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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1877.

\$2 per annum

NEW AGENT.

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

TRAVELING AGENT.

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

RIFLE SHOOTING.

It is very evident that if Ireland were allowed to raise volunteors of her own, her marksmen might challenge those of any nation in the world. What is termed the Irish team is picked from what is purely a clique, and yet it shows well for Irish military skill, that they have time and again carried off the Elcho shield. At the late match at Credmore, of Great Britain against America the Irishmen scored the greatest number of points, but were handicapped by their English confreres.

MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

Ireland has in a measure shown her gratitude to France, for services rendered by creeting a monument at Castlebar to the French soldiers who fell in 1798. The heart of Ireland throbs with pain when France is defeated and she rejoices in her success as if it were she herself was victorious. After all what nations are nearer, being as they are the same in race, religion, and generous impulse. Long may such sentiments as dictated the monument at Castlebar, exist between France and Ireland.

OUR MASTERS.

The Ulster Examiner speaking of Sir James Elphinstone M. P. says :-

"This is the man who stated, not so very long ago, in his place in the House of Commons, what pleasure it would give him to take all the Irish political prisoners—the late Smith O'Brien, John Martin, and John Mitchel included, of course naked, and flog them, tied to cart-tails, through the Three Kingdoms."

This is he who also called the obstructionists 'ruffians," and this is also he who drinks beer like a hog, and speaks English like Mrs. Malaprop. It would be curious to obtain from that gentleman his definition of a "gentle-

UNCLE SAM'S FARM.

The N. Y. Times is not of the opinion of another American paper that Uncle Sam has not 1,440 millions acres of good land to give away as a farm :--

Alluding to the old song which says, "Uncle Sam has land enough to buy us all a farm," the Times proceeds to show that the habitable land of the United States is becoming very much limited, and thus concludes-"There is no use in attempting to disguise the fact that the 'national domain' is gone. It does no exist as a fertile and inviting field Much of it is occupied by substantial and prosperous towns and settlements. Much more is available for the useful purposes which we have indicated. But it is folly to suppose that the nation has much more agricultural land to sell or give

It is Canada that has the farms to give away at present, and will for a hundred years to

THE ROUMANIANS.

A correspondent writing from the seat of war some time ago stated that the Roumanians were good only for dressing and preparing themselves, and that if they found the enemy they would either run away or be an incumbrance. It now appears however as if the Roumanians must be counted for something in the war, as the following telegram shows:--

"A Plevna correspondent states that at the taking of Grivica redoubt the Turks neither ran nor asked quarter. The Russians thought the redoubt claimed, 'Our Catholic papers are never so amusabandoned, but the garrison had only retreated to ling!" and he ordered a subscription for five years ing!" and he ordered a subscription for five years the casements and galloys. The fighting was all ing!" and he ordered a subscription for five years with bayonets. The Turks immediately tried to be taken in his own name to the Republique to be taken in his own name to the Republique retake the redoubt and poured a large number of men into the adjacent entreuchments. The Russians bombarded them, but suffered severely from the rifle fire at only 200 yards. The Turks were repulsed. The correspondent estimates that the Russians, up to Thursday, lost 7,000, and the Roumanians 2,000. The Roumanians report their loss before Plevna at 10 officers and 200 men killed, and 30 officers and 1,000 men wounded."

At the fierce assaults made on the Turkish redoubts, the Roumanians used the bayonets freely and lost heavily, e de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición del composición de la composic

A TEBRIBLE WAR PICTURE.

A correspondent with the Turkish army of Roumenia says:---

"Garham, a Manchester merchant at Pilippopolis is to be hanged on Monday. Cecil Buckland, of the American legation, has gone to intercede for him The English Vice-Consul is instructed not to ininterfere. A reign of terror exists from Adrianople to the Balkans. All respectable men (Bulgarians) are hounded down by order or connivance of the authorities. Fever has broken out in Suleiman Pasha's camp. Every house in Kpzanlik is an hospltal. The place reeks with fever stench. All the country from Shipks to Yeni Saghra can only be ridden over with camphor in one's mouth, on account of the dead bodies and the dying on the roadsides and in the fields and gardens. From four to six hundred bodies are in Yeni Saghra, and have been there ever since the battle weeks ago.

BRIGHAM YOUNG APPRECIATED.

This is how the Rappel, a Communistic French paper, writes of the dear Brigham :-

"The fanatics of the Christian creed, Catholic and Protestant, have committed every possible act of intolerance towards this man, but the philosopher and that numerous class people whose religion admits of polygamy look upon Brigham Young as a modern civiliser, and as a benefactor of the human race. But, as he has not been a conpueror, and as he leaves behind him something else than ruins and vain glory, no statue will be raised to him."

Surely Brigham did leave something behind him in the shape of fifty wives and \$2,000,000 in greenbacks. It is probable that had he lived he would have been hanged for murder, but then that would be a fresh scource of comfort to the Rappel.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

This much must be said for the Turks. "Unspeakable" and all as they are, during their darkest trials they have never given way to despair, but on the contrary rose against fate itself with a gallant heart. Lately the hundred of the enemy, men who at any moment, hundred of the enemy, men who at any moment, but of Susliman Pasha seems to have kindled especially in the crisis of a battle, may be a source fire of Sueliman Pasha seems to have kindled a spark in the breasts of the diplomatists. We extract the following from the London correspondence of the Dublin Freeman of Sept., 1st:

"I am informed on the best authority that a despatch has just been delivered by the Turkish Ambassador here to Lord Derby informing the Queen's Government in the most explicit terms that the Sultan will not even entertain the proposals that an English force, whether military or naval, should land in Turkish territory or enter Turkish waters. It is added that the English fleet may come up to the Bosphorus as the avowed ally of Turkey, not otherwise. It is said that the sympathy for the Turks at the Foreign Office has considerably cooled during the past 48 hours."

NOT APPRECIATED.

Protestants are beginning to get disgusted with fire-brands of the Bray stamp, who "do the religious feeling" for a living. The Montreal correspondent of the Ottawa Citizen

Rev. Mr. Bray delivered a lecture in Zion Church last evening that is not at all calculated to allay any feeling of irritation that may exist respecting the religious or party animosities of the people of Montreal. As the lecture was intensely interesting on several points, the readers of The Citizen will no doubt peruse the following summary of it with interest. The occasion was a welcome tendered to the rev. gentleman by the congregation of Zion Church, his friends and well-wishers on his safe

We spare our readers the "following summary," indeed they may easily guess what it was as the Rev. Mr. Bray never goes an octave higher or lower in his braying, never travels out of one groove in abusing Catholics, for if he did he

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

The Liverpool Catholic Times says:-The gloomy gossip about the Pope's health is reviving again, and we are in for a short season of smart diagnosis. Bearing this in mind, we commend the following amusing clipping from the World:—The Pope has never laughed so heartily as when he read in an Italian paper the translation of an article of the Republicque Française, stating that Pio Nono has been dead a long time, and that the cardinals have put in his place a priest who by his resemblance to the late Pope, could play the role of the defunct. The Pope was so delighted that he ex-Française. "We shall see," he added, "who will last the longer-the Gambettist paper or I." How vexed will they be to print on their wrapper the tittle of their new subscriber—" A sa Saintete le Pape Pio IX., Rome!"

THE BRITISH FLEET IN BESIKA BAY. Correspondents of the Western Morning News with the flect in Besika Bay report as

A serious outbreak on board the Achilles, com-

manded by Sir W. Rewett, V.C. On the 7th inst. to accept the candidature. the watch on deck were piped to coil down ropes, and, as the work was indifferently done, they were kept at coiling down and tricing up ropes for some hours. They went below grumbling, and to make matters worse entered into conversation with some men of the Alexandria, who were alongside in a boat, and who told them that since they had "struck out" against such punishment a short time since they had much better treatment. That night the sights of the guns were thrown overboard and other wanton damage done, and, as the offenders could not be discovered, the Admiral reduced all the executive petty officers to the rank of able seamen and distributed them amongst the fleet, filling their places with men promoted from other vessels. Achilles has also been ordered to sea for ten days for the improvement of her discipline. They add that there is little cause to complain of the drill that has to be done. The two engineers serving on board the Torch, Messrs, Skeen and Ball, have been tried by court-martial for drunkenness. have been dismissed their ships, and Mr. Ball also forfeits twelve months' seniority. The Salamis despatch vessel, whilst at the Island of Tenedos with the commissione-in-chief, touched the ground, and knocked two sheets of copper off, but the court of inquiry has acquitted everybody of blame.

WHERE ARE THEY.

Thus writes the London correspondent of the Freeman :-

Aborrible suspicion is gaining ground with regard to the war, and I am greatly mistaken if before many days are over stern demands are not made by more than one European nation for an explanation from Turkey. We read now and then of the 3,000 or 10,000 Turkish prisoners interned in Russia. They are treated well by the authorities, and they are supplied with many little comforts by the people, who, ignorant as Russian peasants usually are, perhaps know little of the gentry they have amongst them. But a silence as dread as that of dark death itself reigns over the fate of the Russian prisoners who fell into the hands of the Turks at Plevna, at Eski Saghra, and in the Balkans. Over 200 wounded Russians were left in cottages of Eski Saghra. Where are they now? Can the Turks produce one of them alive? Where are the Russians captured at Plevna, wounded and un wounded? Is there one of them living. Of course, an active army in the field does not burden itself with several of great peril. The Russian prisoners are not with Osman Pasha; they could not have been sent to the East, to Shumla; they are not at Widdin; they have not arrived at Constantinople. What has become of them? These are the ugly questions which are now taking shape and which before long Turkey will have to answer before Europe. Already she has been arraigned by Germany, Austria, Italy, France, Holland, Belgium, and Sweden for gross

According to the above extract it is greatly to be feared Mr. Gladstone has not been altogether wrong in his denunciation of the "gentle- ago.

LOURDES PILGRIMAGE.

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes :-

"The great religious news of this week is the Pilgrimage of Lourdes. According to the special correspondent of the Univers, the priests who do the service there have never beheld so many miracul-ous cures. The correspondent gives full details of almost all of them, the names of the persons, their sickness, the proofs of the cure, &c .- in a word everything to show the authenticity of the miracles. In fact, so impossible is it to deny them, that the Radical organs have not dared to do so. But it was not to be expected that they would be calm during such a manifestation of the truth of religion. To show you what they are capable of doing, I need only refer you to the Republique Francaise (M. Gambetta's organ), which says that, considering the dangerous position of many sick pilgrims, all those who organise pilgrimages ought to be tried for endangering their fellow men or, women's lives! All comments I will leave to your readers, for my pen refuses to argue with the holders of such opinions! On Friday the pilgrims returned to Paris, where they immediately went to Notre Dame des Victoires. There thanks were given to Almighty God, and to the Blassed Virgin, and the account of the cures was made public. When one considers these good people setting out upon a long trip, right across France, from north to south, weighed down by infirmities, it becomes evident that the Faith has not left the great French nation. The ceremony at Notre Dame was concluded with a procession that went into the very street, to the great amazement of the loungers outside. On Saturday the final visit was made to St. Louis, it being that saint's feast. Thus a great French pilgrimage, a public manifes-tation of the Faith of Christ, was brought to an end under the patronage of one of the most beautiful figures, not only in the history of France, but also in the annals of Christianity."

MR. STEPHEN JOSEPH MEANY.

We take the following from the Cublin Nation of September:—

"We learn from the Irish Canadian, of Toronto, that on the morning of Wednesday, August 22nd, Mr. Stephen Joseph Meany took passage for Ireland on board the Wyoming, of the Gnion line, to con-test the representation of Clare against the O'Gorman Mahon, Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, and all others. Urgent telegrams, it appears, were sent to Mr. Meany, pressing on him to stand for the county, and these at last overcame his disinclination to enter the British Parliament. In answer to one of those despatches Mr. Meany cabled the following mes-

Nothing but an assured success would induce me irritable Russian soldiers, the other by sullen Bul-duties.

would only be for the political effect. I would not give up my American citizenship for the hare honor of being a British M. P. This was immediately answered by some "good-

natured friend" in the following terms:-

Success more than certain. Overwhelming triimph awaits your acceptance.

This, we are told, "put an end to all doubts on the part of Mr. Meany," and, hastily making whatever personal arrangements were necessary for the voyage, he sailed from New York for Ireland on the date above meutioned. "A large number of friends met bim at Sweeny's Hotel, corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, and escorted him to the vessel. Brief and cheery speeches were made on the occasion, which is regarded by the Irishmen in New York as equal in importance with the invitation of the electors of Tipperary to John Mitchell to con-test that county." Iu none of the New York papers received at our office have we seen any mention of this alleged departure of Mr. Meany; but if the circumstances parrated by the Irish-Canadian have really occurred, it seems pretty plain that Mr. Meany has been made the victim of a rather ponderous practical joke."

THE SCOTCH PILGRIMAGE TO THE VATICAN.

The Dublin Freemen has the following anent the hierarchy for Scotland :-

It was no matter of secreey in Rome during the celebration of the Papal Jubilee that on the occasion of the reception of the Scotch pilgrimage at the Vatican, an earnest supplication was made to the Holy Father that he would take such measures as he deemed necessary for the re-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland. We believe that since then the subject has engaged the attention of the Roman Congregation to which is entrusted the consideration of such questions, and that a favorable decision has been reported by it to the Sovereign Pontiff. As yet no further steps in the matter have been made public, but it is stated that before long the Catholic Church in Scotland will be placed on an equal footing with the Church in England, and will have its regularly constituted Episcopacy to direct and preside over its concerns. The Catholics of Scotland-so many of whom belong, either by actual birth or by descent, to the IX. in their regard, and will be induced by it to labor all the more carnestly for the spread and glory of that Church of their love, for which they have made so many sacrifices and endured so many trials. We feel assured that in the better and more rational public opinion which has grown up since thenwith the evidence of the moral and social blessings that have followed in England on the re-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy, and of the unaggressive character of the work which the Church in that ountry has been accomplishing-the reception of the re-erection of the Scottish Prelacy will be reencountered the re-establishment of the Rier-

IRISH INDUSTRIES.

ventures to speak of the Commerce of Ireland why they are so backward in this respect, the societies which fill the Rotunda during the month Anglo-Scotch papers set up a howl and say, "there it is again, there they are with their orange societies are the strength and the glory of Proeverlasting complaints," We take the following testantism. It is by them that Roman aggression from the Quebec Chronicle, a paper which is is encountered and repelled. Instead of lying be-Canadians and will not be accredited with par-

The disparity between the Scotch and Irish imports of wood goods, established by the official returns and commented upon by the Journal, is no doubt, very marked; but we fail to see anything singular about it. It is only fair to Ireland to observe that Nature and circumstances have made it mainly an agricultural country and its people LUXILY OF TENUTE In the soil, have no permanent interest in the erection of such structures, even for habitations, as wood materials enterinto, while such industries, as are, native, so labor under disabilities, as compared with those of the root of the most of the root of the most of the root of the most of the root chiefly an agricultural people, who, without any fixity of tenure in the soil, have no permanent inas compared with those of the rest of the linited Kingdom, that there is virtually little encouragement to launch into new ones. The Irlsh fisheries, some of the richest, perhaps in the world, offer a case in point, contending as they do, against the bountles allowed to the Scotch fishermen. We might cite numerous others, which go to establish that the only singularity about the volume of Ire-land's imports of timber is the singularity that it is even as large as it actually is. It will not do to say that the Irish have only their own lack of business enterprise and commercial versatility to thank for their endustrial and mercantile backwardness. That argument has been explored long ago by the many examples of national success in those respects in other quarters of the world, and even in England and Scotland themselves."

TIRNOVA AFTER PLEVNA.

Col. Forbes, the now famous Daily News correspondent, writes the following spirited description of Tirnova after the, to the Russians, disastrous battle of Plevna:-

Col. Forbes, in the Daily News, draws a striking picture of Tirnova after the Russian defeat. After refering to his first enterance there, when the Bulgarians kissed the hands of the Russian officers, and young girls rained flowers upon them, he says:—"How strong the contrast now! The road

Even in such a case it garians, who have found out with great alacrity that they have rights since the Russians came, and are not only no longer subscrient, but even in a tentative way inclined to be uncivil if they can but harden their nerves. The place was never clean, but it is fouler now than ever. Above the entrance stands, gaunt and ugly, the skeleton of a triumphal arch, to which no more clings the last shred of decoration. It looked like a gallows, mourning the abolition of capital punishment. The narrow street was a disheartening chaos of vehicles, whose horses scrambled about over the filthy stones; or miserable fugitives squatting listlessly wherever they could find a corner, or trying to push through with their donkeys laden with clothes and children : or Bulgarian civilians foolishly drunk and reeling about over the stones amid the jeers of the Russian soldiers; of limp Bulgarian lads in uniform, of whom the Russians will persist in trying to make soldiers, a service for which they lack alike heart and stamina; or time-worn men of the original Bulgarian Legion, who having come somehow out of the pandemonium of Eskt-Zagra with uncut throats, have drifted back hither demoralized and disgusted; of German Jew chapmen, selling everything from bad champagne to rubishing boots; of marketenders seeking shops whereat to replenish their waggons, and of Bulgarian priests walking about in long petticoats."

ORANGEISM IN IRELAND.

The Dublin Daily Express-an ultra Conservative and thoroughly Protestant paperrepudiates the Orange Society and its alleged uses, either as a political, social, or religious institution. It concludes a long and labored article with the following bitterly condemnatory

"Orangeism exhibits Protestantism in a camp defended by intrenchments thrown up half a century ago, then surrounded on every side by a multitudinous enemy, making desperate sortics oc-casionally, and inflicting signal vengeance. And now, long aftes peace has been established, when the barracks of the Queen are full of troops to protect them, the Orangemen obstinately keep the old ground-branding all Protestants as false or doubtful who do not wear their colours, and as heteredox. old Catholic land here at home—will rejoice at this whe do not speak their shibboleth. They refuse fresh evidence of the paternal solicitude of Pius to be merged in the great Protestant host, which is armed only with 'the sword of the Spirit,' led on by 'the Captain of Salvation', gathering in recruits from men of all ranks and races, believing that God is no respecter of persons-that what he has cleansed we should not call common or unclean-that, as He made all of one blood, so he wills all to be saved and brought to the knowledge of truth. Let us not be imposed on by names, high-sounding-phrases, or unfounded pretensions. What has Orangeism done to check the aggressions of liome? Did it prevent Roman Catholic Eman-cipation? Has it prevented the Ecclesiastical ceived in a vastly different spirit from that which Titles Act from being a dead letter? Has it prevented the spread of monastic institutions in Irearchy in England some seven-and-twenty years ago.

IRISH INDISTRIES

Archy in England some seven-and-twenty years and? Has it preyented the national system of education from being converted into a system of Papal propagandism? What has it ever done to strengthen and extend the Protestantism of this country? By its own confession-nothing. It If an Irish Journal, or an Irish Journalist, was besieged in its camp, occupied solely in defending its own existence. What has it done for poor rotestants, even as a benefit society? Where are or its manufactures and indignantly enquire of April have been founded and supported by the Orange Society? Those educational and missionsieged in their camp, cultivating lillies, mending flags, and keeping alive the memory of battles, tha propagandists of Protestantism boldly advance against the enemy, like the liberating host of Havelock attacking Satan's strengholds, and still marching on 'conquering and to conquer.' The whole his-tory of Christianity proves that the philosophy of Orangeism on this point is unsound. The religion cannot be preserved without being propa-gated. While the church is merety defensive she languishes and becomes feeble. But when she goes forward armed for the war against ignorance,

RELIGION OF PRUSSIA.

The Gologne (Fazette gives the following statistics from the last census-that of the 31st of December, 1875-as to the religious beliefs of the inhabitants of Prussia. Of the 25,704,404 inhabitants of the kingdom, 16,636,990 returned themselves as belonging to the Evangelical National Church; of these. 13,266,620 are of the United Church, 2,905,250 Lutherans, and 465,120 of the Reformed Church. Of those who are not of the National Church there are 49,630 Lutherans, 35,080 Reformed, 2,710 Moravians, 2,720 Ireingites, 12,210 Baptists, 14,950 Mennonites, 2,080 Anglicans, Methodist, &c., 8,625,840 Roman and Old Catholics, 1,450 Greek Church, 4,800 German Catholics, 17,880 Freethinkers, &c., 339,790 Jewd, and 4,674 of various other beliefs.

HOME RULE.

The Liverpool Catholic Times says:-

The Council of the Home Rule League in Dublin has adopted a resolution earnestly recommending the Home Rule constituencies to call on their representatives during the present recess to render an account of their Parliamentary conduct, and to up the steep into the town blocked by a double row oblige negligent members to give energetic of vehicles, one driven by weary and somewhat and continous attendance to their Parliamentary "THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS."

EXTRACT FROM A BERMON BY VERY BEV. FATHER BURKE, O.P.

On Sunday August 19th, the corner-stone of the new Church of the Sacred Heart, at Courtwood Queen's County, Ireland, was laid by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Kildare, and Leighlin. The sermon of which the following is an extract, was

preached by Rev. T. N. Burke, O. P. Father Burke ascended the pulpit, and preached the following sermon :- "I saw the Holy City, the new Jerusalem, coming down from Heaven, from God, arrayed as a bride adorned for her bridegroom," words found in the 21st chapter of the Apocalypse of St. John. May it please your lordship, dearly beloved brethren, we are assembled this evening under the bishop and pastor of our souls to consecrate and to lay with prayer and benediction the corner-stone of this new temple of God, which is about to be erected under the title of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and as the Scriptures tells us that all things in the works of God are harmonious. and fit one unto another, I ask you to consider this evening how fitting this church shall be for the title which it is about to receive, and I ask you to consider what that title means. The Sacred Heart of Jesus. "Ob, Heart!" exclaims St. Bernard, "the thought of Thee is balm to my inner soul, the sight of Thee, contemplated by the mind, is a joy to mine eyes, and the sound of Thy name is as the music of Heaven to mine ears," for, dearly beloved. when Almighty God vouchsaved to become man, and for us men and for our salvation vouchsafed to be incarnate of the Holy Ghost and of the Virgin Mary, in that hour of His greatest mercy He showed the greatness of his love for man, in that He took to Him a human heart like yours and mine-a human heart indeed in its capacity for joy and for sorrow-a heart most human in the depths of its sympathy, its tenderness, and its love, but at the same time a heart which was divine, and the object of all adoration in heaven and upon earth, and even in hell, where the devils trembling still believe because it was the heart of a divine person, Jesus But that human heart which the Son of God took to Him, He took for all the purposes for which He creates the hearts of ordinary men, and just as our minds are made to know so our hearts are created to be receptacles of the affections and to be the home of love. Even so when the Son of God took a human body and a human soul that Sacred heart of His He took for the purposes of loving, and great receptacle of that infinite love of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost which was shown to man in the incarnation of the Eternal Word. And now, so self, I ask you to consider the words of my text. but coming all robed in splendor and majesty, arrayed and adorned to meet her royal bridegroom. there is no stain in thee;" again the Apostle pro-Himself for her, that He might present her to Himself without spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but which belongs to the Lamb of God? It is, my beloved, none other than the beauty of God Himself. beautiful because of my own beauty which I have given to the, saith thy Lord thy God on Zion." This church, which, rising here amongst these historic plains, which fling up towards Heaven the world's Bedeemer-the Cross of Jesus Christthe east, and shall be the last object to receive the last adoring rays of the same luminary as he sinks | Heart Behold these walls to-day. The corner-stone in the western horizon in the evening—a "thing is laid in prayer and benediction, and within these of beauty and a joy for ever to every eye that beholds walls shall rise up prayer and benediction for all and every heart that comprehends the mystery of its beauty of this church? How shall it participate in the loveliness which will make it to be as a bride arrayed for her bridegroom? I answer its beauties are intimated in its title—the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Consider the beauty and loveliness of the Sacred Heart of our Lord, and see how faithfully that beauty which is of God shall be put upon this Church, his spouse. One of the great wants of of our age is not so much faith as tenderness and love for Jesus Christ. Oh! is it not strange that Catholic hearts should be cool towards the Sacred Heart of Jesus, while the heart of the Church, their mother, ever burns with the fresh bridal love for the Sacred Heart of her bridegroom? Is it not still stranger that many outside the Catholic Church should imagine that we Catholics have not a proper, or sufficiently ardent, or sufficiently adoring love of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ! Oh, how little they know of the thoughts of our faith-how little they know they know the yearnings of our hope, the strong emotions of our Catholic charity, else in their honesty, in their kindliness, they would never think such a thought of us or speak such a word. Most beautiful of all that ever was created in Heaven or upon this earth-most beautiful of all the works of God is the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ, and its beauty is mainly three-fold. First, the beauty of His infinite holiness; second, the beauty of His vast tenderness and large bounty which knew no limit to the greatness of His mercy; and third, the beauty of His immortal, imperishable, eternal divinity, reigning in the Sacred Heart of the Redcemer. I take these three, and ask you to consider them, first, in the sucred humanity of the Sacred Heart of our Lord, then we will apply them to this very church, within whose incipient walls we are assembled this even ing. First of all, the heart of Jesus Christ, the Virgin's son, was the most beautiful thing that God ever made because it was the holiest. Formed out of the most pure, the most immaculate materials, elaborated with the most prescient and thoughtful care of the mind of God, and joined by a personal union with the Eternal Divinity of the Word, that heart of the man-God had become the heart of God Himself in Jesus Christ. How pure and holy that sweet heart of Jesus was, formed out of the blood of Mary the Blessed Virgin. Mary, the Virgin of whom it was said, under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, that it was one of her privileges of our humanity to be able through all generations to call her blessed. Mary, the virgin whose graces were so abundant and so excellent and so unique in themselves that the very archangel who came down before the throne of God bowed down before her as one of an order of grace superior to his, and our charity, we shall have it completed and beautideclared that she was "full of grace," and that her name was blessed before all women, for the Lord fied. Entering with joy, according to the words of

Mary alone was immaculate. Enshrined in the omnipotent and eternal decrees of the Lord God. her maker, the ocean of original sin surging up like the flood of old, and sweeping over the whole face of human creation, touched all, defiled all, spoiled all, but God said to its waves at the very highest—"Touch not my immaculate one—she is nor stain in her. Why did Mary receive this grace? In order that the veins of her bosom, unstained and unsullied by the slightest shadow of sin, might be worthy to give the materials of that human but most sacred heart of Jesus which was to be for ever a living chalice of the precious blood. Thus, pure in its origin, God made for Himself out of Mary's blood a human heart, so large, so ample, so strong as to be able to bear the rushing floods of the infinite sanctity of God that came upon Him. For that heart was united in the sacred humanity of our Lord to the Divinity, so that the result of the union was not a human person but a divine person, and the heart that was throbbing in the bosom of Jesus Christ was the heart of God. Secondly, consider how unique in its beauty was this Sacred Heart of God. All other men had hearts narrowed by selfishness, defiled an some way or other by sin. Mary herself, though immaculate had incurred the debt of original sin, and was as much saved, and as truly, though differently, by the blood and passion of her divine Master as yours or my soul. But even the man after God's own heart, even the Royal Prophet left behind him the record of a heart open to temptation-a heart easily inflamed by impure love. Jesus alone of all men had a heart of infinite holiness, but to that holiness was added the other beauty of infinite tenderness and largeness of mercy. He teok that human heart to him for the same purpose of loving His fellow-men, and loving them with that mighty heart. What were the wants that that sacred heart of His failed to feel? Were the people hungering around Him, He spoke to His Apostles and sald—"I have compassion on this multitude; My heart is moved for them; and I will not send them away fasting." Were the people ignorant He went out and led them out to the mountain, and for three days and three nights there did He speak and teach till the clouds of ignorance rolled away from the eyes of their souls, and from the darkness of their ignorance he brought chem, Christ in whose bosom it was-the bosom of God. through the compassion of His Divine Heart, into His own admirable light of knowledge, Were they sorrowing, He hastened to wipe away their tears. It is now a sister weeping, or a brother's grief. Tears are falling over the grave of Lazarus, and he is rescued from the very jaws of death. Is it a weeping mother as she follows her only son to the the heart of Jesus became the great vehicle and the pity. Weep no more, He said, and He gave back | Conrad Abels, John Bourke and John Hassan being with His own sweet hand that child to its mother's equal in merit. bosom. Is it the sinner crawling to His feet, heartbroken with sorrow—a sinner whom all men will much being said for the Sacred heart of our Lord avoid, a sinner so despised that even the priest and and for the purpose for which He took it to Him- levite. Scribe and Pharisee gather their robes and say-" Begone, touch us not, we are clean." One St. John the Evangelist beheld with prophetic eye only could she come to, and from Him she derived the glories of the Church which was to be the bride | the sanctity of Heaven by her repentance. Did and Lamb of God, and he described her as she ap- He refuse her when Magdalen crept, marking her peared to Him in the heavens coming down from humble course by her tears? Oh, no. His divine Heaven, from out the very mind and heart of God, heart was moved by compassion, and when she arose from His sacred feet, she was pure as the Ancoming clothed in the very highest form of loveli- | gel Gabriel was when he saluted Mary. Nay, more, ness and beauty, like the young bride of a king the sinner not drawn to Him in repentance, but caught red-handed in her sin, was not condemned What was the beauty of the Church of God of which by Him, but rather she went away like an angel of St. John here speaks—what was the perfection of God in her restored contrition. In fact, every beauty of which we read almost in every part of the spiritual and temporal want found its safety in inspired Scriptures-God at one time saying to His drawing upon the infinite fountain of the mercy spouse, "Thou art all fair, oh my beloved, and and tenderness of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ. The moment that Our Lord fashioned and formed claiming, says, "Christ loved the Church and gave that Sacred Heart for Himself out of the heart's blood of His Virgin Mother, from the moment He took it to Himself, never for one instant of time a glorious Church, perfect and worthy to be the bride of the Lamb of God?" What is the beauty heart. Never for an instant did His all holy and adorable divinity, never for all eternity shall the heart of Jesus Christ be without the love of God Thus saith the Lord, "Thou wast made exceeding | throbbing with a divine love in it. Even when He was dead on the cross—even when the Sacred Heart, so easily moved, so abundant in its care, so tender and anxious in its own mercy—when the Sacred Heart, so forgiving that, with upturned loveliness of pointed arch and wall, traced window, eyes, He prayed to His Eternal Father in Heaven and a spire climbing with a holy ambition that those who crucified Him might be forgiven; high into the clouds, until the setting sun of the even when the sweet heart ceased to beat and was dead-even though the human soul hod fled, the shall be flung broad and wide over many a road | Divinity of God never left it, and the angels in until that gilded cross shall catch the first heaven were adoring this pulseless heart of Jesus rays of the castern sun rising in the morning in Christ during the hour He remained on the cross. time. Everything around these walls in future shall be the most preclous that the mind of man can conceive, the ingenuity of man discover, the elaborate cunning of the artificer's hand form into shape and beauty. All the richest marbles torn out from the heart of the earth, gold and silver, orient pearls, the fairest flowers of the earth, the labor of the mother bee, all that the earth has, all that the depths of the sea can render, all that the hills contain, all that the green face of nature can produce, all shall be selected and gathered here; and when we have done all this, and more, yet shall we fail infinitely from the beauty and loveliness of the house in which God vouchsafed to dwell. These walls shall be elopuent as they resound to the Word of God for many a day, and within these walls will be found the same mercy, the same powerful means of intercession, the same ready pardon, the same strong omnipotent grace of absolution that Nagdalen received at the feet of Jesus Christ from His Sacred Heart. All shall be found within these walls, and the three fold beauty of that Sacred Heart shall not be wanting. It was an eternal heart from the mement of its creation, taken unto God, assumed unto the Divinity to be no longer the heart of man, but to be the heart of God and to abide there for ever and ever. As long as man remains on earth to cross the threshold of that sacred door, so long shall that door remain open to him. These walls, may, indeed, perish; time in its relentless action, the malice of men and the thousand accidents of flood and of storm may demolish them; but these walls will rise again as the fabled bird arose from its ashes-they shall arise again as they are arising toivy that first trained itself around them. Venerable pious ceremonial except his own. Every service in their ruin and beautiful we see them throughout the land, these evidences, not of a faith that has gone by, but only evidences of the action of time and of man, but renewed as the strength of the cagle is renewed in buildings like this-monuments of the faith that though material edifices perish the faith they represent, and on which they were founded and built up, shall never perish on this earth as long as human intellect remains to believe and human heart to love Jesus Chrisf. Therefore, we may well apply to this temple the words—This is my resting place, said the Lord, for | luminous eyes bent downward or nearly closed as ever and ever. Here shall I dwell, because I have | prayers are offered, the face has the appearance of chosen it for Myself. You see the Lord has chosen this place. God was looking down from Heaven upon this very spot, and said, there shall I dwell for ever and ever, there shall I dwell among the children of Mine, for I have chosen that spot. We know it to day, and we shall know it better when still more generous in our efforts, still more munificent in

shall be His people, and the Lord God in the midst of them shall be their God. This is the object of our hope to-day. Our faith has begun the work, our hope shall continue it, our love for our God shall consummate it and make it perfect in all its loveliness and beauty, and with God's blessmy love, my star, and my dove, and there is no spot | ing great shall be the reward in Heaven for all cternity.

PREMIUM DAY at the PROPAGANDA.

On Monday, the 20 August, the distribution of prizes took place at the Propaganda in the presence of his Eminence Cardinal Franchi, the Prefect, and of Monsignor Agnozzi, the Secretary of the Congregation of the Propaganda. Many distinguished persons were present. In the Faculty of Theology Charles MacCarthy, an Englishman of Irish descent the Rev. Bartholomew MacCarthy, of the Irish College, and the Rev. Dennis O'Connell and Rev. Cornelius Vincent Mahony, both of the North American College, were created Doctors.

In the Faculty of Theology ex auditoribus Sacrae Scripture, Mr. McDonnell, of the North American College, got the first premium, while the second fell by a lot to a Belgian, Reverend Hyppolyte | be very much surprised if a person whose funeral Flamant; the Rev. Charles Grannan of New York | they had attended was to meet them, alive and well. and Joseph Lucow, a Bulgarian, being equal in After saying in various ways that they would cermerit. In Dogmatic Theology Peter Corcoran, an | tainly be very much surprised, he related the story Irishman, got the first premium, and Reverend C. of the resurrection in the language of the Testa. P. Grannan, of New York, for the second premium. ment, and so ended. But there are very few except were John Hassan and Thomas Langard of the Irish College, and John Robinson, an Irishman. Mr. John Hassan, of the Irish College, took the first prize ex auditoribus Theologia Dogmatica in re Sacramentaria, the second prize falling by lot to Hyppolyte Flament, to whom were equal in merit Peter years since any pulpit performance of his has Corcoran, Irishman, Thomas Langan, Irish College, reached the public ear. Patrick MacConville, Irishman, and Joseph Lucow,

Bulgarian. John MacElhinney, North American College, and Philip Duffy, were equal in merit ex auditorbus locornm theologicorum, and took accordingly the first and second prizes. Francis Smith, Irishman, and Michael MacCarton, of the Irish College, took by lot the first and second prizes respectively ev audi-toribus theologic moralis, having their equals in merit of Springfield, U.S.; John Bourke, N.A. Coll.; William Murphy, Irishman; Michael Hoban, N.A. Coll.; William Daly, N.A.; Conrad Abels, Batavian; John Briody, Irishman, and Jeremias Makdasi, a Chaldean.

Ex Auditoribus Historiae Ecclesiastica :- The first grave? Seeing her, as St. John the Evangelist prize was obtained by Peter Barral, of the Mission says, He was touched, and moved, and shaken with of the Heart of Jesus, and the second fell by lot to

> Ex Auditoribus Juris Canonici :- The first prize fell to Bartholomew Sullivan, and the second to William Miggeel, of Cincinnati, U.S.

Ex Auditoribus liturgise Sucre: - The first and second prizes were adjudged by lot to John O'Reilly Irishman, and John Hassan, of the Irish College, the following being also equal in merit, namely, Michael O'Donnell, of the Irish College, James Quigly, of Buffalo; Francis Smith, Irishman; Bartholomew O'Keelle and John Hassan, Irish College; and John Briody, Irishman.

In the Faculty of Philosophy ex auditoribus Ethicie Joachim Cuculia took the first prize, and the second fell by lot to Patrick Hartigan of the Irish College, equal to him in merit being a Syrian, Antonio Russo.

Ex Auditaribus Physico-Matheseos, Innocenzo, Mattei, a Roman; Enrico Franceschi, a Roman, and Thomas Farrelly, of the Irish College, were equal in merit, and the prizes fell by lot to Mattei and Farrelly.

Ex Auditoribus Physico-Chimice:-The first and second prizes fell respectively to Joachim Cuculla, Albanian, and Thomas Hacket, a Scotchman, John Audo, a Chaldean, and Thomas Farrelly of the Irish College being equal in merit.

Ex Auditoribus Logicie et Metaphysica: - The first was obtained by Thomas Hacket, a Scotchman, and the second by Innocent Ryan of the Irish College. Ex Auditoribus Mathemeticae: - The first prize went to Paul Carriere, of the mission of the Heart of

Jesus, and the second to Godfred Raeber, a Swiss. In Hebrew, Thomas O'Donnell, of the Irish Coland the prize fell by lot to the latter, and the second to the forme.

In Greek, Thomas Hacket and Innocent Ryan were equal in merit and took prizes by lot. Several other prizes were gained by the students of the Irish College and of the North American College.—London Tablet.

JOHN HENRY NEWMAN.

THE MOST LEARNED CATHOLIC IN THE WORLD AT MASS.

[M. D. Conway in the Cincinnati Commercial] I have just been near two miles away, and before seven in the morning, to attend Mass. It was through a desire to look upon the face of John Henry Newman. Three ladies, who were also desirous of seeing him, went with me, and we found the famous father just beginning to celebrate Mass with the assistance of two neophytes. In the spacious Gothic chapel of the oratory there was but one auditor, a young girl of some sixteen summers, meekly kneeling, all alone. Besides her the most learned Catholic in the world had for his audience four Protestants. The altar at which he officiated was at a corner of the building. There was only one candle, and that had been lit simply to enable him to read. On the upper wall above his head was a large crucifix, and beneath it-on a level with his face-an oil picture of St. Veronica about to place the handkerchief on the face of Jesus. The famous man, far away in his corner, with his silvery head bent and his voice murmuring on water. swiftly in a monotonous feminine tone, presented a picture not likely to attract or impress many in the enterprising city. I found it difficult to persuade the churchwoman that her trouble was sight we had witnessed than if we had seen Dr. have been if he had not preferred veracity to self. There is no doubt that the general mind and feeling of England have been in some way borne so far requires a special training and habituation; to all like that of Wellington. When the features are 1340 there were 30,000. fore-shortened, in the front view, and the clear,

echoed her invocations with early steam-whistles. The sounds of an awakening city stole in with the morning light. At eight o'clock the aged man gathered in his arms his books and other articles, quite a load, and with faltering tread on the altar steps passed out to his mysterious but certainly steps passed out to his mysterious but certainly hard labors. It is but too plain that Father New-man is quite feeble, more so than can be accounted for by his years. I have been told by a person in the work of these great cities 60 per cent were illiterate. the neighborhood that the other priests at the oratory have several times had to interfere in order to check ascetic tendencies in the interest of his health, and I heard also that lately they had persuaded him to give up to others the office of waiting at table, an occupation which the brethren fulfil in turn. Dr. Newman, it was said, yielded rethey who go to hear him out of curiosity or in expectation of a grand discourse are invariably disappointed. Some acquaintances of mine who went discourse was such as might have been addressed to Sunday-school children not yet in their teens. It amounted only to asking them if they would not ment, and so ended. But there are very few except the poor and ignorant who ever attend, and possibly Father Newman does not associate such happiness with much knowledge as to induce him to disturb the contentment of his lowly auditors. At any rate, so far as I can remember, it is now many

LITERATURE.

SOME CALUMNIES REVIEWED.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

EIR,-The lustre that gather round the age of Pericles, when the Aspacias ruled the state to the dishonour of Greece, shows that the depth of thought, Thomas Bourke, Itishman; Frederick Kleene, and the elegance, and grace of form, are not incom-North American College; Bartholomew Sullivan, patible with deprayity in morals, and absurdity in patible with depravity in morals, and absurdity in faith. The retined age of Roman literature, the age of the princes of Latin poets, orators, and historians, shall be forever infamous, for the unbounded licentiousness of the Floralia, and the immorality of private life; for the sanguinary instincts of a people, which had spent of the 700 years, from Numa to Augustus, 699 in perpetual war; where fellow beings slew one another for the pleasure of Roman ladies. We learn, then, from the archives of nations, what we otherwise know, that the grace and amenity of polite letters, are not inconsistent with cruelty, depravity, and obscurity; that absurdity confined place in profound and judicious minds.

> Literature is not the messenger of moral virtue, and if our moral life is superior, as it infinitely is, to that found in the polished nations of antiquity, we owe it not to letters.

Our language like our people, is a concrete of various elements. The Saxons came without wives and without an alphabet; Rome gave them the

one. Britain the other. Literature progressed slowly. A new world was in formation, Chaos brooded over the ruins of dismembered society, forests covered the cites of populous cities. One had to travel miles to find a human halitation. Everything was in confusion. Ten, twenty, different peoples speaking as many different tongues, were crowded together. Law was nowhere, violence was everywhere. Everyones hand was raised against his neighbour. Order. subjection, industrial labour, letters, fled to the fastnesses of the mountains with the monk, whence with him by degrees they ventured to descend to teach furious men to submit to the peaceful toils

of husbrandry and enter the thorny paths of civiliz-

ed life. The Doric Greek after the various modifications had to descend through the hymns of the Salu, the idiom of the Twelves Tables of Duilius, Ennius, Lucillus, through a period of 800 years to become the cloquent of Cicero, the elegant of Horace, the divine of Virgil; and through 900 more to expire lege, and Otho Ortued, a Dane, were equal in merit in the rustic Roman of the IX, century, and dying assume a multiplied life in the various tongues of civilized Europe. Men had yet to wait 400 years before these tongues could put on a written form, content with the few ideas which an imperfect language could communicate. The press in its rudest form was yet 600 years away, and the art of paper making of any valuable quality almost as remote. Papyrus was unattamable, and other accessable material of enormous price. We read that the Countess of Arjou paid for a book of homllies of no particular value 200 sheep, 40 bushels of rice, and the same of millet. "The English," says Hallam, "was seldom written and hardly employed in prose till after the middle of the XIV, century." 'John Tanler, a Dominican friar of Strasburg," he

> national literature in seven national tongues." To popurarize education, to prosecute the sciences and arts successfully, would indeed be such circumstances, miraculous. But the Courch, the motive power of all things then, effected that miracle. Protestants from garbled and mutilated texts

says, ' is deemed the first prose writer in German,

Tapler died in 1361." "By the year 1400 we find

scattered by the way side, by the first fathers of their faith, have written our history, referring to works they have never read, and making them say what they never contained. A combination against truth, such history contains not the facts of the times they treat of, but the malignancy and hatred of their authors. Yet though the boundless ocean of Protestant falsehood, a pure stream of truth flows as through the sea permeats a current of fresh

The Protestant Hallam, in his History of Literature, cites Wippo, a German writer of the year 1000 who proves that the art of writing, and consequently of reading, was universal throughout Italy at illogical, or the others that it was a far nobler that time; Wippo as being without the partizan spirit of our times, and without national prejudice, Newman in the House of Lords, where he would is unexceptionable evidence. Hallam cites the Nouveau Traite de la Diplomatique, written by the Benedictines" of labourious and exact erudition, as he qualifies them, to show that amongst the day where the more ancient walls perished, or if away from the ancient religious atmosphere that laity of France, reading and writing were common they still remain are only supported by the loving each person views with surprise and disgust every acquirements before the end of the XIII, century. He concludes from the great number of gentlomen who studied in the inns of Court, that there was not others it seems to be some kind of necromancy, and so much ignorance, as is pretended in England, and the horror of it in many seems to amount to a rejects the inference deduced from what Richard of superstition. Father Newman is a man of strange Bury says in a passage about 1343 Not only were visage. His forehead appears extremely low (partly the inns of Court crowded, the schools and colleges from the way his unparted hair falls over it); the were also full. The students in the University of top of his head seems flattened; the month bears Paris, in 1453 were 25,000 and soon after 30,000, an expression of unconscious pain; the chin is some say 50,000; the Medical Halls of Salerno and large and juts out; the nose is very prominent, Montpelier, had proportional numbers, in Oxford in lau. The popular idea is that the object of the

Sir Thomas More, in his Apologia, cited by Mackintosh, in his Life of that Lord Chancellor had of the almost universal abstension of the people prayers are offered, the face has the appearance of been acquainted in England or elsewhere with a that of an extremely aged woman, and one nearly better state of things. Statistics from the highest it is well known that Wurtz, the "State" parish imbecile. Another turn, bringing a half side face, source show that England was worse off 300 or 400 an open eye, an upraised head, and the effect is one | years later. The Prince Consort, in his address at | with milk, or butter, or bread, except a Protestant that seems to call for an Angelo to portray. There the Manchester exhibition in 1851, stated that the who lives some miles away. Several others are was at another part of the wall a picture of an old number of children of schoolage, in England and in nearly similar circumstances. They receive, saint with clasped hands, a saint—Francis d'Asisi, Wales, was 4,008,696, that of that number more indeed, the revenues of parishes, but they are surperhaps-in ecstasy. Just after looking at that my than one half never went to school, that of the re- rounded with difficulties in making use of them. eyes turned to Father Newman, whose head was maining half, a half went less than a year; so that As for their ssiritual ministrations every one halved by the candle beyond it, and he seemed to three fourths of the children of England may be svoids them as profane sacrileges. Nevertheless God was with her. That sacred blood that was in the psalmist, into the courts of the new Jerusalem be the successor of all the saints who lived in days said to never attend school. So whilst nearly three they had the audacity to pass a resolution, stating the virgin's veins was preserved from the slightest we shall here upon the altar on the day of the con- when saints could be real. But it required an effort fourths of the children of Midleval England went shadew or thought to sin allied. Where all sinued summation of its beauty behold the tabernacle of of the historical imagination to place the good fa- to school, only one fourth of those of the England | making.

God, and He shall here dwell with them, and they ther in his proper environment. Birmingham of the XIX, contury do so. He states also, that of all the children of schoolage in England only two per cent attended for five years, that is only 89,000 in the whole country. The debates on the Education Bill in 1870, show that in Birmingham out of 58,000, between the age of three and thirteen only 26,000 went to school, that of 58,000, in Leeds, only

But placed as we are in the Middle Ages, we find ourselves in the midst of an endless prospective. Were all the great names and great works merely stated, the labour would be almost endless. The greatest names of modern times have been created by plagearisms from the old ones. National vanity, to cover its nudity, has formed idols of men, luctantly to their entreaties. He preaches in the whose sole merit is to have been inspired and Oratory pretty regularly on Sunday mornings, but guided by Midieval Science. Let a few facts show the darkness into which perfidy has cast the popular mind. There were, in those times, presses in 50 Italian cities, besides numbers in Florence, to hear him last Easter Sunday told me that the Bologna, Milan, Rome and Venice; there were presses in almost every city and town in France : and there was hardly less literary activity in other European countries. Not the shadow of interference from authority. Alexander the VI. in a buil, 1521, the first ever issued on such matters, interferes with publication in Cologne, Mentz, Frevest, Magde-burg, for special reasons, but not elsewhere. There was not at that time one press in England; not one till the end of the reign of Elizabeth; and Hallam tells us how the myrmidons of power broke in on an occasion, broke the press, and carried off the broken parts. Buckle cites Anthony to show, that there were few printers, out of London, in England, in 1714. Not one at Chester, Liverpooi, Whitchaven, Preston, Manchester, Rindal, Leeds not one for a long time at Rochester, Whitby, Lichfield, etc. Not one circulating library before the middle of the XVIII. century in all England, London included.

The library of Munich claims to be in possession of 20,000 volumes printed in the first fifty years of the art of printing. During the first hundred years of the discovery of that art, Scotland could boast of having printed only seven little books; and England's claim, would be about the same numbers; and that not from regular printing presses, for they had not one.

Protestants found us with 45 universities, in one of which, the Roman, there were 100 paid professors

"But," says Hallam, "there was no considerable town in Italy, besides the regular universities where public instruction in the Greek as well as Latin tongue was not furnished, and in many cases by professors of fine taste and recondite learning, whose names were then eminent."

Calepio's Latin Dictionary published in 1502 and 1581 contains eleven languages. "It is still," says Hallam, " if not the best, the most complete Polyglott Lexicon for the European languages." "France," says he, "possessed by general confession, the most profound Greek scholar in Europe, Budous if this could before have been doubted he raised himself to a pinacle of philological glory by his commentarie Linguo Groeco, Paris 1529." ' In this large and celebrated treatise Budous has established the interpretation of a great part of the language." "This great work of Budous has been the text-book and common store house of succeeding lexicographers." " Versalius," continues Hallam, first gave a complete description of the human body with designs." Portal placing Versalius be-fore all other men no matter of what branch of science, "remarks," says Hallam, "that many discoveries supposed to be modern, may be found in the old anatomists." "Lavasseur appears to have known the circulation of the blood through the lungs, as well as the valves of the arteries and

veins and their direction, and its purpose."

Of Da Vinci, Hallam says: "The discoveries which made Galileo and Kepler, and Mostlin and Maurolycus, and Castelli and other names illustrious, the system of Copernicus, the very theories of recent geologists are all anticipated by Da Vinci within the compass of a few pages, . . . so as to strike us with something like the awe of preternatural knowledge. If any doubt could be harboured, not as to the right of Leonardo da Vinci to stand as the first name of the diffeenth century which is his beyond all doubt, but as to bisoriginality in so many discoveries, which probably no one man, especially in such circumstances has ever made, it must be an hypothesis not very untenable, that some parts of physical science had already attained a height which mere books do not record. The extraordinary works of ecclesiastical architecture in the Middle Ages, especially in the XV. century, as well as those of Toscanelli and Figravanti, which we have mentioned, lend some countenance to the opinion; and it is said to be confirmed by the notes of Fra. Mauro a lay brother of a Convent near Venice, on a planesphere constructed by him and still extant."

A FEW MORE CITATIONS FROM THE SAME.

"Italy, the genial soil where the literature of antiquity had been first cultivated, still retained her superiority in the fine perception of its beauties, and in the power of retaining them by spirited imitation. It was the land of taste and sensibility; never surely more so than in the age of Raffaelle as well as Arioste. Far from the slownish ignorance of the transalpine aristoeracy, the nobles of Italy accustomed to city life and to social festivity more than to war or the chase, were always conspicuous for their patronage and what is more important than mere patronage, their critical skill in matters of art and learning. Amongst the ecclessastical order this was naturally still more frequent"

Erasmus, whom Protestants are pleased to consider a half-brother, thus describes the first members of that celebrated brotherhood, whose misstatements I have been correcting :- "Certain cities of Germany are filled with errors, deserters of monasteries, married priests, a multitude of hungry, ragged fellows. Nothing is seen but dancing, eating, drinking, badness; they neither teach, nor learn. Their conduct is without decency or candour. Wherever they establish themselves, their morality and piety disappear. We have heard often enough the Gospel, the Gospel, the Gospel; we would like to see some of the morality of the Gospel. They are in pursuit of two things only, plenty of money and a wife. Their Gospel furnishes hem all the rest, full freedom to live as the please. I have been eye witness of such conduct (at Basle) that, even, had their dogmas displeased me less, I would by no means hold communication with them." ULTRAMONTANE.

SCHISMATICAL PRIESTS Several of the unfortunate Schismatics, who have

intruded themselves into parochial charges, solely upon the appointment of Protestant lay patrons, or the Government, held a conference lately at Bresmoeting was to take into consideration the material difficulties affecting their position, in consequence from holding any communication with them, Thus priest at Birngrutz, can find no one to supply him they had the audicity to pass a resolution, stating S. But But The state of the first test of the state of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Churches. - Two large, handsome, new Roman Catholic stone churches are now in course in construction in the adjoining county of Levis, one at St. Telesphore, and the other at St. David de Laubriviere.

JESUIT RELICS. - A Detroit, Mich., despatch says: The bones found in the ruins on the Straits of Mackinac are believed to be those of Father Marquette, the celebrated Jesuit missionary, who died in 1675, and was interred under a chapel.

THE POPE AFD VICTOR EMMANUEL'S SON .- The cable says :- "The Pope has sent a long and affectionate letter to Prince Amadeus, in which he rejoices with him that Divine Providence has seen fit to preserve him from the serious peril to which he was recently exposed, and expresses his hope that the Prince's life may long be spared for the good of his children and of his country."

DEATH OF CARDINAL BIZZARRI.—His Eminence Cardinal Bizzarri died in Rome on the 15th August. He was born in Paliano, in the diocese of Palestrina, on May 11, 1802, created Cardinal in the Consistory of March 16, 1863, with the title of St. Balbina, which he exchanged in 1875 for that of S. Girolamo degli Schiavoni. His Eminence was Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars and of that of Regular Discipline.

AMERICAN ECCLESIASTICS.-A good number of American prelates and priests who have been spending some of their holidays in Ireland, took their departure for the scenes of their ministry on the 21th August. They will leave Queenstown by the City of Berlin, which starts on that day. Amongst them will be the Right Rev. Dr. Galberry, Bishop of Hartford; the Rev. T. R. Morgan, Princeton, New Jersey; and the Rev. Mr. Callan, Newark.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY .-- A Genoese, for many years settled in South America, writes to the Curriere Mercantite of his native city to say that there had been recently found during the repairs of a subterranean vault in the Cathedral of San Domingo (in the Republic of the name) a leaden coffin containing a hody, with the following inscription: _"Amiraute Don Luis Colon, Duque de Veragua Ano ... " The date could not be deciphered, as some nails had been driven in the space occupied by the figures. The remains are stated to be those of Don Luis Colon (or Colombo), son of Don Diego, who, as may be remembered, was the son of the navigator Christopher Columbus.

THE COLORED CATHOLICS IN WASHINGTON.-Speaking of the colored Catholics of Washington, D. C., the Washington Capitol says :- The age of mirucles, we are told, is past, and, yielding to the materialism of the times, few hesitate to accept the dictum. When, however, such a spectacle is presented as that of a young Italian priest, Rev. Felix Barotti, unaidel save by divine assistance coming among a poor, despised people, but yesterday almost homeless, certainly in a state of vassalage, gathering them together as a father indeed, and, as if by magic, erecting for them the most magnificent church editice at the federal capital, attended, as it constantly is, by a numerous congregation of devout worshippers, fortified by faith against the world, the tlesh, and the devil-this in our day, and in this meridian, looks much like a miracle.

THE JUBILEE TRIBUTE TO THE POPE .- Only now has there been time to realize the exact proportions of the magnificent outburst of generosity which caused the whole Catholic world to pour its offerings at the feet of the Holy Father last Spring. From Ireland to Japan deputations of pilgrims arrived in such rapid succession in the Eternal City with the munificent gifts of their co-religionists that little more could be done at the moment than make a hasty note to each tribute of money and consign it to the immense depository prepared in the apartments of Cardinal Simeoni, the Papal Secretary of State. The presents which took forms other than that of money were, of course, exibited at ouce to the admiring gaze of the faithful, and no estimate of their intrensic value can ever be arrived at. The actual coin has, however, just been counted, and it is found to have amounted to 16,476,381 the heavy demands on his exchequer, and has ordered a distribution of the remainder as follows: Four million lire to be invested for the benefit of the present and former servants and soldiers of the Holy See who have remained faithful to it; a similar sum to be devoted to the restoration of churches and the execution of works of public usefulness; and the rest to be given in subsidies to benevolent instittions, and to aid poor priests, monks, and nuns. A more noble contribution was never made by the Catholic world-a more generous disposition of the gift could not have been made.-London Cor. of Freeman.

THE ELECTION OF A POPE .- The scene of all recent conclaves has been the Pauline Chapel, in the Palace of the Quirinal; and if the walls of that chapel could tell tales, we should hear many racy anecdotes of Italian wit and diplomacy A Bull of Gregory X, regulates the ceremonial even to its minutest detail, and that Bull prescribes that the cardinals, entering the conclave with a single attendant, shall be kept in close confinement till they have made a Pope, and if they have not agreed upon a name within three days, that they shall be restricted to one dish each at dinner and supper till the fifth day, and that after the fifth day they shall be reduced to bread, wine, and water. Perhaps it need hardly be said that the mode of election is the ballot. The voting takes place in the presbytery, in front of the altar, and the cardinals are seated within the railings of the presbytery, with all the conveniences for writing. A canopy of green silk marks the stalls of those cardinals whose creation dates back before the last pontificate. The creations of the last Pope are distinguished by violet. The Bull of Gregory XV. recognizes three modes of selection—by inspiration, by compromise, and of the ballot. This is taken with the greatest conclave, and not often within it, how the endinals individually vote. The electors are strictly forbidden to confer with any one, even with their colleagues; and the voting takes place through sealed papers; that is to say, each cardinal at the first-ballot writes upon a slip of paper the name of his candidate, and in order to identify it, if necessary, adds a text of Scripture at one end of his vote, and his name at the other end. These ends are both folded up, and the vote with its open name is placed in the consecrated chalice standing on the altar of the chapel. If in the first ballot any one comes out with two thirds of the votes, there is an end of the matter—the Pope is made. But if no one has a majority, a second ballot is taken, in order to give those who wish an opportunity to accede to the vote of another. This is called voting But if it is not, the papers are burnt, and the conclave adjourns. The next day the votes are taken the common process of casting out, and the only testriction upon the voting is, that no cardinal shall vote for himself. This is why the votes are lawfully abandoning children under two years of required to be signed, in order, if necessary, to aserrain that the requisite majority, when it is an exact majority, has not been made up by the vote of the cardinal himself. of the cardinal himself.

IRISH NEWS.

VICEROYALTY AND ORANGE LILIES.-The statement in the Ulster Examiner of the fact of her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady O'Neill carrying Orange lilies through Randalstown lately, ex-

BURNING EFFICIES OF LUNDY AND KING WILLIAM. -In Ballymacarrett, one of the suburbs of Belfast, August 13th, the Protestants burned the cfngy of Lundy, and tar-barrels, in celebration of the relief of Derry. There was a good deal of disturbance, and the Catholics in the same district had prepared an effigy of King William, and had it ready for burning, but the police of the district, who were augumented by numerous detachments from County Donegal, succeeded in preventing the burning of

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY .- CADET REGULATIONS .-Inspector General Hillier has just issued the Regulations under which gentlemen are to be admitted as Cadets of the Royal Irish constabulary. The physical requirements are not severe. The candidate must be five feet five inches in height in good health and free from blemish; unmarried; and between 21 and 26. When he has been nominated-the system prevails in this branch of the Queen's Service still-he will present himself for examination when required. The successful candidate must be provided with £50 yearly until he is appointed Sub-Inspector; that is to say, while he stays at the Depot, Phoenix Park. While in this probationary position he will be allowed to occupy the quarters, and to wear the undress uniform of an officer; but his appointment depends on his seniority, his proficiency, his conduct, and the approval of the Lord Lieutenant. He may be sent away without notice, without appeal, without cause stated, and without compensation. The subjects of examination are few and simple, and apparently the test is very light indeed. Three hours reading a day for six months would certainly qualify any man not an absolute fool for the examination; and even now it is a little stiffer than heretofore. A couple of pleasant books touching criminal law and the law of evidence are now in the course, Roughly sgeaking, any man who can read, write, spell, and, who knows a little geography, a little Latin, and a little law, may be a Sub-Inspector of Constabulary .- Irish Poper.

SEMPER IDEM .- A correspondent writes to the Dublin Freeman from Greenshields, Londonderry:-"The virus of Orange rushianism is beginning to spread to this hitherto quiet village. Last 12th July the Catholic inhabitants were insulted by an orange arch suspended in their very midst, and injury was added to insult, as the cut heads of several Catholics testify From that time till now Orange bigotry has been in a ferment, and on Saturday last burst out with great fury, An Orange Band last burst out with great fury, An Orange Baud in connection with the shipbuilders, accompanied by the usual riff-raff of blackguards, paraded the village, and, not content with annoying the feelings of the peacefully-disposed Catholics by playing party times and cursing the Pope, amused themselves by throwing stones at any who were pointed out as Catholics, and by wrecking Catholic houses. Mr. M'Garry's hotel at present has the appearance of a place besieged, all the front windows being completely smashed, and the very freestone sills destroyed. One of his servants has received a severe cut in the face. The police were too few in number to be of any use, and one of them-Sub-Constable M'Kinney -who bravely rushed into the crowd to arrest a man, was badly abused, his cap and baton being taken from him, and he himself severely cut in the face. One reason for the periodical visits of these Belfast rowdies is their desire to do honor to their employer, Mr. M'Laine, and to to the battlefield. a man named Yates, a bookkeeper in the concern and a noted Orangemau, both of whom have lately come to reside in this locality."

CRIME IN IRELAND-LORD ORANMORE AND BROWN. It has been truly said that "it is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest;" and, such being the ease, the status of Lord Oranmore and Brown is at once established. This worthy, one of the herd of Anglolire, or nearly £600,600. Considerably more than Irish peers, who delight in vilifying the country half of this was handed in gold to the treasurer, which gives them uncarned bread took it into his speaking, for an bour on gastly stories of assassination, threatening letters and all the other stock bogies, with a demand for the renewal of the Corrcion Acts. Fortunately on this occasion the law Lord O'Hagan in his place in the House of Lords quoted as follows, indignantly contradicting the statement of the bigoted and unworthy peer of the realm :-"The Recorder of the City of Dublin spoke of the 'small number of cases for trial since last session,' and added: 'This circumstance, taken in connection with the satisfactory criminal statistics, as exhibited by the reports prepared by the various Crown solicitors for the grand Judges of assize, was one calling for universal approbation, an evidence of the happy change in national affairs.' In the county of Cork, there was at the Macroom Quarter Sessions, in the East Riding, no criminal business, while at the Cork Quarter Sessions, in the Wesf Riding, the chairman congratulated the grand jury on the "absence of crime since last session, no offence of any kind having been reported to the constabulary from April 29th to June 21st. In the County Clare, Mr. Justice Keogh, addressing the grand jury said:—'Your duty on this side of the Court is very light, There are in all but six bills to go before you, none of which calls for any special observation whatever' In the County of Limerick the Judge said :- 'The state of of your county with two exceptions, is a matter of congratulation. believe the number of bills to go before you will not exceed seven or eight.' In the City of Limerick there were only two bills-one for concealing the birth of a child, and the other for passing counterfeit coin. At the Westmeath Assizes Baron Deasy congratulated the grand jury on the "tranquil by ballot; but the principal mode in use is that state" of the country. In King's County Mr. Justice O'Brien spoke of the 'peaceeble state' of that secrecy; and it is seldom known out of the district. Sergeant Armstrong, who presided at the Assizes in County Kilkenny, said there was 'every reason to be satisfied with the orderly condition' of the county. In the city of Kilkenny, Mr. Justice Lawson, addressing the grand jury, said he was happy to say the calendar showed an almost total immunity fram crime, there being only one case to go before them-namely, an assault on a warder, which had been committed a few days previously In the County of Longford, in the same way, the Chief Baron told the grand jury that their duties would be extremely light, there being only three bills of a simple character to go before them. In Fermanagh, the Chief Baron congratulated the grand jury on their being no criminal case to go before them. In Leitrim the Chief Justice of Ireland observed to the grand jury that there was but one bill to go before them, and that it was not by access. It is the second form of ballot; and it is generally taken in the afternoon. It is possible that in this way the majority may be produced. But if it is not the analysis and the second form of ballot; and it is generally taken in the afternoon. It is possible the delivery of these speeches, the Irish police report continue to show a gradual and extrapulation of pearly and the second form of pearly and the second ordinary decrease of crime. In a population of nearly six millions there were, in 1870, 4,321, ontrages reafresh, and taken, if necessary, day after day. It is ported to the police; and these "outrages" included not only murder and manslaughter, but such offences as endangering the safety of railway passengers, un-

age, etc. In 1873, the case reported has decreased

236 in 1883; and 212 last year.

WAR NEWS.

NEAR COMPLETED .- The new bridge over the Danube at Nikopolis will be completed on Monday,

EGYPTIAN TROOPS .- The Khedive of Egypt will will send a further contingent of troops to Turkey OSMAN PASHA HOPEFUL.-Reassuring despatches

are received from Osman Pasha. SERVIAS REASONS .- The Servian Government has prepared a circular to the Powers explaining the

reasons for entering the war.

SCHMITTING .- It is aunounced from Ragusa that the majority of the Bosnian insurgents have sub-mitted to the Turkish Government at Bosna Serai.

Brave Montenegro.-The Montenegrins on Tuesday at Jesers defeated Haliz Pasha, marching to the relief of Nicsics; 600 Turks were killed and 100

CARRIED BY ASSAULT -The Political Correspondence of Wednesday, announces that the Russian and Roumanian armies carried by assault the heights of Grivien, Osman Pasha's strongest position.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS .- The departure of regulars from camp near Belgrade, for Alexinatz, commenced yesterday. A park of artillery and an ammunition train have gone.

THE EMPEROR AND GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS-The News correspondent of Russian head quarters of the 12th inst, says the Emperor and Grand Duke Nicholas were on the battle field until nine o'clock last night. The Emperor returned to headquarters.

MEAEMET ALL-Mehemet Ali's central column is still at Kazeleve. The general himself has gone towards Eski Juma, and may be making westward to compel the Russians to abandon Tirnova and Balkans.

FIGHTING AT PLEYNA .- Since the capture of the Grivica redoubt before Plevna there has been only continued bombardment of the town and the other positions of the Turks. Preparations are being made for another assault. There is an immense number of wounded and but few surgeons.

Suleman Pasha.—The Constantinople war office has a telegram from Suleiman Pasha on the 10th. reporting that on the previous day a reconneitring party from Shipka pushed through the Balkans to the rear of the Russian position, and captured a village ten miles from Gabrova.

Forces Engaged at Pleyna .- It is estimated the forces engaged in the 3 battle amounted to 57,000 Russians and 50,000 Roumanians to 70,000 Turks. The valor of the Russian troops was the only thing to be praised, as the attacks were unskillfully directed, and the waste of life unnecessary. The Turks were very skillfully handled

Successful Attacks .- An official Parence despatch tates that the Russians cannonaded Plevna on l'uesday till afternoon, when an assault was made. Three Turkish redoubts were taken, besides Grivica redoubt. General Rodenoff was wounded slightly. Adjutant Schlitar, General Dobrowolsky, killed. The Russians captured two stands and five guns, The Russian wounded exceeded 5,000, killed not

Cornell of War.-The battle field of the last five days is silent. This morning there is talk of submitting the Turkish position to a regular siege and sapping the redoubts, while a close block. ade is instituted with the intent to starve Osman Pasha's forces. The villages enclosed within Osman l'asha's line are full of supplies, and fields of grain with heavy crops of maize. The losses spoken of here are about 50,000 to 60,000, but there are no details. The emperor this morning has gone back

BAKER PASHA .- The following is a Turkish official despatch: "Shumla, Sept. 13 .- Baker Pasha, advancing north-west from Garnasondeir yesterday, encountered four battalions of Russian infantry, supported by cavalry, near Karaghatch. Aided by a Circassian detachment, Baker attacked the enemy who, reinforced by five infantry battalions, repulsed the Turks. Later, the Turks received cavalry and infantry reinforcements and compelled the enemy to retreat with heavy loss.

Official Despatch.-Bussian headquarters, Parwith increase and immunity of crime, and, after wing, under Skobeleff, captured another of the neighboring heights, which will enable us to bombard the enemy's position, and the town of l'levna itself. The enemy opposed Skobeless very feebly Our cavalry on the Sappian road defeated a detachset itself grimly against the heaven born legislator. | ment of Circassians from Plevna. Our losses to the present time are insignificant.

> A GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY .- Various accounts of the fighting around Plevna concur in showing that the Turks up to 5 o'clock in the evening of the 13th repulsed the continued assaults along the whole line The Emperor had left the field, when an aid-de-camp brought news that fresh Russian battalions had carried the central salient redoubt and another redoubt, and thus retrived the day. A correspondent says:-The capture of the redoubt changes the whole affair and converts a bloody repulse into a final and perhaps permanent success. In any case subsequent attack must be by sap of the trench, for the last reserves were engaged on the Russian

> FIGHTING ROUND PLEVNA .- The following Russian bulletins effectually dispose of the wild stories about the capture of Plevna: Russian Headquarters. Paredin, Sept. 10-Our batteries cannonaded Plevna on Sunday night; the Turks made a considerable sortic against our left, but were repulsed, losing heavily. The Roumanians made a bold reconnaissance of the enemy's redoubts, which opened a heavy fire, but were silenced by a concentrated fire from our batteries. The position of one of our siege batteries was changed on Sunday evening to enable it to cannonade a fortified Turkish encampment. Heavy cannonading continued through the night, and increased in extent and activity from five in the morning. All is quiet at other points of the theatre of war. At the capture of Lovatz we took two Turkish standards, a quantity of arms and ammunition. We buried 2,200 Turkish dead; large numbers were sabred by our cavalry during pursuit; our loss was 1,000.

ASSAULTS AND REPULSES .- A Plevna correspondent writes on Saturday: The fire of the Turkish redoubt of Grivica has not slackened in the least, though an enormous number of shells have been thrown into it. Only a tew men are kept in the redoubt, and as fast as killed are replaced by others. The fire in the Turkish batteries in the hollows between Grivica and Plevna is less steady than The Russians had mounted only a before. hundred, or a hundred and twenty guns, and the effect was very slight. On Sunday and Monday the firing continued, and on Sunday dismounted four guns in the Turkish redoubt which were replaced, but the firing there was afterwards slacker. The correspondent describes General Scobeleff's attack on one of the Plevna redoubts on Saturday: The Russians drove in the Turks, but near the foot of the slope the Turkish fire became terrible. After twenty minutes the Russians withdrew and the Turks made a sortie but were repulsed. A second attack by the Russians also failed. The correspondent further states that the Plevna defences have been strenthened since the last battle, and it will be necessary to take them in whole, as taken in part they would be of no avail. An assault was contemplated on Tuesday. The Czar and Grand Duke Nicholas slept at Paredin on Monday, in order to be at hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Polyglor.—Cardinal Manning speaks and writes

STATISTICS .- The population of Ho-nan, China is 23,000,000, of whom 5,000 are Catholics, attended by nine missionaries and four native priests.

COMPLAINTS .- Complaints are made that the English burying ground opposite the Marine Hospital, in St. Roche, Quebec, has been turned into a lumberyard and a pasture for cattle. PILGRIMS .- It is estimated that the number of

palmers, who visited the shrine of La Bonne St.

Anne this season, exceeds 20,000 up to date, not taking into account those who neglected to inscribe their names upon the register. A PROBLEM SOLVED -The Turkish Minister sends to the Press the following: "In view of the various accounts circulating about the origin of Osman

Pasha, the Turkish Legation has the honor to inform the press that the Marshal of that name was born in Asia Minor of Mussulman parents.' AERONAUT FIBED AT .- As Mr. Grimley the bal loonist, returned to Ottawa; he landed at Cumber

land about twelve mile from the city. Shortly be

fore making the descent some unknown person

fired at the balloon, the bullet passed between his head and the foot of the balloon. THE RESUMPTION ACT, WASHINGTON .- It is believed an effort will be made the coming session of Congress to amend the Resumption Act by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fund legal ten-

der notes on 1st January, 1879, into bonds bearing not more than 13 per cent, interest to run less than GREAT CHURCHES .- Among the large churches in the world the following are first :- St. Peter's Church, Rome, holds 54,000; Milan Cathedral 37,-000; St. Paul's, at Rome, 32,000; St. Paul's, at London, 35,600; San Petronie, at Bologna, 24,000;

Florence Cathedral, 24,300; Antwerp Cathedral 24,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 22,000; St. John Lateran, 22,900; Notre Dame, Paris, 21,000 Pisa Cathedral, 13,000; St. Stephen's at Vienna, 11,400; St. Dominic, at Bologna, 12,006; St. Peter's, at Bologna, 11,400; Cathedral of Vienna, 11,000; St. Mark's at Vienna, 7,000.

AMERICA VICTORIOUS .- The following is a continuation of the scoring in the International match at Creedmoor yesterday. At 900 yards the first eight shots of the American team scored 32, second eight shots 33, and third eight 34; total 99. British team-first eight shots 36, second 33, which reduces the American lead up to the end of the second shooting of both teams from 10 to 6. At 900 yards range the British team began to fall behind. The scores of the British team, 5 shots each, are as follows: Evans, 23 Ferguson, 19; Milner, 20; Rigby, 21; Humphrey. 24; Col. Fenton, 23; Lieut. Fenton, 2s; Halford 25. Halford on the seventh shot, at 900 yards, failing to put a bullet in his piece, failed to count, to the disgust of the British team. The Americans were the vietors.

Rossmania.-Pinkerton's detectives have discovered between 190 and 200 boys in various parts of the country, each of whom answered to the description of Charlie Ross. The subscription of \$20, 000 made by prominent citizens of Philadelphia has been also entirely expended in the search."-American paper. If these boys who are periodically discovered are not Charlie Ross, who are they? People having them give no satisfactory explanation how they came by them. They all look alike and re-semble the missing son of the grief-striken Germantown parents. Nobody knows whence they came or whither they go after Mr. Ross declines to indentify them. What is done with them? Who else has a lost boy with making any fuss about it? There is a mystery in the entire business, which should have been cleared up long ago, if the American detectives desired to preserve their credit

DUNKIN ACT A FAILURE .- This evening's Expositor and Courser contain the following letter from James Grace, License Inspector: "In view of yesterday's experience I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to enforce the Dunkin Act in the City of the rest being in notes and drafts. It is stated that the Pope, with his characterstic liberality, has retained only four million like stated only four million like stated the property of th was a failure or success, but I have now no hesitation in saying that it is and will be a failure, and the sooner it is repealed the better for all parties. This being my deliberate opinion I can no longer consent to hold the position of Inspector and have therefore tendered my resignation to the Government, retaining the office nominally for a short time merely to adjust some unsettled claims against the license fund; and no further proceedings will be taken by me for any infractions of the law. Signed, James Grace.

> Ginl of the Penion.-The girl of to-day is taught to play the piano, and to dance the glide. stares about her, and there is no occasion for her to peep under her bonnet. At present she chokes herself with scarfs and standing rufiles, and sometimes manages to give them anything but a modest effect. She makes no secret of despising old peo ple, and at a party goes about hunting up her beaux. When she dances, she tells her partner to hold tighter and not let her fall, and she is rouged too highly to blush. When she has an offer, she laughs, refuses it twice, and accepts it the third time, saying: "Don't tell any one we're engaged yet, especially pa and ma," and having flirted to the end of her tether, tells all about it herself to all the girls of her set, declaring that Tom was dead in love the first day they met, but she could hardly make up her mind between him and that handsome Ned Jones, until Ned's father failed. When she is married she whispers to her bride's-maids to see if her train is right and thinks to herself, as her wedding ring is slipped on, how jealous poor Ned Jones

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT UNION OF CANADA. The fifth annual Convention of this organization, which consists of Catholic Beneficial Societies lo cated in various parts of the Dominion, opened its first session in St. Patrick's Hall, in this city, on Tuesday, at 3.30 p.m. The following delegates attended on behalf of their respective Societies :-No. 1, Toronto, T. Harnett; No. 3, Toronto, C. J. Murphy; No. 3, Peterboro', J. Griffin; No. 8, London, J. Spereman; No. 9, Kingston, W. J. Garrigan; No. 11, Toronto, W. Louney; No. 17, Oshawa, D Barry; No. 18, Barrie, M. J Framley; No. 19, Guelph, J. L. Murphy. Besides the above named delegates, the following officers of the Union also attended :- P.B. Flannagan, Oakville, President; J. D. Troy, Toronto, 1st Vice; John Corkery, Peterboro', Secretary; John Gibliv, Treasurer. An address of welcome to the delegates of the Convention was read by Mr. J. Giblin on behalf of three of the Union Societies in this city. The Convention remained in session on Tuesday evening until ten p.m., when an adjournment was made to nine a.m. on Wednesday, when the general work of the organization was proceeded with, and the following officers elected for the current year :- President J. Louis Troy, Toronto; 1st Vice-Pres, W. J Garrigan, Kingston; 2nd Vice-Pres., J. L. Murphy, Guelph; Secretary-Treasurer, John Corkery, Peterboro'. The Convention adjourned at 6:30 p.m., to meet in the Young Irishmen's Hotel, Bathurst-st., at 10:30 a.m. to-day. A grand banquet in honour of the delegates by the Toronto Society of the Union was held in St. Patrick's Hall last night, which was largely attended, and was an enjoyable

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

Take Froms. - These are very peculiar animals. The construction of their feet enables them to traverse the branches of trees and even to hang on the under surface of a pendent leaf which it so resembles in colour that the unwary insect passes by, and is instantly seize by the watchful frog. The green tree trog is the most common and is plentifully found in Southern Europe and Northern Africa. There are several specimens in the Zoological Gardens, which present a most absurd apperance as they stick against the pane of glass forming the front of their cage.

A New Use for Tortoises .- A gentleman in the country had a fine tortoise which was allowed to creep about the kitchen. Some time ago he was obliged to chauge his servant. His new maid-ofall-work was a raw Scotch girl, who had never seen or heard of a tortoise in her life. One day he said to her, "Margaret, what is become of the tortoise? I have not seen it for some days." But Margaret "didna ken aught aboot it." "You had better light a candle then." he directed, "and see if it hasn't got into the coal-hole-poor thing, it will be starving !" A caudle was accordingly lighted, and looking over her shoulder, he saw it, as he expected, snug among the coals. "Ah, there it is, poor creature! Take it out, and place it near the fire." "Is that what you ca', the tortoise?" quoth Margaret, in astonishment. "Oh, sir, I'vo been breaking the coals o't this fortnight past!" THE BROWN BEAR. - This animal inhabits the

North of Europe, Switzerland, and the l'yrenees. It was extirpated from England many centuries ago, but it is recorded to have been found in Scotland so late as 1057. The inhabitants of Northern Europe hunt it with much skill, and take it in traps and pitfalls, availing themselves of its love for honey. It is said there exists a practice of placing the hive in a tree and planting long spikes around its foot. A heavy log of wood is then suspended by a cord just before the entrance of the hive, and the trap is complete. The bear scents the honey, and comes to look at the tree. The spikes rather astonish him, but he snuffs his way through them and commences the ascent. When he has reached the hive, he is checked by a log hanging before the entrance. This he finds is movable and pushes it aside, but it is just so long that a mere push will not entirely remove it, so he gives it a tremendons pat, and looks in at the entrance. Just as he has succeeded in putting his nose to the hive, the log returns and hits him very hard on the head. This makes him exceedingly angery, and he pokes it away harder than ever, only to make it return with a more severe blow than before. He now has a regular fight with the log, hitting it first to one side and then to the other, the perverse block invariably stricking his head every time, until at last a severer blow than usual knocks him off the tree on to the spikes below. In the time of Queen Elizabeth the bear used to be baited, that is to say, the bear was tied to a pole and several dogs were set at him the object being to see whether the bear could bite the dogs or the dogs bite the bear with the greater force, but this cruel sport is now happily extinct.

Affection in Bird-Life .- A correspondent, having read our recent article on bird affection, kindly sends us the following singular instance of intelligence and affection on the part of a duck. "We have" he tells us, "two white ducks; the one designated Mr. Yellowbill being wonderfully intelligent, yet fond of fun. My little son and he have great games together. The lad throws out an india-rubber ball a longer or shorter distance, leaving it for the bird to deside whether it shall be persued with a flying or a running movement. In either case, the ball is swiftly seized by duckie and returned to the thrower, who keeps up the game until both have had enough of it. Another pecularity of Mr. Yellowbill may be mentioned. At the splashing of water from an adjacent well he is aroused, and will instantly fly towards the scene of action, plunge in ,bathe, jump out, flap his wings joyfully, and "like a bird" take himself off again. But the story of affection for his kind must now be told. The other day, when swinging on a gate, my little boy felt something tugging at his trousers, and on looking round discovered the duck, who he preliminary. The duck, however, continued pulling away in so unusual and persistent a manner that the lad decided to go whither he was lead; and lo! at the corner of an out building was found poor Mrs. Yellowbill, lame of a leg, and quite unable to waddle along. Meanwhbile her husband continued to manifest the greatest concern about her, yet did not forget his manners and grateful acknowledgments, but bowed, and better bowed, to those around who had now come to the rescue; showing that even a duck may act and feel as a gentleman. The cause of hurt referred to has not been ascertained; but happily Mrs. Vellowbill is now quite well, and her husband is as lively as ever.

BIRDS-THE RANGE OF THEIR FLIGHT-It would seem at first sight that no barriers could limit the range of birds, and that they ought to be the most ubiquitous of living things. This however, is far from being the case; many groups of birds are almost as strictly limited by barriers as the mammalia. The petrels and the gulls are amongst the greatest wanderers, and most of the species are confined to one or other of the great oceans, or to the Artic or Antartic seas. The sandpipers and plovers wander along the shores as far as do the petrels over the ocean. Great numbers of them breed in the Arctic regions and migrate as far as India and Australia, or down to Chili and Brazil; the species of the Old and New Worlds, however being generally distinct. In striking contrast to these wide ranges, we find many of the smaller perching birds, with some of the parrets and pigeons, confined to small island of a few miles in extent, or to single valleys or mountains on the mainland.— Those groups of birds which possess no powers of flight such as the ostrich, cassowary, and apteryx, are in exactly the same position as the mammalia as regards their means of dispersal, or are perhaps even inferior to them, since, although they are able to cross rivers by swimming, it is doubtful if they could remain so long in the water as most land quadrupeds. A large number of short winged birds, such as the tuscans and wrens, are perhaps worse off, for they can fly very few miles at a time, and on falling into the water would soon be drowned. It is only the strong flying species that can venture to cross any great width of sea; and even those rarely do so unless compelled by necessity to migrate in search of food, or to a more genial climate. Small and weak birds are, however, often carried accidentally across great widths of ocean by voilent gales. This is well exemplified by the large numbers of stragglers from North America which annually reach the Bermudas. No less than sixty-nine species of American birds have occurred in Europe, most of them in Britain and Heligoland. They consist chiefly of migratory birds which in autumn return along the eastern coast of the United Stutes, and often fly from point to point across bays and inlets. They are then liable to be blowen out to sea by storms, and it is almost always at this time of the year that their occurrence has been noted on the shores of Europe. Birds which frequent forests and thickets are secure from such accidents, and are restricted in their range by the extent of the forests they inhabit. Mountain chains, and even large rivers like the Amazon, limit the range of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

CALENDAR-SEPTEMBER, 1877. WEDNESDAY, 19-SS. Januarius and Companions, Martyrs. Ember Day. Fast.

Wexford massacre, 1640. J. J. Callanan, poet, died, 1829.

THURSDAY, 20-SS. Eustace and Companions, Martyrs. Vigil of St. Matthew. Robert Emmet hanged, 1803.

FRIDAY, 21-St. MATTHEW, APOSTLE AND EVANGE-LIST. Ember Day. Fast.
First Orange Lodge in Ireland formed at Lough-

SATURDAY, 22-St. Thomas of Villanova, Bishop and Confessor. SS. Mauritius and Companions, Martyrs. Ember Day. Fast.

SUNDAY, 23-EIGHTBENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. Monday, 24-Blessed Virgin Mary of Mercede, or our Lady of Ransom.

Bartholomew Teeling executed, 1798. TUESDAY, 25-SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, Martyrs, (Sept. 16.)

Daniel O'Connell elected Lord Mayor of Dublic, 1841. Havelock relieved Luchnow, 1857.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"GARRYOWEN."-Unless attacked again we intend to let the matter drop.

"BALLY KEEROGUE, AND OSGOODE, ONT. -Paper mislead. Too late to insert it now. "GREGORIAN CHANT."-Never arrived.

"PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND."-We have received a letter from a gentleman in Prince Edward Island to which we have replied, but we are doubtful about the address. If the gentleman to whom we refer, J. G. does not receive our letters will he be kind enough to write to us again?

NOTICE

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY

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

M. W. KIRWAN, Capt. Commanding.

CHINIQUY.

We publish to-day some extracts from the pamphlet of Mr. Court on the Chiniquy movement. Next week we shall notice this pamphlet again, as well as Mr. Chiniquy's letter in the Witness of Saturday.

"SABBATH DESECRATION."

The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Witness says the bands which accompanied the Pilgrims from Montreal on last Sunday through the streets of Quebec "descerated the Sabbath" by playing the "Wearing of the Green." Now it so happened that the band of B. Battery met Colonel Stevenson's Battery in Quebec the same Sunday morning. This the correspondent describes, but he does not say a word about the B Battery band "desccrating the Sabbath." It's odd, but it's trne.

FOUND.

"An Orangeman" encloses a rosary of jet beads mounted in silver, and evidently very old. He says:-

"Found enclosed on Sunday afternoon on the Mountain Park. Understanding that the owner would deeply regret the loss, I send it to you for Advt. if you like." "REALLY AN ORANGEMAN."

This is the letter of a gentleman, and when we read it we found the "kind words used turning away our wrath" against the order. But there was a postoript which we were sorry to read. For the sake of the kind act done we shall not publish it. If all Orangemen acted with the consideration which Really an Orangeman showed in the part of his letter we publish they would soon disarm our antagonism.

A VERY GREAT SAINT.

"John Currie" wrote a valeductory letter to the Witness of a few days ago in which he states his intention of leaving Montreal. His letter is blasphemous in the highest degree. and according to him his acquaintance with the Lord is very close. Mr. Currie it seems was converted two years ago at a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and has since then preached the Word in Joe Beef's. He there converts the young men who play the piano, but (let us imitate his style of easy sliding) his salary is too small, and so he intends to go away. This announcement must fall like a thunderbolt on that important part of the community known as Joe Beef. We do not for a moment insinuate that this letter is an advertisement

in fact say nothing of anything, but just to remark that it is very curious all the "Saints in the Lord" should get disgusted with one another at present and threaten to leave Montreal. Mr. McVicar abuses Mr. Chiniquy, Mr. Chiniquy abuses Mr. Bray, and Mr. Court abuses them all. If the bubble has burst and if they leave Montreal, we shall weep, we shall grieve, but still we shall say with the Poet-

> " Fare thee well and if forever, Then forever fare thec well.'

We include in this affectionate farewell "John Currie," the converted of two years ago, and trust wherever the spirit of Mammon leads him his salary will be higher, whatever his success may, be, in upsetting "the woman that sitteth on the Seven Hills." To Messrs. Bray, Chiniquy et al we say, "Go and do likewise."

THE NEW PAPER.

We print below the particulars of an important meeting which took place recently about the new paper. The movement is now put upon a business basis, and all who are interestin the success of the new project should at once come to our assistance. It will be a paper for the ('atholics of the Dominion at large, and the directors expect that the money necessary to float the undertaking will be subscribed by Catholics from other Provinces as well as from this. The experience of recent events warrants us in saying that we are without a true friend in the daily English press of Montreal. They are all in the Protestant interest. If we had a daily paper some people might be induced to LET US ALONE. We must, however, ask our friends not to be too precipitate. It is better to wait for some time than to make blunders. PROGRAMME OF NEW DAILY JOURNAL

1. The new daily journal shall be known as THE MONTERAL EVENING POST. The shareholders shall

torm a Limited Liability Company.
2. The policy of the new journal shall be, absolute independence in politics: special attention to the commercial interests of Canada; and a vigilant defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church.

3. The capital stock, including the TRUE WITNESS shall be fifty thousand dollars; forty thousand of which shall be subscribed before starting the

4. The first call on the above stock shall be twenty per cent; no subsequent call shall exceed ten per cent; and at least three months must intervene between each call. It shall be optional to pay shares in full at any time.

5. Before starting the journal there shall be ten thousand dollars cash paid in. 6. The stock shall be in shares of ten dollars

each. Any number under four shall be paid cash in full, on taking the shares.

7. No unpaid stock shall be transferred without the consent of the Directors. l'aid stock, before being transferred, shall first be offered to the Directors, who shall have thirty days to decide the ex-

pediency of retaining said stock. 3. There shall be only three Directors, who shall be elected annually, and who shall have full control over the business of the journal during their term of office. No person shall be eligible for the office of Director unless he shall hold twenty-five

shares of the stock of the journal. 9. In the election of Directors, and in any other lawful business brought before them, the stockholders shall have one vote for every share of ten dollars held by them, provided always that all calls thereon to date have been paid; and provided that the amount in full has been paid, when the number of shares held is under four.

10. The Editor shall be free in his own department whilst employed on the journal.

11. Should the Editor fail to give satisfaction, he can be removed, and another engaged in his place, by a Council composed of the Directors then in office, and of the Pastors of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Bridget's; a majority of said Council shall decide finally, provided however that at least two of the above named pastors shall be on the majority. This Council of six can be convened by any member of said Conneil. Should the Editor of the journal for the time being, be also one of the Directors, he shall not have the right to vote as to his own removal or continuance; the question shall be decided by a majority of the other members of the Council, on which majority there shall be found two of the Pastors as stated above.

12. Sums under ten dollars paid shall form a reserve fund which shall be under the control of the Directors to advance the interests of the

13. Three Provisional Directors shall be appoint. ed to carry out the foregoing provisions; they shall take charge of all lists of subscribed stock, and of all monics paid towards the new journal. They shall be authorized to make and collect the first call as provided for in Rule 4; to employ a Secretary, or other agents judged conducive to the success of the project. When the subscribed stock amounts to forty thousand dollars, they shall be replaced by the ordinary Directors as provided for by Rules 8 and 9 of this programme.
MONTREAL, Sept. 16th, 1877.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

We have received several letters from gentlemen in Montreal relative to the suggestion from Quebec, that Mr. Edward Murphy should be appointed to the Legislative Council for this Province. We may add for ourselves that we have been frequently urged to put this gentleman forward for one of the four vacancies which now exist. We have, however, hesitated to do so, because of "motives" which might be attributed to us. Nor had we any right to speak in the name of the Irish people without their authority or consent. But now we can hesitate no longer, because we are certain, from all the appeals that have been made to us, that Mr. Murphy's appointment would be received with satisfaction by every Irish Catholic in Montreal. He was mentioned for the position before the present editor of this paper was in any way connected with it, and we are not thus putting forward a man of our own. Socially on its operations under strict supervision." Some

high commercial integrity, and one too that has always taken his stand as a consistent Irishman. He has been identified with the Irish Societies in Montreal all his life, and the fidelity with which he has stood firm for his convictions, has won for him the esteem and trust of his fellow citizens at large. We do not urge Mr. Murphys appointment for political reasons. With his politics we have nothing to do. We urge his appointment because he is a representative Irish Catholic and because the Irish Catholics of Montreal will accept him as such Mr. DeBoucherville will do well if he appoints Mr. Edward Murphy to the Legislative Council. He will compliment the Irish Catholics of this city, nay more, he will honour his own Government as well. Mr. Edward Murphy can grace any assembly, and as there are two vacancies now in the Council, it is our right to expect that an Irish Catholic from Montreal should get one of them. There is not an Irish Catholic in the Council, and considering our numbers, we have a right to two. But Montreal should at least have one representative and from all sides we hear that Mr. Edward Murphy should be the man.

THE STORY OF MY CONNECTION WITH THE CHINIQUY MOVEMENT

IN MONTEEAL OF 1874, 1877.

The above is the style of a pamphlet published by Mr. William B. Court, Ex-Superintendent of St. John's French Presbyterian Sabbath School.

We shall give copious extracts from this publication, but first we may mention for the benefit of our country readers, that Messrs McVicars and Chiniquy are two very great evangelizers, and that although they may possess all the other virtues in a supereminent degree they are deficient in that of modesty. They are eternally howling against everything belonging to the Catholic Church, which they have a perfect right to do, but besides they tell the most atrocious falsehoods and entirely deny that they care for money in the premises, all their anxiety is for the souls of men, their cash they despise. Mr. Court belonged to the inner circle and is thoroughly au fait as to what passed, he says:—

I honestly confess that I write more in sorrow than in anger. Although the gentlemen, or some of them, whose unrighteous acts I expose to the criticism of public opinion, have done me great wrong, and were the means of disappointing some of my most fondly cherished hopes, yet I say that I have no personal ill will against them. I forgive and pity the men. I cannot, however, palliate their acts, and hasten now to reveal some of them to public judgment, to be followed, I am sure, by public

After a prefatory dash, explanatory of the description of the mission, Mr. Court goes

As one object of this statement of facts is to criticise the contents of the Report of the French Board, submitted to the General Assembly in June 1876, I would now refer to a statement made in that report—(See Acts and Proceedings of Second General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Toronto: Presbyterian Printing House. Page 179)we find there that 2043 converts were gathered in by M. Chiniquy, from June 29th, 1875 to May 1876. It is further stated that "nearly two hundred imposters have been detected and dealt with, and "that the Priestr, with all their vigilance and and peculiar means of securing recantations have not been able to strike off a single name from the list of those we have retained."

The facts of the case are these, and they have been obtained by the writer himself, from the only reliable source of information, viz, the books of the Society, now in the hands of its President, M. Le-Metayer-Masselin, and which books our pious administrators have tried, by all means, such as lawyer's letters, &c., to get into their possession, but unsuccessfully; and it should be noticed that these gentlemen prepared their report to the Assembly without consulting these books-yet there is no mention of thai fact in the report.

About 554 names of heads of families (this must be clearly understood, not names of persons) were registered in these books. Many of these individuals had children, and some of them gave to M. Chiniquy two, three, or four names of children, as the case may have been. These children's names were published by M. Chinicuy, with the names of the parents; and thus the 2000 names mentioned in the report of the Board are correct. But notice. Many names were of Protestants of long date-perhaps thirty heads of families. And many parents gave the names of their sons, in some cases three or four, as heads of jamilies, and thus received aid from M. Chiniquy, and from the society, in the names of their children. The parents, in many cases, did not give their own names, and thus they themselves remained Roman Catholics, and received aid from both Protestant and Catholic charitable institu-

In the Witness of 3rd April, 1876, M. LeMetayer-Masselin stated that 250 names had been erased from the books of the Bociety, so that 300 names remain, making about 1200 converts (giving four children to each family.) But the names of old Protestants should have been deducted, in the report of the Board, from the imposters I have spoken of, in addition to the 250. And besides the 250 expelled for prostitution, concubinage, false addresses, false names, &c., &c., the Society's Committee was on the point (when, as already mentioned, the Board stepped in and assumed the management of a non-sectarian association) of expelling about 100 more names of heads of families.

The very great majority of the French Canadians have returned to Romanism, while nearly all the French Europeans, nominally attached to Protestantism, remain where they were spiritually all along, viz., in indifference; I say, spiritually-for I am glad to recognize that many are morally correctin their lives.

And neither the administration of Dr. McVicar or his friends, nor the controversial sermons of M. Chiniquy, will bring them out of that state. It is only the Spirit of God, working through the faithful preaching and practice of earnest, thoroughly

evangelical men. The report goes on to say-"The Society carried

sectarian Society kept up? Why was not the Society made wholly Presbyterian? Can our pious administrators answer these questions to the satisfaction of the public?

"The Society rendered an exact account of all its receipts and expenditures." A faithful and cor-

rect account at the close of the winter's work was rendered by the employees of the Society, of all meat, &c., distributed by them; but several of the accounts of tradesmen, who supplied these provisions as well as those of other creditors of the Society, were

It would seem from the following extract that certain parties, also strong Evangilizers, did not have that child-like trust in the Revd. Mr. Chiniquy that one "apostle" owes to another:-

"To continue the criticism of the report. M. le Baron also prosecuted Mr. Campbell, M. Chiniquy, and others, for conspiracy to defame. This is "the vexatious and unjust litigation" referred to in the Assembly's report (page 181) in regard to which Dr. McVicar very naturally dislikes to "enter into further details." But the public should know these details before a penny more be given to the cause of French Presbyterian Evangelization. And what cheap sympathy is curried for M. Chiniquy in the description in the report (page 181) of his arrest in Montreal? This arrest was made by M. LeMetayer, because it was feared that the ex-Priest was about to leave for parts unknown, without being brought at least to the bar of public opinion, to answer for his acts. And for Dr. McVicar to color his report with his graphic description of the scene at family worship, &c., making this arrest one of a series of "sufferings for conscience sake," endured by the celebrated ex-Oblate, is an act only to be reprobated by a truly honest evangelical public opinion."

After going over matter very interesting to the mission, but which is not altogether so to our readers, Mr. Court continues:-

"I now preceed to give accusations against Prof. Campbell as President of the Concil d'Administration, or Board of Managers of St. John's Church.

Mr. Campbell stated at a meeting of this Board that the Board of French Evanglization had decided to request Father Chiniquy to leave Montreal at once for the Maritime Provinces, and Prof. Camp. bell further stated before three members of the Board of Managers, that if M. Chiniquy did not leave Montreal as requested by the Board of French Evangelization, he would be brought before the General Assembly for his conduct in connection with a well-known case of Church discipline hereinafter referred to. Such was the statement of Mr. Campbell to his Managers. Was this course towards Father Chiniquy adopted? No. Mr. Campbell knows too well that at that time he durst not even threaten to adopt such a policy towards the famous ex-priest.

"Mr. Campbell stated positively at a meeting of the Church Managers that Rev. Charles Doudiet would become pastor of St. John's Church on the 1st April 1876, and M. Doudiet made a similar statement to M. LeMetayer-Masselin, then Secretary of the Board of Managers. The French Europeans in the Church, who neither respected nor liked M. Chiniquy, were very much annoyed when a few days afterwards, as can be proved by the following translation of an extract from the minutes of the Board of Managers, this policy was changed, and M. Chiniquy's connection with the Church continued not of course as pastor, but to aid in conducting its services. The extract is as follows: 'Mr. Campbell added that the resignation of M. Tanner not having been accepted, there would be no difficulty, in his opinion, in continuing the connection of M. Chiniquy with the Church in conducting its services.'

"The following are other promises of Prot. Camp-

"Mr. Campbell promised M. LeMetayer the editorship of the French column of the Witness, in a letter to him, in which occur the words, 'the days of M. Mansart (the present editor) are counted.'

unfortunate Colonne Française of the Witness day and Sunday Schools, during the winter, the would occasion so much intrigue among the Evangelists. Further on is a piece of intelligence as to the raw material composing the well as in winter. Further, M. Chiniquy added to

"I now come (says the author) to an exceedingly grave accusation against Father Chiniquy, which certainly will not appear in the report of the French Board which will be read before the General Assembly, I allude to the case of a member of St. John's Church expelled for scandalous conduct. This man was a member of the Benevolent Society's Committee, and that Committee on learning the interesting facts that their fellow Committee man had been thrice condemned in Canada for larceny, &c., and that he was living in concubinage, (*) decided to expel him from their Society. A resolution to that effect was passed at a meeting of the Committee, and M. J. Cornu and M. LeMetayer-Masselin were appointed a sub-committee to wait upon Father Chiniquy, and request him to send away P—quietly. They found the good Father in his study, and on stating their buisness, met with great coldness and distance, M. Chinlquy endeavoring to dissuade them from their purpose. The conversation lasted some moments, and then the deputation rose to leave the house. M. Cornu had arrived at the front door, when M. Chiniquy seized M. LeMetayer by the arm, and leading him back to the study, said to him Pmust remain. You must retain him. Do you understand? M. LeMetayer indignantly refused to shield the guilty man, and not only was he expelled from the Society, but he was disciplined by the Church, or rather expelled by a joint meeting of the Board and some members of the Church. This piece of discipline should, of course, have been carried out : but, being in connection with a member of an organized Church, should, it appears to me, have been managed by the Church, and not by the members of an Assembly's Committee.

"Such are only a few of the many unrighteous acts of gentlemen to whom the Presbyterian Church in Canada has delegated the duties of administrators of its French Evangelization scheme.

It is little wonder that Pere Chiniquy objected to to the expulsion of the poor Communist, and still less that he should pick up with so congenial an associate. Indeed the great Evangelizer, as the Witness with tears of admiration in its eyes calls him, has an affectionate leaning towards infidelity. But let us follow Mr. Court in his developments :-

Before completing this work, I wish to add an-

other accusation against Father Chiniquy. Early in the spring of 1876, M. Chiniquy not con-

(*) I may add that at the time of the investigation into this man's character, M. LeMetyer was requested by the gentlemen of French Board to write home to the French Government for information as to his past life. Some time ago, this information was received, and was to the effect that a man named -, a notorious communist, had been condemned for all sorts of crimes to prison. He had escaped, of Joseph's, or that the \$20.00 present was and politically Mr. Murphy is a representative But why were not the supervisors composed of since 1870. This is the man whom M. Chiniquy merely used to put a face on the matter. We Irishman. He is a man of spotless reputation, all denominations? Or why was the farce of a non-lemployed in Montreal as his principle evangelist. Mr. Costigan M. P., for Victoria. As a Cathern Contract of that the supervisions was, perhaps, necessary. however. He had been under police surveillance of since 1870. This is the man whom M. Chiniquy all denominations? Or why was the farce of a non-lemployed in Montreal as his principle evangelist. Mr. Costigan M. P., for Victoria.

tent with the usual spiritual weapons which he em. ploys for the purpose of overthrowing the power of Rome in this Province, had recourse to the following truly characteristic one, which, I am sure, St. Paul does not recommend in Ephes VI.

A young Frenchman of the name of Michel George, or Gegeor Melchi, with two other French European, formed themselves into a partnership for the purpose of publishing a journal called La Liberte, Before commencing operations, they called upon Father Chiniquy, who highly approved of their undertaking, although he did not then give them any pecuniary aid. After the publication of two numbers, they applied to M. Chiniquy for assistance, and the latter agreed to purchase their press, and became in fact proprietor of the undertaking but in the name of his nephew, M. Allard, who is a minor, and student of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, the firm, then reduced to two by the secession of one of original members, carrying on the work of publication.

It should be noticed that M. George belongs to the extreme free-thinking (and free-practising) school and still M. Chiniquy did not scruple to carry on a newspaper with the said Mr. George as editor, and what a newspaper & The publication of such French anti-papal novels as the "Wandering Jew," the Mysteries of Claude Street, &c., was his principal object.

The publication of this "organ" of Rev. Charles Chiniquy, minister of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, was interrupted by a quarrel between him and M. George, the latter threatening to expose the former to the public if he did not pay him what he wanted. On M. Chiniquy refusing, M. George pre-pared a pamphlet (this time from a clerical point of view) entitled 'Chiniquy aux Enfers' (Chinquy in Hell) and had the type for printing it set up on the expriest's own press, when M. Chiniquy discovered the act. Only a few copies of this pamphlet were published. But some are in the hands of the clericals. This affair caused the suppression of La Liberte.

The following are further facts relatings to the work of the Board :--

It is well known in Moutreal that the effect of the administration of the Board upon the French Europeans, who were at least intellectually converted to protestantism and relapsed, and upon those who remained nominally in Romanism, was to incuce them to lose faith in Protestantism. I have come across personally many families who were nominally converts of M. Chiniquy, but who really had no more reverence for their new than they had for their old faith, but who made use of both for worldly purposes. And nearly all this want of confidence in Protestantism, and what is far sad. der, in the Gospel as a divine system of faith and morals, has resulted to a very great extent, as can be very easily proved, from the unfortunate policy of the Board.

Foolish and honest Protestants were "astonished as well as delighted" at the extraordinary conversions of M. Chiniquy. They hailed him as the modern St. Paul, five dollar bills came pouring into his coffers, thick as the leaves in Vallambrosa, and his converts increased in a commensurate degree. Canada was about being converted, Rome was staggerunder the battle-axe blows dealt her by Chiniquy, and the old women of both sexes worshipped the great man. What though some Protestants pronounced the names as bogus as the religion of the friend to the Commune, and and Catholics laughed the figures to scorn, still the humbug was allowed to continue. Mr. Court ventilates the convert business in this matter thus :-

I now refer to the case of Canning Street Church, to demonstrate clearly the unreliable character of M. Chiniquy's work there. During last winter, there was an average attendance of about 300 : on Who could for a moment imagine that the the first of May, the average was about 80 In the average attendance was about 45; on the first of the membership 115 names, "after careful and minute examination of each applicant individually, (as the Board's report says) yet, of these 115, about two thirds can be proved to be persons quite unit to take the position of members of Christ's visible Church.

> I refer now to the wholesale publication of names of converts This system cannot be too severely

Hundreds of names of persons, well known to the Police and Priests, as persons of the worst character, and who are still so, have been advertised in the Daily Witness and Aurore as converts to Protestautism. The effect of this unfortunate course has been to make the Presbyterian Mission a laughing stock with all honest and serious men. Further, I have evidence, furnished by two persons well known for their credibility and knowledge of what they testify to, to prove that of the 490 converts of M. Chiniquy, published in the Witness of March last, all are more or less doubtful. Indeed, of the 6,000 or 7,000 names of those who have been represented in the public prints as converts to the Gospel, perhaps one-twentieth-and this 1 would consider a high estimate-may be looked upon as even nominal

Further on M. Court says he has actually met a few real converts. As M. Court seems to be a gentleman of candor and veracity we must perforce believe him. Still the fact is astounding. Let us hope they were Chiniquy converts, and that their names never appeared in the Witness.

My task is now concluded. It was commenced not without much fear and trembling. I have stated my case. I have asked for a verdict from the jury of the truly intelligent, enlightened, reli-gious Canadian public opinion. I ask for a verdict in accordance with the evidence; and I may say, in this connection, that to every statement I have made, witnesses are ready to testify before any Court, Ecclesiastical, Civil or Criminal. My object in writing is the good of my French Canadian fellow-countrymen. May this end be accomplished by the somewhat unusual means employed.

On the faith of Christians, Mr. Court, we sincerely believe every word you say and more, and if you said in plain terms that Chiniquy was the rank imposter he is, we would give you great credit, whatever your motives might be, and that they are good ones we do not for a moment doubt.

MR. COSTIGAN M.P.

Some time since when Mr. Costigan M. P., for Victoria was in Quebec, the members of the Hibernian Benevolent Society determined to present him with an address. No man in

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

olic and as an Irishman, Mr. Costigan's worth gentlemen during the troubles alluded to, were of is unquestioned. His career is spotless and he impresses everyone with whom he comes into contact, with the great earnestness of an honest man. We hope that Mr. Costigan may live long to guard the interests of his countrymen in Canada, and to be the receipient of their good will.

The following are the documents in question:--

To John Costigan, Esquire, M.P., for Victoria County, New Brunswick.

Sm.-The Hibernian Benevolent Society of Quebec, in meeting assembled, desire to avail themselves of your presence in the Ancient Capital, to tender to you the expression of their sincere congratulations and sympathy on your manly and untiring perseverance in the cause of right and justice persouified in our fellow-countrymen William B. O' Donoghue: In doing so they feel assured they but re-echo the sentiments of the vast majority of the Irish Canadians, not alone of this city, but also of the surrounding districts.

They feel that it is unnecessary to urge you to continued efforts on behalf of this ill-used gentleman; your record in the past is sufficient guarantee of the future. Nevertheless, it may not be out of

place to do so. As Irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen, the Society suggest that a "fair field and no favor" is all that ever has been asked by the Irish race at home or abroad. In "This Canada of Ours" they ask no more and with nothing less should they rest satisfied. On this ground the members of the rest satisfied. On this ground the industrial rest satisfied in the industrial rest satisfied. On this ground the industrial rest satisfied in the industrial rest satisfied i they shall, through your exertions, be enabled to rejoice at seeing the same measure of justice extended to our countryman as has been rendered to others of a different nationality, whose offence was, of a certainty, not less than his.

Continue then, Sir, in the sacred cause of right and justice. Doing so, you may rest assured that full of promise than the mere prospective " anyou shall have the support of the Irish people of this Dominion, and of all lovers of fair-play and justice. This being so, it is to be hoped that their representatives in the House of Commons will, at next session, be, irrespective of party, united with you in seeing to it that justice be done the Exile. JEREMIAH GALLAGHER, (Signed,)

President, MICHAEL KELLY, Secretary, M. BREEN,

Treasurer.

Quebec, 20th August, 1877.

To Messrs. J. Gallagher, President; M. Kelly, Secretary ; and M. Breen, Treasurer of the Hibernian Benevolent Society of the city of Quebec.

Sirs,-I thank you most cordially for the honor you did me in presenting me with an address on behalf of your society during my recent visit to Quebec, on the question of amnesty to our fellowcountrymen, Professor O'Donoghue, and I desire through you to assure the members of the Hibernian Benevolent Society of the city of Quebec, that I am exceedingly gratified to find that my humble efforts in the cause of fair play and justice have met with their cordial approval.

Your society does me no more than justice in accepting my past record on this question as a sufficient guarantee of my future action. I stated in my place in the House of Commons that, " so long as I had the honor of a seat in it, I would continue to advocate the cause of fair play and even-handed justice, and to protest against the withholding of the Royal clemency from O'Donoghne, whose offences were of a much less grave character than the offences of others to whom amnesty had been

granted." I am confident that the hope entertained by the members of your society of seeing O'Donoghuo amnestied ere long, is well founded: because his case is not one that is weakened by investigation or enquiry; on the contrary, it is growing daily stronger as additional light is thrawn upon it.

When I first moved in this case, he was denounced as a rebel, whose hands were stained with the blood of "Scott," and as a Fenian ruffian, who, with his bloodthirsty associates had threatened the lives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Manitoba. The Government justified his exclusion from amnesty on the ground that while he had been equally guilty with Riel and Lepine up to the time of the so-called Fenjan invasion, he had, by his connection with that movement, become more guilty than they, and to such an extent as to destroy all claims

to the Royal elemency,
It is now well known that O'Donoghue was not equally guilty with Riel and Lepine up to the time of the frontier troubles, because he was not responsible for the "Execution of Scott," and it is well known that had it not been for the unfortunate event, a complete amnesty would have been granted and the so called Fenian invasion would never have been heard of.

Why then has O'Donoghue, who even protested against the insane proceeding which resulted in the death of Thomas Scott, been excluded from the amnesty granted Ricl and Lepino, who were, in the eyes of the laws of our country, responsible for the very act which had made even a partial amnesty for a time impossible?

With the information now possessed by the public, it is no answer to say that he was excluded for having organized and headed a Fenian invasion against our country; because he was no more nor no less responsible for that movement than Riel, Lepine, and other prominent persons in Manitoba with whom that plan for forcing the granting of amnesty had originated, and under whose authority O'Donoghue acted in good faith to the cause of the half-breeds and their leaders.

I believe that every liberal-minded man in

Canada would be glad to hear the Government before the next session of Parliament had decided that " the time had arrived when, in the interest of the country, the sponge should be applied to everything unpleasant in connection with the troubles in the North-West."

In conclusion, allow me to say that I fully agree with the members of your society, in suggesting that in "this Canada of our," Irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen, only ask for a "fair field and no favor," and will be satisfied with nothing less. Surely such a demand will afford no cause of complaint to any other portion of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the Dominion. It would be unwise to ask more—unworthy to accept less.

Wishing the Hibernian Benevolent Society of the city of Quebec every success, I romain, sirs,

Yours very truly. JOHN COSTIGAN.

Grand Falls, N. B., 27th August, 1877.

MR. BRAY CRITICIZED IN OTTAWA.

We clip the following from the Ottawa Citizen, of the 14th inst:-

Our Montreal correspondent gives a summary of tion the advisability of clergymen stirring up the passions and prejudices of the people. Some of the speeches made by reverend famous valley Ovocca "Where the bright waters meet,"

a very questionable nature, far less charitable, far the equally famous Seven Churches, the Devil's less Christianlike than one would naturally expect Glen and the scenery which travellers grow guardians and teachers of peace and good-will toeloquent over, and children read of with wards all men. Mr. Bray's idea of an uprising of delight. Next visited Killarney, the ever iair Protestants and an annihilation of Roman Catholics Killarney with its surpassing beauties of is simple moonshine, and when he gives utterance wood and water, heard its enchanted echos and gazed upon its arbutus trees. On returning from Killarney to Dublin I passed through Cork (a round about way sure enough) the Limerick junction, Thurles, Portalington, and in a supplementary way, Carlingford and Dundalk in the County of Louth. While at Cork Mrs. Mullarky and family drove down to Blackrock Convent, and Mr. McKenna and myself visited a cattle show where we saw some magnificent horses mostly of pure Irish

to such sentiments he sinks to the level of a demagogue. What the people of Can-

ada must understand, and what every true man

man should strive to establish, is a national

feeling throughout the Dominion, a love of liberty, a reverence for the constitution, libera-

lity in its broadest and sincerest sense, unity,

not simply for personal advancement but for the

promotion of all those principles that make a na-

tion good, great and prosperous. Far be it from us to endorse the incendiary language used on

various occasions by both Protestants and Roman

Catholics when referring to the Montreal troubles;

each side was excited, and things were said that it

were far better had never been attered. But there

was one thing proclaimed, and every intelligent

respectable or public spirited man in Canada, be he Irish Catholic, French Catholic or Protestant must

have endorsed it in his heart of hearts, namely, that the liberty to speak, to think, to act, according to

the dictates of conscience, is the inherent right of

every treeman on this side of the Atlantic. It be-

hooves all classes to cherish that doctrine and hold

sacred the constitutional safe guards surrounding

it. But it is not patriotism for Protestants of any

denomination to threaten Roman Catholics with

"annihilation," and quite as dangrous are threats

made by some Montreal Catholics against Orange

processions. If Orangemen desire to walk,

let them walk; if Catholic Unions are form-

ed, let their processions and demonstrations

be respected. We do not know that the music-

do know that it is folly for the supporters of either

side to Imagine that the law of the country will per-

mit them to "annihilate" one another as the Rev. Mr.

BRAY's discourse would indicate. Surely, there is

something more noble to work for, a future more

nihilation " of those who are working to build up

the interest of the Dominion. It is nonsense for

Mr. Bray, or anyone else, to taunt Roman Catholics

with being ignorant, poor, uncultivated and vulgar. Some of the brightest lights in Canadian public life

have been Catholics, some of the wealthiest men in

Canada to day are Catholics, some of the best

scholars, ripest intellects and men refined in social

requirements are Catholics, and it is the merest

skim-milk Christianity that would permit the use

of language derogatory to the better classes, because

a mob chose to over-ride law and order, to despise

the counsel of church dignitaries and to perpetrate

a great crime under the guiseof maintaining national

or religious rights. We have said this before and

repeat it now, and cannot but express a conviction

that hard words, bitter expressions, passionate ap-

peals on either side, are in the highest degree un-

patriotic and dangerous. When the occurence of

the 12th took place, we spoke out plainly, just as

plainly as the occasion demanded; just as plainly as

we spoke when the procession of Pilgrims was attacked in Toronto in 1875—but it must remain for

some other journal to endorse the passionate senti-

ments which Mr. Bray, addressing a meeting of his

congregation, has deemed proper to put upon

REMINISCENCES OF A PILGRIM.

BY BERNARD TANSEY.

I returned from Blarney Castle to Ballymean, on

the ninthstrange to say not much improved in ora-

tory, but with an easier conscience for having performed what was almost a moral obligation, and

revisited some of the scenes of my childhood. What

memories they evoked, what thoughts they awaken-

ed, some joyous, some sorrowful, but all tinctured with a melancholy pleasure. I shook hands with my

old school master, honest Pat Byrnes, and talked of

the days gone by, when I looked upon his gentle

face with that profound awe which school boys

that are now men, the men that are now gone-

some of them dead-some of them scattered over

"In the same land that gave them birth."

but alas the great majority lying cold and still in

the "chilly, chilly churchyard-" On the Sunday

following I went to confession, and received Holy

Communion in the venerable little chapel where I

was christened, on the same day I had the pleasure

of dining with the Revd. Father White at the " Big

House" of Ballagh, and here I may be permitted to

pay a tribute of respect to the reverend Father, than

whom a truer hearted gentleman, nor a warmer

host, does not exist in the hospitable land of Erin.

Accompanied by Mr. Byrne and Mr. Owen Callery

I took the opportunity of attending the fair of

Boyle on the day following. Much of the old timed

jollity and merriment that distinguished Irish fairs

and patterns have passed away with those that

originated them, in the same manner as has Irish

oratory, wit and humor, and the curious traveller

must now read the columns of the Detroit Free

Press or the Danbury News to trace Irish humor

after its journey across the Atlantic, I found a

few old familiar faces at the fair, a very few indeed

but the same products, horses and cattle which no

localities but the famous Plains of Boyle can pro-

duce, or perhaps, the Golden Valerunning through

Limerick and Tipperary. Escorted by my god-

father, Mr. Dennis Tansey, I visited the graves of

my grandfather and grandmother and said a short

prayer for the repose of the souls of those who had

been so kind to me when a wayword child, I next

visited the good parish priest, Father Gougher and

procured the certificate of my birth. In a few days

after I took a drive through the district surround-

ing Boyle, and drank in the pleasures stirred by

its lovely, almost unrivalled scenery, and towards

the close of the evening was glad to accept an in-vitation to dinner from Father Tucker at which

were Judge McDermott, Father O'Connor and a

number of ladies and gentlemen with whom it

was a pleasure to converse, and whose kindness and

urbanity I shall not soon forget. If a good many

Irish people have crossed the Ocean to find new

homes under more favourable auspices it is very

certain Irish hospitality remains still in the old

On the evening of the twelfth, I went to join Mis.

Mullarky at Sligo, and there also came across Messrs. Battle and O'Brien, two of the pilgrims,

and dined with them at the Imperial Hotel, where

we exchanged notes of our travel. In company

with the former gentleman, I next day went over

to Mr. Kerrigan's grounds. Mrs. Mullarky left

Silgo on the Friday following, and I once more re-

turned to Boyle, to which I bade, what I hope may not be a final farewell on the sixteenth century,

after shaking hands with the "side of the country.

It may be proper to mention here that it rained

more or less each day in succession for twenty-one

days, until at length I thought Ireland was as fine

a country for rain as Cenada for snow. I arrived in

Dublin in the evening, where I met Mr. and Mrs.

McKenna. Attended Bellewstown races on the

17th, and immediately posted off to Castle Belling-

ham to see Father Dowd, but that gentleman had

in the meantime left for Clogher, where I found

land, and is racy of the soil.

the broad earth, a few of them still living.

The Mayor of Cork, to whom I was introduced at Rome kindly showed me the lions of the city, and took me round the fine churches of the capital of the South. He is a whole-souled Irishman.

At Cork we met several of our Canadian pilgrim friends, amongst others Mr. and Mrs. Breunan, the Sheridan family, Mesrs O'Brien and Battle, Father Dowd, Taaffe and Callaghan, not forgetting our old friend Father Grombleholme who had just arrived from England. As maybe easily guessed the meeting was a joyous and friendly one and looked as it we were bound for Canadian homes. We all went to confession to Father Dunn that same evening and next day received communion in a manner that befitted Canadian pilgrims on Irish soil, and then to the number of twenty-four embarked on board the 'City of Chester" on the 3rd of August. Hundreds of friends and well wishers went as far as Queenstown to bid us a long and kindly adieu, and a good speed and a bon voyage across the Atlantic. The parting from friends was cordial yet a little melancholy, Fathers Sheehy and Dowling sang "Home Sweet Home." Handkerchiefs waved, a hearty Irish cheer was given, and amidst prayers and good wishes the good ship City of Chester sailed majestically out of the Harbour and very soon left the shores of green Erin looming misty but beautiful on our weather bow. It were boothless to tell of our voyage across the ocean, suffice it to say that Mass was celebrated every day by the revd. fathers turn about, that the passage was rough, that most of the passengers were afflicted with mal I mer that we arrived in Montreal on Tuesday the 15th August and received a most enthusiastic re-

Here the reminiscence of a pilgrim comes to a close and the author sincerely hopes that the leaves taken from a carelessly kept diary may have furnished matter to please and while away an idle half

THE PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANN'S.

On Saturday evening 450 Irish Catholics left Montreal to make a pilgrimage to St. Ann's. The Shamrock Independent Brass Band " accompanied the royageurs-the Papal flag fluttered from the mast head-and the "Canada" moved from the wharf with the inspirating air of "St. Patrick's day," wafting on the breeze. The day was bright and cheery, the cuisine was satisfactory and the party exhibited a pious joy characteristic of the old race these Irish Canadian Catholics came from The Rev. Father Callaghan was the priest in charge, and the Catholic Young Men's Society were the special organizers of the trip. It was under its management, and through the efforts of its members, that the pilgrimage was arranged, and to it is due the credit of making it a brilliant success. Saturday evening wore pleasantly away. A bright moonlight cast a weird shadow athwart the St. Lawrence and the trees on either side appeared tipped with silver as they stood watch upon the shore. On board the Canada friends grouped in knots, and as night came on the nature of the pilgrimage exhibited itself in the fervent prayers which were offered to the Ruler of all. Young, said that "At night an Atheist half believes a God," but the men who openly knelt around the ship and said their prayers required no such incentive to enable bear towards their masters; we spoke of the boys | them to raise their hearts in pions adoration to the Omnipotent. They had the faith, and that was sufficient. Sunday morning came, and about 9 a.m., the Canada steamed along the wharf in Quehec The rocky heights, crowned side by the citidal, were above, and a record of Irish valour met the eve. when looking towards the salmost inaccessible heights were seen the words" It was here Moutgomery fell." A short stay in Quebec and then another steamer was taken to bring the party to St. Anne's. The distance is about 20 miles, and the beauty of the shores attracted all attention. Montmerency was passed and shortly after the spire of St. Anne's was visable. It is a lovely spot, Lofty Mountains back the scene, while ridges rise in broken beauty away to the right. The party was brought ashore in lighters, and Mass was cele brated in the spacious Church which is dedicated to the Mother of the Blessed Virgin, Father Callaghan preached a short sermon upon the Virtues of the good Saint whom the party had gone to specially honour after which the pilgrims knelt at the railings of the alter and were allowed to kiss the casket which enclosed the sacred remains. It was an edifying spectacle, and well recompensed all who had the happiness of being present. One of the party went into the church on crutches which she had been using for some years, and she walked out without them. They were deposited near the altar, where tiers of others are creeted. The following par-ticulars are taken from a book bought in the village,

"From France the devotion to St. Anne passed into Canada, where devotion is not less spread today than in our old mother country. Where is the Canadian who has not been reared from his infancy with the most pure remembrances of the pilgrimage to the good Saint Anne, whose sweet name tells of the signal favours that have been obtained through her? The origin of the devotion dates from the cradle of the colony. When the first establish ments were formed at Beaupre, the Jesuit missionaries brought the succer of religion to the inhabitants at the principal epoques of the year, and administered the sacraments to them, sometimes in one of their houses, sometimes in a temperary chapel. Is it in this poor sanctuary that the devotion to St. Anne was born, and was the first altar raised in her honour on this river? No document attests so, though an ancient tradition seems to indicate it. What is certain is that confidence in St. Anne was so great, even before the construction of the Church, that it was recompensed by a miracle, the cure of Louis Guincout, Jan. 1658. One of the inhabitants of Petit-Cap named Etienne de Lessart, a man honorable and pious, offered to M. de Gueylus, who filled the office of cure in the parochial church of Ouebec, land two acres broad by one mile and a half long situated on his concession. He put no condition to this offering, but that in the present year, they begin without delay and that they afterwards continue to build a church on the land. This proposition was accepted the 9th of March, and on the 23rd M. Vignal was delegated by M. de Gueylers to go and bless the place for the Church which was dedicated to St. Anne, in remembrance no doubt, of the pilgrimage of St. Anne d'Aury. It was the Governor-General of New France, M. d' Aillebout, who laid the first stone of the new Church. When commencing this construcan address delivered by the Rev. J. Bray, of Zion church, in which that gentleman speaks in heated terms of the troubles on the 12th July last. We do not question Mr. Bray's ability, but we do question Mr. Bray's ability abil tion, one of the inhabitants of Beaupre, named Louis of the new church, and suddenly found himself cured. This miracle became the occasion of one

kept her completely bent for eight mouths, and obliged her to drag herself painfully by the aid of a stick without hope of ever recovering her health by human remedies. On her husband telling of the cure of Gulmont, she invoked St. Anne, and at the same instant she found herself on her feet, perfectly straight and with as free use of all her limbs as she ever had in her best health.

These cures followed by many others not

less remarkable, operated to the good of the new church, and became the happy occasion which excited more and more the devotion to St. Anne and rendered this place of pilgrimage celebrated throughout Canada. Soon the faithful from all parts came there, and the influx was so great during 17th century that on day of the feast of St. Anne, as many as 1,000 and 1,200 communicants could be seen there, not speaking of a very large number of pilgrims who went there during the rest of the year. These cures were accompanied by such striking circumstances that that in 1664, ten years only after the foundation of the Church M. Thomas Norei, who was cure, composed his collection of the Miracles de Sainte Anne, which Mgr. de Laval, first bishop of Quebec, afterwards examined and declared conformable to the truth. This prelate ajusted to his judgment these remarkable words "We confees that nothing has aided us more efficaciously to bear the weight of the pastoral charge of this infant Church, than the special devotion that all the inhabitants bear to St. Anne, a devotion, which we confidently assert, distinguishes them from all the other people.

The venerable mother Marie de l'Tucarhateau in a letter writen to her son, on the 30th of September. 1665, relates the prodiges operated by the intercession of St. Anne.

Seven miles from here there is a borough called Petit-Cap, there is a church of St. Anne where our Lord performes the greatest wonders in favour of the holy mother of the very holy Virgin, The paralytic can be seen walking there, the blind recover their sight, and the sick of every degree regain health "

In 1663, a precious relic of St. Anne consisting of a part of a finger bone was sent by the chapitre de Carcasirune to Mgr. de Laval. Confided to N. P. Henri Nonvel Jesuit Missionary of New France it was solemnly exposed for the first time, in the church of St. Anne of Beaupre, the 12th March 1670. The Queen Anne of Austria sent presents of Sacred ornaments, and M. de Tracy, vice-roy of New France enriched it with considerable gems. A silver lamp was presented by M. de le Cheuare, in thanksgiving for a crimplet received, two paintings and a silver reliquary by the first bishop of Quebec, and a painting six feet high by M. de Doubourg. A silver crucifix of exquisite workmanship is conserved there, it was given in 1706 by the celebrated hero M. d' Herville.

Monseigneur de Laval, in a mandate dated 3rd September 1667 by which he suppressed a certain number of feasts, caused that of St. Anne to be a feast of obligation throughout New France, because this district has a particular want of the powerful protection of heaven, and that we have found a church to which all the faithful can go in their troubles, to the blessed St. Anne's! it has been plessing to God for several years to show us by miraculous success, that this devotion is agreeable to him, and that he will receive vows made to him

by this means." The first church of St. Anne was constructed nearer to the river than the present one. During high tides the waters invaded it and caused great damage, and made it necessary to build a church on a place not exposed to the inundations of the river and in 1676, M. Hillion, then cure of St. Anne commenced the construction of the present church. Since then this church has been visited by numerous pilgrims, and the psesents which are suspended from its walls, show that the protection of the good Saint Anne has not been less powerful in Canada, than on the shores of Armorica?

The ancient missionaries had inspired a particular devotion to St. Anne during more than one century, the Christian Indians were in the habit of going every year to St. Anne de Beaupre. They went there in great numbers from all parts of Canada, to assist at the feast of the patron of the place. Long lines of canoes, some coming up, others descending the river, and coming towards the shore of St. Anne's, might be seen where a complete village of cabins was raised by the Indians to shelter the

numerous pilgrims. They came from the most distant deserts, from the deserts of Gaspe, from the extremities of the gulf of St. Lawrence, they came from the borders of the Hudson Bay, and from the rivers of the great lakes, all drawn by the prodigies accomplished in the name and by the invocation of the holy mo-ther of the Blessed Virgin. Few years had passed since the foundation of the Church of Saint Anne of the North, when already several other Sanctuaries dedicated to the same saint, were raised in different parts of the country. The hardy Canadian adventurers who each year went to the country en haut, never missed before starting to place their voyage under the protection of St. Anne, and artiving at the end of the Island of Montreal, before engaging themselves in the great rapids of the river, they descended to the banks, and resting them selves on their knees, implored a second time her assistance. Then they would raise themselves joyous and confident, and face the dangerous cascades. On returning from their distant expedition they cast themselves on their knees on the same spot, and returned thanks to their patronness for having saved them from so many perils, and for having brought them save and sound to their hearths. Such is the origin of St. Aune du Boat de l'Ile; the first chapel was raised by the labours of the Canadian voyagers, in the end of the 17th century.

But time was up, and the pilgrims were away again for Quebec, where they arrived to receive a hearty Irish welcome from the good priests of St. Patrick's and the Irish Catholics of the city. The wharf was crowded, the fluttering banners of the Irish Societies proved that the organized masses of the Irish people had turned out to give the Montrealers a hearty Irish welcome. The procession formed and all went away for St. Patrick's. The bands played lively Irish airs and the performances of the Shamrock Independent band, was spoken favourably of by all who heard the men play, Arrived at St. Patrick's, Father Burke delivered an appropriate and a spirited address. He welcomed the pilgrims to Quebec, and spoke, in touching language, of the visit of so many Montreal Catholies to the city. After service the procession reformed and marched through the streets, to the stirring music of Irish national song. Arrived at the wharf addresses were delivered to the assembled multitude, and at the end a solemn sight was witnessed when the mass of people knelt upon the wharf to receive the blessing of Father Callaghan, Then came the parting, when thousands of handkerchiefs were waved in friendly salute, and the 'Canada" steamed away, not however to reach Montreal until 3 P.M. the next day.

Among the clergymen who participated in our Quebec demonstration were the Rev. Father Schauer, Provincial Visitor of the Redemptorist congregation the Rev. Father Henning, Pastor of St. Patrick's, ex-Pastor Father Burke, Fathers Wynne, Walsh and other priests attached to St. Patrick's, Father Kiely of Brooklyn, and Father Buff, Vicar General of Cleve and.

LATEST NEWS.

Serious fighting is reported around Biela. It is probable Osman Pasha will be made Minister of War. even more striking, Marie Ester Ramage, wife of It is stated that Ismail Pasha is about to attack Elie Godin, was attacked by an infirmity which Erivan in Russian Armenia.

PERSONALS.

CAUCHON--Madame Cauchon is ill at Ottawa.

FABRE-Hon Mr. Fabre has returned to the city. BRENNAN-Mrs. John Brennau of this city died on Wednesday.

SHAMROCKS-The Shamrock Lacrosse Club has been declared the Champion Club of the world.

COSTIGAN—Mr. Costigan has received an address from the Hibernian Benevolent Society of Quebec.

BULL-Sitting Bull is laughing at the United States, and smiling at Canada. NAPOLEON-It is rumored the Young Napoleon is about to marry the sister of the King of Naples. LIEN-TA-JEN-His Excellency the Chinese Am-

bassador is travelling in Ireland. BRENNAN-The Hon. Thomas Brennan, ex-sheriff of N. Y., is in town.

GAHAN-Mr. J. J. Gahan of Queebec, has written a splendid poem on Canada.

BAZAAR-The Bazaar at Quebec last week was attended by His Grace the Archbishop and suite. DEVLIN-Mr. Bernard Devlin M. P., is in Ot-

LYNCH-Judge Lynch is being in Ohio, the citizens there are anxious to having almost any-

TROY-Mr. J. Louis Troy of Toronto, has been elected President of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada for the ensuing year.

HINCKS-The N. Y. Herald paid a high compliment to Sir Francis Hincks in its article on banks of a recent date.

OSMAN—Osman Pasha is neither a Yankee, a Tip. perary man nor a Hungarian, he is a Mussulman

of the Mussulmans from Asia. KEARNS—The unfortunate young man Kearns who shot himself in the head lately, died on last

Thursday in the General Hospital, MORRISSY - Hon John Morrissy says Tweed

squandered \$18,000,000, on his trud mistresses. Long live Universal suffrage. OBIN-Mr. L. Jobin, Sculptor, St. Anne, St. John Suburbs, is engaged in making a fine statue of

St. Ann. CALLAGHAN—Father Callaghan was in spiritual charge of the pilgrims in their excursion to St.

Anne de Beaupre. COURT-Mr. Courts paniphlet on the Chiniony movement has been suppressed. This, however, was not done before we secured a copy of it.

GRARA-Mr. O'Grara of Ottawa has entered a protest against the sale of the Legault estate to Mr. McMoran.

WHITTON-WARREN-Mr. Whitton, and Mr. P. S. Warren are to be the two Lieutenant in the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company.

OLONIZATION-The Catholic Colonization Society here have bought 12,000 acres of land in Kansas, and a large colony will be immidiately organized for settlement on it. ENISON-Col. Denison has received an official

communication from Russia to the effect that his treatise on military tacties has been adopted by the Czar. So much for Young Canada, MACDONALD-McKENZIE-Those live gentle-

men have more canes and arm chairs than they properly know what to do with, and more are coming in from bazaars and pic-nics. McCARTHY-Mr. Thos. Francis McCarthy, a dis-

tinguished Irish journalist and political writer is dead. He was at one time one of the editors of the Irishman and was lately of the London Chronicle. ASCHEREAU-The Witness on His Grace Arch-

bishop Taschereau's retirement is about as true as the Gospel according to Messrs Chiniquy and McVicars, and no more. HALFORD-Sir Henry Halford ominitted putting

in a bullet lately at Creedmoor and lost the shot. Had one of the Irish team done it Punch would have a carricature showing a bull loading a musket.

ERARONWE - White Eagle defies Keraronwe and says he will beat his team at Lacrosse when he disposes of the Shamrocks. Let us first see how he manages the "Shamrocks."

OURT-The Gazette and Witness have expressed the opinion that there should be an investigation into the charges preferred by W. B. Court against the work of the Board of French Evangelization under the Presbyterian Church.

WORKMAN-Judgment was pronounced in the Court of Appeals yesterday, (Tuesday). In the Herald against Mr. Thomas Workman, M. P., as regards costs in the Montreal West election. Mr. Justice Ramsay dissented from his colleagues.

CONNOR-The rumored changes in the cures of Roman Catholic parishes in this city, which have caused considerable comment, are contradicted. It is now stated that Dr. O'Connor will not succeed Father Collins in St. Patrick's parish.

ERNON-The Witness of Tuesday says the Rev. J. A. Vernon has brought two Colporteurs from France to aid in circulating the bible. We indignantly protest. Is there no such a thing as Protection for Canada? Could not almost any man distribute tracts? Besides where are Chiniquy's

ROBINSON-Some man of the name of Robinson, has been knighted and no body knows who. Now if it was one of the Smiths the man would rise to explain while you were saying "Jack Robinson."
Is Robinson too modest? Has the mitenium

BENETT-The Liverpool Catholic Times says in regard to Gorden Bennett's idea of establishing a daily in London, that to ensure its success he must import a Yankee staff. We may inform our able contemporary that the Herald's staff is more than one half Irish.

GRASSHOPPER-Out west they utilize the grasshopper by teaching them to sing, and then selling them to the Boston Yanks for "Chryuita Canaries" does this not beat nutmegs hollow? Is there no philanthropist to utilize our cosmopolitan friend tyranically called the Potato bug.

COURT-Mr. William B. Court has published a pamphlet on the "Chiniquy movement in Montreal of 1874-5." It is rich in revelation and well worth reading. Mr. Court is thoroughly posted in the business as he is ex-superintendent of St. John's Freuch Presbyterian Sabbath School. In this namphlet poor Mr. McVicars is if possible more roughly handled than Chiniquy.

STANLEY-Stanley has arrived at the mouth of the Congo, after a journey across Africa, which has taken him since the 15th November, and which has been one succession of hardships and hostilities with the native tribes. During the lourney he engaged in thirty-two battles with the people of the interior, and lost his companion, Francis Pocock, who was swept over the falls of a river and killed,

$\mathbf{W}^{ ext{EEKLY TEST.}}$

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Sept. 15th, 1877:-

Same week last year :

Decrease 709.

This is the second week we have ever shown a decrease in trade as compared with previous years The reason of last week's decrease is because of the extra business done through the Provincial Exhibition being held in Montreal during this corresponding week of last year. Cheap Trips or any attractions to bring visitors into the City always runs up the sales for store-keepers. CORRECTION!

Part of yesterday's advertisement should have read :- " Wholesalers get retailers falsely rated up in order to get their paper discounted."

We find that the books some wholesalers buy from the Agencies at \$10 each, which cost about 20c or \$1, are of no use whatever. Travellers, who they are supposed to be bought for, say they are worse than useless as references. Buying a lot of regular fee, is one way of DOING IT, certainly a less suspicious way than lending money to Agency employees.

Ready! Ready!

Our stock of New Dress Goods is now ready for will not be shown by other Montreal houses until Several cases of French and German All-wool

Dress Goods will be received into stock to-day, and will be ready for sale on Monday. Extra Lots.

Besides the regular stock of New Dress Goods, we have purchased several very large lots at much below regular prices.

Number One Lot Is thirty-three pieces of very handsome Pine Pattern Cashmereens, worth in the regular way from 38c to 45c per yd. The colors are principally navy blues, seal browns, olive browns and London smokes. Your choice of this No. 1 lot at only 25c per yd.

Number Two Lot

Is two cases of a very fair quality and heavy cloth, Plain Worsted Serges, in all the new colors, as wide as regular 30c goods. Your choice of this lot at 13c well worth 17c or 18c.

Number Three Lot Is composed of all the new plain colors in Brocade Lustres and Serges. Price only 18c, well worth 25c.

Other Lots All-wool English Serges, 28c. All-wool German Serges, 33c. All-wool German Cashmereens, 33c. The New Real French Estermase Serges 45c. Camels' Hair Goods.

One case Camels' Hair Dress Goods in single and bouble folds. Prices from 35c to 85c per yd. Pencil Stripes.

The New Pencil Stripe Bress Goods, only 27c.

S. CARSLEY.

393 and 395 Notre Dame Street. Next week we expect to be about the best Dress Goods week we have ever had, because our stock is larger and prices lower than we have ever offered Dress Goods before.

P. A. MURPHY & CO.,

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

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

BOSSANGE & GARDINER,

MANUFACTURES.

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

HOUSE IN FRANCE:

GUSTAVE BOSSANGE,

16 Rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris,

OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE.

149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Sevond Price. Mens' Linen Coats.....from \$1.00 Mens' Lustre Dusters Mens' Linen Ulsters

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

Childrens' and Boys' Knickerbocker Suits made

from Canadian Tweed and Guaranteed to Wear Well.

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

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS.

J. G KENNEDY & COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIBE,

READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the

BOYS' SUITS......\$2 TO 12 PARISIAN, BERLIN. BRUSSELS, NEW STYLES LORNE,

TUNIC, SAILOB. J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

SWISS,

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

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

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

SCHOOL MATTERS IN P. E. ISLAND.

It unfortunately happens that the dominant party in our sister Province has not possessed the requisite discretion so to frame the Free School measure as to avoid giving offence to the Catholic population. One or two compulsory clauses have been inserted in the Act which have caused much complaint, and we understand that petitions have been presented to the Canadian Government, and it is not unlikely we shall have a repetition of the New Brunswick difficulties in the House of Commons. 🕖

We are quite sure that these Educational matters should be left entirely to the Local authorities, and we always regret having them introduced into the Upper Parliament, for they assume an importance and magnitude, when brought before the whole country that they would never be able to attain if disposed of within the borders of the Province in which they arise. The Constitutional power of 2-10ins the Local Legislatures to legislate on the subject of education most fully has been settled undoubtedly by the highest authorities in the Empire.

But, while we say this, we are free to affirm that it is an unwise policy for any Local Govornment to insist on little extremes, which do more than the general principle in exciting unpleasant feelings. these books at \$10 each besides paying the In New Brunswick, the measure adopted for the regulation of the Common School system was substantially the same as that in force in this Province: but while here it has worked amicably and well, in New Brunswick it created intense bittecness and illfeeling, and threatened to distract the whole couninspection. It consists largely of novelties that try. The different results were occasioned by the mode of working. Here some concessions were

made to the Catholic population which in no way interfered wish the efficient working of the system, and at the same time secured a most excellent harmony, There some obnoxious and unnecessary details were insisted upon which in no way improved the systom and caused infinite trouble and bickering. The difficulty was only quieted by the adoption of a more conciliatory policy, and now matters are working more pleasautly and satisfac-

torily. We hope our P. E. Island friends will take a lesson from the experiences of the two larger Provinces, and aim to meet the wishes of all classes as far as may be consistent with the efficient working of the Act. We have no hesitation in saying it would be more manly and statesmanlike for the present Government to voluntarily repeal the obnoxious clauses and save the necessity for a bitter struggle which can by no possibility result in any good either to the cause of Education or to the general welfare of the Island,-The Daily Acadian.

ANOTHER SHARK STORY.

HOW A CAPTAIN ESCAPED A HORRIBLE DEATH - WON DERFUL PRESENCE OF MIND.

In 1836 Capt. Blank was the first mate of a whale ship cruising out of New Bedford. The William King was one of those old-fashioned tubs peculiar to the last century, sailing equally well either way, bow or stein. Off Telegraph Hill, near San Francisco, a school of whales was raised, led by an immense bull, and steering in a northely direction. Two boats were at ence lowered, but they had scarcely touched the water when the school parted, one part running north and the other south. Capt. Blank's boat followed one band, while Jim Watson, the mate, followed the other. The Captain's boat had a crew of magnificent oarsmen; they laid to their work with a will, and after an hour's pull came within range of the bull Capt. Blank got an iron into him in short order, the fish sounded and went down at a speed which almost equalled that of the "lightning express" The line ran out with a deafening hum : the loggerhead smoked, and the boat laid her bows deep into the water Suddenly the strain ceased, the whale was coming up, and every eye conned the seas for a glimpse of the monster. He came up like a rocket, struck the boat on the keel amidship with his nose, and hurled it thirty feet into the air. As it descended it captized, and fell bottom uppermost. The men immediately swam

for it, where they clung to the keel. The Captain soon swam up, but finding the keel crowded, resolved not to risk an upsetting by venturing upon it. So he put an ore under cach arm, d, treading water, kept near the boat the crew who, as was natural to men in their situation, were nervous and downhearted. They floated in this way several minutes, and were gradually getting over the first shock, when the stroke oarsman, a gigantic negro, called out, "Look dar—a shark!" Nothing horrifies a sailor as much as the appearance of that ravenous fish in hours of peril. The crew looked and saw a huge bottle-nosed shark floating not a fathom below the surface. The Captain saw the monster also, and felt his chance of escape dwindle to a cipher; nevertheless, he did not lose courage, and instead of hastening the event which seemed beyond prevention resolved to escape if possible. He knew that a shark would never bite any unsteady bait. The nese of the creature is in its way; it must turn on its side to snap, and then only when the object is stationary. It may be still for a second only, but that is enough; the sharks darts like lightning, and in a moment scizes its pray. The Captain knew this, and knew his only salvation depended on his keeping con-stantly in motion. The least pause would be fatal so with the oars under his arm he kept affoat, moving about incessantly, his eyes fixed on the dark monster beneath him, which followed wherever he moved. His mind was unusually active, every circumstance of his life came fefore him in vivid coloring. He saw the old farmhouse in which he was born—the hills, woods, and meadows sorrounding it; the distant village, the church spire, the flocks on the plains, the winding river, the cows browsing in the fields; he heard the clatter of the mill, the songs of the mowers, the birds singing in the groves, and the gun echoing among the hills. He heard, too, the voice of one dearer to him than all on earth; the voice of one-but all this took place while a rapacious monster was floating a few feet from him, waiting only for a moment's pause in his movements to rend him in pieces!

The second boat having now rescued the wrecked men, approached the Captain, who ordered its crew to shoot by him at full speed, and as it passed he would grasp it and spring in, the critical moment being when he would lose motion and the shark would be likely to seize him. However, that risk must be taken. The mate faithfully carried out his directions. The men strained every sinew. They were whalemen, and as such, topgallant oarsmen. The boat itself was scarcely seen, burried in a double wall of foaming spray, the cars bending like reeds, and the gunwales quivering at each stroke. It took a steady nerve, an eagle glance, and a lightning grasp to secure the flying craft; but the Captain had these, and as it passed, seized the starboard gunwale, and was thrown like a shot into the boat. At the same instant the shark's head rose above the water, and its jaws snapped with a sound audible for a considerable distance The Captain as he himself remarked, escaped "only

FRENCH COOKING RANGES.

by a scratch."

John Burns. He who lived fifty years ago and recalls to mind the rough and inconvenient articles called stoves, which were in use in those days, may well express astonishment when he sees the modern production

(Continued on Fourth Column.)

90 CATHEDRAL STREET, June 27] MONTREAL.

ROURK, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. 217 St. Joseph Street.

CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9P.M.

NOTICE

We give notice that we intend to apply to the Corporation for permission to keep a Wood yard at No. 160 St. Catherine Street. CHAUSSEE, DUPRE & CO.

Martin Kiely & co.,

PLUMBERS & TINSMITHS,

Cor. of Dupre Lane and College Sts.

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

MATTHEW GAHAN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c.,

61-INSPECTOR STREET-61 MONTREAL.

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

INSURANCE.

DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000. NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y

MONTREAL, FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

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

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

333 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand

BURY & McINTOSH,

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS

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

GEORGE BURY. Official Assignee. JOHN MCINTOSH.

Aug 8, 177 JAMES FOLEY,

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

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' CLOTHING in great variety.

--ALSO-Part of a BANKRUPT STOCK,

and CHILDRENS' SUITS.

LADIES' LINEN,

T AWLOR'S CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES.

Price \$35 with attachments. THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a

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

A complete set of Attachments with each Machine.

Examine them before you purchase elsewhere.
J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

MULCAIR BROS.

ARTIST TAILORS,

No. 87 St. Joseph Street.

In Stock-The Newest Spring and Fall Overclothing The Newest Check Worsted Suiting, The Newest Striped đo The Newest Twilled do The Newest English Tweed Suitings. The Newest Scotch The Newest Canadian do The Newest Stripe Trowsering. The Newest Check The Newest Fancy Vesting, The Newest Lines in gentlemen's Heberdashery West of England Broad Cloth, Blue and Black.

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

do

West of England do

Single Milled

MULCAIR BROS.

87 ST. JOSEPH STREET,

Feb 9, 1-y

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

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 of to-day, where all the ingenuity and experience extending over a period of many years, have been devoted to making these necessary household treasures as compelete in every detail of usefulness and beauty as practical skill can effect. Not only has the mind of the inventor been exercised in producing these forms, where economy of space and fuel are the chiefs points of excellence to be attained, but his skill has been taxed to exhibit beauty in design and ornamentation, and to such an extent have these improvements been successfully carried out, that the stoves made in this country are everywhere acknowledged to be second to none in the world. On this subject of such well appreciated importance, we propose to call the attention of our readers to the celebrated Erench Cooking Ranges or apparatus manufactured by John Burns, 675 Craig street, this city. In the design and construction of these ranges, all the newest improvements have been adopted, every piece of wrought and cast iron 1823. is made sufficiently strong to sustain any degree of wear and tear. All sizes of hotel and family French ranges are made there. During our visit to the establishment we were specially struck with their family range which is well worthy the attention of intending purchasers, it embodies all the points of of excellence of the large French range and will favorably compare in price with the ordinary stove or range in the market, besides being far more durable. They are now coming into universal use in all parts of the Dominion, and are already in many well-known hotels, restaurants, public and private institutions, steamboats, private residences, &c. Among others we may mention, St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James Club, City Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, St. Mary's College, Bleury st., Good Shepherd Convent, Convent of the Sacred Heart, St. John's Hotel, St. Johns, Hon. Thos. Ryan, Peel st., Romeo Stephens, St Lamberts, James Rose, Sheerbrooke st., George Winks, Dorcheste st., W. Stophens, Pt. aux Trembles, Marine Hospital, Quebec, E. A. Bernard, Varnes, P. Q., J. C. Holden, St. Monique st. We may state so popular have the French range become in the United States that they are used in every hotel, restaurant, boarding-house, &c., throughout the Union. The French family range made by Mr. Burns are now used by many well-known householders in Montreal, and their demand is steadily on the increase. Although French cooking ranges have been made over a century ago in France, since which time they have become the standard cooking apparatus in Europe, it is only within the last thirty years that they came into use to any extent in the United States, and their introduction in Canada has been maily due to Mr. Burns who was the first to manufacture and supply this market with same. He also is engaged in the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting business and manufactures all kinds of tin and sheet iron work. A speciality is made of the latest improved Hot Air Furnace. Prices and full particulars can be had on applica-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

J H, CSSR, Quebec, \$2; J C, Pembroke, 2; Bev T B, St Isidore, 2; J W L, L'Assompton, 2; Rev F O'R, Quebec Academy, 2; J O'B, Kingston, 2; Per J J V St Apicet 2; Per M St Timothe 2; Rev J J V, St Anicet, 2; Rev M, St Timothe, 2; W O'N, Clayton, Ont. 3; H F, Almonte, 2; F D, Renfrew, 2; Rev W R Le B, River Bourgeois, 4; R J S, Little Grace Bay, 1; P B Westport, 1; T C, Milbank, 2; M C, Halifax, 2; G P, Eganville, 4; John McKenna, Michael J Kearney, (per M J Kearney) 2 cach; J K, Chrysler, 2; W P, Pictou, 2; Miss D, Kingston, per Mr D, 2; B G, Ironside, 2; J McJ, Glen Robertson, 3; J K, St Stanislaus de Kostka 1.50; A K, do 1.50; D S Vankleek Hill, 50cts; J G. Laborough, 2; AT, New Lancaster, 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour, Superior Extra, \$6,45 to \$6,55; Extra Superfine, \$6.25 to \$6,35; Fancy, \$610, to \$6,20; Spring Extra, \$6,00 to \$6,05; Superfine, \$5,60 to \$5,70; Strong Fakers, \$6,20 to \$6,45; Fine, \$5,20 to \$5,35; Middlings, \$4,75 to \$4,85; Pollards, \$4,00 to \$4,50; U. C. Bays, per 100 lbs, \$2,50 to \$2.85; City, Bags, delivered, \$6,00 to \$3,00. Oatmeal, \$4,90 to \$5,10; Wheat, Canada Spring, \$1,30 to 1.32; White Winter, \$1,38 to 1.45; Hed Winter, \$1,34 to 1.38. Corn, \$7c. to 58; Oats, \$3c to 34; Barley, \$5 to 65c; Pens, \$8 to \$58]c per 66 lbs: Butter, \$1,70 to 21c; Cheese, \$1 a to \$13c; Pork, Mess, \$16, to \$16,50; Thin Mess, \$15,00 to \$15,50; Lard, \$10]c to \$1c for tubs \$11 to \$11 for pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$4 \$5,504, \$10, according totares; \$Pearls, \$4,50 to \$4,55; Freights, 7s to 7s 6d per qr. heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool or Glasgow.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall per bu, \$1,27 to \$1,28; wheat, spring, per bu, \$1,20 to \$1,23; barley, per bu, \$0,55 to \$0,60; oats, per bu, \$0,34 to \$0,00; persy, per bu, \$0,55 to \$0,60; oats, per bu, \$0,34 to \$0,00; presy, per bu, \$0,70 to \$0,60; oats, per bu, \$0,34 to \$0,00; dressed hogs per 100 lbs, \$0,00 to \$0,00; beef, hind quarters, \$0,60 to 0,00; mutton, per 100 lbs, \$0,00 to \$0,00; chickens, per pair, \$0,30 to \$0,40; fowls, per pair, \$0,40 to \$0,50; ducks, per brace, \$0,40 to \$0,50; geese, cach, \$0,00 to \$0,00; turkeys each, \$0,75 to \$1,00; butter, lb, rolls, \$0,02 to \$0,02; butter, large rolls, \$0,16 to \$0,00; butter, the dairy, best, \$0,16 to \$0,10; butter, store packed, 0,16 to 0,00; eggs, fresh, per dozen, \$0,13 to \$0,14; eggs in lots, 11! to 12! apples, per bu, \$1,50 1,75 potatoes, per bu, \$0,20 to \$0,00; butter, bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; butter, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; turnips, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; beets, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; turnips, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; to \$13,00; straw, per ton, \$9,50 to \$12,50.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

\$10,00; to \$18,00; straw, per ton, \$9,50 to \$12,50.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Flour—XXX per bb \$7,50 to \$,00, XXX per 100 lbs \$3,75 to 4.00. Family per bbl \$6.50 to 6.75. per 190 lbs 3,25 to 3,40; Common per 100 lbs. 0,00 to 0,00. Wholesale prices about 25 cents per barrel less. Barley, No, 1 per bushel, \$0.00 to 0,60, do No 2, per bushel, 0 o0 to 0.55; do No. 3, per bushel, 0 o0 to 0,55; do No. 3, per bushel, 0 o0 to 0,35, Pens do. \$0.00 to 0,65. Buckwheat, do 0,00 to 0,55; Corp. do 0,50; to 0,60; Rye do 0,00 to 0,60; Eggs, per dozeu tresh 0,12, to 0,15; Keg Butter, per lb, 0,18, to 0,20; Butter fresh per lb, 0,22 to 0,25; Cheese 0,10 to 0,11; Tallow rough 0,03 to 0,04 do rendered 0,07 to 0,08,

J. H. SEMPLE. IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCEL 53 ST. PETER STREET. MONTREAL.

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

REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,

CHURNS: -ALSO,-

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

L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 524 Craig Street, Montreal. (SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK.)

NEW INVENTION.

fested with Flies or Spiders,

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

For Destroying Insects Worms, &c., on Plants and Trees, Gives vigor to Plants and new life to vegetation. It destroys all Insects on Roses; produces fine blooms and deep color.

It destroys Caterpillars from Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and from Apple and Fruit trees, by simply washing the nests with the Liquid Soap, or sprinkling the leaves. It is invaluable for the Grape Vine, whether in-

frequently watering the Vine with the Liquid Soap. Sold by all Druggists in Montreal. \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outnet and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta,

It increases the size and flavor of the Berry, by

HEAD LYRIC. Said B 2 A the other day,

Whilst they together sat, Let U & I just go and buy At Robertson's a hat. Said A 2 B I plainly C

You know the place quite well, His hats fit me just 2 a T And none can them X L. 232 M'GILL STREET.

FERON,

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

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

CANADA.

en austice,

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 1673. Dame Martha Louisa Jordan, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James L. Adams, of the same place, manufacturer, duly authorized a relati

Plaintiff;

V2. The said James L. Adams,

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

ABBOT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & ABBOT, Attorneys for Plainty, Montrerl, 28th August, 1877.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Elizabeth Vantier, of Isle Perranit, in the District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Manflette, of the same place, teacher and trader, duly authorized

to the effect of these presents and to ester en pusite. Plaintiff: VS. Joseph Maussette, of Isle Perrault, in the District

of Montreal, trader and teacher, An action for separation de biens, (separation as to property) has been issued in this Court, this 21st

day of August instant, 1877. CURRAN & COYLE.

Attys for Plainte. Montreal, 21st Aug., 1877. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. | FOR LOWER CANADA.

The third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present: The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TORRANCE. William Workman, of the City of Montreal, Esq.,

Plaintiff; Marie Josephine Cordelie Peltier, wife of William John Henry, formerly of the City of Montreal, merchant's clerk, and the said William John Henry to authorize his said wife, both now absent from this Province, the said Dame Marie Josephine

Cordelie Peltier, having property therein, Defendants IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Counsel for the Plaintin, in as much as it appears by the return of David Garrick, one of the sworn Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal; that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Nouveau Monde, 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 Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said

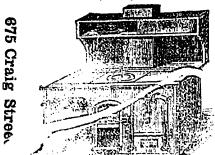
judgment as in a cause by default. By the Court, HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON,

Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and

5-2



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Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge.

R. O'Neill, St. Francis d

A. Pinsoneault, Janvier

M. H. Gault, McTavish

Street, James McShane, Jr.,

Salle Street,

Street,

O. McGarvey, Palace Str. 19-12m. | 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. - [April 2 '76

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knowledge. Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEEERRY. Price \$5 per package.

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May 16, 177

PETRUS PALLASCIO.





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FIRST-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSHIP GUARANed. A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery conFARMERS' COLUMN.

How Corn May be Cur.-We were amused recently to read in a first class English agricultural paper that our method of shocking corn in America, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely was to put three hills of corn in a stook. In the East 25 hills, or 5 rows of 5 hills in each row, are put into a stook. We prefer the latter, as it is a saving of time and space, and is especially preferable when the corn stubble is plowed and sown to wheat or rye. We prefer, too, to bind the corn in sheaves, and set up the sheaves in a stook, binding the top of the stook with a stout straw band. The sheaves are necessary if the corn-husking machine is used, and very handy in case the corn is hauled to the barn to be husked.

Bumble Bees .- It is one of the most important late discoveries that the yield of red clover seed depends upon the bumble bees. These insects fertilize the blossoms, conveying the pollen from one blossom to another by means of their long proboscis, and no other is known to do this necessary work. Without the bumble bee we can have no clover seed. The natural enemy of the bumble bee is the farmer's boy, who, when he stumbles over a nest and gets stung never forgives or forgets it, but becomes a life long-enemy to this busy bee. Give these insects a wide berth, and let them live to increase the yield, and to reduce the price of clover seed, which is getting higher every year, - American .1griculturist.

WATER FOR DUCKLINGS -The raising of ducklings is a very simple thing if one only knows how. Whether hatched by duck or hen they should not be allowed free access to a body of warer till they are well advanced in the feathering process. They should also be under control so fully as to be kept out of dewy grass and rain storms, as well as prevented from unlimited sporting in a pond of water, for if they once get thoroughly wet, especially their heads, neck and backs, it is almost certain that they will be seized with cramps, the symptoms of which are staggering and reeiling about, falling over backward—in fact, acting very much like a drunken person. Death, however, soon relieves them from their misery, and in losing them we lose also the expense and trouble we have incurred on their account, and all through mere neglect or carelessness .- Poultry World

CLEANLINESS AND ATTENTION IN MILKING .- The great secrets in making good butter are cleanliness and attention, in addition to the labor. We will now proceed to give the details how to apply these rules: -Let cleanliness be applied to the cow-house; see that it is kept clean, so that no foul odors shall be absorbed by the new milk, and that the animals may be kept healthy, so as to give pure wholesome milk, to the udder, so that no scabs or filth shall be rubbed off into the bucket while milking; to the hands, so that they shall not defile the milk, to the spring house or vault, that the cream may be kept pure; to the milk-bucket, pans, skimmer, creampot and churn, so that no cheesy taint or foul odors be communicated to the cream; and finally, to the butter-worker and the market tub. To all these scrupilous cleanliness should be applied. Attention must be paid to proper feeding, regular milking, skimming at the right time, stirring the cream every time new qualities are added, even temperature of the spring-house, vault or cellar, proper temperature of the cream at time of churning, even churning and working and handling the butter .-

VALUE OF FODDER-CORN.-We visited a farmer who evidently knew how stock should be treated. He raises a quantity of fodder-corn every year, to bridge over the dry times. He is feeding it now, once a day, to all his cattle. He feeds in the evening, mowing a swath, gathering up by hand, and throwing over the fence into the adjoining pasture. We witnessed one feeding, and the way those cattle went into the green, succulent stalks would have convinced the most skeptical that there was something good in it. It had been rather dry for two weeks before, local storms passing around, and the pastures had become brown and bare. The owner informed us that cows and young stock would come up and range themselves along the fence on the To Major Jno. Lane, Greenfield, Mass.

Dear Sir,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I broad-cast, and a little to thickly, we think, to would await the result of its trial. I prepared the secure best results. If all farmers, especially dairy farmers would follow a similar system, the net results in the entire country would be immense. We are glad to know that many of them do it, and that the number is annually increasing .- Ohio Furmer.

CANADIAN SHORTHORNS IN ENGLAND.—The Hon. M. H. Cochrane recently despatched a valuable consignment of shorthorn cattle to England. The suimals were bred on his farm, Hillhurst, Compton.
According to a statement in the last number of the Country Gentleman, the consignment included 2nd Duke of Hillhurst, own brother to 1st Duke of Hillhurst by Lord Denmore's 6th Duke of the Geneva, hurst by Lord Denmore's 6th Duke of the Geneva, which has been for several years past in the possession of Col. Kingscote, M.P., President of the Royal Agricultural Society; a Princess cow, two Duchess heifers, a Booth bull of the late Mr. Torr's Bright family, three of the Village Roses of Aylesby, and several others of the Barrington, Mazurka and Surmise tribes. The cattle were sent to England to be offered at public auction. The sale took place on Tnesday week at Bowness, Windermere, and a cable despatch received from Mr. Cochrane. and a cable despatch received from Mr. Cochrane, who is in England, shows that the result has been highly gratifying. Thirty-five animals brought \$79,000, or an average of \$2,257 cach. This, we understand, is a result which has only twice been exceeded in Britain. Two Duchess heiters in the consignment sold for \$40,000. Compared with the result of Mr. Cochrane's sale last year, his present success shows wonderful improvement. In 1876 the shipment realized an average of £203 14s., or about \$1,000 each. On the present occasion that figure has been more than doubled.—Gazette.

STECK WATER.—How a reserve of stock watermay be economically stored up for use during droughts is an important question for farmers througaut the prairie region of the West. I'wo years ago last summer, having, with many others, suffered the inconvenience of a failure of the water-supply on my place, in consequence of the long continued drought, I dug a 200 barrel cistern in my pasture, a few feet from a ditch, which crossed one corner, cementing on the solid clay, which formed the sides to within two and a half feet of the top, and bricking the two and a natificet of the top, and bricking the balance. I laid a wooden pipe from near the top of the ditch to the cistern, and when the water was running, the following spring, by damming the ditch below, it was filled with pure snow-water. The same process was repeated last spring, filling up what had been used out the previous summer. For the last month my well has been nearly dry For the last month my well has been nearly dry, and my house and barn-cistern both empty. Without this reserve supply I should have been in as bad a fix as are a great many other people at this time. The water in this cistern, most of which has been in for two years, is now as pure, bright, and sparkling as when it was first filled. It has been a wonder to me that farmers in sections where reliable wells cannot be obtained have not availed themselves of this method of storing up water. There is no limit to the extent to which such cisterns can be multiplied, furnishing a reserve supply to fall back upon when the ordinary supplies fail.

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

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A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing-

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President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart,

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And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respect-

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

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1 Prize in Gold of...... \$10,000 00

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The FIFTEENTH of AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing.

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500 Building Lots, valued each at.....

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Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets.

Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-

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

, CANADIAN ITEMS.

Potato Ror.-The potato rot has appeared in several sections of Nova Scotia.

WHEAT .- A Montreal merchant is making arrangements to ship wheat from Manitoba to that

THANKSGIVING .- The Nova Scotia Government accepted the 22nd of November as the general Thanksgiving Day.

PRESIDENT SPENCER.—President Spencer, of the bankrupt Chicago Savings Bank, is reported to be living in Montreal under the assumed name of

SCARCITY OF EMPLOYMENT.—It is said that numbers of young men of good families are leaving Halifax, N.S., on account of the lack of employment there, and instead trying farming.

THANKSGIVING .- We understand the Government of the various Provinces have agreed in observing Thursday, the 22nd of November, as a day of thanks-

giving for the blessings of an abundant harvest. THE EXEMPTION LAW .- Judge Gowan, of Simcoe, has given decisions on two questions, arising out of the exemptions from taxation, which are of general importance. In one case the dwelling house of the Roman Catholic priest at Barrie was assessed at \$2,800. This was considered to permit the \$300 over \$2,000 to be subjected to taxation. It was appealed against on the ground that a second priest occupied the same dwelling, and that each of them was entitled to \$2,000 exemption, making in all \$4,000, which would, of course, have much more than covered the 2,500 assessment. The clause of the Act bearing on this reads as follows:-The stipend of any clergyman or minister of religion, whilst in actual connection with any church, and doing duty as such clergyman or minister, to the extent of one thousand dollars, and the parsonage or dwelling house occupied by him, with the land thereto attached, to the extent of two acres, and not exceeding two thousand dollars in value. Judge Gowan held this to imply an exemption of \$2,000 only on behalf of the real occupant, the head of the establishment; and that assistant clergymen residing in the same dwelling does not create a separate exemption for each. The other case was that of the Nunnery of St. Joseph in the same town. The nunnery it appears is simply used as the dwelling house of the Sisters, the school in which they teach being separate from it. The assessor let the school go free but assessed the numery. On this point Judge Gowan held that only buildings connected with the general educational system of the country He suits the wants and causes of any ed with the general educational system of the country He guarantees to give you satisfaction, Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

ed with the general educational system of the consequently decided the assessment of the numbery to be lawful. As for his work you need not give a fraction.

Then the plea was raised that as the numbery contained a chapel it should be exempted as a church or a place of worship. But this plea Judge Gowan also rejected, holding that—The building might be called a place of worship, as might, in a certain Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townsense, "any private apartment in any private dwelling in the town where morning and evening acts of worship are performed; but the terms in the Statute are evidently used in their popular sense. i..., a church, chapel, meeting house, or other building intended and used for the public worship.

of Almighty God," and do not embrace private

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

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NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

ships, very choice, at the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

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

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

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PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS,

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May 30

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250 00

756 GO

384 00

72 00

360 00

870 00

2,000 00

2,000 00

\$272,594 00

48 00

250,000 00

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and Hangers Hydrants, Valver &c &c.

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-O. Gibbs, in Prairie Farmer.

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ENGRAVERS

CRAIG & BLEURY STS

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

mates from us. J. H. WALKER.



THE UNEMPLOYED.

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

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

PROTECTIONISTS, would secure them in the possession of work by a stiff PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

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

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

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Black Alpaceas and Lustres.

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

Black Persian Cords.

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

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

Black French Merinoes. Good Useful Black French Merino, 50c. Lxtra Double Finish Black French Merino, 60c,

75c, \$1.00, \$1.25. Black Barathea Cloths.

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

wears out.

Black Balmoral Crape Cloth.

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

Black French Poplins.

One case new Black All Wool French Poplins, 45c, 55c, and 65c. Beautiful shades and wide widths. Black Cecelian Cloths, 60c to 70c a yard. Never

Courtaulds Crapes.

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

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

CHEAPSIDE.

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

CHEAPSIDE

For all kinds of Black Goods.

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

Black Laces, Black Laces.

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

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

45c, 50c. Choice now 121c, yard. Dress Linens 71c yard. Gents White Dress Shirts, 75c, each. Ladies Zanella Umbrellas with chains and caps,

37c, each or \$4,25 doz. Wincey, Wincey, Wincey.

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

Chambly Flannels, Chambly Flannels.

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

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

At the Grand Dry Goods Emporum.

CHEAPSIDE

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR. [Established 1819.]

CITY ITEMS.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE .- The ladies of the Congregational Convent, Villa Maria, (Monklands), inform us that the blessing of the first stone of the church for the new Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, is to take place on Sunday 23rd instant at half-past three p.m.

PRESENTATION. — On Tuesday evening last the employees of the Wanzer Sewing Machine Co., waited upon the Manager, Mr. A. P. Willis, at his residence and presented him with a handsome cane and unique and costly gold pencil case as a mark of esteem on the occasion of his assuming the responsibility of the sole agency at 404 Notre Dame st. After the reading of an address, response from Mr. Willis, and remarks from several of the gentlemen present, the company sat down to a bountiful repast prepared by Mrs. Willis, a lady whose hospitality on such occasions is well known.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE .- A lively war is going on in certain quarters over the composition of the volunteer force. The Montreal Witness and the True Witness having agreed at last on some one point, and that, the inadvisability of having the volunteers composed of men all of one religious class, the real "true blues" of Mackenzie Bowell's school, charge the Wilness with abandoning the cause of Protestautism. The Witness retorts that the charge is a wanton one, and says that if there is a drop of blood in it not true to religious liberty it wants to let that drep out. We are one with both the Montreal journals in this matter. Religion becomes actually nauseous when it is obtruded into every department and walk of life. It is as a Canadian, not as a Protestant or a Catholic, that a volunteer should serve his country. We never heard of a Protestant baker, butcher, or dry goods' man, refusing Catholic patronage, and vice versa. In public affairs it should be the same. Let us go where we like, or stay at home if we please, on Sundays; but this "religious" cry stinks in the nostrils of every honest, fair minded man in the community.—Quebec Telegraph.

Br. Gabriel Pic-nic .-- On Saturday a pic-nic was held at Verdun Grove for the benefit of the poor of St. Gabriel Parish. There were about three thousand people on the grounds Father Salmon's Band was in attendance and played excellently, as did also a string band for the dancing. A beautifully arranged refreshment-stand was attended by Mrs. A. Conyerse, Mrs. Brunett, Misses Salmon, Walland Asselin. Mr. John O'Neill was master of ceremonies, doing his duty very ably. Father Salmon was on the grounds and was the life of the pic-nic, for joy and fun reigned supreme wherever the reverend gentleman went. The Committee on games attended to their business, and the programme was well carried out. A great deal of the comfort of the pic-nickers can be attributed to the Secretary of the Game Committee, Mr. P. Doyle. The following is the list of the winners of the prizes : Quoit match ; eight entries; prize \$5; presented by John Fraser, Esq.-Won by H. Blair. Running hop, step and leap; four entries-J. Mulcair, 1st prize, 39 feet 5 inches Wm. Warren, 2nd, 38 feet 8 inches. Three quick leaps; four entries; prize, meerschum pipe; presented by Thos. Styles, Esq.—Won by J. Mulcair, 34 feet 8 inches. Running high leap; 4 entries; prize silver butter cooler: presented by I. I. Tank prize, silver butter cooler; presented by J. Lynch, Esq.—Won by J. Mulcair. Putting 28 lbs.; 5 entries B. Saunders, 1st, 31 feet 2 inches; W. Ryan, 2nd, 31 feet. Putting 14 lbs. Passed over. 100 yards' race, in heats; 3 entries—Won by Jas. Newton; prize, silver cup ; presented by A. Converse, Esq. Half mile (amateur) race; prize, silver cruet stand; presented by E. Corbeille, Esq.; 2 entries—Won by T. Butler. Halt mile race (green); prize, opera glass; presented by No. 9 Branch I. C. U.—Won by Kent Stewart. Half mile race (green); open only to members of Branch 9 I. C. U .- Won by Thos. Lyons; prize, silver medal; presented by E. Ryan, Esq Quarter mile (green); open only to members of Temperance Societies; prize, silver cruet stand; presented by E. Fanning, Esq.; five entries; won by Patrick Cogan. 200 yards, in heats, for men over 50 years of age; prize, splendid silver medal; presented by G. A. Desjardins, M. P.—Won by J. Consented by G. A. Desjardins, M. P.—Won by J. Consented by G. A. Desjardins, M. P.—Won by J. Consented by G. A. Desjardins, M. P. Won by J. Consented by G. Desjardins, M. P. Won by J. Consented by G. nors. Half mile race; for married men of the parish; prize, handsome breakfast set; presented by Hon. L. Beaublen, M.P.P.; 6 entries—Won by Alexander 150 yards race for young ladies some tea set, presented by the St. Gabriel Temperance Society; 20 entries; won by Miss Mary Mc-Carthy. 100 yards race for girls under 12 years of age; gold bracelets, presented by John Ryan, Esq.; 22 entries; 1st prize, Miss Levesque; 2nd, Miss Williams. Quarter mile race for boys under 14 years; prize presented by Michael Hennessy, Esq. years; prize presented by Michael Remarks, 1 Seq.; 16 entries; not decided. 250 yards race for men over 40 years; prize, splendid table lamp; presented by Michael Curran. Esq.; 3 entries; won by Patrick Leany; 2nd, washing machine, presented by F. Prudhome, Esq., D. Donoghue. Irish Jig; prize, releaded cup. presented by P. E. Poupart, Esq.; splendid cup, presented by P. E. Poupart, Esq.; won by T. Sullivan. Half mile race (green) for members of Rev. Father Salmon's Band; prize, gold studs, presented by J. J. Ellis, Esq. ; 3 entries won by Thomas Lyons. Climbing greasy pole; prize, fat sheep, presented by D. Pilet, Esq.; won by William Matthews. The drawing for the prizes in the lottery, which was to have taken place the evening of the picnic, was postponed, on account of the lateness of the hour, to Saturday exening, in the St. Gebriel Council Hall, comer of Centre and Island streets, St. Gabriel Village. While the games were going on two mon who were driving past from Cote St. Paul Black Silk Velvets, \$1,50.

Black Silk Mantle Velvets, \$1,50 up to \$15,00 sell beer to the picnickers. Father Salmon soon put a stop to that, He sent the Sergeaut of Police to look after them, and the beer vendors, seeing the approaching storm, galloped their horse off the scene and were soon out of harm's way .- Gazette.

> WANTED—Board for a Gentleman's two young sons. Will pay \$30 to \$40 per month. Catholic family preferred. Address—"W. W." Taus Witness office.

TWO ELEMENTARY TEACHERS WANTED at St. Columban. For particular at St. Columban. For particulars apply to JOHN HANNA, Sec.-Tres. 5-3

DISCOUNT.

CHEAP SALES.

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

Aug 29, '77 3-3m

CATHOLIC ART.

THE FINEST STAINED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES.

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

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

The Prize Windows Now for Sale.—Cheap. Subjects: "The Holy Family," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "Our Lord in the Temple," "St. Augustine" St. George," &c. June 20, 77-19

IRISH PROTESTANT

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.



PROMENADE CONCERT

Irish Protestant Ben. Society, VICTORIA SKATING RINK,

THURSDAY EVENING, 20rn Inst.

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

PROGRAMME. 1-Quickstep-" Breeze of Evening". Gaetz Band 6th Fusiliers. 2—Overture—" Martha"......Flottow Bend 5th Fusiliers. 3-Grand Selection Irish Airs Beyer Band 6th Fusiliers. 4-Competition in Manual Platoon and Bayonet Exercise. Open to the Volunteer Corps of

the City. Prize-The Society's Gold Medals or \$30. 5-Valse-"Kimstler Leben"......Strauss Band 5th Fusiliers. 6-Overture-"Golden Crown"..... Herman Band 6th Fusiliers.

INTERMISSION. 7-Selection-" Mde. L'Archiduke"...... Hecker Band 5th Fusiliers. 8-Cornet Solo-"Levyathan Polka". Levy 9-Bugle Calls-Prize \$5; open to Volunteers. 10-Grand Promenade-Form Fours. 11-Polka-(A Flat Horn Solo "Philopena"

[Keller Band 6th Fusiliers.

Refreshments at moderate prices. Admission 25 cents.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION. BRANCH No. 5.



A Meeting of the above Branch will be held at their Hall, corner of CRAIG and CAMPEAU STREETS, on THURSDAY evening next, 20th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, to branch off.

JAMES MEAGHER, Secretary.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION. BRANCH No. 12. The regular weekly meeting of the above Branch will take place in their Hall, corner of DUKE and OTTAWA STREETS, on THUBSDAY evening, 20th inst., at half-past Seven sharp.

JAMES BIRMINGHAM,

Secretary.

6-3

THE WANZER SEWING MACHINE.

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

Referring to the above the undersigned respectfully request the share of public patronage, which the high honors of the WANZER have ever deservedly secured in all coun-

WILLIS & ROY, 404 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

(2 doors east of St. Peter St.)

BOARD OF

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

-OF THE-

CITY OF MONTREAL.

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

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL, POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF MONTREAL,

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

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, 184 Craig Street.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

140 Fullum Street. ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY. 73 Grand Trunk Street.

ST. ANTOINE'S ACADEMY,

253 Guy Street. ST DENIS' ACADEMY,

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

28 Roy Street.

The course of instruction in the different Acadmies is in all respects the same as far as the Syntax class inclusively, and comprises the study of Religious Instruction, of the English and French languages, Penmanship, Arthmetic, Geography, History, Drawing, Vocal Music, &c., &c. With a course of Book-keeping fully sufficient for the ordinary requirements of business.

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

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

President R. C. S. G. LORETTO ABBEY,

V. ROUSSELOT,

WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA. A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland.

Board and Tuition—\$150 per annum. Send for circular
and address to

July 25-1y

LADY SUPERIOR

LAPOINT-BROWN.-At the R. C. Chuch, Amherstburg, Ontario, on Wednesday the 12th Sept., by the Rev. Father Ryan, Mr. Hector Robin Lapoint of Montreal, to Mrs. Mary Brown eldest daughter of Mr. John Mack of Amherstburg.

DIED.

FITZGERALD.-On Sunday, the 18th, Thomas Fitzgerald, aged 59 years, 6 months and fifteen days, native of Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, formerly of Her Majesty's 19th Regiment. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, sharp, to St. Bridget's Church, thence to the Catholic Corneters. lic Cemetery. The deceased was a member in good standing of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, and the members are therefore especially invited to

Washington, U. S. and County Tipperary, Ireland, papers please copy.

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IN THE PRICE OF

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

216, 218, and 220

ST. JAMES STREET.

DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE THEM A

CALL

AND ENCOURAGE

HOME MANUFACTURE.

Aug 29, '77-6m.

LORETTO CONVENT, Niagara Falls, Canada.

Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150. For futher information and prospectus, address LADY SUPERIOR. July 15-1y

CONVENT - OF OUR-

LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario. Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto.

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

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

tion.
For particulars, please address
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
July 25, 77-19
Loretto Convent, Belleville. July 25, 77-19

CONVENT

- of the -Congregation de Notre Dame,

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

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

Payments to be made quarterly in advance. 'The 'year begins the 3rd September.

N.B.—Lessons in Brawing, Painting, Vocal Music, and other Branches not specified here from extra charges.

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

Tuition and Roard, Doctor's Fee, Washing and Mending, Bed and Bedding, per annum—\$105.00.

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

July 11-48-3m

NO CURE Epilepsy, Piles, all Blood Diseases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made.

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Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Bepilepsy, Piles, all Blood Diseases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made.

State your case, inclosing 3 cts, stamp, to Howard Medical Institute, Providence, R.I.

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May 30 '77	
ATAMY UU FI	1 v-4

STAFFORD & Co.,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 6 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL, P. Q.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ? CIRCUIT COURT. No. 7595. La Compagnie Lithographe de Burland & Desbarats, Plaintiff; vs. Clovis Laliberte, Defendant.

On the twenty-seven day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the City of Montreal, at the business place of the said Defendant, will be sold to the last and higher bidder and for cash; all his goods and chattels seized in this cause, consisting of a Stove and a Sewing Machine, &c., &c , &c.

D. LANOIX, B. S.C. Montreal, 12ta Soptember, 1877.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1877-78.

The Metropolitan Primer......doz 30 retail 5 15 25 35 50 75 Young Ladies Reader " 10,00 1,35 15 3,60 Catechism of Sacred History..... " 1,35 Illustrated Bible His-15 tory.... " 5,00 " English Grammar.. " 3,00 " Key 30 Brown's First Lines of English 95 do Institutes do do do 7,50 do Murray's Grammar abridged by Stepping stone to dodo 80 do Butlers Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec......do 48 do do do do of Toronto...........do 40 do Keenans Doctrinal Catechism...do 4,00 do Catechism of Perseverance.....do 5,00 Boyds Elements of Rhetoric...do 7.20 do Quackenbos' 1st Lessons in Composition.....do 7.20 do Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric. . . . do 12.00 do 1.25 Bridges Algebra......do 3.00 do 30 A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools......do 1.60 do 17 Sangsters Elementary Arethemetic.....do 2.00 do Sangsters National Arethemetic do 4.50 do Packards Complete Course of nett. Bryant and Strattons Common School Book Keeping......do 0.00 do 1.00 Bryant and Strattons High School Bryant and Strittons Counting House Book Keeping......do 30.00 do 3.00 Sadlier's new Book Keeping Blanks..... Journal......do 1.92 do 20 Ledger.....do 1.92 do 20 National Pocket Dictionary....do 1.50 do 17 do Large do ...do 2 50 do
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D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers and Booksellers,

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