and his personal discoveries end with that of the lower Alexandra Nile. Mr. Stanley has now the choice before him of attempting to solve this problem, or of ascertaining the course of the Luabala, which was his original intention. Both courses, as he says, are equally enticing; both present splendid openings for geographical research."

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The Catholics of Ireland have time after time expressed their unanimity in favour of Denominational Education, but the Protestant majority in the British House of Commons has refused to listen to them. Ireland is upon one side, England upon the other. Our latest exchanges tell us of an important meeting that has been held in Belfast, where, as a contemporary says:—

"The Catholics lay and clerical, have spoken their mind in clear and emphatic terms upon the questions of university and intermediate education in Ireland. At a meeting on Friday week, under the presidency of their venerated bishop, resolutions were adopted declaring their objection to 'any system of education not founded on religion,' expressing a wish to extend to persons of every other denomination what they demanded for themselves, and approving unreservedly of Mr. Butt's measure for erecting a Catholic college in the University of Dublin. It cannot be pretended that the demonstration was, in the language frequently employed by the Ultramarine press, a mere pious affair; for although, as we have intimated, the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian was surrounded by a large number of his clergy, the majority of the speakers were laymen, and, of course, the overwhelming majority of the audience were also laymen. We may add here that every day fresh pronouncements in favour of Mr. Butt's Bill are reported from various parts of the country."

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN NORWAY.

Like the rest of the world the people of Norway are experiencing the impetus which is visible in the Catholic Church all over the world. We learn from the Catholic Times that:—

"Until recently the Church had no hold in Norway. Now there are thirteen priests, working many missions with great labour and self-sacrifice. Another is about to be ordained, and three are in course of training at the Propaganda. Recognizing the importance of the work, His Holiness has appointed Monsignor Bernard apostolic prefect. Some Sisters of St. Joseph's, have opened a girls' school in Christians, and are also so active in ministering to the sick that—as a French paper puts it—their zeal supplies the absence of a hospital. A new church, dedicated to St. Paul, is now open in Bergen, and another, to be named the Sacred Heart, is in course of erection at Drontheim. Congregations—thanks to Providence—are forthcoming from the ranks of heresy. The services and exhortations are listened to by Protestants, and wonderful is the result. In 1875, Monsignor Bernard received 20 converts, and in 1876 he received 25. On the feast of the Epiphany he confirmed 17 adults, of whom 14 were seceders from Protestantism. Amongst the latter was the French Consul-General and all his family. At present an effort is being made by the young branch of the Church to enlist British assistance. The native resources are utterly inadequate. Two small chapels remain half finished, and much energy is paralysed for want of funds. Sterility, inclement climate, and poverty combine to impede the self-denying missionaries."

THE BUTT TESTIMONIAL.

The Butt Testimonial progresses favourably in Ireland. The people are faithfully recognizing the sacrifices made by Mr. Butt in their behalf. He might have been Chief Justice—he prefers to be Isaac Butt, the Tribune of the people. We learn from the Dublin Freeman that:—

"From every part of the Country promises of support to the Butt Testimonial movement come in, and there can be no doubt of its ultimate success. The Archbishop of Cashel, and the Bishops of Waterford, Limerick, Killaloe, and Cloyne have made arrangements for a simultaneous collection in their respective dioceses. The example of these illustrious prelates will, we are confident, be followed by many other members of the Episcopacy, and thus the good cause will be given a most signal impetus. In all the dioceses mentioned the most vigorous efforts are being made to secure success for the collection, and, without being invidious, we may say that the exertions of Cloyne deserve special recognition, as the people of that patriotic diocese have within the last few years subscribed no less than £60,000 towards the erection of the magnificent Cathedral now in process of construction at Queenstown. In a word, the country has taken up the Testimonial in real earnest; and it only remains now to add organization to zeal and to strike while the iron is warm. The failure of the Butt Testimonial would have been nothing less than a national catastrophe, as it would unquestionably have been regarded as a rough but effective test of the interest taken by the people of Ireland in Home Rule. The taunt of the Pall Mall well represented English feeling in the famous query, 'How much do you sympathize?' We now believe that Ireland will no longer hesitate in doing that most obvious act of justice—to wit, endeavouring in some way to compensate the man who in her service and for her sake has abandoned a splendid and lucrative career."

TWEED'S TALE.

Is Tweed's confession reliable? That is a question that many men are asked, and which no one can satisfactorily answer. Meanwhile, we take from a contemporary a short resume of the doings of the "Boss":—

"The gist of the story is that the Tweed Ring got control of the city by the payment of \$200,000 to State Senator Winslow, the understanding being that this money was to be divided between eight influential Republican members of the Senate and four members of the House. Sweeney, Hall, Conolly, Woodward, Garvey, Jurgensoll, Davidson-Watson, and a majority of the Board of Supervisors are said to be implicated in the division of Spoils. Mr. Hastings, editor of the Commercial Advertiser, is credited by Mr. Tweed with having received one check of \$20,000 and other checks for smaller amounts, besides having achieved the disreputable diplomatic feat of cementing the alliance between Jay Gould and Tweed by which Tammany and Erie, wheel within wheel, revolved to their mutual advantage. He furthermore intimates that all the paintings and book cases in Recorder Hackett's house were paid for by the city, that Hugh Smith, a particular friend of Sweeney, attended to Judge Cardozo in securing decisions for the Ring; that the Navarro claim against the city for water-meters, amounting to \$1,000,000, is a fraud; that Judge Folger, of the Court of Appeals, and George H. Purser, of New York, received money."

YOU'RE A LIAR.

The notorious Dr. Kenecaly, the persistent libeller of priests and nuns, received a castigation at the hands of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, in the Imperial Parliament of late. His star was never in the ascendant, but it, or whatever of it could be seen, has set for ever. The Ulster Examiner describes the scene thus:—

"The House of Commons was the scene of some lively excitement on Wednesday, the result of which was that the notorious member for Stoke, Dr. Kenecaly, was obliged to submit to a personal humiliation, which it is seldom a member has to endure. The chief business before the House was the discussion on the second reading of the Newspapers Registration Bill, in which the newspaper proprietors in the House took an active part. Among others were Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Dr. Kenecaly. The latter, imagining that in his speech Mr. Sullivan made use of indirect reference to him, politely told the hon. member for Louth that he was a 'liar.' This Mr. Sullivan brought under the notice of the Speaker, and the result was that, by a resolution of the House, the incorrigible member for Stoke was called upon to withdraw the offensive expression. This, after some slight show of unwillingness, he at last did in a most abject manner."

THE HOME RULE CONFEDERATION.

Salford is only divided from Manchester by a narrow stream called the Irwell. For all commercial purposes Salford and Manchester are the one city, but for Parliamentary purposes they are divided into two boroughs. Last year the Irish in Manchester induced—we were going to say forced—the candidates for Parliament to accept the Home Rule pledge. Now there is a vacancy in Salford, and we learn from a contemporary that:—

"The Irish residents in the English borough of Salford are likely to score another Home Rule victory. We learn by telegraph that at a meeting, recently, the Home Rulers, who number some 1,500 electors, resolved to support the liberal candidate, Mr. Kay, Q. C., who pledged himself to vote for Mr. Butt's resolution, and also for the release of the political prisoners. The Conservatives have always succeeded here, but the advantage on that side was so slight at the last election that, with the Irishmen showing activity, their favourite has every chance of succeeding."

ST. PATRICK A PROTESTANT.

St. Patrick a Protestant! So says a genius named Stanley in the Minneapolis Citizen. We may soon expect to hear someone say that St. Patrick was never in Ireland, just as it is still blindly contended that St. Peter was never in Rome:—

"St. Patrick was a great and good evangelist—a Moody without a Sankey—in his day; and how he realizes the reward! This marvelous explorer of history neglects to tell us which of the thousand and one shades of Protestantism St. Patrick preferred, and also how he became so conversant with St. Patrick's private opinions. Another discovery that he has made, and which he communicates very confidently, must be of general interest. He says that 'History records that there was no more reptiles, etc., in Ireland, before St. Patrick than afterwards.' As Mr. Stanley is doubtless an authority on the subject of snakes, we will not question his position, but we will venture to say, that history is not in the habit of making any such comparative statements. We would advise the Citizen explorer to bring the calcium blaze of his historical erudition to bear on Gregory I, or Leo X. next. He may ascertain that these illustrious pontiffs were Methodists in good standing. Oh! Stanley! Oh! There are worlds yet undiscovered in your line of research."

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COERCION ACTS AND CRIME IN IRELAND.

Mr. Fay, the patriotic M. P. for Cavan, has been doing good work in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Fay is the only Catholic M. P. for Ulster—the Catholics seldom squeeze in where the Protestants are in a majority. But Mr. Fay shows again, what everyone knew—that there is less crime in Ireland than there is relatively in Great Britain, and at last we find a leading English journal, the Tablet, admit it. Here is what it says:—

"If we now turn from extraordinary to aggregate crime, we find a decrease of convictions from 2,561 in 1865 to 2,500 in 1875, or from one criminal conviction to every 2,142 in 1865 to one to every 2,123 of the population in 1875. Since 1866 there were six years in which no criminal was executed, viz., 1867, 1868, 1869, 1872, 1874 and 1877; in four years the executions were three; while in two years they were only two each. If we examine the number of convicts we find there were 1,728 in custody on 1st January, 1864, and 407 others received that year; while on the 1st January, 1875, there were only 1,135 in custody and 238 received that year. Omitting cases of drunkenness, even the convictions for petty offences that are dealt with summarily before magistrates have decreased steadily from 43,186 in 1853 to 18,729 in 1875. While if we turn to the assizes just closed, we find no capital conviction amongst a population of 5,309,000; and with one or two trifling exceptions the judges complimented the grand juries in every county on the total absence of serious crime on the calendars. Serious crime is much greater in England than in Ireland. Thus, in 1875, there were 33 sentenced to death in England, and only 3 in Ireland, although the population of England is a little more than four times that of Ireland, and so of many other years. There were 11,888 convicts in prison in England and Wales during the year ended the 31st March, 1876, against only 1,702 in Ireland."

"We have set forth this outline that the grounds may be clearly understood upon which Irishmen rest their claim to have the Government remove the country from under the operation of a Coercion Act, which may have been justified—nay, demanded—in 1870, but happily the justification for a continuance of its application no longer, as we have proved, exists. It would be a wise and generous step on the part of the Irish Government, and one that would be sure to produce salutary results, to restore the country to the full benefits of personal and Constitutional freedom, placing Irishmen on the same political and social level with their fellow citizens of England and Scotland."

WHAT ORANGEISM DOES.

A correspondent writing to the Ulster Examiner, from Glenavey, gives a description of one of those freaks of Orangeism which too often illustrate the meaning of their order. If the "pious memory" of the "immortal William" can inspire no better feeling than hate—in the breasts of the Orangemen of Ireland, then the "pious memory" is a sorry sentiment indeed. Fortunately the day is coming when Orange rowdies will be treated to the scourge of Catholic contempt for the Catholics of what was once Orange Ulster; and far more numerous than the Protestants, and far more numerous than the Orange fraternity, before whom they once had to stand aside. For years the Catholics have preached peace and good will, they prayed that "Orange and Green would carry the day"; they did all that men could do to make Orangemen feel that the Catholics of Ireland wanted to be left alone. We know if we were in Ulster, we would be inclined to give the Orangemen—measure for measure—full to the brim:—

"On Easter Monday a pre-organized and pre-organized and pre-mediated Orange attack was perpetrated on St. Joseph's Church and Parochial House, together with the adjacent dwelling-houses, and a more cowardly, brutal, and unprovoked onslaught it has never been the lot of your correspondent to witness. It was thought that the days were gone past when such things could be perpetrated with impunity, but after witnessing the proceedings of Monday words fall short of expressing the reality. The old man who was so brutally maltreated remains under surgical treatment, and, so far the doctor has not pronounced him out of danger."

"Not content with wrecking the church and dwelling houses adjacent, the miscreants invaded the graveyard—the sacred precincts of the hallowed dead—and smashed a beautiful white marble cross which was erected lately over a monumental stone, to the memory of their father, by the Messrs. Morgan, of Belfast. While wrecking the parochial house, the repeated cry of the rowdies was—'Trail him out' (meaning Father Pye), which cry, uttered amidst the yelling of the 'pets,' the rushing of stones, the smashing of glass, &c., &c., was surely enough to strike terror into the defenceless women and children who reside around the chapel."

"Altogether there are five dwelling-houses rendered almost uninhabitable, and the church is left in a truly disgraceful state."

An inquiry was instituted by the county inspector and a stipendiary magistrate. A few Catholic gentlemen while passing through the village about seven p.m. were fired at, as many as eight shots having been heard. Catholic children cannot be sent on an errand to the village without being waylaid by the young-roughs."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POPE'S EPISCOPATE—THE REFORM CANDIDATE—THE SCOTCH WILL NOT SUPPORT AN IRISH CATHOLIC—PARLIAMENTARY NOTES—MR. RYAN OF MARQUETTE TO BE REWARD—THE WEATHER—THE FASHIONS, &c.

A meeting of the prominent Catholics of the city was held here on Sunday night, in the St. Vincent de Paul Rooms, for the purpose of making final preparations to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Episcopate of His Holiness the Pope. His Lordship Bishop Duhamel occupied the chair. It was decided, after an intelligent discussion, that Grand Service will be held in the Cathedral at two o'clock, in St. Patrick's Church at three, in St. Joseph's at four, and in St. Ann's at five o'clock, at which a Te Deum will be sung. There will be visiting of the Churches as in Holy Week, and the members of the different Catholic Societies, and the faithful generally, will wear white badges, bearing the likeness of the Holy Father.

An opposition is being organized against the return of Mr. Currier for this city, but the Reformers find it difficult to select a candidate who will have a chance of success. On Friday night, Mr. J. L. P. O'Hanley was nominated by Alderman Starrs at a caucus meeting, seconded by Mr. Richard Nagle, but other gentlemen present offered a lively opposition, amongst them Mayor Waller, Dr. Sweetland, and Mr. Henderson. Dr. Sweetland spoke out plainly, and said he, for his part, would be only too happy to support Mr. O'Hanley, only that he was morally certain the Scotch Reformers would not vote for a Catholic, and the result would be, if he were nominated, that the seat would be lost to the party. Mr. Henderson, at another meeting held on Saturday night, said the same, in substance adding that Scotch Presbyterians would vote against a Catholic candidate in Ottawa for the Dominion House. Mr. O'Hanley, who is by far the ablest man in the ranks, spoke his mind on the question, and pointed to the Catholic counties of Pontiac and Ottawa, which returned to the Dominion Parliament five Protestants and one Catholic, and still, said the speaker, we are coolly informed that the Scotch Presbyterians cannot bring themselves to vote for an Irish Catholic. There will be a last caucus meeting to-night (Monday) at which it will be finally decided on who is to be the candidate, if, indeed, there be any Reform candidate at all.

The weather here is something unprecedented in loveliness, even the oldest inhabitant hangs his head for shame, and is obliged to confess he can remember nothing like it in the history of Ottawa. The favorable weather, and the certainty of a great war, are causing the hearts of business men to rejoice exceedingly, as it is hoped money will thereby circulate. At present it is very difficult to borrow a dollar. Flour has risen \$1.50 a barrel. I have never seen the ladies of Ottawa so gaily dressed, the colors they wear are almost as diversified as their beauty, but light grey dresses and blue veils are beginning to prevail.

Bitter debates continue to be the order of the day in Parliament. Dr. Tupper delivered one of his famous four hours speeches in the House on Saturday evening, on the Pacific Railroad policy of the Government, which he strongly condemned. The debate on that subject will be continued for a few nights. Mr. McKenzie answered, and seemed to have the worst of the argument.

The Catholics of Ottawa are beginning to realize their position keenly, and comprehend that if they may expect justice from any party in power it will be necessary for them to have able representatives to explain their wants, and that those representatives vote one way when their interests are concerned. It is about time other constituencies would also awake to the same necessity for a better representation, especially where they can help themselves, as it is too often the case that those they elect on a certain platform, when they get into the House, stick closely to their party, and vote with it through thick and thin, utterly ignoring the promises they made, or their moral obligations to their constituents.

It is expected Parliament will be prorogued on Thursday next, but there is nothing certain about it, as a good deal of business is yet to be done.

Mr. C. J. Shell, of Montreal, is in town on business.

The Provincial Land Surveyors, who have been in the city all winter, have departed for British Columbia and other places where their duties call them. Most of them were great swells, and will be missed by the Indians.

Mr. Ryan of Marquette, so it is rumored, will shortly receive a Government appointment in Winnipeg.

Mr. Baskerville, the well known grocer of this city, is elected President of St. Patrick's Society. Mr. O'Donohue resigned. There is talk of a branch of the Home Rule League being formed here.

A NIGHT IN LAUGHTON WOODS.

CHAPTER V.

SIR RALPH DENIES.

Standing before a table, at which sat a grave, reverend-looking man, was Lord Dacre's cousin, Sir Ralph de Fienes.

The room was large, but not lofty. The afternoon sun streamed in through the windows. In one of the deep embrasures a gentleman was seated apparently quite uninterested in the conversation De Fienes was holding with the Bishop of Winchester.

Sir Ralph was vehemently urging some proposition to which the Bishop did not seem willing to accede.

"I assure you my lord that I am next kin; a very little persuasion on your part would induce his Majesty to set aside this question of female succession. Or—here I have it," he continued, with a laugh—"I will marry the wench, and that will settle the matter."

"Softly, Sir Ralph de Fienes," said Gardiner. "I have no great love to this youth's father; yet, from all I hear of the son, I grieve that he has been so misguided as to plead 'guilty' in this matter. But for this acknowledgment of what our gracious liege holds unknighly conduct, I think he might have granted him grace. You as his near kinsman and reputed adviser—I hear he hath taken counsel with none else—should have counselled him better." He looked searchingly into Sir Ralph's shifting grey eyes.

"It had been worse than useless, my lord," replied De Fienes, in a subdued voice. "My unhappy cousin has ever been headstrong and rebellious—bent on following his own will"—he sighed deeply; "but what do you think of my proposal, my lord?"

"Simply nothing," replied Gardiner; "the King has resolved to sequestrate the estates and attain the family, so that your kind wish to give your young cousin a protector would scarcely meet with its fitting reward."

Sir Ralph looked uneasily round the chamber; he began to wonder how much the Bishop knew of the real fact of the midnight affray. Suddenly he became aware that the person who had remained seated at the window during his conference was now watching him covertly. He sat with his back to the window, so that his face was in deep shadow. "And now, fair sir," said the Bishop to De Fienes, "our say is said." He bowed courteously, and turned to some papers which had apparently occupied him before Sir Ralph's entrance.

De Fienes made a profound obeisance, and had nearly gained the door when, to his surprise, the unknown rose quietly and crossed over towards him.

"The evening air blows chilly; you will find it so on the water, Sir Ralph," he said, in a low distinct voice.

Before De Fienes could reply he had returned to his seat as noiselessly as he left it.

Sir Ralph walked downstairs in a dream; the mortification of Gardiner's repulse was almost obliterated by the mystery of this unknown stranger, who, from his significant words, evidently sought an interview with him.

"I will take his hint at all risks," he thought; "I am well armed."

Telling his attendants he should not require his horse, he walked hastily towards the river. As soon as he reached one of the stairs or "bridges," as they were then termed, he called a small boat that was waiting for a fare on the much-frequented "Silent Highway."

They had scarcely shot six lengths from the bank when Sir Ralph perceived a smaller boat glide past.

The cloaked figure who sat in the stern raised one finger, as if to beckon him onwards, and then took no more notice of him.

"Follow yonder small skiff quickly and surely," said De Fienes to the boatman, "and I will double your hire."

The first boat sped on so fast that the waterman had to pull lustily to keep it in sight. On, on they flew, amid brightly-gilded barges and gaily-painted wherries, from many of which proceeded strains of sweet music, while in the smaller boats the watermen, then a musical fraternity, kept time to their favourite chorus:—

Heave and how

Rumbelow!

On, on—past the ancient Abbey, standing in lonely grandeur—past the dismal swamp, at the farthest extremity of which, connecting it with Chelsea Fields, was even then standing Blondell's Bridge, afterwards known under a more guilty name (Bloody Bridge). On, on they flew till they reached the small village of Chelsea.

At some stairs a little beyond Chelsea Place the object of their pursuit staid its rapid course, and so fast had Ralph's boat followed it that before the cloaked figure had reached the top of the stairs De Fienes was by his side.

Still the stranger took no heed of him but walked on quickly, till he suddenly quitted the river side, and led the way through a lonely lane to a small house surrounded by poplar trees.

Then he turned round and beckoned to Ralph; they passed through a wicket and entered the house together.

The room into which they came was small and meanly furnished; but Ralph had no time to indulge much observation on it, for as the stranger removed his muffler De Fienes started back with an exclamation of surprise.

"Sir Thomas Wriothely, or rather, I should say, my Lord Chancellor," and he bowed profoundly; "I had not seen your face till now."

"No, my good friend; I purposely avoided you at my Lord of Winchester's for several reasons; one being that I was not sure, from our previous acquaintance, whether you would care to follow me here."

He looked at Ralph so meaningly that the latter stared round him, as if he expected some of the Chancellor's myrmidons to start upon him from the oak panels.

Wriothely laughed.

"Fear nothing, my good friend; I brought you here to bargain with you, not to take you to the rack. Your heart is, I see, set on this fair lordship—a laudable craving, in the gratification of which I am willing to aid you, on conditions. I was thinking of you only this morning. Some new facts have reached me respecting the affray in Laughton Woods, which you can probably explain. But to business first," he added; "I feel sure I shall find you reasonable, Sir Ralph—a very different person from your headstrong cousin."

The livid scowl that overcast De Fienes' face at the beginning of Wriothely's speech cleared away as he heard the concluding words; he was aware that the Chancellor, besides his covert threat about his recent crime, had him in his power from his knowledge of some awkward circumstances in his earlier life; still Sir Thomas's rapacity was so well known that he doubted not to be able to buy his silence.

"I am anxious to hear your proposals," he said. Wriothely kept his eye steadily fixed upon him; not a change of Ralph's countenance escaped him. He felt his power keenly, and enjoyed tormenting his victim.

"We will prevent or annul this forfeiture," said De Fienes, "on condition that the half of the moneys and revenues of the said estates are mine for life."

"Wed Joan!" exclaimed De Fienes, in mixed fear and indignation, gladly seizing at any objection to Wriothely's proposal; "it must be by force then. She has some unaccountable prejudice against me."

"Tut, tut, man! To think of you, with your experience, studying the liking of a wench of some fifteen years old. A woman never knows her own mind. The best of them are only a kind of domestic animal, with whom, if you spare the whip, you may rue their claws. No, no; marry the girl, and then who shall dare chatter about the female right of succession?"

"But, my dear Sir Thomas, consider; are you not very exacting in demanding half the revenues? Consider how deeply indebted I am; and when my creditors hear that I have achieved this lordship, they will be clamorous for payment, and I shall be like a beggar in fine clothes. Say a fourth part to commence with, and trust to my gratitude, when cleared of these embarrassments, to increase the sum."

But Wriothely stopped him with a fierce oath. "One word of protest, my fair seeming sir, and by the Lord, I find you a snug lodging with your cousin in the Tower! You know I never break my word."

Sir Ralph's spirit flamed under these insulting threats; but he was too wise to remonstrate, and he passively signed a paper which Wriothely presently drew up in the terms he had suggested, reserving to himself the hope of an after-vengeance for the compulsion under which he acted.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SENTENCE.

Next morning, when Joan entered her brother's prison-chamber, she drew back in mingled annoyance and surprise.

Lord Dacre was not alone. Sir Ralph de Fienes stood beside him, his face full of deep commiseration.

But her brother looked so sad and dejected that she forgot Ralph's presence; she threw her arms round Dacre's neck, and kissed him fondly.

"Good news!" she said, and she checked herself. De Fienes understood her hesitation; he moved towards the door.

"My cousin Joan mistrusts me," the wonderful feeling in his voice moved Dacre. "No, Ralph; stay, I pray you, and hear her news. Something in this gloomy old fortress and especially the evil doom that befalls each inhabitant of the Beauchamp Tower, makes a coward of our Joan. Come, dear one, let me hear your news."

His looks were so winning that Joan could not refuse. But the eager expression of her cousin's eyes made her suspect him still.

"I have seen the Lady Latimer," she said; "she tells me the King is to reach London this afternoon, and she promises to gain me speech of his Highness to-morrow at Whitehall at eleven of the clock. Oh, Dacre, he must grant me grace! I will not quit his knees till he has signed your pardon."

"Eleven," said Dacre, thoughtfully; "my sister, at an hour after noon I am to be led to Tyburn."

"To Tyburn!" cried Joan, starting up wildly. "No—no—no! a noble may not die the death of a malefactor."

Her brother looked at Ralph for confirmation; he could not bear to see Joan's agonised face.

"It is too true my gentle cousin," said the traitor with well-assumed sorrow. "Our Sovereign refuses any commutation of the sentence."

Joan stood speechless. Suddenly the stony fixed look left her eyes, they beamed almost fiercely on her treacherous cousin.

"What cruel haste!" she cried. "And it was you, Ralph, who told me to delay three days ere I sought the King?"

Dacre started with an exclamation of surprise, and gazed strangely at De Fienes. Sir Ralph began a faint denial. "Joan has mistaken me," he said; but she raised her hand to implore silence. She had meant to lay it on his arm, but a feeling of disgust as to some noxious animal withheld her. She turned from him abruptly.

"There is yet time; at least a Dacre shall not die unworthily."

There was a sudden silence. Ralph lingered a few moments, and then departed, without attempting to say farewell to either brother or sister. Almost before the door closed upon him, Joan threw her arms round her brother, and kissed him.

"They shall not take you," she murmured; "they shall take my life first."

But Lord Dacre was overwhelmed with the discovery of Ralph's treachery. Those few words, coupled with De Fienes' change of countenance and manner, removed a film from his cousin's eyes. He fondly stroked Joan's golden ringlets, and pressed his lips on the forehead that rested on his shoulder.

"Joan, my darling sister," he said, "you are a child in age, but you have a woman's heart. I do not say I have hope in the success of your mediation with the King; but even you must admit that there is a doubt, and I will not leave your fate, so far as I can provide for its safety, in doubt. In these papers" (he placed a packet in her hand as he spoke) "you will find full instructions. The only change I make is that wherever you find Ralph de Fienes suggested as a guide or counsellor, choose instead the Lady Latimer; she will prove a truer friend."

Joan locked up amid her blinding tears; her brother's forbearance towards the traitor seemed more than human.

She had at first thought his provision for the future unnecessary, and was inclined to smile incredulously; but as he proceeded, his sad calm looks and tones struck a death-chill to her sanguine hopes.

She sat down quietly when she had taken the packet from Dacre and read to him out of her breviary.

When the hour of parting came, who can tell the agony that wrung those two fond loving hearts? and yet so strong and brave were they that when her brother released Joan from the almost convulsive embrace in which he held her they smiled cheerfully at each other as she disappeared through the gloomy doorway.

CHAPTER VII.

THE KING.

Lady Latimer, so soon to be known as Katherine Parr, the sixth Queen of the Royal Bluebeard who then filled the throne of England, was at this time in attendance on her dying husband.

She could not accompany Joan to the presence-chamber herself, and she placed her under the care of her sister, the Lady Herbert. Then, kissing Joan lovingly, bade her God-speed on her pious errand.

Joan waited for some time in an ante-chamber; her heart throbed wildly when the solemn-looking usher whispered to her guide, and, slowly preceding the two ladies, led the way to the Royal presence.

Joan moved on in a dream, unconscious of the interest and admiration her youth and extreme beauty excited in that gay throng of courtiers.

Her eye rested on no one. She saw nothing, knew nothing, till she felt herself kneeling, and heard a coarse voice exclaim:—

"By my fay, 'tis a goodly wench! How now, sweetheart? What boon have you to crave? You shall have a husband for the asking."

her silence, and Joan's self-possession returned. She looked up steadily.

"I ask my brother's life, your Highness."

"And who in the foul fiend's name is her brother? Ha!" said the King to Wriothely, who just then entered.

"It is an ill-advised suit." The Chancellor frowned darkly on Joan.

"She asks the life of that confessed traitor and malefactor, Thomas de Fienes, formerly called Lord Dacre of Hurstmonceux."

"Hold, my Lord Chancellor," said Henry, quickly. "We will have no calling of names.—Ha!"

He was already well disposed to listen to any request urged by so fair and fresh a petitioner, and his irritable suspicious temper took umbrage at Wriothely's interference.

"Sir Thomas never befriends the petticoats," he said, glancing round. "Heed not you, Joan," he continued to Joan, with one of his profane oaths.

"But tell me, chuck, in what strait thy brother lies, for it seems me not to have heard much of this matter?"

Joan told her brother's sad story briefly, and when at the end she again implored mercy with flushed cheeks, clasped hands, and eyes beaming with the painful brilliance of excitement, Henry was obviously much moved.

"By St. Mary, there has been foul play here! Had I heard thy story sooner, fair mistress, thy brother's death warrant had never been signed. That dog of a cousin painted thy brother in darker colours than the fiend ever wore, and I had promised him the earldom. Ha!"

He laughed a short fierce laugh, and looked sharply round the group of courtiers. "Where is he? Ha! So the bird is flown. Make out a warrant, and that speedily," he said, with a terribly significant glance at Wriothely, "to attach that black-hearted dog who was here but now of high treason in misleading our clemency, and bring Lord Dacre to our presence. Ha."

There was a deep silence; no one stirred to obey the King.

Henry turned furiously to Wriothely, livid with passion, the imprecations he could not find breath to utter foaming over his lips.

Joan became pale with fear, as she scarcely knew what, although the King's passion was sufficient to nerve anyone.

Amid the silence, Wriothely advanced and knelt before the King.

"Pardon, pardon, gracious liege!"

"Pardon for whom?" said Henry with blasphemous oath.

"Pardon, your Highness, for the Lieutenant of the Tower; he read the hour wrongly. Alas! the unhappy gentleman, my Lord Dacre, is even now hanged at Tyburn!"

"Now, by the Lord that made me," said Henry, rising and stamping furiously, "ye shall rue this morning's work among ye! Are you sure of it?"

"Alas, too true!" said the hypocritical Chancellor. "I had the sad tidings before this maiden entered the presence—"

"Ha!" interrupted the King, turning suddenly to look at Joan.

She had risen to her feet, and now stood white and rigid as a statue.

Henry took her compassionately by the hand, but she seemed quite unconscious of his Royal sympathy, her widely-opened eyes fixed on vacancy; and when the King let go her cold fingers, they sank suddenly and leaden-like to her side.

"Poor wench," said Henry, "the blow has stunned her!"

He signed to Lady Herbert to approach. She spoke to her, caressed her, but Joan seemed utterly heedless of outward things.

"Poor heart!" said the King. "Lady Herbert, you had best lead her home, and send for Dr. Butts. If any leechcraft will bring her through her grief, his will; and by St. Mary, this matter shall be seen to. Ha!"

Lady Herbert obeyed the King's orders. The kind physician exerted his utmost care and skill, but Joan remained for hours in the same fearful state; her large eyes dilated and fixed, strainingly on some unseen, but apparently terrible, spectacle.

Dr. Butts bethought himself of the serving-man, Stephen.

The weeping old man could scarcely believe the pale bewildered maiden to be his own bright-eyed mistress. He knelt at her feet, and strove, almost like a faithful dog, to attract her notice; but in vain.

At length he placed before her eyes a token she had given to her brother in childhood—a crucifix which he had worn suspended round his neck by a silken string, and which old Stephen had removed thence when he prepared his master's murdered body for burial.

Joan gazed at it at first dreamily; suddenly she put out her hand and grasped it; then burst into passionate tears.

"She will live now," said the benevolent physician; "let her weep as long as she wills."

Spite of King Henry's compassion for Joan, he took no steps to reverse the attainder of the unfortunate family of De Fienes.

On examining the packet given to her by her brother, Joan found that he confided her to the care of La Mere Rosalie, a saintly lady of her family—the abbess of a convent near Paris. Lord Dacre told his sister that this lady had sent to their mother an assurance of her willingness to receive Joan in the event of requiring protection.

Joan's tears flowed fast, as she read these tokens of her idolised brother's tender care for her. She could hardly now to old Stephen's account of his young lord's noble and Christian behaviour—as he was led through the streets between the sheriffs to Tyburn, while the women bewailed loudly the untimely fate of one so young and full of promise, and the men looked on with downcast, grief-stricken faces.

At the end of her brother's letter, Joan found this request:—

"Do not, my beloved sister, in this terrible grief, take up a hasty purpose and adopt the religious life; remember that you are now the only worthy descendant of De Fienes. I have a foreboding that your children will one day be lords of Hurstmonceux."

And so it proved. Queen Elizabeth reversed the attainder, and Joan's eldest son became Lord Dacre, and restored Hurstmonceux to its ancient splendour.

Some years after the death of Lord Dacre, in a skirmish in the Low Countries; among a heap of dead German mercenaries, an English knight recognized the body of Ralph de Fienes.

THE END.

"CHRIST CONQUERS, CHRIST REIGNS."

A CONQUEROR OF MEN TESTIFIES TO THE DIVINE SUPERIORITY OF THE CARPENTER'S SON.—NAPOLEON'S HOMAGE TO CHRIST.—LACORDAIRE'S ELOQUENT COMMENTARY.

Our esteemed contemporary, the London Weekly Register, in copying the following extracts, suggests to its brethren of the Catholic press that they may be profitably republished throughout the world. The passages are not unfamiliar to Catholics of ordinary reading, but as there are daily springing up new circles of persons interested either by inheritance or acquisition, in the Catholic cause, they will be new to them. To all of us they are at all times instructive and delightful.

One of Napoleon's generals was one day discussing in his presence the divinity of our Lord. Na-

poleon remarked, "I know men, General, and I can tell you that Jesus Christ is not a man. Superficial minds see a resemblance between Christ and the founders of empires, the conquerors and the gods of other religions. The resemblance does not exist; the distance between Christianity and any other religion whatever is infinite."

"Any one who has a true knowledge of things and experience of men will cut short the question as I do. Who, amongst us, General, looking at the worship of different nations, is not able to say to the different authors of those religions: 'No, you are neither gods, nor the agents of the Deity; no, you have no mission from heaven. You are formed of the same slime as other mortals; your own lives are so entirely one with all the passions, and all the vices, which are inseparable from humanity, that it has been necessary to defy them with you; your temples and your priests themselves proclaim your origin.' Abominations, fables, and rotten wood: are these religions and gods which can be compared with Christianity?"

"I say no."

"In Lycurgus, Numa, Confucius, and Mahomet I see law-givers, but nothing which reveals the Deity. They did not themselves raise their pretensions so high. They surpassed others in their times, as I have done in mine. There is nothing about them which announces Divine beings; on the contrary, I see much likeness between them and myself. I can testify to common resemblances, weaknesses, and errors, which bring them near to me, and to human nature."

"It is not so with Christ. Everything in Him amazes me; His mind is beyond me, and His will confounds me. There is no possible term of comparison between Him and anything of this world. He is a Being apart. His birth, His life, His death, the profundity of His doctrine, which reaches the height of difficulty, and which is yet its most admirable solution, the singularity of this mysterious Being, His empire, His course across ages and kingdoms—all is a prodigy, a mystery too deep, too sacred, and which plunges me into reveries from which I can find no escape; a mystery which is here, under my eyes, which I cannot deny, and neither can I explain."

"Here I see nothing of a man."

"You speak of Cesar and of Alexander, of their conquests, and of the enthusiasm which they were able to awaken in the hearts of their soldiers, and thus draw them with them on their adventurous expeditions; but this only shows us the price of the soldier's affection, the ascendancy of the genius of victory, the natural effect of military discipline, and the result of able command. But how many years did the empire of Cesar endure? How long was the enthusiasm of the soldiers of Alexander maintained? Their prestige lasted a day, an hour, the time of their command, and followed the chances of war. If victory had deserted them, do you doubt whether the enthusiasm would not immediately have failed? I ask you, yes or no? Did the military influence of Cesar and Alexander end with their life? Was it prolonged beyond the tomb?"

"Imagine a man making conquests with a faithful army, devoted to his memory—after his death! Imagine a phantom, who has soldiers without pay, without hopes for this world, and who inspires them to submit to all kinds of privations. Turenne was still warm when his army broke up before Montecuculi; and as to myself—my armies forgot me whilst I still lived, as the Carthaginian army forgot Hannibal. Such is the power of us great men! A battle lost casts us down and carries away our friends. How many a Judas have I seen around me!"

"In short, and this is my last argument, there is not a God in heaven, if any man could conceive and execute with full success the gigantic design of seizing upon the supreme worship by usurping the name of God. Jesus is the only one who has dared to do this. He is the only one who has said clearly, affirmed imperturbably, Himself of Himself, I am God; which is quite different from the affirmation, I am a god. History mentions no other individual who qualified himself with the title of God, in the absolute sense. How, then, should a Jew to whose existence there is more testimony than to that of any of His contemporaries, He alone, the son of a carpenter, give Himself out as God Himself, for the Self-existent Being, for the Creator of all beings? He claims every kind of adoration, He builds His worship with His own hands, not with stones, but with men. And how was it that by a prodigy surpassing all prodigies, He willed the love of men—that which it is most difficult in the world to obtain—and immediately succeeded? From this I conclude His Divinity. Alexander, Cesar, Hannibal, all failed. They conquered the world, but they were not able to obtain a friend. I am perhaps the only person of the present time who has any love for Hannibal, Cesar, or Alexander. It is true we love our children; but how many children are ungrateful! Do your children love you, General? You love them, but you are not sure of a return."

"Christ speaks, and from that time generations are His by ties more strict, more intimate than those of blood; by a union more sacred, more imperative than any other could be. All those who sincerely believe in Him feel that superior love, of which time, the great destroyer, can neither exhaust the strength nor limit the duration. I, Napoleon, admire this the more that I have so often thought of it; and it proves to me absolutely the Divinity of Christ."

I have inspired multitudes to die for me. God forbid that I should from any comparison between the enthusiasm of my soldiers and Christian charity; they are as different as their causes. And then my presence was required; the electricity of my look, my voice, a word from me, then the sacred fire was kindled in all hearts. I certainly possess the secret of that magic power which carries away other people's minds; yet I could never communicate it to others. Not one of my generals ever received it from me, or guessed at it; neither have I the power to eternalize my name and my love in the heart."

"Now that I am at St. Helena—now that I am alone, nailed to this rock, who fights and conquers empires for me? What courtiers have I in my misfortune? Does any one think of me? Does any one in Europe move for me? Who has remained faithful? Where are my friends? Yes, you, two or three whose fidelity immortalizes you, share my exile." Here the voice of the Emperor assumed a peculiar tone of melancholy irony and deep sadness. "Yes, our existence has shone with all the brilliancy of the diadem of sovereignty, and yours, General, reflected this splendor as the dome of Les Invalides reflects the rays of the sun. But reverses have come. By degrees the golden hues are effaced, the floods of misfortune and the outrages to which I am every day subjected carry away the last tints. Only the lead remains, General, and soon I shall be dust."

"Such is the destiny of great men; of Cesar and of Alexander. We are forgotten, and the name of a conqueror like that of an emperor is only the subject of a college theme. Our exploits come under the ferule of a pedant, who either praises or insults us. A few moments and this will be my fate; what will happen to myself? Assassinated by the English oligarchy, I die prematurely, and my body will be returned to the earth to become pasture for worms. This is the destiny, now very near, of the great Napoleon. What a gulf between my misery and the eternal reign of Christ, preached, praised, loved, adored, living in the whole universe. Is this to die? Is it not rather to live? Such is the death of Christ—such the death of God."

The peroration of the first of Lacordaire's "Con-

quences" on Jesus Christ referring to this was as follows:

"Our age commenced by a man who outstripped all his contemporaries, and whom we, who have followed, have not equalled. A conqueror, a soldier, a founder of empires, his name and his ideas are still everywhere present. After having unconsciously accomplished the work of God he disappeared, that work being done, and waned like a setting sun in the deep waters of the ocean. There upon a barren rock he loved to recall the events of his own life; and from himself going back to others who had lived before him and to whom he had a right to compare himself, he could not fail to perceive a form greater than his own upon that illustrious stage whereon he took his place. He often contemplated it: misfortune opens the soul to illuminations which in prosperity are unseen. That form constantly rose before him—he was compelled to judge it."

"One evening in the course of that long exile which expiated past faults and lighted up the road to the future, the fallen conqueror asked one of the few companions of his captivity if he could tell him what Jesus Christ really was. The soldier begged to be excused; he had been too busy during his sojourn in the world to think about the question. Thereupon," added Lacordaire, speaking from the pulpit of Notre Dame, "he [Napoleon] opening the Gospel, not with his hands, but from a heart filled by it, compared Jesus Christ with himself and all the great characters of history; developed the different characteristics which distinguished Jesus Christ from all mankind, and after uttering a torrent of eloquence which no Father of the Church would have disclaimed, ended with these words, 'In fine, I know men, and I say that Jesus Christ was not a man.' What that burst of eloquence was the above extract has shown. Lacordaire has clearly proved that he was justified in uttering this paenegyric; 'These words of Napoleon,'" added Lacordaire, "sum up all I would say to you on the inner life of Jesus Christ, and express the conclusion which sooner or later every man arrives at who reads the Gospel with just attention. And" said the great preacher, immediately before descending that day from the pulpit of Notre Dame—"The day will come when the youngest among you will say from the experience of life, when life is drawing to its close, 'I, too, know men, and I say that Jesus Christ was not a man.' And the day also will come when, upon the tomb of her great Captain, France will grave these words, and they will shine with more immortal lustre than the sun of the Pyramids and Austerlitz."

THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES IN ENGLAND FURNISHES MOST STARTLING, HORRIBLE REVELATIONS CONCERNING THE BRUTALIZED CONDITION OF ENGLISHMEN IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS. WHILE ENGLAND IS BOASTING OF ITS CIVILIZATION, THE REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR SHOWS THAT A PORTION OF ITS POPULATION HAS BEEN REDUCED TO THE LOWEST STAGE OF BARBARISM BY THE LUST OF GAIN, AND BY WORSE VICES WHICH MOCK THE WEAK, POWERLESS RELIGION WHICH THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SUBSTITUTED FOR THE TEACHINGS OF THE CHURCH OF GOD. THE PIOUS PROTESTANT EARL OF SHAFTESBURY IS CONSTRAINED TO CONFIRM THE HUMILIATING OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE BENIGN DEGRADATION OF THE LOWER CLASSES IN THE BLACK COUNTRY. THE FACTS ARE ADMITTED TO BE UNNATURAL AND MONSTROUS. THE WOMEN ARE COMPELLED BY WORTHLESS, DISSIPATED, DRUNKEN FATHERS AND HUSBANDS, WHO RIOT OFF THEIR WAGES, TO PERFORM THE HARDEST WORK IN THE MINES AND IRON WORKS. "THE WOMEN," SAYS THE REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR, "TAKE THE PLACE OF FATHERS, AS WELL AS OF HUSBANDS, WHILE THE MEN ARE IDLE AND DRUNKEN. HUNDREDS WORK MAKING LARGE NAILS AND SPIKES, WORK FAR FITTER FOR MEN THAN WOMEN; THE COLLIERIES AND PUDDLERS' WIVES TOLL AND SLAVE FOR ANY PRICE ANY CRAFTY KNAVE OF A MASTER WOULD OFFER; THESE PEOPLE (THE WOMEN) DO NOT STAND OUT FOR TOMMY AND BEER SO LONG AS THEY CAN GET SOMETHING TO SATISFY THEIR HALF STARVING FAMILIES WHILE THE OUGHT TO BE BREAD-WINNER IS LUXURIATING IN SOME PUBLIC HOUSE AT HIS EASE, OR TRAINING HIS WHIFFET FOR SOME FUTURE RUNNING ON BEEFSTEAKS AND THE BEST OF GOOD FARE. WHILE THE MOTHER TOLLS AND SLAVES, THE CHILDREN ARE LEFT UNCARED FOR, TO WANDER SHOOLESS AND IN RAGS TILL THEY ARE OLD ENOUGH TO FLOW THE BELLOWS, TO BE KICKED AND CUFFED, HEAR FILTHY, INDECENT AND BLASPHEMOUS LANGUAGE, AND ARE SENT INTO THE SHOP, AMID MEN DEGRADED BY DRINK AND GAMBLING, IN TIME TO FOLLOW THE SAME COURSE."

THE INTERPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT IS INVOKED TO CHANGE THIS DISGRACEFUL STATE OF SOCIETY—TO LIFT THE MOTHERS OF THE RISING GENERATION IN ENGLAND ABOVE, OR, RATHER, UP TO THE LEVEL OF THE MOST CORRUPT FORM OF PAGANISM. BUT THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF WILL EFFECT LITTLE OR NOTHING. THERE IS NEED OF THE AUTHORITY OF THAT CHURCH WHICH ENGLAND EXPELLED BY FIRE AND SWORD FROM ITS SHORES, BUT WHICH ALONE GAVE TO WOMAN A SACRED DIGNITY AND SACRED RIGHTS, AND RAISED HER FROM THE FALLEN CONDITION INTO WHICH A MAN MADE RELIGION HAS AGAIN ALLOWED HER TO FALL. THERE IS NEED OF THE DIVINELY CONSTITUTED PROTECTOR WHO EXALTED WOMANHOOD AND LIFTED HER TO HER TRUE, PROPER STATION BY THE HOMAGE AND REVERENCE THAT THAT PROTECTOR DECREED TO THE LADY OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD, THE BLESSED MOTHER OF GOD. WHEN ENGLAND AGAIN BECOMES OUR LADY'S DOWER, WHEN JESUS, MARY AND JOSEPH ARE THE HOUSEHOLD WORDS OF MERRY ENGLAND, WHEN THE CROSS RISES AS A SIGN OF FAITH AND BENEEDICTION UPON ITS HILLS AND PLAINS, WHEN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH BRINGS BACK TO THE WILD MINING DISTRICTS OF THE NORTH THE "LIGHT THAT SHONE IN DARKNESS," THEN, AND THEN ONLY, WILL THIS AND OTHER FOUL BLOTS UPON THE NAME OF ENGLAND BE REMOVED.—Cincinnati Telegraph.

THE TAIL WAGGING THE DOG.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. PEREIRA.—The Bombay Examiner announces that the Rt. Rev. Dr. Pereira, formerly Vicar-Apostolic of Agra, has arrived in Bombay, bent on a very special mission from Rome to India.

PERSECUTION IN GERMANY.—Last week the Bishop of Ermiland received another visit from the bailiff, who came to seize goods to the amount of 3,500 marks. All the bishop possessed yielded only 350 marks.

PILGRIMAGES.—All the French Bishops are organizing pilgrimages to the Vatican, and the idea is taken up with much enthusiasm by the laity, so that you may expect to see many thousands of French Catholics visiting the Eternal City in the course of the present spring.

TOUCHING.—The Venerable and Very Rev. Dean Kenny, P.P., V.G., Ennis (says the Limerick Reporter), to the great joy of his parishioners appeared in the parochial church on St. Patrick's Day, invested with the green ribbon of the pre-Emancipation order of Liberator.

SISTERS OF MERCY IN GERMANY.—The Sisters of Mercy in Duren, Bitburg, and Steinfield left these places on the 15th of last month; those of Loban Peplia had been ordered to leave on the 1st of April, but those of Bromberg got permission to remain to the 1st of October.

RUSSOVED RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE VATICAN COUNCIL.—It is stated that the Pope, who may be mentioned, is somewhat indisposed, contemplates re-assembling the Vatican Council, and has consulted the college of Cardinals on the subject. Should their reply prove favorable the Council would re-open in November.

PILGRIMAGES.—The German pilgrimage is announced for the 7th of May, and will be received by his Holiness on the 21st. The Austrians will be received upon the 27th. The French upon the 3rd of June. The Spanish upon the 10th of June. The Italian upon the 17th of June. The Americans English, and Polish shall be allotted days, as will also the inhabitants of Rome.

BISHOPS IN EXILE.—We have reason to believe that no less than three of the Roman Catholic bishops of Germany, who have been ex-patriated by a policy which in the long run is certain to fail, have come to England as refugees. Though their track has been for some distance marked out and followed by foreign spies, it is now believed to be lost; and the bishops, in the dress of laymen, are safely harbored by influential English sympathisers.—Whitehall Review.

PREPARATION FOR THE 32ND PONTIFICATE OF THE POPE.—The Federation of the Catholic Societies of Rome has issued a proclamation calling attention to the fact that in the year 1878 the Holy Father will complete the 32nd year of his pontificate, and equal the period during which St. Peter reigned over the Church, partly at Antioch and partly at Rome. The 16th of June has been fixed for the date, when the Church will simultaneously honour the Feast of the Sacred Heart.

MR. BUTT'S UNIVERSITY BILL.—Yesterday (Sunday) in all the Catholic churches of St. Peter's parish, Drogheda, by express command of the Lord Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, petitions were signed, to be presented in Parliament, in favour of the bill which Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P., has brought into the House of Commons for the granting of a charter to the Catholic University in Ireland. The petition was not signed in the adjoining parish of St. Mary, which is in the diocese of Meath.—Freeman of Monday.

THE PILGRIMS.—Intelligence arriving from all parts tends to show that the pilgrimages to the Vatican on the occasion of the jubilee will surpass all calculation. The whole Catholic world have been moved deeply by the coming fete, and the one desire is to see Rome and Rome's august resident. Despatches from Belgium represent the preparations in that country as on a grand scale. Suffering Germany will send her children. The faithful will throng from every clime and offer their homage in many languages.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT TO THE HOLY FATHER.—The Roman correspondent of the Paris Univers gives a very interesting and touching account of a most beautiful and valuable present made to the Holy Father by the pious young French Count de Saint-Aymour. The present consists of an altar service of unparalleled richness. The service of massive gold is set with more than royal profusion, of diamond, rubies, pearls, emerald, topazes, opal, amethysts, and what not. All these jewels belonged to his young wife who died nine months after her marriage. The Count was disconsolate at his loss, but does it not seem as if he had sought for consolation at the only source from which he could expect to find it?

THE CHURCHES IN ROME.—Immense crowds of persons visited the churches in Rome during Holy Week. Among those who made visits to the sepulchres were the Princess Margherita and some of the Quirinal Court. The whole population of Rome poured into the various churches, and made a veritable demonstration of their faith. The crowds kneeling before the altars were a solemn manifestation of the Catholic spirit which dominates in the great majority of Romans. Some Protestant visitors were, as usual, conspicuous by their conduct, and stood in groups, chatting in a loud tone, and apparently unconscious of being in a place of worship. The churches of S. Luigi dei Francesi, the grotto at St. Agnes in Piazza Navona, and St. Ignatius were visited by numbers.

FORGERIES AND CALUMNIES OF THE ANTI-CATHOLIC PRESS.—The Observatore Romano and the Voce della Verita gives authorised denials to the pretended letters and documents said to have passed between Cardinal Simeoni and the Emperor of Austria. The alleged "circular to Bishops" is also pronounced a forgery. The Liberal papers lately invented and circulated a story that a priest in the south of Italy nailed one of his pupils to a board, cutting off his feet to make the length of the body correspond to that of the board and attributing this crucifixion of the youth to revenge on account of the boy having accidentally allowed the priest's canopy to escape. Another false story has been concocted and duly sent round the Press, to the effect that a sacristan disguised as Satan attempted to frighten a reluctant Catholic into making a proper confession upon his death-bed, and stating that the sacristan so disguised was shot by the servants of his intended victim. These sort of calumnies on Catholics seem to be done "to order," and are allowed by the Government to circulate freely, and without contradiction. The Times is not ashamed to adopt the sacristan and give him to its readers under the title of "Ignorance and Superstition."

CATHOLIC PROSPECTS IN MEXICO.—General Porfirio Diaz has managed to obtain undisputed possession of the principal towns and positions in this unhappy country, and during the month of February caused elections to be held for the National Assembly. The Liberals are of course in a majority, but the General has proclaimed free and universal suffrage. If this is fairly carried out, there will be a large number of Catholics returned at the next elections. The ex-President Lerdo de Tejada, who

expelled the Jesuits and Sisters of Charity is regretted by no one, and his downfall seems to have been most ignominious. General Porfirio Diaz, we learn from French and American sources, is a Freemason but still bears the reputation of being a just and honourable man compared with his predecessor. The anti-Catholic faction is very strong in the Government offices and in the army. The prospects of Catholics do not, therefore, look much brighter for the change of Government. As the bishop of Vera Cruz, Mgr. Perada, now dead, said during the Council at Rome: "The misfortunes of Mexico have not been laid upon her by any human power, neither will any human power bring them to an end." The correspondent of the Univers at Puebla announces the formation of a Catholic society in that town, and says that the majority of the population have without doubt been gained over to the profession of Catholic principles. This may be, and it is to be hoped, will be, the commencement of a new and better state of things.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE PARIS CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.—Before starting for Italy M. Jules Simon made his protest against liberty of speech, as he had previously done in the case of M. de Cassagnac against the liberty of the Press. He issued orders for the dissolution of the Central Catholic Committee of Paris, just on the eve of the annual Congress organised by that body. It is true that the members met, and discussed matters, but the meeting was a private one, and much of the interests in it was gone. Such is M. Simon's definition of liberty, equality, and fraternity. It is a natural result of a state of things which obliges Marshal MacMahon, seven years after the siege of Paris and the murder of the hostages, to submit to have a member, or an ex-member, of the International as his Minister. It is alleged by the defenders of M. Simon that no other course was open to him. He had dissolved red-republican meetings, and was bound, it is urged, to treat both parties alike. The Government of the Marshal-President, if this line of reasoning were carried out to its logical conclusions, is in fact compelled to treat with the same severity the proteleurs who would destroy him and the Catholics who would defend him. The whole course of events in France confirm the truth that, as M. Veillot says, "the Syllabus is the only law of liberty; outside of it there is nothing but confusion, disorder, and tyranny." This step of the Prime Minister proves his own inconsistency, but will do no harm to Catholics. The right of public meeting is not essential to them. They are under no obligation to attend such gatherings; sometimes even these meetings are not without bad effects. Catholics have more legitimate modes of action; though it scarcely becomes an ex-leader of the Left like M. Simon to point them out. It may be added that the Catholic Club at Nancy, in Savoy, has also been dissolved by order of the Prefect, the well-known citizen Camescasse.

PONTIFICAL BRIEF.—To all the Faithful who may peruse the present Letter, Health and Apostolic Benediction.—The Young Men's Catholic Society of Italy—besides many other notable marks of affection which it incessantly gives to the common Father—in union with all the Faithful bearing the name of Catholics, and having the same object in view, in order to testify its laudable zeal and to return thanks to God, under whose Providence and protection We have attained this great age, whole in body and mind, notwithstanding the many difficulties which beset us—has resolved to celebrate solemnly—(if it is pleasing to God)—the Thirtieth Anniversary of our Episcopal dignity, on the third day of June next, and this Society desires that the occasion may be a happy event for the people. We therefore, anxious by tender charity, to promote the piety of the Faithful, and eager to secure the salvation of souls by means of the many heavenly treasures of the Church and, also, desirous of yielding to the pious prayers of the aforesaid Society—relying on the mercy of Almighty God, and by the authority of His Apostles the Blessed Peter and Paul—do mercifully grant in the Lord Plenary Indulgences and remission of their sins to all and each of the Faithful of both sexes, who, on the third day of June, of this year, in any Church or Oratory, during the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, being truly penitent, and having confessed and received Holy Communion, will offer up to God pious supplications for the conversion of sinners, the propagation of the Catholic faith, and the peace and triumph of the Holy Roman Church. This indulgence the Faithful can apply, by way of suffrage, to the souls of the faithful who departed this life in peace with God. We furthermore desire that precisely the same authority be given to written or printed copies of the present Letter, when signed by a Notary, and marked with the seal of a person in ecclesiastical dignity, as would be given to the present if the original were exhibited. Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, under the seal of the Fisherman, on the 27th day of February, 1877, the XXXIst. year of our Pontificate.

Pro. D. ASQUINIO. D. JACOBI SUB. SEC. Archbishop of Bologna, March 5th 1877. True Copy. A. CAN. MANARA, Chauceller of the Archbishop.

STATE PRIESTS IN PRUSSIA.—The half dozen renegades called State priests in Prussia have managed to secure some of the "fat livings" in the province of Posen, but it seems a strange thing that, with plenty of money at their disposal, they cannot even procure the barest necessities. It is quite amusing to read in the anti-Catholic Ostseezeitung, a Steffin paper, Jeremiads like the following:—"The loyal priest Breuck, of Kosten, has no end of difficulties to grapple with, owing to the persecution waged against him by the Ultramontanes. Apart from the most unendurable personal insults he suffers whenever he sets his foot outside his house, the fanatic Ultramontane clique exercise such a terrorism over the whole population of the town that no shop-keeper—not even a Protestant or a Jew—dares to serve him, for fear of losing all his trade and being ruined at once. The priest who is thus abandoned and completely isolated would literally have to starve along with his servants if he could not have his wants supplied by rail from Posen." If the man cannot procure either a pound of butter or a "pennorth" of tin tacks in the place for love or money, not even from Protestant or Jewish shopkeepers, this shows clearly that the Polish people of Prussia are Catholic to the back bone, and mean, one and all, to set their faces against the intrusion and obtrusion of excommunicated priests. This appears still more clearly from the way in which the people of Kosten took the law into their own hands on a recent occasion. Breuck had ordered that no one was to be buried in the Catholic cemetery except those who had had the sacraments administered by him; and to enforce this order he had the gates of the cemetery closed. Thereupon many families had their dead buried in their gardens rather than be contaminated by the contact with an excommunicated priest. But on a recent occasion, when a corpse had been lying in the dead house for six days, the people of the town broke the gates open and buried the body decently, taking care to keep Breuck at arm's length. At night the gravedigger closed the gates again, and thereupon the people broke them open once more, and, having done so, took them off altogether, so that now any Catholic can be properly buried. So long as the people go on this way the Catholic Church is safe in Germany.—London Univers.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

RUN OVER.—A surface man, named John Browne, was run over by a train, at the Dunlary station, on the Northern Counties Railway, on March 16th, and died in the hospital of the Antrim Workhouse on the following day from the effects of his injuries.

STRANGE SAIL ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Captain Jones, of the "British Oak," reports at Queenstown that there is a strange craft on the high seas whose destination would not be made known to him when he challenged her in "latitude 49° 41' N., longitude 34° 17' W." The answer to his request for information on that point was that "it was none of his business." She was manned by seamen only, no officers being visible—unless a female, whose form was visible for a short time on deck, was the "navigating officer" in command. Naturally the bold Jones is much vexed in spirit at his inability to elucidate this mystery of the sea, but he is understood to favour the idea that the strange sail is a Fenian cruiser freighted with Irish "Skirmishers" from New York, told off for service in England.—Irishman

DEATH OF MR. O'CONNOR ECCLES.—We have seen with sorrow the following announcement in the Freeman of Monday, and most cordially do we endorse every word our contemporary says in eulogy of the deceased:—"We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. O'Connor Eccles, of Roscommon, a melancholy event, which took place at his residence in that town on Sunday. The deceased gentleman was the proprietor of the Roscommon Messenger, and was associated with most popular movements in the West of Ireland for many years back. A strong champion of popular rights, he did battle for his convictions in a manly way, which won for him popular applause outside the limits of his own province. In private life he was a most amiable and estimable man, eminently notable for his pious devotion to the ancient faith he professed. His death, though not expected, will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of sorrowing friends.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION IN THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.—At a meeting of the Municipal Council, Ald. Campbell, High Sheriff, moved the adoption of a petition to Parliament praying for the passing of Mr. Butt's University Bill, or some similar measure which will secure the establishment in this country of "such a system of university and intermediate education as Catholics could avail themselves of." The speaker highly lauded Mr. Butt's University Bill. The motion was seconded by Mr. Fry, and agreed to. It was also resolved that the Lord Mayor and a deputation of the council should present the petition at the bar of the House, and that the corporations, town commissioners, and poor-law boards throughout the country should be requested to forward similar petitions. Mr. Tickell was the only person who dissented from the proceedings. Amongst the speakers in support of the Catholic claims, besides those already mentioned, there were Alderman MacSwiney, Alderman Harris, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Brooks, M. P., and Mr. Dwyer Gray.

OBSTRUCTION.—The Anglican journals of Dublin complain bitterly of the Parliamentary tactics of Messrs. Parnell and Biggar, who have the patriotic courage to face the hostility of the house with its own weapons. We have repeatedly expressed our approval of obstructive action, which is no more than a just and fair retaliation of the obstructive opposition given to every measure introduced for the use and benefit of the Irish people. The passage of the Land Act was obstructed by a dogged majority of 230, and by the same submissive machinery the Irish University Bill will be cast aside. Messrs. Parnell and Biggar apply the lex talionis to the enemies of Ireland, and we welcome the endorsement of the Freeman's Journal of their action during the small hours of Tuesday morning. Our contemporary has much reason in asserting that "when the House of Commons deliberately shows its teeth and its contempt for Irish subjects, it is the duty of Irish members to reduce the whole proceedings to a dead lock. If one must fight a bully, he must be taken on his own ground, and if English members are too haughty to listen to mere Irish grievances, they ought not to be indulged in their insolence by Irishmen."

CAPTAIN STACPOOLE, M.P., AND THE LAND BILL.—A telegram from Ennis in the Daily Express says:—"It seems that the course taken by the hon. and gallant member for Ennis at the late division on Mr. Butt's Land Bill, in walking out of the House to avoid recording his vote on that question, has given great dissatisfaction to some of his constituents, who have held a meeting in this town, and passed a vote of censure upon him. The following paragraph appeared in the Freeman:—"At an ordinary meeting of the Ennis trades last night an attempt was made to introduce a vote of censure upon Captain Stacpoole, the borough member, for walking out of the House of Commons when the division on Mr. Butt's Land Bill was about to be taken. It was considered out of the proper business of the trades, and there was some suspicion that the movement originated in an electioneering manoeuvre, of which a barrister with views of his own on the constituency was supposed to have had the inspiration. Mr. Michael Considine, secretary of the congregated trades, declared that the Farmer's Clubs were the bodies that had the best right to complain of the action of Irish representatives about the land question. He pointed out also that Captain Stacpoole had no opportunity of explaining why he retired from the House. The motion found only five supporters, and was rejected."

A RECENT SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Graphic refers as follows to a rather notable scene in the House of Commons lately:—"Mr. Mitchell Henry endeavoured to make a diversion by moving the adjournment of the House, and it was on that question that the first division was taken. But before the question was put there ensued one of those comical scenes which appear to lie in wait for great questions in the House of Commons. Although the Marquis of Hartington rather threw over Mr. Mitchell Henry in his proposal for an adjournment, it is well known that the member for Galway took the course he did at the instance of the powers that sit immediately on the left of the Speaker. It was a point of tactics—a clever strategic movement, and Mr. Mitchell Henry, who moved it, and Mr. Sullivan, who supported it, were loudly cheered—more particularly the latter, who delivered a speech which well earned the high compliment which Mr. Gladstone paid him when, in his letter to Sir H. D. Wolff, he referred to him as "the eloquent member for Louth." This prominence on the part of two Irish members was wormwood and gall to those members for Ireland not so distinguished. When Mr. Sullivan followed Mr. Mitchell Henry the concatenation of circumstances proved too much for Mr. Callan, who rose from the back benches, and, in a very heated manner, denied the right either of Mr. Mitchell Henry or of Mr. Sullivan to speak in the name of Ireland. The fact that neither had assumed such authority set the House roaring with laughter, which was renewed when Mr. Callan declared that, "as for himself he would not record his vote at all, but would vote as he pleased." The House laughed at this in its hearty way for several minutes, and had hardly got over a quarter of the convulsion when it was set off again by Mr. Callan, who had been speaking for a quarter of an hour in a most impassioned manner, declaring that he "repudiated all participation in the debate." In fact Mr. Callan was in a distinctly repudiating mood, and everybody who was not Irish, and was not oppressed by more serious reflections, greatly enjoyed this inconsequential contribution to a somewhat heavy debate."

GENERAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.—ALBANY, N. Y., April 21.—The Farmers' Joint Stock Insurance Company, of Meridan, has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

MR. GLADSTONE.—The state of Mr. Gladstone's health is causing some anxiety. His medical men advise him to go abroad.

ARTIC EXPEDITION.—Sir George Nares has received the permission of the Admiralty to publish a narrative of the late Artic expedition at his own expense.

NAVY CHAPLAINS.—In the Navy List for the present month the names of the Roman Catholic chaplains at Portsmouth are introduced for the first time.

DEPUTY CASSAGNAC AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—PARIS April 21.—Cassagnac was again sentenced to two months imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine for insulting the public power.

CHINESE ASCENDANCY.—At the graduating exercises of the High School, Harford, W. Kalkah, one of the Chinese boys being educated here, took the second prize in declamation over six American boys.

NIAGARA FALLS AS A MOTIVE POWER.—THIS WATER PRIVILEGE TO BE SOLD.—The monopoly of the use of the entire water of Niagara Falls, upon the American side of the river, with canal, etc., is to be sold at auction May 1st.

IMPORTS.—The total imports of France for the year 1874 were \$84,500,000, of which 65.9 per cent. or \$55,500,000 is conveyed by sea. The total exports for the same year were \$94,420,000, of which 66 per cent. is sea borne.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—It is proposed to use the steamship Great Eastern for carrying cattle from the United States to England. She will be fitted up to answer modern improvements, at a cost of \$250,000. She is now in the Milford Docks.

WATERING STREETS.—The mode of watering streets without watering carts is not new. A considerable portion of the city of London, Eng., is watered from pipes laid in the sidewalk, between the curbstone and the flags; these pipes are punctured by small holes in line.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Annie Besant, the free thought advocates, recently arrested on a charge of printing and publishing a pamphlet of an alleged immoral character, have been committed for trial. Prisoners were released on their own recognizances.

NO WINE.—Mrs. Hayes at first refused to have wine at the grand dinner in Washington lately, but yielded to Mr. Everts' explanation of foreign custom. No wine glasses were placed at either the President or Mrs. Hayes' plate. Hereafter, no wine will be served at State dinners.

PARTIES IN THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.—According to an official list, the various parties in the Reichstag are as follows:—National Liberals, 126; Centre (Catholic), 96; German Conservative, 40; German Empire, 38; Progress, 35; Poles, 14; Socialists, 12; no Party, 35; Dead, 1; Total, 307.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS.—WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The President's letter directing the withdrawal of the troops in New Orleans has been made to include all troops stationed in the vicinity of the State House. Gen. Sheridan has communicated to Gen. Auger the order removing the troops.

SOLDIERS AS LABORERS.—The soldiers of England may be employed in the harvest field under certain restrictions. Such work is to be at the discretion of the general officers in command, provided the employment of ordinary laborers is not interfered with, nor can such permission be granted where strikes and disputes between farmers and hired men exist.

COLLIERY DISASTER.—An explosion and inundation at the Troedyrhiw colliery, at Pontypridd, Wales, on April the 11th, imprisoned nine men behind a column of coal 40 yards thick. Continuous operations for their rescue resulted in opening communication with them. Five men were found alive; four had wandered to other parts of the mine, and are believed to have perished.

CUBAN NEWS.—The cane fields in three plantations near Sagua have been burned by the insurgents. The German Government has sent a communication stating that German residents in Cuba are exempt by the treaty from extraordinary contributions. It is stated also that the Spanish Government has ordered Jovellar not to persist in his order requiring them to pay thirty per cent contribution.

DIALECTS IN INDIA.—In India 100 dialects are spoken by the 240,000,000 of people who belong to a great number of distant races, and whose habits of life to-day are essentially similar to those practiced by their predecessors 3,000 years ago. Three hundred years of labor in that peninsula have brought 12,000,000 souls under Russian sway. The English in one third of that time have extended their power over 200,000,000.

THE TICHBORNE DEMONSTRATION.—A midnight despatch referring to the contemplated Tichborne demonstration says:—"Between fifty and sixty thousand people took part in the Tichborne demonstration to-day. Their leader De Morgan, proceeded alone to the House of Commons. He wrote to the Home Secretary, who replied that he would receive the deputation to-morrow, and, if good reasons were given, he would move that De Morgan be heard at the bar of the House. The crowd peacefully dispersed."

COLONEL BAKER.—The refusal of Colonel Valentine Baker's services by the Turkish Government and the statement made that European officers are not needed are extremely suggestive of the sanguinary and ferocious character of the anticipated war with Russia. It will truly be war to the knife, as far as the Turks are concerned. It is clear that the Porte will make it one of religion, upon the issue of which the future existence of the faith of Mahomet will rest, and Christian officers could not therefore be depended upon to sufficiently arouse the fanaticism of the followers of the Prophet. In the event of a rupture, we sincerely pity the unfortunate Christians of Turkey.—Quebec Chronicle.

WAR AND BUSINESS.—This is the situation. The hour that proclaims an outbreak between Russia and Turkey, with the immense possibilities that hang on such a proclamation, will be to our whole circle of industrial interests like an electric shock, sending new life into them all from centre to circumference. It will begin where all natural operations should, with acting upon production. Agriculture will feel it first, and almost instantly. And from that solid groundwork of all the industries will rise the structure of our fresh success. If the world has been suffering from over production and a paralysis of consumption, a great disturbance, such as a gigantic war entails, is the very event to relieve the plethora, by its incalculable powers of destruction, reinstate the equilibrium and rapidly stimulate production and consumption again. What might otherwise take the country years to achieve a foreign war will bring back to it in a very short time.—Boston Post.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

THE BUFFALO AND THE TIGER.—A Malay boy near Singapore was recently herding some water-buffaloes, when a tiger sprang out of a jungle, and, seizing him, would have carried him off, but two old bull buffaloes, hearing his cries of distress, charged upon the tiger, and compelled him to drop his prey, thus saving the boy's life.

WHAT ARE BATS?—Dr. St. George Mivart attempts to answer this question. He thinks that they possess no real resemblance whatever to birds, and are the only truly flying mammal. He anticipates that very soon fossils deeply buried in the secondary rocks will come to light clearly pointing out the line which has been followed in the development of this curious animal.

NOBLE PERSEVERANCE.—Elephants were of old employed in India in the launching of ships. Ludolph relates that one being directed to force a very large vessel into the water, the work proved superior to its strength. His master with sarcastic tone bade the keeper take away the lazy beast, and bring another. The poor animal instantly repeated his efforts, fractured his skull, and died on the spot.

GAS COAL.—The science of chemistry has shown that the elements in a ton of average gas coal are susceptible of yielding from 15,000 to 17,000 feet of excellent illuminating gas, and yet, swayed by prejudice or a want of intelligent comprehension, manufacturers adhere to the method of production instituted more than half a century ago, and are content to obtain an average yield of about 9,000 per ton.

BALLOONS AT THE NORTH POLE.—Monsieur de Fonville protests against any scheme of Artic exploration by means of balloons in the present state of aeronautical art. No such scheme is practicable without certain means of directing a balloon and insuring its progress in any direction independently of air-currents; and as no method of steering and propulsion has yet been invented that merits consideration, discussion of the subject on existing bases is premature.

AN OPIUM-SMOKING CAT.—In the Chinese quarter of San Francisco there is a fine Maltese cat that has developed the habit of indulging in opium-smoking. She makes her headquarters at one of the principal dens of the locality, and perching herself in front of the recumbent smoker, eagerly inhales the smoke escaping from his nostrils and mouth. She will keep her position for two or three hours, until, overcome by the fumes, she rolls herself up in a ball and sleeps off the effects of the drug.

HABITS OF HERRINGS.—The Scotch Meteorological Society have discovered that herrings seek cold water. They come to the surface when the temperature has descended to 12½ deg. centigrade. Thanks to this observation the fishermen are able to determine by means of a thermometer the precise depth to which they ought to sink their nets. The experience of the past season has fully confirmed the accuracy of the theory advanced by the Meteorological Society, and the fishermen are now all provided with thermometers in order to carry on their work intelligently.

A GENUINE REVENGE.—A young man desirous of getting rid of his dog took it along with him to the Seine. He hired a boat, and rowing into the stream threw the animal in. The poor creature attempted to climb up the side of the boat, but his master, whose intention was to drown him, constantly pushed him back with the oar. In doing this he fell himself into the water and would certainly have been drowned, had not the dog, as soon as he saw his master struggling in the stream, suffered the boat to float away, and hold him above water till assistance arrived and his life was saved.

BIRDS AND THE PNEUMATIC POST.—A peculiar request, according to a Berlin newspaper, has been made by the Society for Bird Protection to the Postmaster General in Berlin—viz., to make arrangements so that birds be not killed by the pneumatic post. It appears that from the large air-compressing steam-engines of the building process chimney-pipes to the roof, by which the required air is sucked in. The power of this suction-apparatus is so great that both small and large birds, even pigeons, which happen to be flying over the tubes when the engine is in action, are helplessly drawn in and destroyed.

VARNISH-TREE OF THE JAPANESE.—The urushi, or varnish-tree, of which they make so extensive a use is a noble plant when grown to its full size. On incision it yields a rich milky glutinous juice, out of which the Japanese make the celebrated varnish known by the name of Japen. With this varnish they cover and coat all their household furniture, all their dishes and plates, and all their drinking vessels, whether made of wood or paper. The use of plate, porcelain, or glass appears to be very limited, and is probably interdicted by some rule of nationality or religion. From the emperor down to the meanest peasant, all make use of the light varnished or japanned cups and dishes, the inner substance of which is wood or paper, or what we call papier-mache. Another tree called forasi gives a varnish of an inferior quality.

"THE GUNS OF BARRISAU."—Of all the strange and mysterious sounds which astonish and puzzle man, none have given more reason for speculation and research than those loud explosions, similar to the distant boom of a heavy gun, heard in India during the rainy season, in the Sunderbunde, at Backergunj, at Dacca, and in other localities, called—why no one can explain—the guns of Barrisau. The sounds, usually heard in the night, seems always to come from the south; but even on the sea-coast they are not appreciably louder than at one hundred miles inland. Mr. Knox Wigram, who lately wrote some notes on the subject of these nocturnal noises, having, as he thinks, detected a faint rumbling sound after the explosions, attributes them to the meeting of thunder clouds at a very great elevation above the earth's surface.

A NEW USE FOR CARRIER-PIGEONS.—That which gives value to carrier-pigeons is not only fancy, but use. The homing or Antwerp pigeons have long been among the messengers of Generals, and their use is not superseded by the telegraph. The invention of micro-photography made them indeed, during the siege of Paris, even more useful than at any of the earlier famous sieges in which we know them to have been employed. It is only since 1846 that a great London banking-house ceased to despatch pigeons as a regular post between London and Paris. The pigeons for this service flew in relays, but single birds have been sent from Rome to Belgium, a distance of nine hundred miles. Pigeons are now being trained for another useful purpose. The brethren of the Trinity House have instructed Mr. Tegetmeier to have some birds reared at Harwich and taken out to the Lightships on the Shipwash, the Sunk, and other sands, in order that they may be the means of communication between the Lightships and the shore. In two great wrecks upon the English coast—the one off Harwich, the other on the Scilly Island—it appeared probable that more might have been done to save life if there had been some means of communication—and there is great difficulty in the way of laying telegraphic cables. It remains to be seen by experiment whether the thick or tempestuous weather the pigeons will often be able to rise above the fog, and, in the spite of such difficulties, find their way across.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, April 27, 1877.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1877.

27th—Sts. Peter and Paul, Pope and Martyr. 28th—St. Soter of the Cross, Confessor. St. Vitalis, Martyr. Maryland accepted the Constitution, 1788. Louisiana admitted into the Union, 1812. Lacrosse Team left for England, 1876. Mutiny of the Bounty. 29th—Fourth Sunday after Easter. St. Peter, Martyr. Lord Clarendon issued a proclamation against the "Council of Three Hundred, or the embodiment of a National Guard" in Ireland, 1848. Peace declared with Russia, 1856. 30th—St. Catherine of Siena, Virgin. Washington inaugurated as first President of the United States, at New York, 1789. Louisiana ceded to the United States by France, 1803. Ohio admitted to the Union. Baron de Waldeck, art. died, aged 111, '75. London University founded.

MAY, 1877.

1st—SS. Philip and James, Apostles. The "Ashburton Treaty" settling the North-western Boundary Question, signed 1842. Heavy snow storm in Montreal, 1876. Bristol and Exeter railway opened, 1844. 2nd—St. Athanasius, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. English and French fleet met in Bantry Bay, 1689. Duke of Wellington born, 1769. English Slave Trade abolished, 1807. 3rd—Finding of the Holy Cross. SS. Alexander, Pope, and Companions, Martyrs, and St. Juvenal, Bishop and Confessor. Jamaica taken.

REMOVAL.

The Offices of the TRUE WITNESS have been REMOVED to 62½ CRAIG, two doors East of St. Peter Street.

REVIEWS.

We are forced to hold over our Reviews of Books, Notices of Magazines, &c., &c., until next week.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A CATHOLIC PRIEST."—from B—Many thanks for your letter. We may have occasion to refer to the subject again. You must notice that we merely view the question in its legal aspect, without offering any opinion upon its constructive merits. J. G. PRESCOTT—We do not think that the trial would be successful here at present. We have mislaid your letter, or we would reply by post. T. F. B., MONTREAL—We do not know. F. R.—Yes. "SHAMUS"—We think it the right of the Irish people at home to decide those questions. M. M.—We differ slightly from the gentleman of whom you write; but when you want to abuse an Irish Nationalist, you must seek some other avenue than that of the TRUE WITNESS. D. MCA. STRABANE—Your letter received and enclosure forwarded. AN ELECTOR OF ST. ANN'S WARD—We rejoice with you at Mr. Donovan's success. DEARY WALLS—Many thanks. The lines are too personal to warrant us in inserting them in the TRUE WITNESS.

THE CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY AND THE CORPORATION.

The Catholic Commercial Academy of Montreal is an independent institution established by the Quebec Legislature. It has as much right to its charter as the Corporation has to its municipal privileges. The Corporation has no legal control over the Catholic Commercial Academy, and a few members of the Corporation are dissatisfied therat. They think that the Academy should be placed under the control of the citizens at large. The question is openly discussed at their meetings, and the City Auditor includes the "School Tax" in the civic expenditure. In fact all the affairs of the Catholic Commercial Academy have of late been frequently discussed at the meetings of the Corporation, as if the Corporation was either directly responsible or directly capable of altering one letter of the law. It would be better if a few members of the Corporation did not spend the time of the rest in discussing issues with which they have little or nothing to do. Their officials collect the school-tax, and there their duties end. Even if they are dissatisfied, it is not within the power of the Corporation to amend matters. A constitutional court should find a constitutional remedy, and not be wasting time in fruitless attacks upon an institution which is beyond its reach. Eighteen out of twenty-seven of their own body signed, as citizens, the petition in favor of the school-tax, and the success of the Academy is the reward of their services. But the Corporation, as a body, have no more control over the affairs of the Catholic Com-

mercial Academy than they have over the doings of the Provincial Government, and we much mistake the temper of the Commissioners if they will not resist the interference of some members of the Corporation in a matter with which they have nothing to do. If there is a wrong, there is a legal remedy, but so long as the Catholics of Montreal are satisfied, we think the dissatisfied members of the Corporation must make the best of, what they no doubt regard as, a bad bargain. We regret that the space at our disposal this week does not enable us to place the question more fully before our readers, but we intend to visit the schools and obtain such information as will enable us to place the matter fairly before them.

WAR.

Before we publish another issue of this journal, perhaps before this issue reaches our readers, War will have been declared by Russia against Turkey. Russia professes to fight in the name of humanity, and it may be so. Turkey declares that she fights for National honour, and National autonomy. And what will England do? That is the question which now interests the world. What will England do? There can be no doubt what she would have done, if this crisis came upon her before the Franco-German war—she would at once have sided with Turkey—but alone she hesitates to do so. England cannot, however, allow Russia to reach Constantinople, and the natural advantages which the old Byzantium city offers for defence, is likely to induce England to participate in the struggle. A few days will lift the mist, as the soldiers of the Czar cross the Pruth, as it is reported they have already done, and when Turk and Slav will once more meet to settle, for awhile, the Eastern Question.

THE PILGRIMAGE.

The long report we give of the departure of the Pilgrims for Rome, forces us to trespass upon our editorial columns this week. Here we may mention that Father Dowd brought \$7,416.41 as the offering of the Irish Catholics of Montreal to the Holy Father. Of this sum \$6,057.29 was collected in St. Patrick's, and the remainder, \$1,359.12 in St. Ann's. One of the features of the procession which we noticed as being omitted in the report, is the appearance of the men of the Catholic Union, who lined the platform as the train was leaving the station. We hope to be able to keep our readers posted upon the earliest information from the Pilgrims and of their doings.

FATHER DOWD.

We have had an opportunity of seeing the portrait that is to be presented by the members of the St. Patrick's National Association to Father Dowd when he returns from Rome.—The portrait is life-size, and is to be painted by Mr. Wm. Sawyer, a gentleman who has earned the reputation of standing foremost amongst the portrait painters of the Dominion. The portrait is to be painted in oil and upon canvas, and will have all the durability of a painting by one of the old masters. Unlike enlarged photographs which are taken on paper the portrait of Father Dowd is taken from a shadow cast upon the canvas, which while giving to the surface all the accuracy of the photograph, enable the artist to give to the portrait that durability which oil and canvas can alone convey.

THE IRISH PILGRIMS.

ONWARD TO ROME.

The Irish Roman Catholic Canadians who are to take part in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Episcopate of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. are now fairly en route to the seven sided city, they having left Montreal on Thursday under the guidance of the venerable pastor of St. Patrick's Church—Father Dowd—for New York, where they will join their co-religionists who have their homes in the great republic. A special mass was sung in the church on Thursday morning at eight o'clock, and the spacious building was filled to overflowing by the pilgrims' friends. The clergy who took part in the service were, Monsiengr Fabre, Bishop of the Diocese; Rev. Father Superior Bailie, Rev. Fathers Hogan, Foilet, Singer, O'Rourke, Gilligan, Callaghan, Brown and Leclair. The service was a most imposing one and the singing of the choir rich in artistic excellence. While nearly 300 men and women went to Holy Communion.

THE DEMONSTRATION.

Such a demonstration as that accorded to the pilgrims in escorting them to St. Bonaventure Depot, was never equalled in the hearty sincerity of the tendering. Uncongenial though the weather was, there were at least ten thousand people within and without the sanctuary of St. Patrick's Church, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour it was given out the pilgrims would commence their journey onward to the footstool of the adored head of their holy church. As many as could, got inside the rooms, for the purpose of listening to the address which was to be presented to Father Dowd. Shortly after two o'clock, Ex-Mayor, Dr. Hingston, ascended a temporary rostrum, and, addressing the assemblage, said that he felt honoured at the request made of him by the several Irish Roman Catholic societies, to read an address to their respected pastor, Father Dowd, on the occasion of his starting on a pilgrimage to Rome. Turning to Father Dowd he read the following address:— To the Rev. P. Dowd, Pastor of St. Patrick's, Montreal, President of the Pilgrimage of Irish Catholics of Canada. Beloved Pastor, Almost thirty years ago, full of life, and strength, and youth, and vigor, you came to our City, prepared to sacrifice for the spiritual advantage of those for whose behoof you had come to labor.

Those thirty years have borne evidence to the energy and devotion with which you have toiled for our advantage (applause). The sacred functions of the Priesthood have been unceasingly discharged by you; the important office of Counsellor has been cheerfully performed; and the valued office of friend has been daily and hourly prodigalized to us all (applause); for while to our spiritual wants you have faithfully attended, you have been solicitous that even in social and temporal matters we should know and do our duty.—(Applause).

During 30 years the post of toil was not vacated for an instant; and the invitations to rest and repose were unheeded; even the offers of a higher dignity in the Church were turned from, that you might remain with us. (Loud applause.)

The land of your birth and early childhood; of your youth and early manhood, was powerless to draw you without the circuit of duty; but at all hours of the day, and at any hour of the night, the rich might have found, and the humble have always obtained, your prompt and willing services. (Applause.)

But an epoch comes in the history of our Church unparalleled in the days that have gone before; and the whole Catholic world look wistfully to the beloved occupant of the Holy See for the early realization of an event which God in His infinite love is pleased to sanction thitherward (applause). And none look more wistfully than yourself, beloved pastor, whose zeal and devotion have their source in religion. (Hear, hear.)

When the children of St. Patrick, here and throughout this land, so far from, and yet, in thought, so near to, the centre of Catholicity, contemplated turning their steps to where their expectations were already centred, you were at once associated with that Pilgrimage as its head and front (applause). Those who are perforce denied the happiness of accompanying you, make you the willing bearer of their fervent expressions of attachment to the Holy See; and their love offerings to its Venerable Chief (applause).

Be assured, Reverend Pastor, that during your journey the congregation of St. Patrick will repay in part a debt by earnestly praying for you; the little inmates of the Orphan Asylum, to whom you have been a tender father, will sing for you the *Maria Stella*; the aged and infirm of St. Bridget's, whose tottering steps towards the grave you have so often cheered; the houseless of the Refuge, and the children of the schools you have helped to found, will unite their voices in supplication to the Ruler of the deep to bear you safely back again to labour with us, and for us, to the end of that other journey from which there is no returning.—(Tremendous applause.)

The Reverend Father responded as follows:—My dear friends, even from you, this kindness is so extreme, and so unexpected, that I am at a loss how to acknowledge it. I hope I am beyond the age at which people are exposed to be spoiled. Were it otherwise, the consequences of your excessive indulgence for my faults, and of your friendly exaggeration of the little good I may have done, might prove injurious to you and to myself. As it is, and judging from my own feelings, I am convinced that it is not the head, but the heart, that speaks; and my heart would be cold, indeed, and ungrateful, if I did not thank you, not in words, for I cannot find them, but by resolving in my inmost soul to devote myself to the end of my days with renewed zeal and fidelity, to the service of a people of whom I am unworthy. This, I know, is the resolution of an old man, and it supposes that ere very long you shall have the trouble of burying me. But, really, I am unable, in any other way, to make the least return for your goodness. Some good friend must have betrayed my confidence in giving you the minute details of my early history in the dear old land. Well, as I must speak the truth, I was happy at home; not even the slightest shadow of pain ever crossed my path. (Applause.) God was always too good to me. He favoured me with the full-hearted bliss of a child in the house of its father during the whole of my career at home, as a boy, a student, and a young priest, during a ministry of seven or eight years. This is all true. But, my dear friends, you fall into a great mistake when you suppose I did a great thing in quitting all this. I was ordained, not for myself but to do the work of God, and that wherever he was pleased to call me. I believed he called me to work here. I simply did my duty in obeying. I could not act otherwise without becoming unfaithful. And what have I lost by coming out here? Do I not find in this St. Patrick's of ours the same peace and happiness, the same confidence and friendship, the same obedience and generous charity, the same warm Irish hearts as I left in the old land? Were I allowed to speak as I feel, I would say, that in the sacrifice which simple duty demanded of me, I have gained in all these respects. Many improvements have taken place during the last twenty-five years. This is true; and some of these improvements have been expensive. But, my dear friends who preceded you, whom I have seen one after another disappear from amongst us—do you, I repeat, take your just share of the good that has been done; I will not object to accept my share, for it will not be very tempting to my vanity. Let me tell you candidly, it is not the little good I may have done that troubles me; but I am often seriously troubled by the thought of the good I have left undone, with such instruments in my hands, and so much willing and generous co-operation at my command. Don't, dear friends, turn it to my credit to have declined honours that we must all reverence. I declined them because I dared not do otherwise. I knew I was unworthy. I will, however, admit that it would give me pain to leave my community, and to be separated from a flock I love very much, and amongst whom it gives me consolation to think my bones will repose. Now, let me thank you for this cordial and spontaneous demonstration. It is worthy of our great Pontiff, who is the real object of it; it is worthy of the Irish Catholics of Montreal. I do not regret that my temporary absence from amongst you has been the occasion of such a manifestation of love and veneration towards the grandstand persecuted Pius IX. It may be my happiness to give some consolation to his aged and afflicted heart when I tell him of the doings of to-day—how young and old, high and low, men and women, congregated in thousands to pray for the pilgrims who left their distant homes to bring to the feet of His Holiness the love, the veneration and the gifts of a whole people. I can anticipate the emotions of the great old man, the tears dropping down over his furrowed cheeks, whilst his eyes and his hands are raised to Heaven to call down a special benediction upon his faithful Irish children. (Applause.) My dear friends I am detaining you too long, I shall only say, continue to ask the protection of heaven for the pilgrims who are your representatives on this extraordinary occasion. They, in return, shall not fail to think of you, and your families, and your wants both spiritual and temporal, when they shall have the privilege of kneeling before our Lady of Lourdes, and in the holy sanctuaries of Rome. May God bless you and keep you in His holy love till our return. Adieu.

The venerable pastor was visibly affected during his few happy remarks and at the close was greeted with loud applause.

The pilgrims, linked arm in arm with the gentlemen delegated by the several societies to escort them to New York, headed by the Independent Brass Band and followed by the several societies, then started for the depot. In the line were the following, amongst other societies, each wearing

their handsome regalia, St. Patrick's Society, St. Patrick's Benevolent, Irish Catholic Union, Catholic Young Men, St. Patrick's T.A.B. Society, St. Ann's Total Abstinence, Irish National Association. The procession moved off to the music of "The Meeting of the Waters," and the large crowd of sightseers instinctively moved off with them. The depot would not hold half of the people that desired to enter. The scene in the jam was one long to be remembered. Venerable old ladies and tender young misses bowed their way to personally bid adieu to the venerable head of the pilgrimage, and to none did he turn a deaf ear. Old women as well as young, wept bitterly at the parting, and stayed in the crowd at the depot until the last car was out of sight. It was one of the greatest, and, it might be added, grandest leave-takings that ever took place in Montreal. The pilgrims were accompanied to New York by a large number of prominent citizens, amongst them, Mr. William O'Brien and the Misses O'Brien, Mr. William Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. James McShane, Mr. F. Geriken and Mrs. Geriken, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. McNamee and daughter, Mr. P. C. Warren, Mr. S. J. Meany, Mr. W. J. Madden, Mr. R. Warren, Mr. P. Tomity, Mr. and Mrs. B. Emerson, Mr. B. Connaughton, Mr. F. Paton, Mr. W. O. Farmer, and many others including several priests.

Mr. B. Tansey, who goes on the pilgrimage, unfurled the magnificent Banner which the pilgrims will leave at "Our Lady of Lourdes." He says it will be the proudest day in his life when he carries the flag through the streets of London.

When the train moved out of the depot, the cheering was intense, and continued for some minutes. Many were visibly affected by the leave-taking. If the good wishes and prayers of the faithful who remain behind, mean anything, then the pilgrims will have a glorious time abroad, and a sure and safe return to their native land.

We are indebted to the talented pen of our patriotic friend, Mr. Stephen Joseph Meany, for the following report of the subsequent proceedings furnished to the Montreal Herald:—

THE ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

so anxiously looked forward to by many who, for the first time, or, perhaps, after the lapse of long years, were to behold the Great Gotham, was marked by the depression of the journey. The rain came down in pitiless torrents, and as almost every one had heard of the traditional discomforts of a wet day in New York, previous projects of visitations or enjoyments otherwise were given up in sadness. There was some atoning influence, however, in the fact of a great danger escaped. A collision on the Pilgrims' route in the course of the night only became known when congratulations were given that the special train had not been one of the sufferers. For an hour before the arrival, the reception committee were in waiting at the Grand Central Depot. These were Major John D. Kelley, Jr., W. J. Hughes and James Lynch, President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, were present. There were likewise there Mr. Patrick Farrelly, of the Jersey City Catholic Union; Mr. A. J. Lechere, of St. Michael's Association, and a few others. The New York Evening Telegram, to whose genial representative, Mr. W. B. Shaw, I am under obligation for polite attention, says:—

"This paucity of numbers was explained by the fact that by a misunderstanding it was reported that the train would not arrive in the Grand Central Depot till half-past eight, when in reality it is due at a quarter-past seven. A chalk notice on the blackboard inside the depot stated that the train from Canada due at the latter mentioned hour was forty minutes late. The reception committee, joined meanwhile, looked wistfully up the track toward the opening of the depot, hoping for the speedy arrival of the train which was bringing the pilgrims to Gotham. In accordance with the fact of the train's delay of forty minutes, it rolled into the great depot at a few minutes before eight o'clock. The reception committee, followed by a large delegation of reporters, ran up to the depot at the double-quick, to meet the pilgrims. Messrs. Hughes and Lynch advanced to meet them and cordially welcomed them to New York. Handshakings followed, and Mr. Hughes stated that at half-past eight there would have been a large delegation present to meet them, as it had been understood their train would arrive at that hour. The pilgrims then formed in couples and walked to the lower end of the depot. They wore no pilgrim's garb, and had one of their famed brothers of antiquity come to earth again, he could not have recognized them in their fashionable modern dress."

After the interchange of compliments and congratulations, and the expression of warm welcomes, the party were taken in carriages to the St. Nicholas Hotel, over which building the Papal flag and that of the United States were flying. Here Father Dowd met his friend, the Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, of St. Peter's Church, and the pair held a long chat together. A large number of New York priests also arrived to meet Father Dowd and the pilgrims. About ten o'clock the pilgrims and their friends, with the two Sisters of Charity, sat down to breakfast, and animated chatting and good appetites were the order of the day.

That is, the order of the day within—but what to do without? The projected steamboat excursion on the river had to be abandoned in consequence of the weather, and with all the witty resources of the witty crowd—even when Mr. James Stewart of the Herald—your Herald—who had arrived that morning to take part in the compliment to the voyagers, encountered in the general war of words his old-time doughty antagonist, Mr. William O'Brien, of the Grand Trunk. But what to do? The Pilgrims, as befitted their position, remained within—the escort of friends betook themselves to various dissipations of time out of doors, some to explore the mysteries of the Stock Exchange in Wall and Broad streets, others to inspect the public buildings and judge for themselves what amount of public ease and comfort is secured to the pedestrian by the expenditure of fabulous sums for street cleaning, and not a few as their business or desires might lead them. The only members of the party denied the exercise of free will motives were your correspondent and other newspaper men. Every hour, and every minute of each hour, in the parlour and bed-room, at the dinner table and in the hotel vestibule—we were the victims of inquiring friends seeking for additional information. As newspaper men, we were considered fair game by our enterprising brethren of the New York press gang. Meanwhile, the Pilgrims were visited by many clergymen of the city and by deputations from the

NEW YORK CATHOLIC SOCIETIES

including the following:—St. Rose of Lima, Xavier Union, Catholic Union, St. Rose's Benevolent Association, St. Vincent de Paul's Society, Young Men's Union of Catholic Associations, St. Mary's, St. Michael's, St. Rose's, St. James', and St. Alphonsus' societies.

ARRANGEMENTS OF COMMITTEES.

The New York reception committee met at noon at the office of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company in Broadway, when arrangements were finally made as to the future proceedings in the city, and there was submitted the route, dates, and conditions of

THE PILGRIMAGE JOURNEY.

The Pilgrimage to Rome, after arrival in Liverpool, will be by way of London, Dieppe, Paris, Lourdes, Marseilles, Mentona, Nice, Genoa, and Pisa. The return will be made by way of Florence, Vienna, Verona, Milan, Mont Genis, Modena, Culoz,

Dijon, Fontainebleau, Paris, Rouen, Dieppe, London, and Liverpool.

The following is the

ITINERARY

calculated by the Excursion Managers, and its publication in the Herald may be of service or satisfaction to the friends of the Pilgrims at home.—SATURDAY, April 21st.—Sail by steamer "City of Brussels" at noon.

TUESDAY, May 1st.—Expect to land at Liverpool, and go direct to London by Midland Railroad, passing through the beautiful scenery of the Derbyshire Peak District, and also passing Miller's Dale, Matlock, Derby, Leicester and Bedford. Midland Grand Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, May 2nd.—In London. Leaving by 8 p.m. train from London Bridge Station.

THURSDAY, 3rd.—Reach Paris about 9 a.m. Hotel to be arranged.

FRIDAY, 4th, SATURDAY, 5th, SUNDAY, 6th.—In Paris. Leaving by night express for Lourdes, either via Bordeaux or Agen, as may be best arranged.

MONDAY, 7th.—Reach Lourdes in the evening. Hotel to be arranged.

TUESDAY, 8th.—In Lourdes.

WEDNESDAY, 9th.—Leave Lourdes at 6.50 a.m. for Toulouse, Cette and Marseilles, due in Marseilles about midnight. Grand Hotel du Louvre et de la Paix.

THURSDAY, 10th.—At Marseilles, or proceed by day train to Nice or Mentona to sleep if found convenient.

FRIDAY, 11th.—Leave Marseilles at 8 a.m. for Genoa, due at 10.40 p.m. Hotel de Ville or Feder.

SATURDAY, 12th.—Leave Genoa by a.m. train for Pisa and Rome. Reaching Rome p.m. Hotel d'Allegnana.

SUNDAY, 13th } In Rome, where hotel contract MONDAY, 14th } will expire.

The above is subject to change in case the arrival of the steamer should be delayed, the delayed time being taken from the allotted time in Paris and added to Rome.

Immediately on the arrival at Liverpool they will be run special first-class from the new Central Station, Ranelagh street, by the Midland Railway, to London and quartered at the magnificent Midland Grand Hotel. After a day in London, the party is to proceed to Paris, via Dieppe and Rouen, for two or three days' stay; then to Lourdes, where two nights and a day will be spent. A rest of one day will be made at Marseilles, or some convenient point in the south of France; and the journey will also be broken at Genoa, to enable the Pilgrims to see that ancient and interesting city.

From Genoa to Rome the journey is an easy one of one day, passing through Pisa, where an opportunity will be given to pilgrims to see the Leaning Tower, the Duomo and the Campo Sancto. At the end of fourteen days, and in Rome, our engagement for hotel provisions and refreshments ends; though arrangements are made for those who wish to remain in the Holy City, and at the hotel engaged to do so as convenient, up to a period of say fifty days from their arrival in the city.

When the pilgrimage disbands in Rome, each member will be supplied with a first class ticket from Rome to Florence, Bologna, Padua, Venice, Verona, Bergamo, Milan, Turin, Mr. Cenis Tunnel, Modane, Culoz, Dijon, Fontainebleau, Paris, Dieppe, London, Liverpool.

The ticket from Rome to Modane is a limited ticket, good for sixty days from the day the party enters Italy (probably May 11th), and will not therefore be valid for passage after July 10th, by which time it should be used. The balance of the tickets from Modane to Liverpool have no limit upon them.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR VISITING NAPLES, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, ETC.

will be given to the Pilgrims without any prejudice to any of their tickets other than the Italian one. Those who desire to extend their tour to Naples should inform the conductor of the party before they leave Marseilles, and he can supply the Italian circular tickets, including Naples, at slight additional expenses. Those who desire to go to Naples, after they enter Italy, cannot exchange their Italian circular tickets, and must expect to pay full local fares. This refers only to Naples.

Any who wish to visit Switzerland or Germany can be supplied with new tickets to enable them to leave Italy, at Venice, by the Semmering Pass, at Verona, by the Brenner Pass, at Milan, by the Simplon, Splügen or St. Gothard Passes, or at Modane.

Pilgrims who desire to visit Scotland and Ireland and take the return steamer at Queenstown, can be supplied with tickets for any tour and receive back the full value of the tickets from London to Liverpool.

SOIRÉE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

Parlour No. 233, assigned as the reception room of the Pilgrim party, was brilliantly illuminated on the occasion of the reception of the Pilgrims by the New York committee on Friday evening. All the members of the Montreal escort party were present, and many ladies and gentlemen, on special invitation of the managers, attended to participate in the interesting proceedings and pay respects to the principals of the praiseworthy mission. The gathering was a most intellectual one; on any other subject the term "fashionable" might be used. The conversation was of a most agreeable character in the early part of the evening, and then, when the proceedings assumed a formal aspect, there was a due share of solemnity.

Major John D. Kelly, chairman of the New York committee, in a few graceful words, gave welcome to the Pilgrims, and bade them God speed on their way, and, in conclusion, thanked his co-labourers on the committee for their zeal, energy and effectiveness in the necessary arrangements for reception. The chairman then introduced the Very Rev. Vicar General Quinn.

The Rev. gentleman rose amidst demonstrations of applause. He said that his object in speaking was the anomalous one of saying nothing. It would be his duty, in another place and on a more solemn occasion, to address the Pilgrims next morning, and therefore he would content himself with fulfilling a duty entrusted to him,—namely, on the part of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, and the clergy and laity of this great city, to give to the Canadian visitors a cordial welcome. (Manifestations of approval.) They, the Catholics of the United States, were only separated from their co-religionists in Canada by an imaginary line—sometimes a lake—sometimes a river—and sometimes no recognized land mark; but soon he hoped there would be no line at all.

FATHER DOWD'S REPLY.

The Rev. Father Dowd replied on the part of the Canadian pilgrims and their friends. He said:—Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends old and new.—It is hardly necessary, save in courtesy, that I should address you. I recognize fully, and it will cost me very little to conform to the order established by the Chairman, or to follow the example of my very rev. friend, and avoid speech-making to-night. The occasion was unexpected, and, besides, you may perceive I am a pilgrim, and I believe that it is the duty of a pilgrim to pray and not to make speeches. His chief duty relates to prayer; but I believe there is another duty not to be ungrateful. The pilgrims of Montreal and their Montreal friends who were pleased to accompany them to New York would be ungrateful did they not acknow-

ledge their most sincere thankfulness for the kindness they have received from the committee and from those in New York whom the committee represent. It is a small place Montreal, small in numbers and small in means comparatively. Still, in Montreal there is a spirit of religion, and it was that spirit of religion that inspired the idea of undertaking the work of getting up a pilgrimage. This idea was suggested by perhaps the smallest man in Montreal—by Mr. Mullarky, here present. (Laughter.) Montreal could do but little for our society, and we looked around for assistance from every quarter. We found that assistance given us with more promptitude, more generosity and more unwearied fidelity in New York than elsewhere. It is to acknowledge this extreme kindness that we have received from the committee of New York, who, I believe, merely reflected the feelings of the Catholics from among whom they were selected; it is to express our gratitude, which we do not know how to acknowledge, and much less to make return for, that I take the liberty of standing upon this occasion. We have been laboring to organize this pilgrimage for several months, and there were gloomy weeks during that time. You will believe me that I co-operated with our central committee and understood their difficulties. It was a cheering, encouraging message from the New York committee that dispelled our fears and made the passing cloud go away. (Applause.) I think it right to state in the presence of this audience that if the pilgrimage is now an assured success, and if the arrangements for the pilgrims are in a most satisfactory condition, we owe it to our respected chairman and the chairman who co-operated with him from New York. I have to express my thanks, which I trust are understood to be generally conveyed to His Eminence the Cardinal, for the extreme kindness that he has been pleased to express towards the pilgrims. Notwithstanding the poor condition of his health he is going to give the pilgrims his blessing and his benediction on their departure to-morrow morning. Not only the pilgrims from Canada, but their representatives throughout Canada, will not forget his kindness, and they will return it before Our Lady of Lourdes praying for a blessing on his Eminence, that God may prolong his life and grant happiness to the flock that has been committed to his care. Gentlemen, I thank you; I thank you in my own name and in the name of my fellow pilgrims representing the Irish Catholics of the whole of Canada.

In the course of his address the Rev. Father alluded in a serio-playful manner to the Vicar General's reference to the dividing lines of the United States and Canada. He, Father Dowd, in matters of Catholicity recognized no territorial limitations—no geographical boundaries. The area of Christendom was the dominion of Catholicity, and with this distinction he, for one, should rest satisfied.

Mr. CHATELAIN, of the American College at Rome, next made a brief address. It had been his pleasure, he said, to address a similar pilgrimage from Canada in Rome several years ago. He regretted that he was obliged to be absent from Rome on the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's episcopacy. He regretted that he would be unable to address the pilgrims in Rome this year. They would receive one great benefit from their visit to Pope Pius IX., they would be strengthened in their zeal for the Catholic faith. Although the Pope's humility would not permit of his being called great, yet history will record that he was a man of remarkable virtue. This virtue would infuse itself into the hearts of the pilgrims and make them more zealous to work for the cause of the Church and the salvation of souls.

Speeches were next made by the Presidents of some of the Irish Catholic Societies of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and full of warm welcomes and prayerful encouragement to the Pilgrims.

Rev. Father O'FARRELL, formerly of Montreal, said he could not forego the pleasure of addressing old friends. He welcomed the Canadians as personal friends. In no part of the world was devotion to the Holy Father so marked as in Montreal. The Pilgrims were to honour one whom the world was dishonouring. They were carrying a banner to one who was almost deserted. But it was a mark of the Irish heart to have sympathy for the cause which was down. The Pilgrims were going amid nations indifferent to the cause of the Holy Father, amid scoffers and laughers. The world would not praise them, but the Holy Father would bless them. Though other crowns might fall, and empires might fall, there was one cause that would never fall—the cause of the Church, the cause of the Pope. Father O'Farrell concluded by wishing the Pilgrims a happy voyage, and paying a tribute of praise to Major Kelly and Mr. Hughes, of the committee, for their energy in perfecting the arrangements to receive the Pilgrims.

Vicar-General QUINN then announced that the Chairman of the committee had sent

A CABLE MESSAGE TO ROBEY announcing the arrival of the pilgrims in New York, and asking the benediction of the Holy Father on their voyage.

The party then engaged in social converse for some time, and at the conclusion of the reception it was announced that the following

ADDRESS TO HIS HOLINESS had been definitely fixed upon for presentation by the Irish Catholic Pilgrims of Canada:—

MOST HOLY FATHER.—The glad tidings of this privileged feast of Your Holiness has reached the children of St. Patrick who live in the distant country of Canada, and in the joy of their hearts they commissioned us to carry to the feet of Your Holiness their heartfelt congratulations, their filial obedience and their loving gifts.

As the representatives of the Catholics of the four dioceses of the ecclesiastical province of Toronto, and also of the Irish Catholic inhabitants of the city of Montreal and of the diocese of Ottawa, in the province of Quebec, we left our distant homes with the cordial blessings of our venerated prelates, in order to share in this unique festival of the Catholic world, and bear our testimony to the universal joy and thankfulness with which your children in every region of the earth hail the fiftieth anniversary of the episcopal consecration of Your Holiness.

In these most evil and perilous times the preservation of the life of Your Holiness beyond the days of Peter, and far beyond the term allowed to any in the long line of his successors, we regard as a clear manifestation of the providence and love of God for his church. Since the first ages of Christianity never, at any previous period, did the flock of Jesus Christ obey more implicitly and more lovingly his vicar on earth, and never did they adhere more firmly to him as the unchangeable centre of Catholic unity. All true Catholics love, with a passionate love, their aged Pontiff, seeing him robbed of all that violence could take away; seeing that every principle of justice and every law of society violated with impunity in his sacred person, while the heads of civil government in Europe—the official guardians of public right—either fiercely persecute him or timidly and treacherously look on as outrage after outrage is being heaped upon him.

the spoliation of rights the most sacred. The condition of Europe at this moment is the natural consequence of the fatal error then committed. The savage right of brute force, substituted for justice and moral duty, presents the sad spectacle of governments that exist only by the multitudes of their soldiers, and of peoples who are banded together in widespread conspiracies and live in a state of chronic revolution.

Those evils must go on increasing until Christian society, alarmed for its own existence, will return in good faith to the saving principles of truth, justice, and moral duty, so often and so solemnly proclaimed by Your Holiness. The crimes of physical force against Your Holiness, and against the Catholic Church, must be expiated by the full restoration of all plundered rights and possessions. Then, and only then, will human society cease to be agitated, and, under the shield of justice enjoy security and repose.

Most Holy Father, the prayers of your children are daily offered to God to preserve Your Holiness to see the final and complete triumph of the Church. We know that the "eternal crown" alone can fully reward the prolonged sorrows and sacrifices of Your Holiness in defending the cause of Jesus Christ; yet we do hope that Mary the Immaculate, whom you taught us to honour with a purer and more tender love, will, at the confiding prayer of the Catholic world, obtain for Your Holiness to see that happy consummation before the close of your heroic and saintly career.

We, the children of St. Patrick in a foreign land, are not unmindful of the special claims you, Most Holy Father, have to our love, our reverence and our gratitude. If the faith of Ireland, first received from Rome, has never faltered, not even under the most grievous persecutions, it is owing, under God, to the vigilant care, the loving solicitude and the fatherly protection of the predecessors of Your Holiness. The traditional love of Ireland for the See of St. Peter is not unknown to Your Holiness. We, however, would fall in our duty did we omit, on this solemn occasion, to assure Your Holiness that your paternal kindness to Ireland and to the children of Ireland in Canada has increased that love in our hearts a hundredfold.

Prostrate at the feet of Your Holiness, we humbly beg your apostolic benediction for ourselves, for your English-speaking children of Canada, and particularly for those whose cheerful offerings we have the privilege of presenting to Your Holiness.

The humble, grateful and devoted children of Your Holiness.

This, Saturday morning, dawned clear, crisp, and pleasant, in contrast to the murkiness and muddiness of yesterday, and the Pilgrims and their friends were astir at an early hour, in order to attend the

ITINERARY MASSES.

appointed for celebration in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The streets were crowded at an early hour, too, by people of all classes, some attracted by curiosity, but the great majority by deep and heartfelt sympathy in the mission of the Pilgrims, and in the solemnities by which this their day of departure was to be marked. These solemnities consisted in the celebration of an Itinerary Mass, presided over by His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, and shared in by the Canadian and other Pilgrims on their way to Rome in order to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the elevation of Pius IX. to the Episcopacy. The ordinary Masses had been held from an early hour in the morning, so that at seven o'clock the early visitor, anxious to get a good seat for the eight o'clock ceremonies, found the edifice full of habitual worshippers. The proportion which these bore, however, to the crowd which subsequently filled the cathedral in every part was very small. The Telegram thus describes the scene in the

FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

At a quarter past seven o'clock Captain Allaire sent a squad of ten men to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the Canadian pilgrims have been staying, to inform them that it was time for them to form into procession for the church. This message having been delivered, the cortege formed, and about ten minutes before eight were seen marching along Spring street, and thence to Mulberry. They were conducted by Mr. Hart, the sexton, up the centre aisle and accommodated with seats immediately in front of the altar. While this was being done, two young acolytes moved softly about in their scarlet dresses and illuminated the long candles on the altar. At the same instant the gas jets broke out into a bloom of radiance, and a solemn melody began to steal from the choir. The ordinary Mass, which had been held previous to this, was participated in by Vicar-General Quinn, together with Fathers Kearney, Mori, Dowd, Bannan, Barry, Crombleholme, Egan, Dowling and Meagher.

THE PILGRIMS AND FRIENDS

in the same order as detailed in the Montreal procession—save that on this occasion the ladies were escorted by gentlemen—and headed as there by Mr. B. Tansy bearing the Irish Canadian standard proceeded amidst the kindly feelings of the multitude, through Broadway to Prince street, and thence to the Mulberry street entrance of the Cathedral. The procession closed with the members of the Reception Committee, headed by Mr. W. T. Hughes and Major Kelley. Before the services began some of the pilgrims took the occasion to enter the confessional and purify their spirits, in order the better to enter into the solemnities over which the chief Roman Catholic ecclesiastic in the city was to preside.

THE CHURCH DURING THE MASS.

A few moments after eight His Eminence the Cardinal entered, and at once became the central figure. The scene took upon itself the impressiveness which every one had been anticipating. The sunlight of the early morning, which seemed all the brighter for the long interregnum of clouds and rains, was filtered through the numerous stained windows of the church before falling upon the bowed priests and congregation. The Cardinal, in his rich sacerdotal robes, stood in the middle of the chancel receiving the reverent attentions of the two celebrants, Father Kearney and Father Farley, who is his secretary. The altar was now fully illuminated, and the flood of yellow radiance thus dispersed mingled with the modified sunlight which fell through the vari-coloured windows. The Mass was an extension of the one ordinarily employed, and for its interpretation pains had been taken to get good music.

At the conclusion of Mass the Pilgrims advanced to the altar rails and kneeling received the Holy Communion and the Cardinals blessing. During the ceremony His Eminence was attended by his secretary, Father Farley, who carried one of the candles and assisted him in those formal changes of garb necessitated by the various subdivisions of the service. The communion having been administered, the pilgrims retired to their seats, and the Cardinal resuming his beretta, occupied a seat on the left of the chancel, and listened to the

PARTING ADDRESS

delivered by Vicar-General Quinn. The very rev. gentleman having obtained the Cardinal's blessing, ascended the pulpit and said:—Pilgrims of Canada.—We are happy to express to you our welcome and congratulations upon your safe arrival at this, the first station of the extended tour you have entered upon. You have a long journey before you, which you have undertaken at a considerable sacrifice of time and money, and which is not free from the dangers of crossing the Atlantic. Yet you seem not to consider these things of any account for the sake of the vow that you, as pilgrims, have

registered. You have left your homes to go to a far distant land, to offer the expression of your sympathy and devotion towards an aged man, who is known by all the world as the "Father of the Faithful," and who is adored by two hundred millions of human beings for all things that are spiritual. You go, pilgrims of Canada, to offer your homage to the prisoner of the Vatican. It is said by his enemies that he is no prisoner, and designs to turn his palace into a prison.

THE POPE'S IMPRISONMENT.

It is true he is not guarded by bayonets or placed in a dungeon, but his country has been taken possession of by foreign enemies, and he has been ruthlessly hurled from the throne occupied by his predecessors 1,500 years. The government of Victor Emmanuel has also placed its official headquarters in the very city of the Pope. The Pope cannot go out of his house without sacrificing his dignity—which he would never do—and there remains for him naught else than to rest a close prisoner. He cannot go forth into the streets to be pointed at by the scornful finger of his enemies or looked upon with sympathy by his friends.

THE SITUATION INEVITABLE.

Hence I say his dignity renders the present situation inevitable. You pilgrims, both of Canada and the United States, are going to visit a man remarkable for the many honours and years of his existence, and who has now reached the ripe old age of eighty five years, still maintaining on the pontifical seat all the brilliancy of thought and intellect which has characterized him since his early youth. Your visit to the Pope is to express your allegiance to the principles he has so nobly defended, viz., the liberty of action of the head of the Church, as to the trusts placed in his care. You also express your obedience and allegiance to the chair of Peter and the Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth. You also go to Rome to utter your protests in the name of Canada and the United States against the outrages committed against the person of the Holy Father, by Victor Emmanuel's hirelings and their sacrilegious robbery of the property of the Church confided to the charge of the Holy Father. Other pilgrims from North, South, East, and West will be met by you at Rome to express sympathy with the Holy Father, and to give him their offerings and to make their confession to the Pope, of his being the head of the Holy Apostolic Church. It only remains for me to wish you a safe passage across the stormy Atlantic, and that the generous friends who will meet you on the other side will cheer you on your way, and may you safely return across the waters to your homes. Even those who are not Catholics have to admit, when they leave the Holy Father's presence, that the sanctity of his demeanor is perfectly wonderful. What, therefore, will be the expression of your thoughts when you, as Catholics, are allowed to fall at his feet and receive his blessing! God grant that you may safely return to this country after your pilgrimage is ended.

THE CARDINAL'S ADDRESS.

At the conclusion of the Vicar-General's address, His Eminence, the Cardinal, rose from his throne, and was robed in the Archiepiscopal vestments, with mitre and pastoral staff. A silence almost approaching to awe pervaded the large congregation, as this "Prince of the Church," with princely carriage, advanced to the altar rail, and said:—It is to me, dear brethren, a great privilege to tender to you, before your leaving this port of New York, the blessing which the Church prescribes to be given to those who are undertaking a pilgrimage like this to the tomb of the Apostles and to the feet of the Holy Father. I am aware that before leaving your own homes you have received from your venerated prelate, or at least from the pastors of the churches to which you belong, this same blessing; but it is no more than right and proper that, as you are now about to embark on the broad Atlantic, that blessing should be repeated, and the prayers of the Holy Church, which have been already offered for you, will again be offered, that their efficacy may be felt in the blessing which will accompany you on the journey which you are commencing.

The Cardinal then recited the prayers of the Church for those about going on the pilgrimage, and gave the Canadians his apostolic benediction. Before turning from the altar the Cardinal again spoke to the pilgrims as follows:—When you kneel at the shrine of the apostles' tombs, and when offering prayers for those whom you have left behind, let me pray you not to forget him who now addresses you; and I may add that the prayers of the Holy Church will be offered up for you.

The ceremonial then concluded. The Rev. Father Dowd and Father Crombleholme had audience of His Eminence in the sacristy soon afterwards, and then the procession re-formed, and was again the object of respectful attention and prayerful wishes on the return to the hotel. The crowds continued to increase in numbers, and certainly there was no diminution in the amount or intensity of good wishes. During the final preparations for departure

A REPLY FROM THE POPE

was announced in the reception room, and this, addressed to the Chairman of the Montreal Committee, acknowledged the reception by His Holiness of the message of yesterday, and conveyed the Pontifical benediction to the Pilgrims. This message from the Vatican seemed to give new life and energy to the party.

At length the cry, "All aboard!" from the ever active standard-bearer announced the carriages in readiness, and then, amidst cheers and prayers, the pilgrims and friends took departure for the Tuman wharf, pier 45, and proceeded at once on board the splendid steamer.

"CITY OF BRUSSELS."

When I say at once, I mean as soon as circumstances permitted, for the pressure of the crowds at Bonaventure station was as nothing compared to that witnessed here. How the ship's officers preserved order and their own equanimity is a marvel, for the people pressed onward unmindful of everything but a glimpse of the Pilgrims, and a blessing from the clerical members thereof. The "City of Brussels" was lavishly decorated with the flags of all nations in honour of the occasion, and high above all this was the Papal ensign. There were burly burrs and fro—friends looking for friends in the crowd, and often ungratified anxiety, until a repeated ringing of the ships' bells varied the moving off, and few were left but the Pilgrims and their immediate friends. Then it was found, on examining the muster roll, that the exact number of those bound homeward, was 46, of which the following is a list, classified according to locality:—

THE PILGRIMS

- From Montreal (Pilgrim Association)—Rev. P. Dowd, Rev. M. Crombleholme, Mr. F. H. McKenna and wife, Mrs. M. C. Mullarky, two daughters and son; Mr. William Brennan and wife, Mr. James Brennan, wife and daughter; Mrs. Joseph Cloran, Miss Austin, Miss Alice Austin, Mr. Bernard Tansy, Mr. J. E. Mullin, Mrs. D. Keese, and Mr. M. Farmer, Total, 21.
- From Toronto—Rev. John Egan, Mrs. Frank Smith, two sons and three daughters, Total, 7.
- From other parts—Rev. F. Barry, St. Basil's N. B.; David Battle, Thorold, Ont.; Rev. T. J. Dowling, Paris, Diocese of Hamilton, Ont.; Total, 3.
- From New York—Miss Jane Carolin, Miss Mary L. Rice, William Walsh, Jas. J. Walsh, Major-General John Newton, Marnsy Dodin and Robert Miller, Total, 7.
- From other parts of the United States—Rev. Thomas Taaffe, Brooklyn; P. F. O'Brien, Brooklyn;

- Mr. C. P. Raubault and wife, Detroit; Rev. T. J. Bannan, Detroit; Miss A. Mahon, Lynn, Mass.; Rev. Joseph Hanber, Brooklyn; Mr. Thomas Mangau, Pittston, Pa., and the Rev. Mr. Meagher, Philadelphia, Total, 9.

More handshaking and good by kissing on board the Brussels—more shoutings and waving of hats and handkerchiefs on the wharves—more invocations of prayer for remembrance in absence. At last the final moment came, and the last words on board were

A GRATEFUL GREETING TO MONTREAL.

By Father Dowd, who commissioned Mr. McNamee, V.P. of St. Patrick's Society, to convey to all the Irish and Catholic Societies of the city his grateful sense of their demonstrative participation in the preliminaries of the pilgrimage.

Then came the hauling in the gangways, and the rush of the invited guests to the steamer "Seth Low," which accompanied the good ship down the bay, and then the movement of the "City of Brussels" from the Pier amidst the prolonged shouts of thousands, and then the dipping of the Papal flag in valedictory salutation. A new shout, with even greater intensity, rose up as Mr. Barney Tansy, like a colossal figure-head at the stern, raised and waved the Irish Catholic flag of green and gold side by side with the Union Jack. "The green above the red," roared an enthusiastic Irishman, and then there were more cheers for the pilgrims and their standard-bearer; the "City of Brussels" steamed out of hearing and soon out of sight, but bearing with her the blessing of hundreds of thousands for the pilgrims to the Shrine of the Apostles.

The steamer "Seth Low," accompanied the "City of Brussels" as far as Sandy Hook, where the vessels parted at 2 o'clock. On their return a salute of 23 guns was fired from the fort on Governor's Island. On landing at Castle Garden, the company was called together, and M. C. Mullarky made an appropriate address, thanking the Executive Committee of New York for the very excellent arrangements which had been made for the reception of the Canadian party. Mr. Lynch, Commissioner of Emigration, and Mr. Hughes, of the Royal Insurance Company, made speeches in reply.

The pilgrims and their friends have been warm in their acknowledgments of all the kindnesses extended to them; and it is regrettable that, even by thoughtlessness or accident, there should be any ingredient to mar the general satisfaction. The complaint, however, has been made that, in the selection of the hotel, due consideration was not given to merits.

"Why the St. Nicholas and not Sweeney's?" several of the party, lay and cleric have asked; and one eminent in the latter rank has significantly observed—what was fitted for our bishops and archbishops in their individuality, was surely not unbecoming to a Pilgrim party in their collective form—more especially as Mr. Sweeney, the Catholic proprietor of one of the best hotels in New York, has ever been amongst the first applied to, and the most generous in giving for Catholic charitable purposes, while the proprietors of the St. Nicholas have certainly to say the least no such distinguishing recommendations to their credit. The dissatisfaction, as we have said, is great. Had the party been the guests of the New York committee, the party would perhaps have no just right to complain of the manner or form of the latter's exercise of hospitality, but considering that each member had to pay his own charges, they simply say that they should have been left in enjoyment of the right of selecting their own hotel, and dispensing their own patronage.

However, in sight of the general success, this little event perhaps but heightens the lustre by contrast. The initiative of the pilgrimage was well made, it is to be hoped that its progress will be a triumph and a satisfaction to the end, and that all the members participating therein may return to their friends in health and strength and grace, to be the recipients of as warm a *cord mille faillite* as their "send off" was full of hope and good heartedness.

S. J. M.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

CARD OF THANKS TO THE CITIZENS OF ST. JOHN.

The Christian Brothers, before their departure from this city, tender their sincere thanks to His Lordship the Right Reverend Bishop of St. John, the Rev. Clergy, the religious communities, and the Catholic laity, as well as the members of the other religious denominations to whom they are indebted for many acts of kindness during their stay in this city. It is with much regret that the Brothers are obliged to leave their dear pupils, societies and friends of St. John, but it seems to be in the designs of Divine Providence that such should take place. Courtesy requires that the Brothers should lay before their friends the objections they have to the school law, which obliges them to abandon their dear pupils of this city. The following are the demands made by the Brothers, which the Trustees answered they could not grant:—"The Brothers cannot at any time consent: 1st, to any arrangement, the consequences of which might render impossible, or even very difficult, the changeovers (of the Brothers) necessary for the maintenance of religious discipline; 2nd, to sign any document stating or even implying that they conduct anti-sectarian schools, because they could not accomplish such an engagement without falling in their duty, nor overlook it without being insincere to wards the educational authorities; 3rd, to give up the use of their reading books, histories and others, which are everywhere considered as destined to facilitate the acquisition of the good principles expressed with method and precision in the Catechisms. Besides the use of books which have the pretension of being anti-sectarian is very dangerous were it only in virtue of this maxim of the Gospel: 'He who is not for Me is against Me.' There is no need of any commentary. It would, however, be well to remark that the second objection should be sworn to. 'Every teacher,' writes the Secretary, Mr. March, 'is bound to take oath before a Justice of the Peace that his school has been conducted strictly in accordance with the law and the regulations of the Board of Education,' an oath the Brothers could not take unless they agreed to do that to which they affirm 'they cannot at any time consent.' The Brothers taught under the law in Halifax; but the Superiors of the Order were free to change them whenever it was deemed necessary; besides they made free use of their own Catholic books, and they were never obliged to take the oath. The Brothers of St. John made as many concessions as they could consistently with their principles; they even offered, in the end, to undergo their own examinations which are recognized by the Boards of Education of Ontario and Quebec. The Trustees, who always acted very courteously towards the Brothers, informed them that when they would submit to an examination, they (the Trustees) could not concede the other three disputed points, therefore other teachers were engaged and the Christian Brothers dismissed from the Catholic schools. The Brothers regret very much that they will not be allowed to carry out an authorization of their Superiors to establish at St. John a Commercial and Industrial Academy of their own. They, therefore, bid adieu to their friends of this city, and fervently hope that the pupils they are obliged to abandon may be docile and respectful to their new teachers; and, finally, that all the blessings of Heaven may be poured down on the Catholic youth of St. John, in the earnest prayer of their former teachers, THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS."

PERSONALS.

- D'ARNEY.—The quarrel between Great Britain and D'Arney is at an end.
- DONOVAN.—Mr. T. Donovan, one of the editors of the *Danbury News*, visited Montreal recently.
- ROSS.—Wallace Ross, of St. John, N.B., is to row Plasted, of New York.
- PELLETIER.—D. V. Pelletier has been appointed Landing Waiter at Fox River, Quebec.
- GASONIA.—Cardinal Gasonia, Archbishop of Ferrara, is dead.
- RYE.—Miss Rye intends returning to Canada on the 31st prox., by the Allan steamer "Sardinian."
- DEVLIN.—We rejoice to hear that Mr. Devlin, M.P., is much improved in health. It is said that he is coming home.
- HARTINGTON.—The English Liberals are becoming more dissatisfied with the Marquis of Hartington, as their leader.
- BOLFE.—Rev. W. Bolfe, Moravian Minister at Labrador, and a family of two daughters and a son, have been murdered by four Esquimaux.
- FAHEY.—James Fahey, late of the *Hamilton Spectator*, is about to assume the editorship of the *Stratford Herald*.
- PITON.—It is rumored that Piton & Co. will get the contract for the Provincial Buildings, at Quebec, for \$230,000.
- MACHALE.—Archbishop Machale delivered a fervid and eloquent address on intemperance, in the Irish tongue, at Tuam, on St. Patrick's Day.
- MULCAHEY.—It is rumored that Dr. Mulcahey will contest Tipperary, rendered vacant by the death of the Hon. Wilfred O'Callaghan.
- NEW CHURCH.—A new Catholic Church is to be erected in the centre of St. John's Ward, Toronto. This will make the fifth in the city.
- O'LEARY.—Daniel O'Leary, the Irish champion pedestrian, is to be presented with a testimonial by the Irish Home Rule M.P.s.
- O'BRIEN.—A last survivor of the Irish Legion still exists at Dunkirk—Commandant O'Brien, son of a colonel of the Brigade.
- HANNAN.—The conversation of Dr. Hannan, ne Archbishop of Halifax, will take place on May 30th. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Geo. Kenny, son of Sir Edward Kenny.
- EFFENDI.—Lieut. Effendi, of the Turkish Service, and twenty other officers from Europe, are in New York buying arms for the Turkish Government.
- AMNESTY.—Amnesty is proclaimed to soldiers and officers who participated in the Carlist or Cantonalist insurrections if they surrender within 30 days. England should follow suit.
- BUTLER.—General Benjamin Butler delivered a lecture in Philadelphia on the "Irish Soldiers in War and in Peace." He paid a high compliment to Irish valour and Irish worth.
- MITCHELL HENRY.—It is expected that Mr. Mitchell Henry, M. P. for Galway, is about to make a motion in favour of the release of the political prisoners.
- JAMOT.—The good Bishop Jamot is making every exertion to colonize the Free Grant Lands in the Canadian districts of his diocese, Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Nipissing.
- MANNING.—During thirty-seven years Cardinal Manning has established 24 different institutions, which contain between seven and eight thousand souls, under the care of 200 religious.
- SIGHEIS.—A Victoria, B.C., despatch states that Bishop Sigheis, Roman Catholic, preached a sermon denouncing the free school system of the Colony, and proclaiming a policy of opposition to secular schools.
- PRINCE CHARLES.—Prince Charles of Roumania will assume command of the Roumanian troops, and co-operate with the Russians. The Russian press severely denounces the action of England in regard to the Eastern question.
- DONOVAN.—Mr. Peter Donovan, an Irish Catholic was returned on Monday last to represent St. Ann's Ward. We congratulate Mr. Donovan and his friends upon the result. Mr. Donovan was the choice of the Irish people.
- STENSON.—Rev. Father Stenson, of Almonte, has been interesting himself in a scheme for the settlement of the Muskoka and Nipissing districts, and it is understood has made satisfactory arrangements, which will result in a large immigration to that point.
- DEBOUCHERVILLE.—Government Departments state that a sudden fit of economy has seized hold of the Ministers, and the pruning knife is being applied in all directions. This has been done at the instance of Premier DeBoucherville to make up the deficit from the loss of insurance stamp revenue.
- BIGGAR-PARNELL.—Messrs. Biggar and Parnell are fighting the Imperial House of Commons with persistent gallantry. The *London World* says that they are "stopping the State machine." The *Nation*, *Irishman*, *Ulster Examiner*, and, we think, the *Freeman* support them. More power to them say we.
- WRIGHT.—The address to His Holiness the Pope carried by the pilgrims to Rome, was engraved on parchment by Mr. J. T. Wright, of this city. In the ornamental portion of the design is a unique combination of the harp, sceptre and shamrock, the whole being a fine specimen of artistic penmanship.
- URSULINES.—On Monday morning 50 little girls, boarders of the Ursulines Convent, in Quebec, approached the Holy Sacrament for the first time in the chapel of the institution, which was crowded by the parents and friends of the children. Amongst those present were Lieut.-Governor Letellier and the Hon. Mr. Justice Taschereau, of the Supreme Court.
- CUTLER.—Hon. Robert M. Cutler, a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, died at Guysboro' last week in his ninety-third year. Col. Cutler was the son of a U. E. loyalist, who moved to Nova Scotia immediately after the American revolution, and settled at Guysboro'. He sat for that constituency in the Nova Scotia Assembly from 1819 to 1821, and was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1838.
- SPLAINE.—In the celebration of St. Patrick's Day and in connection with the temperance crusade, about six hundred Roman Catholics of Bristol, headed by bands of music, and carrying banners, bearing religious mottoes and emblems, paraded through their president, Father Splaine, through the leading streets of Bristol. This is said to be the first Roman Catholic procession seen in public in Bristol for three centuries. Each person carried a sprig of Shamrock. There was no disturbance along the route.
- CZAR.—The Czar reviewed the 9th army corps on Monday. Addressing the officers he said:—"If you should encounter the enemy show yourselves brave, and uphold the ancient glory of your regiments; I hope the young among you who have not been under fire, will not show themselves inferior to their veteran comrades; I trust you may soon return covered with glory." The Emperor also addressed the officers of the 11th Cavalry Division; he said he hoped their regiments would display the same brilliant courage as eyes.

A MAGNIFICENT DEFENCE OF THE HOLY SEE.

CARDINAL SIMON'S CIRCULAR TO APOSTOLIC Nuncios. MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST REVEREND SIGNORS.—The Circular of the Minister Keeper of the Seals to the Procurators-General of the Courts of Appeal upon the late Allocation of the Holy Father—a Circular published yesterday in Rome by the Ministerial press—will most assuredly, not escape the attention of Your Most Illustrious Signoria.

The Circular states that newspapers publishing this Pontifical Document, will not be proceeded against, provided they do not accompany it by any comments expressing adhesion. And this decision is presented as an illustration all the more striking, of the liberty guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff in the exercise of his ministry, since the Allocation, in the words of the Signor Minister, has exceeded all conceivable limits, and is a confirmation of Pontifical ingratitude towards a government that has shown itself so free and generous towards the Church.

The fact is that, if another argument were still wanting to throw additional light upon the deplorable condition of things exposed in the Holy Father's Allocation, the Circular in question furnishes it in a most striking manner. From the moment, in effect, that the publication of the Pontifical expression is subject to the good will and pleasure of a Keeper of the Seals, whoever he may be, the liberty accorded to this expression is only, and can only be, illusory. It is the Minister himself who declares that, if he has not applied the full rigor of the law, it was because he desired on this occasion to be tolerant. To-morrow, this Minister, or his successor, may instead of yielding to the sentiments of toleration boasted of in this case, show himself, with the same right, the strict executor of laws easily invoked, and in default of other incentives resort to the ordinary pretext, made use of without any foundation whatever in the late Circular, namely, that the Roman Pontiff steps out of the spiritual ground and invades the temporal domain.

I say that this pretext is, especially in these times alleged without the slightest foundation; because, it is manifest to any one who has read the Allocation of March 12, that the exposition of facts it contains concerns only the interests of religion, among which must be claimed, before everything else, a full and genuine independence in the exercise of the Apostolic Ministry. That the injuries inflicted upon the Church—injuries against which we now protest and against which we have never failed to protest in the past, whatever the author of the Circular may say to the contrary notwithstanding—are the sad consequences of an unjust policy carried into a domain by no means its own; it cannot then be said that he goes outside of his sphere, who has the right, and whose duty it is besides, to protest until he obtains redress.

But there are other points in this Circular that reveal in a still stronger light, what the liberty so generously accorded to the Sovereign Pontiff, consists in. This liberty consists in this: On the one hand, the press hostile to the Church is permitted to clamor in every way against the words of the Holy Father, by making them the subject of insult and blasphemy, and even by distorting their sense; whilst, on the other hand, the honest press is forbidden to make any comment whatever to confirm the truth of the acts deplored, or which manifest the least deference for the words of the august Head of the Church, for his counsels, and for his teachings. A few provincial Catholic papers, prosecuted for having merely expressed their admiration for the Pontifical Allocation, have already experienced the effects of this prohibition.

As to the clergy in particular, the liberty that is promised to them is formulated in new and more severe menaces; so that if ministers of religion, in obedience to the voice of the Supreme Head, preach his doctrine, and urge the people to practise them, they will find themselves under the ban of a law which declares this conduct an intolerable abuse, punishable by imprisonment and by the heaviest fines.

And it is in the face of such regulations as these, that an effort is made to induce people to believe in the absolute independence of the Sovereign Pontiff, and to regard as real the concessions said to have been made to the Church by Parliament. The Keeper of Seals appeals to the good sense of the people concerning this, but he does not appear to have great faith in it himself, since as only permission to attack is allowed, and all defence, even a mere simple adhesion, is interdicted, his appeal becomes a mockery.

Moreover, the very fact that a Minister, in the face of a discourse solemnly delivered by the most august authority on earth, ignores every act denounced as so many outrages of which this authority is the victim, and citing it after a manner, to appear before him, undertakes exclusively, in captious and entirely different terms from those he should reply in, to tax it with violence and with inciting revolution, and goes so far even as to reproach it with having uttered complaints, when on the contrary, it should have, according to him, expressed gratitude; this fact alone, I say, ought to suffice to show how much confidence can be placed in his repeated protestations of respect and deference for the spiritual jurisdiction of the Supreme Head of the Church.

Catholic conscience, it may be remarked with truth and without indulging in oratorical phrases, cannot fail to appreciate such a pretension as it deserves. It will especially discern where ingratitude exists, which party it is that has always loved Italy, sought its true prosperity, and which even yet, in our day, is its support, its splendor, and its brightest ornament, and what other party is laboring to pluck from our country its greatest glories, (which she owes to the Papacy), and filling the Pontiff's soul with bitterness and sorrow.

Let not Your Signoria, on your part, neglect to call the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the language of the Keeper of Seals, as well as to the remarks it has given rise to. Point out to him in an especial manner that if Italian Catholics have just ground for feeling themselves aggrieved, these same Catholics in spite of the oppression they are now undergoing and notwithstanding certain well known *persecutions* mentioned in the Circular, display in a thousand ways, with genuine spontaneity and on every occasion, their firm adherence to the Sovereign Pontiff; that the Catholics of other countries have none the less reason to complain.

Their respective governments, therefore, have a special interest in seriously examining into such a state of things, according to the recommendations made on this very subject by the Holy Father in his recent Allocation; all the more so, since by invoking as the Circular does, the diplomatic relations existing *de facto*, and the bearing of which has been designedly exaggerated, an effort is now made to make the responsibility of the evils which the Sovereign Pontiff deplures in Italy, recoil in a measure, upon these same foreign governments. It would also be useful to mention that, in complaining of not being able, under present circumstances, to govern the Church in a becoming manner, the Holy Father appeals to the action of the faithful with their respective governments, he however desires, although the Keeper of Seals is purposely silent on this point, this action be done in conformity with the laws of the different countries.

Authorizing you to leave a copy of this message with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, if he expresses a desire for it, I renew to you the assurances of my highest esteem. (Signed) GIOVANNI, Cardinal SIMON. Rome, March 21, 1877.—New York Freeman's Journal.

S. CARSLY'S

393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, The Place for Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. They are Made and Laundered on the Premises.

White Shirts. Gents' White Shirts, all sizes, only 75c. Gents' White Shirts, all sizes, only 90c. Gents' White Shirts, Linen Fronts, \$1. Gents' White Shirts, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, \$1.25. Gents' White Shirts, extra quality do do, \$1.50. Gents' White Shirts, super quality do do, \$1.75. Gents' White Shirts, our best, do do, \$2.00.

The above lines of Shirts we have in assorted patterns of fronts. Also, Spiral Studs.

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The Cambric Queen Cloth for Ladies' Underwear, our special make, 19c. Our family long Cloth, 12 yard lengths, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.

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Persons suffering from this distressing malady will find Hancock's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing it. The following certificate should be read by all the afflicted; it is in every respect true.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. Thompson, Lawrence, Ct., Nov. 2, 1876. SETH S. HANCOCK, Dear Sir:—The Epileptic Pills that I received from you last September have accomplished all that you recommended them to do. My son is hearty, stout and robust; he is as going to school and on the farm, and he has not had a fit nor a symptom of one since he commenced taking your Pills. He learns well at school, and his mind is clear and quick. I feel that you are not sufficiently paid for the service and benefit you have been to us in restoring our child to health. I will cheerfully recommend your Pills to every one I hear of that is afflicted with Epilepsy. Please send me some of your circulars, so that I can send them to any that I hear of that is afflicted in that way.

Respectfully, etc. LEWIS THORNBURGH. Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Price, one box \$3; two, \$5; twelve, \$7. Address SETH S. HANCOCK, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Please mention where you saw this advertisement.

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P. A. A. DORION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.; P. J. COYLE, B.C.L.

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

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, } for LOWER CANADA.

The Fourteenth Day of April, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-seven.

No. 1414. PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE PAPINEAU.

William Skinner, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, Plaintiff;

vs. Roch Politas, in the Bay City, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, Mechanic, Defendant;

Noel C. Lalonde, Photographer, of the said City of Montreal, and Joseph Rivet, of the same place, Photographer, Tiers Saisies.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of T. P. Butler, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of J. A. Lepallieur and of D. Fortier, Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons, and *Saisie arret en mains Tierces* in this cause issued, written, that the defendant has left his domicile in the province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said defendant by an advertisement in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *L'Aurore*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said 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 default.

(By the Court), HUBERT HONEY & GENDRON, P. S. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, } for LOWER CANADA.

The Sixteenth Day of April, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-seven.

PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE PAPINEAU.

Louis Dupuy, of the City and District of Montreal, Bank Clerk, Plaintiff;

vs. Michael Cummings, of the same place, Trader, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Monk & Butler, Esquires, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Michael Hynes, one of the Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *L'Aurore*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city call 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 default.

(By the Court), HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P. S. C.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A Choice Assortment of GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY.

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J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10 50.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. Price \$35 with Attachments.

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

It is the cheapest, handiest, 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.

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The undersigned duly appointed License Commissioners for the City of Montreal under the authority of an Act of the Local Government past in the City of Quebec hereby give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive in the forms prescribed by Law all applications for the sale of Spirituous Liquors within the limits of the City of Montreal, for the year beginning May next.

Applications will be received at their Office 175 St. James St. The necessary blanks may be had from the Secretary.

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Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department. W. E. SCOTT, M.D., Medical Referee. H. L. ROUTE, Chief Agent. H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. For the convenience of the Mercantile community recent London and Liverpool Directories can be seen at this office. Montreal 1st Ma 1875

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SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 30 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves &c. &c. 1-7-34

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7. A strong, useful Horse, valued at... 100 00

8. 2 Lots of \$80 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch)... 120 00

9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu)..... 280 00

10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles..... 250 00

11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles..... 350 00

12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles..... 375 00

13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, different articles..... 320 00

14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles..... 250 00

15. 75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles 225 00

16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 00

17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles 200 00

600 Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00

100,000 Tickets. The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press.

Tickets can be procured at:—The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne. The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Rev. M. Bonissant, and Tambareau. The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street.

Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St. James Street, and at its different Branches—St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs' Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

MULCAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, will allow the usual discount TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Written for the True Witness.

SMILES AND TEARS.

When troubles surround, and sorrow is near, When the trials of life, for the first time appear; Or, when Death's white flag, o'er young hopes is unfurled, We murmur and sigh—" 'tis a weary world! "

All the Joys we have known, all the Pains we forgot— We grumble and mourn at our present sad lot; The flowers we had plucked, of their beauty seem short, Because we have felt the sharp touch of a thorn—

In vain a kind memory recalls brighter hours, The sunshine of yore, the many fair flowers, Which had sprung on our way, through Life's wide, wide plain— The birds are felt—Memory whispers in vain.

We fret and repine, till the sun shines once more— Then forgot are the wounds, which once were sore— Unheard are the wailings of the once heart-felt pain— Until troubles and briars, are met with again.

WHAT IS THE REASON?

To the Editor of the True Witness. Sir,—In your issue of the 13th inst., you ask the question, "What is the reason that in the Catholic Province of Quebec, there is not a single representative Irishman in the Legislative Council?"

I for one am proud that we have at last one sufficiently honest and independent to ask such a question. It is high time that such a question should be asked, and it reflects great credit on your spirit of independence; nevertheless it appears strange that you who are a comparative stranger here should be the first to broach the subject, and that it should have been passed over by others who well knew of the spirit of exclusiveness which prevails in the Province of Quebec.

As I understand it, the system of exclusiveness prevails from the highest to the lowest Departments. You refer to the exclusion of Irish Catholics from the Council of the Province, but if you take the trouble to enquire, you will find that the spirit of exclusiveness prevails in more places than one.

If you consult the Public Accounts, I think you will find the proofs of what I say. Take for example the Public Accounts for the year 1872 (the only account I have at hand), and we find the number of Irish employed in the Public Departments to be only thirty-three, while the others employed, being principally of French origin, amounted to the number of one thousand five hundred and ninety-six (1,596). The total amount of salaries paid to the thirty-three Irishmen amounted to twenty thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and eighteen cents (\$20,750.18). The total amount of salaries paid to the other employees, being principally French, amounted to the sum of one million, seven hundred and eight thousand, four hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty cents (1,708,466.20).

It is a saying among the few Irish here, that they would rather take their chance of fair play under an Orange Government than under the system that prevails in the Province of Quebec. If I mistake not the signs of the times, the Province of Quebec will soon have need of all her friends in her coming political struggles. Will the present policy of exclusiveness have made friends of the Irish Catholics? Time will tell.

DORCHESTER. Dorchester County, 16th April, 1877.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—Once more I am obliged to enter the lists against that very peculiar newspaper, the Tribune of Toronto, in connection with the now prominent question of Irish immigration. That journal, in its issue of the 13th inst., for the want of something better to advance in its endeavor to carry out the objects of its "mission," casts a very cowardly insinuation against my character, in answer to which I hereby challenge him to the proofs. I will have no side issues in this question, much less unmanly insinuations. Facts are the things I wish to see adhered to throughout, and now that I have taken a part in the discussion, I will fight it out if it took all summer, everything the Tribune may say notwithstanding.

The Tribune would like to see Mr. Shell in the "witness box," well, there is not the slightest objection on my part. I fancy some of the Tribune's friends would not care to be in Court during the examination. I might with equal authority request the editor of the Tribune to take the stand! To quote the Tribune—as a matter of fact—I did not cease my connection with Irish immigration in 1874, but, supposing I did, that is no argument against the "perpetuation of the evil" up to 1877. If the Canadian Government cannot do better for the South of Ireland, as regards its system of promoting (?) emigration than it has done hitherto it should recall the "agents" (?) there, and continue the same no longer. The Irish Catholics of this Dominion contribute their share of the funds employed for the purpose of encouraging immigration to the country, and no matter what you may say to the contrary, Tribune, our people do not get their share of it, by no means. The Tribune imagines it has done something handsome when it plays on my statement that I sent out more emigrants in a given time than Mr. Foy. I beg to remind the Tribune that I had three fourths of Ireland wherein to operate, while Mr. Foy had the rest, and if, seeing the difference in population, I think it will be admitted that if I sent out a few more emigrants than Mr. Foy, it was but natural under the circumstances. Had I been accorded equal facilities with Mr. Foy, instead of sending 600 people it would have been 2,000. While I was labouring under the disadvantage of succumbing to the whims of a crowd of officials in the London office—begging them to do our people justice, how was an agent of the Ontario Government in Scotland—one whose rank was no higher than my own—faring. He had the tickets placed at his disposal, to be used at convenience, and it is any wonder that in view of this latitude the emigration from Scotland to Canada during that year was up to the thousands. Does the Tribune wish some more "facts," if so they are at his disposal.

Your obt. servant, CHRIS. J. SEKIL.

Montreal, 11th April, 1877.

FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, HAMILTON.

CONCERT AND LECTURE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF BRANCH NO. 2.

On Friday evening the Hall of St. Patrick's Society, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, was well filled on the occasion of a concert and lecture by Mr. James Fahy, under the auspices of Father Mathew Society, Branch No. 2. The chair was occupied by the President of the Society, Mr. Thomas Lawlor, and on the platform were Rev. Fathers Madigan, Lennox (Chaplain), O'Connor (Mount Forrest), and Cleary, Mr. McKinty, President No. 1 Branch Father Mathew; Mr. Stephen Cleary, President of St. Patrick's; and Mr. Donovan. Dr. Filigiano, as usual, made a most efficient Master of Ceremonies, and Mr. Turney presided at the piano.

The programme opened with a song by Mr.

Basquill—"Happy Moment." Mr. Basquill has a good voice, and was encored, in fact, encored were the order of the evening. He responded with the last verse of the song, Miss Barrett gave in a very charming manner, "Eileen Allanna," and, in response to an encore, a very pretty ballad, Mr. F. A. Filigiano, whose appearance is always welcome at musical entertainments, was the next on the programme. Mr. Filigiano sang in his best style "Tis when to Sleep," and, on being encored enthusiastically, gave a song the name of which we did not catch. "Rosalia," sung by Miss Sullivan, a young lady with a very sweet voice and charming appearance, concluded the first part of the programme.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Cleary, Mr. Donovan was called on to occupy the Chair, during the delivery of the lecture "Rhyme and Reason."

Mr. Donovan briefly introduced the lecturer, Mr. James Fahy.

Mr. Fahy, who was loudly applauded on coming forward, said that he was at last convinced of the truth of the saying that it was possible to have too much of a good thing, and he had no doubt but that, after experiencing the dampening influence of the day's rain, his teetotal friends must have come to the same conclusion upon the water question. (Laughter.) He was there to convey to them a few thoughts in such language as he could command, and, although the English language contained thousands of words, it lacked just one word to complete it. We required a word to describe that sort of public utterance which is not sufficiently serious to be considered a sermon, and sufficiently spontaneous to be deemed a speech, and too spontaneous and informal to be denominated a lecture. He quite sympathized with the lady who, the other evening, objected to being introduced to a Hamilton audience as a lecturer, and his sympathy was none the less hearty because her discourse was a plea for total abstinence, while his was not. It might not be proper to regard Balaam's ass as the first old original lecturer, although he spoke well and to the point, but certainly that gifted quadruped could not have been more astonished at being called upon to speak by an angel than was he (Mr. F.) at being requested to speak by a deputation of total abstiners. (Great laughter.) He had the most profound respect for the sincere total abstinence, but the loftiest contempt for the hypocrite—in that or any other respect. He had told the Committee who had honored him with the invitation that he respected their Association and appreciated the good which they were doing in the name of God, and of God's faithful servant, Father Mathew, but he could not pretend to be a total abstinence, and he would not stoop to sail under false colors, honorable and unsullied though the flag might be. (Applause.) All these objections were met in such a generous spirit that he had no alternative but to consent. Balaam's ass had been met by an angel, but he (the speaker) had been met by a whole deputation of angels. (Laughter.) Such was the "rhyme and reason" of his presence at that gathering, and he was glad he had come, because of the pleasure which he had derived from the rhymes rendered by that marvellous instrument of the human throat, which triumphed over all the combinations of the orchestra, and gave to words and music a cadence compared with which the most polished periods of the orator must seem harsh and discordant. The speaker then proceeded to discuss the power to rhyme and reason, which distinguished man from his fellow animals, and in an ingenious manner criticised and expounded such rhymes as "the song of sixpence," the old woman who lived in a shoe, &c., to the apparent great amusement of his hearers. He declared that these rhymes of childhood possessed a magical power. The first learned and the last forgotten, they constituted the only true literature of life—the quicksteps to the measures of which we march from the cradle to the grave. Liberty of space prevents us from reproducing the speaker's review of ballad poetry as contrasted with blank verse, illustrated by allusions to Moore, Milton, Burns and Pope, and showing that the rhyme was the natural language of the heart, which alone possessed the power to move masses of men. Mr. Fahy concluded with an earnest denunciation of the silly and stupid literature of the New York story papers, urging the study of a higher and more natural order of productions. Some poetry was a capital corrector of false rhyming. Some poetry sang the glory and beauty of God's attributes. The Bible was a great poem, and it was the poetry and ideal of true religion that awoke pure and lofty emotions akin to those aroused by the contemplation of mountain, lake and vale—scenes where the spirit of the unknown broods and operates—where the soul bows down at shrines not built by hands, and learns to appreciate the maxim of that great master of rhyme and reason, Pope—

Know, then, thyself; presume not God to scan; The proper study of mankind is man.

The lecturer was loudly applauded at the conclusion.

The Rev. Father Madigan moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Fahy, which was seconded by Mr. McKinty, and carried.

The second part of the programme was then proceeded with.

Mr. Audette commenced with "The Village Blacksmith." He was encored, and repeated part of the same song. Miss Graham sang very touchingly "The Irish Emigrant's Lament," and on being encored gave "The Lover and the Bird." The ever-green favorite, Dr. Filigiano, who was received with applause, was immense in "The Switzer Song of Home." The Doctor was enthusiastically encored, but with his accustomed modesty declined the compliment. He introduced instead Mr. McNichol, who sang very acceptably. Miss Sullivan, Messrs. Audette and F. A. Filigiano rendered in an admirable manner a trio entitled "The Watchman."

A vote of thanks was moved to the Chairman by the Rev. Father Lennon, seconded by Mr. Stephen Cleary.—Carried.

The National Anthem brought a most enjoyable entertainment to a close.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW CAVALRY CORPS.—A French Canadian Cavalry Club is being formed in the city for the purpose of military equitation, sword exercise, &c., under the superintendence of a duly qualified instructor.

THE JESUITS.—The full choir of the Gesu, Montreal, with their excellent orchestra, and the assistance of our best musical talent, are actively preparing Felicien David's grand four-act symphonic ode, entitled "Christopher Columbus." This highly interesting artistic entertainment will come off about 15th June next.

THE EMERALD LACROSSE CLUB have made arrangements for the use of the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds to practice every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings during the Lacrosse season, commenced last Tuesday evening. During the three years that this Club has been in existence they have increased in membership, now numbering eighty, and are making great progress in our national game.

LACROSSE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—A result of the visit of the Montreal Lacrosse team with the Ironquois to England last year is that several flourishing lacrosse clubs exist in England and Scotland. An exciting match between North and South was played at the Kensington Oval on Easter Monday, while in Yorkshire, at Sheffield, a well contested match took place on Saturday between the Sheffield and Glasgow Lacrosse Clubs.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

FATHER STAFFORD asks all those to whom he has sent books of tickets to make returns by the 30th April. Father Stafford thanks all those who have befriended him in his present appeal, and with special particularity, the noble people of the parish of Peterboro.

MANITOBA.—The Province of Manitoba has been awarded a medal by the Centennial Commissioners for its display of wheat, seeds, and esculents.

STRIKE AT ST. JOHN.—The sailors in port at St. John, N.B., are on strike for higher wages, and a strike of ship labourers is imminent, owing to the continuance of the practice of allowing sailors to work at unloading vessels.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY INSTITUTE, QUEBEC.—The usual weekly readings and recitations took place on Saturday evening. Music and song also formed a part of the programme and the audience enjoyed a pleasant performance of over an hour's duration.

CANADA GOLD.—A bag of gold dust, weighing forty-one ounces, product of the work of seven men during fifteen days, at the mines of St. Francois de la Beauce, was on exhibition at Montreal last week. The proprietors of this gold hope to sell it at \$17.50 an ounce.

CHURCH AND STATE.—It is said that there is to be a meeting of the Catholic Bishops of the Province in Quebec in the beginning of May, to consider the position of the Church with regard to the present electoral law.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.—A discovery of gold in nuggets was made at Gravenhurst last week by some men who were digging a well. The proprietors of the well are about to prosecute the search for the precious metal, and a general gold fever has sprung up in the village. Offers of \$3,000 have been made for lots in the vicinity of the well.

PIGRIMAGE TO ROME.—Yesterday the Rev. Father Dowling, of Paris, passed through the city en route to join the Canadian pilgrimage to Rome. The Rev. gentleman was accompanied by several of the leading Catholics of the diocese, who intend being present to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth to the Episcopate. The Rev. Father Dowling carries with him the contribution of the Catholics of this city and Diocese, amounting to the handsome sum of \$4,200 as a present to the Sovereign Pontiff.—Hamilton Paper.

ACCIDENT IN A CHURCH IN QUEBEC.—There was a panic among the worshippers in the Church of Notre Dame de la Victoire, Lower Town, on April 20. The solemn service of the forty hours was in progress, and the end of the celebration of the mass was almost reached, when an accident occurred. About twenty minutes after ten o'clock a piece of the burning wick of one of the tapers upon the altar fell off, and accidentally wafted itself to a bunch of artificial flowers at some little distance from it. The flowers being of paper, a flame of fire shot up in an instant, and the curtains in front of the altar were in a blaze. Very little water had to be used, and the damage was confined principally to the altar and surrounding ornaments, which are almost totally destroyed. No one was injured. The loss will probably exceed \$400. The building is insured in the Quebec and Stadacona offices. The Church of Notre Dame de la Victoire was so named by Champlain, under whom it was built, about the year 1630; since that date it has been twice partially destroyed by fire.—Quebec Paper.

CATHOLIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION, HAMILTON.—There was a large attendance at the regular open monthly meeting of this Association at their Hall last week—an attendance which the high character of the entertainment amply justified. The chair was occupied by Donald Smith, Esq., President, and among those present we noticed the Very Reverend the Vicar-General of Hamilton; the Rev. P. J. Madigan, Chaplain to the Association, and the Rev. Fathers Moubis and Cleary. The musical part of the entertainment consisted of solos by Miss Cronin and Mr. Basquill, a quartette by the Messrs. A. F. Filigiano, C. Filigiano, and Audette, choruses by the Glee Club. Prof. O'Brien presided at the piano. The piece de resistance of the programme, however, was the essay of Mr. Edward Furlong, first Vice-President, on "The Jesuits." The subject was handled by that gentleman in a most able and comprehensive manner, giving a sketch of the origin and rise of the Society of Jesus, a resume of the trials and persecutions which they sustained with the greatest fortitude, and an outline of the great good accomplished by their missionary enterprise under the burning sun of the tropics as well as amid the frozen icebergs of the seas. The essayist was listened to with marked attention, and frequent outbursts of applause greeted the more eloquent passages. We congratulate the Association on the talent which has hitherto been exhibited at their meetings, and the essay of last evening which far surpassed anything yet produced.—Hamilton Times.

DEATH.

COTE.—At Rome, Italy, on Sunday, 1st April, Rev. Dr. Wolfred Nelson Cote, son of the late Dr. Cote, M. P., aged 37 years.—R. I. P.

CANTILLON.—On the 25th March at the Presentation Convent, Middleton, Co. Cork, Mother Mary Vincent Cantillon in the 63rd year of her age and 47th of her religious profession.—R. I. P.

REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: STOCKS, Value of Shares, Last Half-yearly Dividend, Buyers per \$100, Sellers per \$100. Includes Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, Consolidated Bank, Bank du Peuple, etc.

GREENBACKS AND SILVER.

Greenbacks..... Bought Sold .. 6 1/2 7 1/2 American Silver..... 7 4 1/2

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette.)

Table with columns: Flour # bbl. of 198 lb., Superior Extra, Extra Superfine, Fancy, Spring Extra, Superfine, Strong Bakers, Fine, Middlings. Prices range from \$2.00 to \$6.40.

Table with columns: U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs., City bags, (delivered), Oatmeal, Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs., Oats, Pease, per 66 lbs., do do, Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada, Butter, Cheese, per lbs., Pork—New Mess, Thin Mess, Lard, per lbs., Dressed Hogs, Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel, Ashes—Pots, Firsts, Pearls.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)

Table with columns: Flour—XXX per bbl., "100 lbs., Family "100", GRAIN—Barley per bushel, Rye, Peas, Oats, Wheat, Fall Wheat, MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs., Mutton per lb., Ham, Veal, Bacon, Pork, HIDES—No 1 untrimmed, "2", Calf Skins, Deacon Skins, POULTRY—Turkeys, each, Geese, Ducks per pair, GENERAL—Potatoes, per bag, Butter, tub, per lb., do print, Eggs, per dozen.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.)

Table with columns: Wheat, fall, per bush, do spring, Barley, Oats, Peas, Byes, Dressed hogs per 100 lbs., Beef, hind-qrs. per lb., Mutton, by carcass, per lb., Butter, lb. rolls, "large rolls", tub dairy, Eggs, fresh, per doz., "packed", Apples, per bbl., Onions, per bush, Turnips, per bush, Potatoes, per bag, Turkeys, per doz., Cabbage, per doz., Hay, Straw.

GUELPH MARKETS.

Table with columns: Flour, per 100 lbs., White Wheat, per bushel, Treadwell do, Spring Wheat (Glasgow) per bu, Hay, per ton, Straw, Wood, per cord, Eggs, per dozen, Butter, dairy packed, Butter, rolls, Potatoes, per bag, Beef, per cwt., Hides, per cwt., Sheepskins, Hogs, Spring Wheat (red chaf) per bu, Oats, per bu, Barley, per bu, Peas, per ton.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER.

53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets; on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2nd May.

A full attendance is requested as the Cards of membership for the last remittance to Dublin will be distributed at this meeting.

By Order, M. McNAMARA, Rec-Sec.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of John Largey,

who left Keady, County Armagh, Ireland, for Canada about 35 years ago. Or of Maria, his daughter. Address—H. BRETTARGH, Priest, Trenton, Ont.

TO THE DEBTORS OF THE ESTATE TESSIER & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given you that the debts and obligations which S. A. Tessier, having carried on business, as Dry Goods Merchant, Montreal, under the name and style of Tessier & Co., had against you, by virtue of purchases from and obligations towards said estate, have been sold and conveyed to Charles Thomas Joly, and George Yvenning, of the City of Montreal, Merchants, doing business thereat as such, under the name, style and firm of Joly and Yvenning, by virtue of an instrument, a piece of writing, made and executed at Montreal, the ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, in presence of witnesses. 21ns.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDMENTS THEREON.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL, No. 581.

The Union Bank of Lower Canada, a body Corporate and Politic, having its chief place of business in the City of Quebec, said Province of Quebec, and a place of business in the City of Montreal, Plaintiffs; vs. Thomas Kearney and John Kearney, both of the City of Montreal, merchants, doing business as such under the name and style of T. & J. Kearney, in the said City of Montreal, Defendants.

A writ of attachment has been issued in this cause and the creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 59 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, on Monday, the (14) fourteenth day of May next, A.D. 1877, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of their affairs, and appoint an assignee if they see fit.

ALPHONSE DOUTRE, Official Assignee.

Office of DOUTRE & WHITTON, 59 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, 19th April, 1877.

LIST OF BOOKS, DEVOTIONAL & INSTRUCTIVE FOR THE SEASON OF LENT AND HOLY WEEK.

Table listing various books with authors and prices. Includes 'Voice of Jesus Suffering to the Mind and Heart of Christians', 'The Agonising Heart, Salvation of the Dying', 'The Perfect Lay Brother', 'Meditations on the Life and Doctrine of Jesus Christ', 'A Hundred Meditations on the Love of God', 'The Works of Bishop Hay', 'Sincere Christian', 'Devout', 'On Miracles', 'Complete in 7 vols.', 'Nouet's Meditations for Every Day in the Year', 'Short Meditations for Every Day in the Year', 'Union with Our Lord Jesus Christ in His Principal Mysteries', 'The Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius', 'The Christian Directory, Guiding Men to their Eternal Salvation', 'Meditations for the use of the Clergy for every Day in the Year', 'St. Anselm's Book of Meditation & Prayers', 'Prayers and Reflections for Holy Communion', 'Think Well Out', 'St. Liguori's Way of Salvation', 'On the Commandments Sacraments', 'Spirit of', 'Moral Dissertations', 'Life of', 'On the Love of Our Lord Jesus Christ', 'Jesus Hath Loved Us; or Clock of the Passion of Jesus Christ', 'Meditations on the Incarnation', 'Anima Devota; or, the Devout Soul', 'Student of Jesus Crucified', 'A Little Book on the Love God', 'Spirit of St. Therese', 'The Words of Jesus', 'The Spiritual Consolator', 'The School of Jesus Crucified', 'The Christian Armed', 'Introduction to a Devout Life', 'The Sinner's Conversion', 'Prayers of St. Gertrude', 'Light in Darkness', 'Practical Pity, St. Francis de Sales', 'Spiritual Retreat, David', 'Christian Perfection, Rodrigue', 'Sinner's Guide', 'The Sincere Christian', 'Cottage Conversation', 'Manual of the Sacred Heart', 'Spiritual Doctrine of de Lallemaut', 'Mental Prayer', 'Life of Revd. Mother Julia', 'Flowers of Mary, or, Devout Meditations', 'Religion in Society, Martine', 'Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary', 'Following of Christ', 'St. Augustine's Confessions', 'God our Father', 'Holy Communion It is My Life', 'The Love of Jesus', 'Devotions to St. Joseph. For the month of March', 'Legends of St. Joseph. By Mrs. J. Sadlier', 'Life of St. Joseph', 'Month of St. Joseph', 'Little Crown of St. Joseph', 'Novena to St. Patrick', 'Life of St. Patrick. By Rev. M. J. O'Farrell', 'Our Lady of Lourdes. By Henry Lussere', 'Daily Steps to Heaven', 'Jesus and Jerusalem, or, The Way Home', 'The Devotions for the Ecclesiastical Year', 'The Spiritual Combat', 'Genitium, Religion previous to Christianity. By Rev. Aug. J. Thebaud, S.J.', 'Life and Labors of St. Thomas of Aquin. By The Most Rev. Roger Bede Vaughan, O.S.B.', 'Sermons for every Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation. By Rev. Wm. Gaban', 'History of the Catholic Church in Scotland. By Walsh', 'Lives of the Saints; Illustrated, 1 vol.', 'Mathilda of Canossa. By Anna T. Sadlier', 'Life and Letters of Paul Seigner', 'Life of St. John the Evangelist. By M. L. Bannard', 'The Child. By Dupanloup', 'The Bible and the Rule of Faith', 'The Flower of Heaven, or, The Examples of The Saints. By Abbe Orsini', 'All for Jesus; or, the Easy Way of Divine Love', 'The Blessed Sacrament; or, The Works and Ways of God', 'Growth in Holiness; or, Progress of the Spiritual Life', 'The Foot of the Cross; or, the Sorrows of Mary', 'Bethlehem', 'Spiritual Conference', 'The Precious Blood; or, The Price of Our Salvation', 'Life and Letters of Father Faber', 'Any of the above Works sent free by Mail on receipt of price.', 'D. & J. SADLER & CO., 275 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal.'