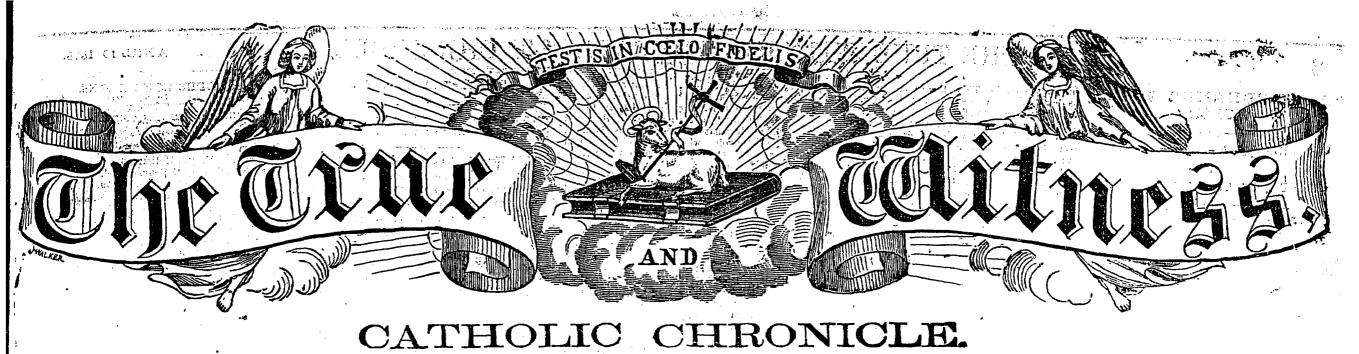
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



·NO. 35. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878. MONTREAL, VOL. XXVIII

NEW AGNETS.

Mr. Patrick Costello is authorized to collect monies, solicit subscriptions and advertisements for this office. He will, this week, call upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears.

Mr. Farquhar McLeod has kindly consented to act as our agent for Dalhousie Mills.

Mr. Michael Cleary has been appointed as one of our travelling agents. He shall shortly call on our friends in the county of Glengarry.

ANOTHER WAR.

Present appearances lead to a belief that the Russe-Turkish war which has just closed was only the first act of a mighty drama, the second act of which will shortly open, and the end of which no one can foretell. Russia. grimed with the toil of her late campaign, rests upon her sword in the midst of the spoils she has won; but now two at least of the European Powers are mustering up courage to say she shall not possess them.

"Europe," they say, must review her work, must revise her arrangements, examine her new-made treaty of peace, alter, amend, or annul certain of its provisions, take charge of her conquests, and confirm, restore, or distribute them as "Europe" may think fit. It is not at all likely that Bussia would submit to such pretentions as these. She has not spent her blood and treasure for the purpose of enabling four or five diplomatists, seated comfortably around a table, to gayel her gains. "Europe" did not interfere when two fair provinces were torn from France, sorely against the will of their in-habitants; "Europe" did not interfore when the Pope was being utterly dispoiled of his dominions by the robber King of Sardinia; but "Europe" is, forsooth, to interfere to prevent the liberation of the Eastern Christians from the hated yoke of the Turk, and to forbid the acquisition by the victorious Russians of adequate compensation for the immense losses they have incurred. England and Austria are foremost in putting forward these pretentions. They are making use of menacing language and preparing for war. England is tempting Austria into this business, and tempting her to her ruln. For a long series of years Austria has been one of the most unlucky powers in the world. Though possessed of a large and brave army, her wars have been disasters in which all was lost but honor. If she now permits England to draw her into a conflict with Russia, the chances are that before the struggle is ended Bismark will have hold of the German provinces which were left to her after Sadowa, and that her days as a great power will be numbered. England, selfish and faithless as usual, will contrive to slink out of the trouble and leave her too confiding ally to her fate. Into this great peril Austria appears to be drifting at this moment. Declara-tions have been made by Chancellor, Count Andrassy, which almost commit her to war in case the Russians should insist upon giving effect to the terms of the treaty of peace they have made with Turkey. Russia is preparing for the shock of battle with which she is threatened. She is pouring reinforcements into the conquered territory, taking up defensive positions, and adopting every other measure suggested by military prudence. Her words are calm, but clear and firm. They amount just to this, that the terms she has made with Turkey are moderate and reasonable, and that she will maintain them with her sword if need be. Let England and Austria try the issue with her if they dare .- Dublin Nation.

mained six years. He afterwards became secretary serves, notwithstanding the statement that it does to Cardinal Cullen and was finally ordained Bishop of Ardah. He is said to be a man of brilllant intellect and great learning, which made him a great favorite with the late Pope, who selected him for important missions. Bishop Couroy's visit to this city is stated to have no official character. so far as known.-Catholic Review

THE IRISH PARTY IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Dublin Freeman, in a recent editorial, refers to the victory achieved by Catholic mem bers of the British Parliament, and mainly by by the vigor and firmness of the Irish members, over bigotry and injustice. Heretofore, no provision was made for the religious needs of Catholic sailors in the English Navy. All the Navy Chaplains were Protestants. After a long and persistent struggle, the Government That England does not propose to obey the has been forced to agree to appoint a number order is certain. The London Times, of of Catholic Chaplains. The Freeman, com-

pertinent remarks : "It will be seen that, reason and firmness have won a great triumph in the House of Commons. The Government has yielded on the question of the

Navy Chaplains; five or six clergymen will be instantly appointed to ships afloat, and in principle the demand of the Irish Party has been fully conceded. This is a great triumph, at which the country will rejoice. It is another blow dealt at one of the last remnants of the giant Ascendency. It is another proof that, if the Irish Party act with unity and determination, there is nothing in reason which they cannot attain. It would be ungenerous to question the motives of the Government, but it is plain they required some stimulus to overcome their fear of an explosion of ignoble bigotry for some of their own followers. The required stimulus was found in the action of the Irish Party, and before their attitude-just, moderate, patriotic, and firm-all difficulties melted away, and justice was done. We trust that the less on will not be lost upon the party. A policy of cross obstruction now finds no advocates, but a policy of pusillanimous submission would be still more mischevious. The Irish Party holds in its hands the Parliamentary balance of power, and that they can use their strength with the best effect and for the best purposes is now apparent. They have won a great moral success, and they deserve the thanks and congratulations of the country for the policy and the attitude which have led to such a result. Apart indeed, from all political considerations, the success of the Irish members' action will be a source of na-tional rejoicing. Ireland is-long may she remain-the most profoundly religious of the countries of Europe, and no material gain could cause such joy as the fact that thousands of Irish Catholics on board the Queen's ships will now enjoy the par-

not imply war, is another step in the path of provocation. Russia has fulfilled all her promises. She did not insert, in the treaty of San Stefano a single, stipulation clashing with the interests of others or injuriously affecting them by its reservations. Russia is conscious of having neglected nothing which could secure to the East an era of prosperity, and to Europe long years of peace. She will deeply deplore the aberrations which may counteract be pacific work, but at the same time she will await, arms in hand, any attempt to dispute the fruits of her sac rifices, which no threats will induce her to relinquish.

Before another week expires it is not unlikely that the crisis may have arrived. I is already reported that Turkey, as the ally of Russia, has ordered the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora: and in case of refusal it is said that Russia will instantly occupy Constantinople and "the forts on the Bosphorus. March 28th, said :-- "As long as Russia rementing on the subject, makes the following mains in that menacing position [encamped outside Constantinople] we shall feel that it is

necessary to retain our position in the Sev of Marmora,"

The deadlock is complete between Russia

IRELAND DEFEATED BY HER OWN REPRESENTATIVES.

The Bill for the extension of the right of suffrage in Ireland has been voted down in the British Parliament. It was lost by the slender majority of five votes. And those five votes might have been overcome, six times over, by Irish members of the House of Commons, had they all been in their seats. No less than the final vote was taken, and thus Ireland was defeated by the indifference, remissness, or treachery, of those whom she elected to represent her. The Dublin Freeman expresses itself as follows :---

The careful analysis of the voting is the division on Major O'Gorman's Municipal Franchise Bill, which we elsewhere publish, will be read through out the Country with melancholy indignation. If ever yet there was an occasion on which the Irish popular party in Parliament should have mustered their full strength, it was this. In the first place the measure was one on which Irish Liberals and Irish Home Rulers were thoroughly agreed. In the second, it was one which, as it was certain to receive the support of British Liberal M.P.'s, had therefore, a fair chance of success, and which, as a matter of fact, was only lost by a majority of five,

and would, consequently, have been triumphantly carried had the Irish Home Buls and Liberal members only put in a fair attendance. The figures we elsewhere publish speak for themselves. What would have been a glorious and striking victory over a powerful Government was a defeat, because, seventy-one Irish Liberal and Home Rule members in the House of Commons, only thirty-eight obeyed the urgent entreaties of the party whips, and no less than thirty-three were absent from the division.

True it is that some of the absentees had valid excuses- each as sickness-for their absence, but this applies only to a few, and the great majority have, as far as we preference of private affairs or pastimes to constituency settle with its own absentee. We must add that we believe the lukewarmness of the members is too often ex- be ejected at any time he chose. plained by the apathy of the constituency. We will take just one example of the easy manner in which Irish constituencies take what ought to be their most vital political interest-their representation in Parliament.

settled in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, as well as Catholics, were forced to give up their homes in Derry and Donegal and emigrate. We traversed a portion of his territory a few years ago; and in the course of a summer day passed through three large villages in which he had not left a roof-tree standing or a human being in residence. The slopes of the hills, to their very summits, showed the furrows where the spade of the agriculturist had once made the earth to "blossom as the rosa" with the fertility produced by the toil of a numerous hardy and industrious peasantry. But the hand they all been in their seats. No less than of "the exterminater" had fallen on them; the thirty three of them absented themselves when men had been driven out to make room for cattle and black-faced sheap; the heather and gorse were fast obliterating the traces of cultivation; and the hearth stones, once warmed by tha hospitality of a generous and manly race were desolate and cold as the breast of him who lies stark to-day-the victim of his own iniquitious: oppression of his fellow-men, and of the system by which he was enabled to work that iniquity against them without redress or appeal. If ever the Scriptural warning-"Cursed is he who removes his neighbor'sbrundt, and oppresses the widow and the fatherless "-had a startling realization, it has been in this instance of the exterminating Earl of Leitrim.

TERMS

82 per annum

in advance.

Many of his tenantry live on the rocky coast of the Atlantic, where the soil is very poor, and eke. out a miserable existence, partly by fishing, partly by gathering kelp on the seashore, which is sold for manufacturing purposes. The right to gather this kelp had been exercised from time immemorial by the tenantry; but some years ago Lord Leitrim and a tew other landlords claimed the kelp as the property of the landlord, and in cases where he found them gathering it had them arrested for theft, The irritation caused by these petty prosecutions was very deep, and extended over many parts of Ireland not immediately affected by the litigation. The consequences might easily be foreseen. Lord Leitrim received more threatening letters than any landlord or agent in Ireland, and on more than one occasion he is supposed to have narrowly escaped: with his life from armed parties lying in wait for. him. He retaliated by harassing his tenantry worse

than ever; built new police barracks, had additional police introduced, and obliged the tenants to pay the cost of maintaining those "garrisons." His agents and bailiffs were shot, and his own life was said to be in continual jeopurdy ; so that it was hisare aware, no explanation to offerfor their custom, in travelling about the country, always to be attended by two policemen, fully armed, who sat. public duties voluntarily undertaken. It so close to him that he could not be injured without is invidious to assist on particular inst- their being injured too; but so strong was his preances; we publish the names; let each dilection for "tenants at-will," that he held even these additional police barracks under his own conittol, and their occupants as "caretakers," liable to

In March, 1861, Lord Leitrim wrote to Sir Henry. Brownrigg, then head of the Constabulary, a letter in which he stated that he was convinced that one of the many "threatening notices" he had received, was the production of Sub-Inspector Studdart, with whom he was at variance. The matter was allowed



ARSIVAL OF THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO CANADA IN SAN FRANCISCO.

On Saturday evening His Excellency Most Rev Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate to Canada, arrived in this city. He was not expected here so soon, as it was thought he would remain a few days with Bishop O'Connell of Marysville and his clergy, many of whom were formerly pupils of His Excellency when he was one of the Superiors of All Hallows College, Dublin. Hence his arrival was rather a surprise, and prevented the formal reception which the Most Rev. Archbishop and clergy had intended, and had begun to make preparations for. Such they thought, was due to the rank and position of the most distinguished Ecclesiastic who had yet visited this coast, but the circumstance we have alluded to debarred them from carrying out their courteous purpose. His Excellency was accompanied by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Omaha, and also by his Secretary, Rev, Dr. O'Con-nor. All three are guests of His Grace the Arch bishop at the Archiepiscopal residence adjacent to the Cathedral.—San Francisco Monitor, Thursday, March 28th

HIS VIEIT TO SAN FRANCIECO.

The San Francisco Examiner, quoted by the Monitor, says :---

"In a few day Bishop Conroy, of Ardah, county Longford, Ireland, Papal Legate to Canada, is ex-pected to arrive in this city. In June last, Bishop Conroy was sent to Canada by the late Pope to adjust certain matters connected with the Church, and to establish a new university in Montreal, and having accomplished his anostolic mission, he is now visiting the leading Catholic institutions in the United States. In company with Bishop O'Connor he has visited St. Louis, Omaha and Salt Lake City, and intends to spend some time in Californa, where he has many personal friends among the clergy. After he had graduated with distinguished honors at the university at Bome, stather Conroy was appointed Professor at All Hallow's' Mission College, Dublin, where he re-1. 17 16 142

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aid of their beloved clergy, blessings from which | fected by their quarrel that a great deal dethey have been hitherto debarred."

EXPECTED RELEASE OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

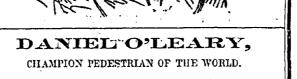
The correspondent of the London World, writing under date of March 13, says :---

"I amable to say, on the very best authority that the Government, or rather Mr. Cross, in whose hands the subject is absolutely left, is seriously considering the advisability of releasing the so-called Fenjans at present confined in English prisons. Two of these men, Captain O'Meara Condon, an American, and the author of the cry 'God Save Ireland 1 and a Mr. Melody, are suffering for the death of Seargent Britt, of Manchester, and the two others for sundry Fenian 'outrages.' So that it is possible that the New Amnesty Agitation will be nipped in the bud. The member for Mayo has began the agitation by the publication of his own speeches on the subject in the House of Commons. The suggestion for the liberation of the four men comes, I learn, from Mr. Lowther, who seems terribly alzi-ous to obtain sudden popularity in Ireland."

THE DEADLOCK BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

War between Russia and England now seems inevitable. We can nowhere see cause for a suspension of belligerent feeling. The preparations of Russia and England are proceeding day and night. A reserve force of 200,000 men is being mobilized in Russia; and England, on Monday last, called out her first reserves, numbering, on paper, 35,000 men. The burden of making war is thrown by Russia on England, and justly so. The settlement of the struggle between Russia and Turkey is virtually agreed to by all except England, who, fearing for her Indian empire, assumes to dictate terms to the victorious power. The tone of Russia toward England is quiet buti determined. The Journal de St. Petersburg, leit the Chamber and was in the smoking room, so of the 28th of March, in an article on England's position, said :---

"The balance of power in the Mediterrancan is only threatened by the presence of the British fleet | by the " little unpleasantness."



ticipation in the sacred rites of their Church, the | and England ; but so vast are the interests afpends on other powers. Germany is passive, and presumably friendly to Russia; France is undoubtedly pacific and neutral; but the point of observation is Austria. Russia has tried zealously to allay her jealousy and win her support or non-interference; but by latest reports Austria is still dissatisfied and dangerously restless, a spirit which England is bending all her influence to foment. Should Austria persist in opposing Russia, she will probably have to take a hand in the quarrel, and this would unsettle Europe and result in a continental convulsion. As we go to press, the cloud is thick and thickening, and any moment the lightning may burst over Europe, and the roll of the thunder be heard in America.

A PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER IN THE COMMONS.

On Friday night a remarkable scene took place in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons. While Mr. Bunster was speaking on the Homestead Bill, he was interrupted by a member blowing on a toy whistle. The interrupted gentleman dared the offending member to meet him either in the lobby or in Room 13, where the British Columbia members cougregate. He challenged him to send his card across the fluor of the House, and almost instantly a page ran up and laid one on the desk at which Mr. Bunster stood. He seized it, and glancing at it, saw it was blank on both sides, and cast it aside. He subsequently wrote a note to Mr. Cheval charging him with the insult. The result of the challenge was to find bath gentlemen face to face in the room mentioned. The lie passed and they to pummelling each other. Several heavy blows then passed, Mr. Chevel being struck on the left cheek and Mr. Bunster in the face and, on the side of the head. Neither af them were marked but Mr. Chevel fastened his left hand in Mr Bunster's beard and made a savage jerk, bringing away enough halt to fill one of his vest pockets. The parties were separated and the sergeant at Arms sent for. He had just that the messenger did not find him until the row was over. Had he been early enough to make an arrest he would have been entitled to five pounde,

tralia, was elected M. P. for Clare. Months, we say, have since clapsed, but, so far from having any i ea of coming home, we learn that Sir Bryan has received a valuable Colonial office---a piece of good for-tunewhich no one will grudge the bearer of an honored name, and it will be seen

the news of this very day that it is ed he has offered himself as a can-didate for a seat in the Colonial Legislature. If the Parlimentary interests of Clare can be looked after by a gentleman who resides at the antipodes, it is only natural that other honorable members should consider that the most important duty of a member of Parliament is to write M. P. after one's name. Mr. Gladstone, some time since, declared that the representation of Ireland was in a "de-plorable" condition. If half the Liberal and Home Rule M. P's periodically absent themselves from important divisions, this country will soon comearound to the opinions of the Right Honorable gentleman.

LORD LEITRIM.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

William Sydny Clements, third Earl of Leitrim, Viscount Leitrim, and Baron Leitrim of Manorhamilton, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Clements of Kilmacrensan, county Donegal, in the United Kingdom, was born in 1806, at Kiladoon, county Kildare, where the family have a handsome cottage. The chief family seats are at Lough Rynn Dromod, county Donegal, and Kiladoon, Celbridge, county Kildare. The family settled in Ireland dur-ing the reign of James I., when they obtained large tracts of confiscated land, and the Earl who has just been murdered added largely to his estates by purchase. He owned immense tracts of land in the counties of Donegal, Leitrim and Derry, as well as a small estate in Kildare. His father has been a mild landlord and a very popular man, and great of his immediate possession one of his favorite expectations were formed of the son when, in 1854 weapons of offence.—the power of issuing warhe succeeded to the title and estates. For some time as the Hon. Mr. Olements he had represented Letrim in the House of Commons in the Whig interest ; but his true character was soon found out, and rendered necessary bis retirement from the House. His brother, the Hon. Charles Clements, who died within the last year, succeeded to the seat from 1847 to 1852, and alterwards held the position of

arrest he would have been entitled to five pounde, has known, He probably exterminated more ten-but he was too late if he had any desire to benefit, ants in his lifetime than, any man in Ireland- It is said that, unlike other landlords, he was quite The unseenly. brawl caused considerable excite. impartial in regard to the religion of his tenants Gibraltar and Malta, The calling out of the re- ment. Whith Grouter to the rest and bundreds of study Preabyterian farmers now for the re- ment. Whith Grouter to the rest and bundreds of study freabyterian farmers now for the re-

Several months since, Sir Bryan O'Logh- to rest until December, 1863, when Lord Leitrim len, then a barrister practicing in Aus- and the government, which had theretofore aided him in his policy of depopulating, the country, having "fallen out"-the fact that he had made such a charge was communicated to Sub Inspector Studdart, and he was directed to commence a libel? suit against his accuser. The result of the trial; which was before Chief Justice Lefroy, was a verdict against Lord iLeitrim for £100 damages and the costs of the action. In his examination as a witness on his own behalf, he testified that in addition. to the "threatening letters" that reached him-through the ordinary "home" channels, he had received similar documents from Yorkshire, England; from Cork and Belfast, and even from Australia.

In 1863 Lord Leitrim was fired at, in the town of Leitrim, by a man; who, on investigation, was pro-nounced insane, and was committed to the Ballinasloe Lunatic Asylum. He took it into his head that the Government had not manifested sufficient. activity in "sifting" this outrage on him; and he wrote to the Castle some sharp letters on the matter, which were treated very coolly by those inpower there.

In October, 1863, Lord Carlisle undertook to make a viceregal " progress" through Connaught, and in. the course of his peregrinations arrived with his. suite in the "dominions" of Lord Leitrim, where at the hotel at Maam, they expected to dine and rest for the night. Lord Leitrim, however hearing of this intention, was determined to frustrate it, and ordered the landlord of the hotel, a man named King, on no account to receive the Lord Lieutenant. and his party, or even to furnish refreshments to. to them. Of course the hotel-keeper being a " tenant-at-will," had only the choice between eviction and obedience; but in order to ensure the carrying out of his instructions, Lord Leitrim filled the hotel' with his tenants and work-meu, so that Lord Carlisle and his suite arrived, they could obtain no accommodation, and were compelled to proceed to the village of Cong, several miles further on, before: they could "get in out of the cold or obtain either bite or sup," as the peasantry graphically phrased it at the time. Lord Carlisle, on his part, took his revenge by depriving his inhospitable fellow-peer of his rank of "Deputy Lieutenant" and his Commission as Justice of the Peace,"-a deprivation which Lord Leitrim resented keenly, as it took out. weapons of offence,-the power of issuing warrants and commitments. In revenge he at once proceeded to eject the police, as tenanttenants-at-will of his barracks, and to make his. action entirely characteristic he issued an "ukase" to his tenants, threatening that if any of them sold or gave any refreshments to the constabulary, on their march out of his territory, he would externinate them without mercy. A widow, who kept a shebeen, on the road between Olifden and Cong, was 1847 to 1852, and alterwards Poor Law Commissioner in Ireland. Lord Loitifm had hardly taken possession of the stille and estates of his father than he began to she sold some bread and porter to the police. From that time Lord Loitifm was something worse than was at war with the police as well as the peasantry. The armid a body-guard of his own retainers; and never went anywhere unaccompanied by some of them ; and the deaths , of the two men who were with him were ; probably owing , to their having Malta, The calling out of the re- ment, whey through a construction of all the or of the re- menty through the

1 Sec. At N

APRIL 10, 1878.

EUROPE'S SOVEREIGNS.

-000-

AGES OF REIGNING PRINCES, COMPILED BY "J.K. -0-

ENANT STEVENSON. -000-

(Irish Times' London Correspondence, March 21.)

THE MALTA SCANDAL.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH CHALLENGING LIEUT

I understand that the decision of the Court of Inquiry in the matter of the Malta scandal is now before the Duke of Cambridge for consideration. It is most unfortunate that the Duke of Edinburgh so far interfered in this deplorable case on behalf of equerry, Mr. Monson (a brother of Lord Monson). as to send Lieutenant Stevenson a challenge, which that officer at first respectfully declined, and subsequently accepted, though no meeting actually took place. In the Whitehall Revisw to be published on Friday the particulars of this effair are given, and in one of its trenchant articles the Whitshall Review criticises the conduct of all concerned. This article will cause great sensation, for the writer deals with the whole affair in a very bold and spirited manner. I hear that much of the correspondence between Lieutenant Stevenson and the Duke is likely to see light in the columns of the Whitehall Review,

SCOTLAND.

-:0:-THE BESTORED ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

In spite of all the protests and threatnenings of Prosbyters and Presbyteries, the Roman Catholic hierarchy has been restored in Scotland. That ancient kingdom is now to be no longer looked upon as a mere "mission," and the Roman Catholic Bishops located there are are to be no longer in partibus. And what difference does it make? None that we can see. Protestantism is not one whit weaker, and the Roman Catholic 'Church not one whit stronger. All religious sects have a perfect right to divide a country for their special ecclesiastical purposes in any way they please. Such divisions have no legal force, ond give the parties who make them no legal standing. Episcopalians whether Anglican or Roman Catholic, arrange the into dioceses; Presbyterians out it into pres byteries and parishes; Methodists into cir-cnits and conferences; and Congregationalists into "associations" and "unions," What although they make such arrangements rimply to suit themselves and the better to work our their own particular Church and the idea. They have thereby control over none but such as deliberately place themselves under their jurisdiction, and are backed by no force but that of persuasion. It is unworthe and undignified in in any to make an ado about another ruch division having been added to the many of a similar kind already made, whether in Scotland or anywhere. The Roman Catholics have just as good a right to have an Archbishop of St. Andrew's, if it so please them, or the Protestant Episcopalians have, or as the Presbyterians to have a presbytery, or a synod, or a parish minister called after that aucient city. Toronto Globe.

SOUND AND FURY.

Eor a week or two past, meetings have been held in Scotland to protest against the Catholic Hierarchy, and public prejudice is being lashed into warmth. We expected all this, and more. It was not to be supposed that the spirit of John Knox was so dormant beyond the Tweed as to fail in activity at a critical juncture. Rome threatens the peace of Scotland. A Roman invasion is about to take place, and to sweep away every landmark of apostacy set up there since the days of the Covenanters. There is too much sturdy energy in Presbyterianism to suffer such an enemy to land unonposed, and the drums ecclesiastic and lay are being beaten with terrible earnestness. But all is "sound and fury, signifying nothing." The Hierarchy has been nominated, and in a short time it will be a living fact. The affairs of Scottish Catholics will be managed by six prelates, instead of three vicarsapostolic, and the dioceses will be rearranged for the greater convenience of the bishops. What is there wrong in all this? Why should an objection be raised to six bishops which was not applied to three? To be sure, the new pastors will take territorial titles, but this can only be a sentimental difference. Archbishop Eyre becomes his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of Glasgow, but, beyond the change of designation, he can present no feature o novelty to the Presbyterian understanding. In truth, bigotry has been aroused into alarm because it is believed that the additional organization and prestige furnished by the imminent system of Church government will contain the power of gradually influencing the whole Scottish people. We think the fear is based on erroneous and exagger-ated conceptions; but it exists and is manifesting itself under various disguises. All the talk about a Hierarchy being antagonistic to the act of Union, the Act of Settlement, and other acts of wisdom or folly, is so much elequence thrown away. The arguments are a quarter of a century too late. We can say with Dr. Primrose that we have heard them all before, when they were urged as vigorously and as vainly. Over twenty-five years have passed since the re-establishment of the hierarchy in England, and no one, unless he be a harmless creature of one idea like Mr. Newdegate, ever thinks now that the country has suffered in consequence. The solidity of the Church's fold has been increased and she has gathered back many long lost sheep, but this work is so legitimate a portion of her right of existence that it cannot be taken into account in the issue. The bishops will come home to Scotland, heedless of the clamour, and they will discharge their responsibilities as if all were peace around them,-Catholic Times.

William I, Emperor of Germany, 80. William III, King of Holland, 60. Christian IX, King of Denmark, 56. Alexander II, Emperor of Bussia, 59. Victoria, Queen of England, 58. Charles I, King of Wurtemberg, 54. Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, 52. Albert I, King of Saxony, 49. Oscar II, King of Swedan, 48. Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria,47. Leopold II, King of Belgium, 42. Louis I, King of Portugal, 39. Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, 35. Louis II, King of Bavaria, 32. George I, King of Greece, 32. Alphonso, King of Spain, 20, Pope Pius IX., who died February 7, 1877, was born May 13, 1792, and was consequently at his death aged 85 years 8 months and 25 days.

During the reign of Pius IX, six Emperors and 20

kings died, viz: Emperors: Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia; Napoleon III, Emperor of France; Maximillian I, Emperor of Mexico; Ferdinand I, Emperor of Austria Abdul Aziz, Sultans of Turkey.

Kings : Louis Philippe, King of France ; Charles Albert, King of Piedmont and Sardinia; Frederick William IV, King of Prussia; Louis I, Maximillian II, Kings of Bavaria; Leopold I, King of Belgium; Ferdinand II, King of Naples ; Christian VIII, Frederick VII, Kings of Denmark ; William II, King of Holland; Maria, Queen of Portugal; Don Pedro V, King of Portugal ; Frederick August, John I, Kings of Saxony; Oscar I, Charles XV, Kings of Swedan ; William I, of Wurtenberg ; Victor Emman. uel, King of Italy."

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congregation present. At the end of the first them, or recognize them-s little child clinging to Gospel the reverend preacher ascended the pulpit. the mother who supported Him-a child so poor He said :- The Gospel of this Sunday, the Feast of that He had no better bed than a manger-so young the Epiphany, is taken from the second chapter of that the touch of a straw in the manger brought the Gospel according to St. Matthew-" When Jepain to His sensitive flesh. Young, helpless was Jesus Christ when our faith was found. Wisely did sus was born in Bethleham of Judes, in the days of King Herod, behold there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem, saying, 'Where is he that is born King of the Jews? For we have seen His required it. star in the East, and we have come te adore Him." And Herod, hearing this, was troubled, and all Je-rusalem with him. And assembling together all the chief priests and scribes of the people, he inquired of them where Christ should be born. But they said to him, 'In Bethlehem of Judea, for so it is written by the prophet, "And thou Bethlemem of Judea are not the least among the princes of Jadea, for out of thee shall come forth the Captain that shall rule my people of Israel."' Then Herod. privately calling the wise men, learned diligently of them the time of the star which appeared to them, and sent them into Bethlehem, said, 'Go and diligently inquire after the Child, and when you have found Him, bring me word sgain, that I also may come and adore Him, who, having heard the king, went their way; and, behold that star which they had seen in the East, went before them until it came and stood over where the Child was, and seeing the star, they rejolced with exceeding

all their hearts and souls the God there in form of of a little baby. Opening their treasures they poured out the bright gold, they scattered it largely

and the second s

"THE REDEEMER OF THE

WORLD."

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ELOQUENT SERMON

BY

VERY REV. T. N. BURKE, O.P.

[From the Dublin Freeman of January 26.]

Recently Father Thomas Burke preached the an-

nual charity sermon in aid of the schools in North

Anne street and the Presentation Female Orphan-

age, George's Hill, in St. Michan's Parochial

Church, North Anne street. There was a large

2

great joy. And entering into the house, they found the Child with Mary, His mother, and, falling down, they adored Him, and opening their treas-ures they offered Him gifts, gold, and frankin-cense, and myrrh. And having received an answer in sleep, that they should not return to Hered, they went back another way into their own country." Dearly beloved, the Jewish people had a tradition among themselves that when the Messiah came He would come only to save the Jewish race: that all the other nations. and peoples. and races of mankind were to be left in the darkness of idolatry and in the miseries of their sins-without light-without grace-without life, as they were in the olden time. But the Jewish Scribes and Pharisees were greatly mistaken when they thought to circumscribe the Almighty God-God, who commands the heavens to stand forth, and who sent the miraculous star into the heavens to call from the East the Gentiles, the wise men, to offer Him their gifts, to pour out their precious treasures. The views of the narrow-minded Jews were disappointed, the hopes of the proud and censorlous were shattered. He who was to come was the God of all men, the creator of all men, and He came to be the redeemer of all mankind, and to shed His blood for all, and not for one race of people. On this great feast of the Epiphany, we who are not of the Jewish race, but are the descendants of the Gentiles, celebrate our calling from out of the darkness, the miseries and sins of the Gentiles, into the admirable light and fullness of the grace of the incarnated God-for what Abraham was to the Jews the Oriental kings are to us. Abraham was the father of the Jewish people, and our fathers in the faith were these Gentiles, who were first called to the feet of Jesus Christ. They are our fathers in knowledge, they are our fathers in the light, and they are our fathers in grace. We have but followed them. I come to ask you to look at them, to contemplate them, and to see what their action was, and, like the children of true parents, to imi-tate them in your action to-day. The magi were learned men, great in their knowledge of all human science, far and away beyond their fellow men in their knowledge of all that the human intellect can ight, studying the stars in th watching them, not as poor ignorant men would look upon them with wonder-oh, no-watching them with scientific eyes, making observations on every particular star, comparing them year with year, reading the magnificence of God and His eternal creation. For truty to them the heavens proclaimed the wisdom and glory of God and all those who spoke His name. While engaged in this study, observing these stars silently, reading the glory of God, suddenly at midnight hour a star appeared among the other stars, but it shone brighter than any other. This star they never beheld before—a star that the scientific mind cannot account for. It came across their vision in contradiction to all the laws they had studied and formed their judgments on. The star that came was evidently created for some miraclous purpose. That silent star spoke to their scientific minds, because they were instructed to investigate its miraclous appearance, and to read its meaning, and in the midst of its brightness they recognized the new Jesus Christ. They rose upon the spot ; they left their Oriental homes ; they left all the joys of their lives-abandoned them ; left their families and friends, and hastily gathering a few precious objects together, they set out on their journey, and as that star journeyed through the heavens, they followed it step by step, and when they rose in the morning, and after the other stars had given away to the rays of the great day-god, the sun, this staralone still continued faintly to burn before them, and day and night they followed on the star that was leading them into the presence of their God. Ob, how simple and strange was their faith ! How great was their devoutedness and firmness of purpose. The star leads its way over far deserts and through sandy plains. They laboriously followed and mounted over rugged mountains, and they spent all their strength in climbing through steep ascents, over deep and broad rivers, and with barely their lives still followed on. The star went its course until it rested over the little city of Bethlehem, in Judea, until it seemed to stoop from the heavens, until it seemed to be lowered as if by God, who, Himself, was letting it down as if it were a lamp. The wise men, the men of royal blood, the men surrounded at all times with the wealth of this world, knew they had come to where God was to be found. Where was the king to whom they had come to offer their precious gifts? Where was the Royal Palace that housed Him? Where was the Royal Mother that bore Him like the beautiful Queen Esther of old? Where were all these? Nothing found but a miserable stable, an infant child but a few days born, and scantily clothed, bocause His mother was sorely poor; His bed a manger, where the beasts took their provender. His attendants none but St. Joseph, who was there kneeling and contemplating the Virgin. How sadly must the magi have been in this world, they would have promptly risen up and said the star has deceived us. There is no king here; no majesty here; no God for us to adore, and they would have turned upon their heels and gone. But did they do this? Oh, no. The same strong faith was in their hearts and minds. They recognized in the little poor, balf naked trembling child the God of Heaven and Earth—the God, the Ureator of all. They recognized in the woman so meek and humble, that woman with the infant in her Why should He not if He chose, if He had not faith

they take thought. They were the wise men, and did not come empty-handed to Him, so young who Perhaps they have providentially thought that their gold would enable the mother to house Him better, to feed Him, and clothe our Christ, in that it would enable this more than wonderful Virgin to provide for Him; but, at the same time, they recognized in that child our God, and, thereofre, offered Him their incenses. From what is the most proper way to contemplate the facts recorded in to day's Gospel? Do we believe in them? Ob, yes, with our whole hearts and souls. We believe in them carnestly; we know them to be true; we are ready, with all our hearts and souls to adore them. Behold the meaning of all this! Now, I have come here to-day to invite you to imitate the action of our Abraham, the father of our faith. For whom have I come to plead-for whom is this voice of mine to be raised up to-day? For eight hundred little ohildren. all of them in their youth, the image of Jesus Christ. Not for one Christ but for eight hundred. The charity for which I come to plead is a two-fold one, and first of all for education. In this densely populated parish there are nine schools and eight hundred children in daily attendence at them. The second portion is for the poor, helpless, fatherless, motherless little orphan who cries to you to-day for food, for clothing, for lodging, for everything which is necessary for life, as well as for education. Youth in its most helpless for craving for succor. Childhood, in its greatest misery, deprived of the parental hand that would feed and the mother's heart would rear it in all its helplessness. Youth orying out, demonstrating youth's helplessness unless you help. The young, like Jesus of Bethlehem. ask you, like your fathers of old, to come and to assist Jesus Christ in the person of the little childron. I ask you to recognize the God in the child, for He tells you that every one of these little children has the Christ in him-that it must be kept in him, must be developed in him until he comes to the fullest of truth in education. I ask you, therefere, not to come empty handed in this act of veneration to the infant poor and weak and wanting. I ask you to pour out, like the magi, your gold at the feet of these helpless children. I ask you not to be content with appearing here to day to meet this great want, this want of education, the want of home-like itself- I ask you also to bring the fragrance of the incense of the incense of faith and of the magi's devontedness in giving your gifts of education. First of all, to give them worldly aid in putting out your gold. What is the most urgent want of a child growing into manhood? He has many wants; he must be fed; he must be kept clothed ; he must be housed. But if we provide all this have we done all? Ob, no. There is one thing greater than all, and there is one want that must be provided for, and that is educa-tion—a Christian, Catholic, pious education. Of what avail would it be if a child growing up was well fed, well housed, well clothed, if he had no principles of faith to control his wishes, no power to Him. destroy his rassions or to curb his passions? He would, in a word, be a mere animal, a beast of prey, and the greatest intellect would be left without knowledge, without grace, without God. What would the child be when he has grown into his manhood? What difference would there then attain. They were men who spent day after day be between the beast and man? If he has not education and knowledge he is like to the senseless beast. With him there would be no hope of civilization, no bright, glorious purpose to urge him on; no single remnant of mental power, of mental fruit, of mental strength within him. Nay, it would be better for him that he had never been born. Existence in life itself is a curse when all the higher purposes are destroyed by the absence of education. If we educate the child, pour into his mind every element and every kind of human knowledge, teach him the history of his race, teach him all the elements of every human branch of science, and make him an educated man, but leave him without the holding of religious beliefs, what would avail if the greatest intellect would come to me and say, "With the power of knowledge and science, I have arrived at the conclusion that there is no God, no hereafter ? And these words of blasphemy and atheism have been said by men of intellect of our own God, because they have received an education and they have known no God in this knowledge, and therefore, God make their knowledge folly. But we in Ireland, our common land, have and will perpetuate our glorious faith and great morality. It is for this I have pleaded first to-day, side by side with those whose wants are for the intellect, and who have fathers and mothers to house them, and only demand from you the blessed gifts of knowledge and a religious training. Side by side with them are others whose wants are far greater. What would Jesus Christ have done when the magi found Him in Bethlehem-what would the Christ have done if His Lord, the Heavenly Father, had taken Maryhad dried up the breast that gave Him the milk of life-had paralyzed that hand, had stilled that breath that warmed bim? What would He have done if God His Father had taken away Mary, His earthly mother; and well did the Son of God recognize the maternal love that attended Him, and well did He feel the maternal affection that entwined Him in her arms with such love; well did He return for thirty-three years love for love, and there was at least one good left to the Man of Sorrows, and that was His mother. He loved her and she loved Him. That joy of help the orphan child is deprived of. These little infants for whom I plead have neither father or mother. The man whose sweat carned their daily bread is in his grave. The lacerated heart was clutched to them, and the woman's hand was then still lifted for them in the unwomanly toil which broke her down, and sent her broken-hearted to the widow's grave. They are gone. Father and mother have left them, and thus left alone, who will take them? For who-soever will love His name is the father of the convincing proof of sectarian exclusiveness has orphan and guide to the widow, and how will the rarely been witnessed. Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Father take them? He will take them through and other Catholic cities elect Protestant members your hands. When He wished to save His of Parliament, mayors and other efficials, but Orange people He, though He could do it with His right Belfast believes that a man's religion units him hand, selected Moses, and He made him His indisappointed! If they were men of sense only, men strument, and when the enemies rose against Him, when He wished to become man and to work out the purpose of redemption, he could have easily nected by business transactions with the welfare of done it by forming Himself at once into a man. his city, no matter how large may be his property For He who had created Adam a human being qualification, if he should happen to profess a might have easily created humanity for Himself. Certain form of creed he cannot hope to attain any nized in the little poor, balf naked trembling child flesh of her flesh, the bone of her bone, and the testant contemporary : "Anybody may enter into the God of Heaven and Earth-the God, the Ureator blood of her blood. So He who is the Father of the the Belfast Council Chamber but a Benter nor a fail in the Benter of t But no, He took the woman Mary and became any position in Protestant Belfast. Says our Pro-

bosom, the Vir in. They then cast down their eyes in you, provide for His own by sending His angels, as devoutly as you do and I do at the elevation of as they were sent in the loaves and fishes, or as He the Mass. They bowed their heads and adored with fed the prophets by sending from Heaven the ravens, as He might? But he did not. He says: "Do you for Me what I have sworn is My office. Be you to those voices what I say, and your action is Mine, and that which you do unto those little ones you have done as if for Me.".

at the infant's feet. Another opened his treasury, and the stable was filled with the odor of the pre-To-day, in gratitude for the gift of faith that we clous incenses of the East. He threw morsels of is first received on this feast, in gratitude to the God. around, and the fragrance went abroad filling the air and performing for hours that manger. This was the first human consolation which the child Jesus who sent forth this star and called us out of ignorance, in gratitude for all the favors we have received received at the hand of man. They came indeed to God and they found Him, but they came with for all the dangers that He has turned aside from us-above all, for the merciful forgiveness that He has given to us for our repeated sins-for over and minds full of faith; they came with hearts full of love, and they came with hands full of rich gifts to put before Him. They found their God, but how over again have we gone with shame and confessed our crimes, we have struck our penitent breast and heart for ingratitude-for in faith let us come to-day strangely disguised-a little child not able to salute to visit the children who are in want, in helplersness, and scatter at their fect a wordly subsistence -that, as the frankincense of our faith, our father's faith, is that Jesus Christ loved to hide Himself in presence of the poor, our father's faith is that we cannot see God with the eyes of our body. Nay, "no one ever saw God," says the Scripture. Before we can see Him we must first die, we must first be born again in glory and rise before these eyes will be able to look on the face of God. We cannot see God now, and yet He loves to be with us, but He cannot come to us unless in some disguise. He comes to us in the tabernacle, we know Him to be there, and we come to Him in our sorrows pleading for His mercies and say, "Saviour, Master and God, these are our wants." And when He appears be fore us we bow down and adore Him, not caring that He is disguised, but we see only the appearance of what is bread, but not bread, but the real presence of Jesus Christ. And when he came in the incarnation, He came disgulated. Can we imagine anything so disguised as coming in the form of a lately born helpless child, as that God whom the magi found, whom they recognized, and whom they adored ? So thus God the Lord loved to have Himself in the presence of the poor. We have Him, moreover, that He had disguised Himself with the poor even. He says "If they are hungry give them something to eat." "You do it not to them but to Me." In that mystical presence He hid Himself fer all purposes of grace and glory with the poor and little children. Therefore it is for the Child of Bothlehem rather than for the children I plead to you. You must come with venerating heart, and gifis, with that glory which may be combined with the frankincense of faith and devotedness to God. Do you likewise that which these high wise men from the East did who left their treasures at the feet of the child. Do you think that He let them go emty-handed? Do you imagine that God took all and gave nothing? Ob, no, it is not thus the God acts who has created us. God has never been outdone in generosity by man. God tells us that even the cup of water that we offer to the wayside beggar that comes to the door will not pass unobserved or without His acknowledgement. Do not imagine that the Son of God allowed them to go away emty, but for the gold and frankincense and gifta He gave them the light that they all might see the God in the child-graces that made them saints They went to His presence wise, learned men only, and they went away in the fullness of knowledgesaints of God-in the fullness of grace. They left in the light, and after those souls who had contemplated them from limbo had remained with Him that forty hours, these wise men ascended to be the glory of His kingdom. Lay your gifts at His feet, pour out the power of light of joy, of devotedness. Deal thy brend to the hungry, bring the needless and homeless into thy house; then shall thy light shine forth as the morning; the darkness that may have been is off, and then with the noon God will give the rest. Rich and poor among you come with your gifts, great or little, and purchase from your Lord Jesus Christ that light which will gather you up one day into the presence of His Kingdom, and that glory which will be yours for ever, the Heavenly joy with those who first give their gifts to

MURDER OF ARCHBISHOP DARBOY.

HIS ASSASSIN FETED IN NEW YORK.

(From the New York World, March 29.)

A few days ago the annual banquet of the Societe des Befugies de la Commune," the French Communist Society of New York, was given at Beethaven Hall, in commemoration of the establishment of the Commune in Paris, March 18, 1871. Edmond Megy, a French Communist Refugee, who was a leader of the party which shot Archbishop Darboy and the other hostages in the last days of the Commune, sat at the head of the table as President. Before the Republic was declared he had killed a gendarme, had been condemned to transportation for twenty years therefor, had been released when the Empire fell, fought in the French armp till peace was declared, assumed the perfecture of Marseilles under the Commune, arresting his predecessor, and finally, returning to Paris, was given the command of Fort d'Issy. After burning the palace of the Legion and Honor and shooting Archbishop, he fied, escaping, via Geneva, to London.

At the other end of the table sat citizen John Swinton, managing editor of the New York Sun newspaper, Vice President. Justus Schwab, the Tompkins square patriot, and MM. Finiel Martelet, Lacaz and other French Communists were present. Red flags and placards inscribed "Vive la Commuse." " The laws must be submitted to the people," and with like mottoes adorned the room.

Citizen Swinton made the first and ceief speech. He was proud, he said, to extend another annual welcome to the refugees of the Paris Commune, and "to those victims and martyrs of right and justice, those men who had been thrice condemned to death." He "could only say that he regretted not being able to welcome them to a republic that would be more worthy of their hopes and .aspirations." Then he called for curses on the memory of Theirs. Megy contended himself with applauding Citizen Swinton's speech and with performing his duties as presiding officer.

PROTESTANT LIBERALITY.

According to the Ulster Examiner the Belfast municipal elections have ended by the exclusion of all the Catholic candidates. Those put forward by the Catholic ratepayers were beaten all along the for the performance of municipal duties. No matter what may be his qualifications, no matter how so-cially respectable, no matter how intimately conSIEGES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople has been besieged twenty-eight times since its foundation. The first siege, accord-ing to an article in the Fremdemblatt, was in the year 477 B. C., when Pausanius marched to the town after the battle of Platea. In 410 B C., it was besieged by Alcibiades; in 347, by Leo, General to Philip of Macedon; in 197, A. D., by Septimus Severus; in 313, bp the Emperor Maximus; in 315, by Constantine the Great; in 616, by Chosroes, of Persia; in 626, by the chief of the Avars; in 656, by Moavia, General to the Arab Prince Ali; in 669, by Tesid, his son; in 674, by Sofia Ben Aaf; in 719, by the two sons of the Caliph Mervan; in 744, by Soliman, son of the Caliph Abdul Melek; in 764, by Pagpnor, King of the BPlgarians; in 786, by Haroun al Raschid; in 798, by Abdul Melek in 811, by Hiramus despot of the Slavonians; in 820, by Thomas the Slavonian ; in 886, by the Rus-sian Varangians, under Ascold and Diz; in 914, by Simeon, King of the Bulgarions; in 1048, by Ternicius the rebel; in 1081, by Aleius Comencus; in 1204, by the Crusaders; in 1231, by Michael Palzologus; in 1396, by Bajazet; in 1402, by the same;

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Acquaintance with what man has been about in all stages of his existence, fits us for our present duties, prepares us for what may come. However much art or science may engross the attention,philosophy or romance-historical research still finds leisure in the husiest life. We read over the old story in its ancient versions, but are not content unless whatever is murky or obscure is subjected to the illumination our own has to shed. Each generation adopts its own fashions in book as in garments, and demands that history shall be rewritten to its taste. Greece and Rome, the stirring epochs of Europe, medieval and modern, have passed in review in recent works. Our own Motley. Prescott and Parkman; Palsgrave, Freeman, Macauley and Allison, Grote and Merivale, Michelet and Thiers in Europe, have combined instruction with pleasure, and history has never been written with more wisdom and power, or more conscientious fidelity to truth than in the century which is now speeding to its close.

The reading public educated by such standards, are too critical to be duped. If brilliancy of style, or recklessness of assertion for the moment mislead, if love of paradox, parade of learning or other vanity, betray into speculation more specious than sound, neither sbility nor genius atones for want of that cardinal virtue of historians, regard for truth, and many a name once famous has lost its lustre. This cannot be said of Mr. Lecky, whose successive publications have placed among the leaders in his know that the protestations of the Irish members chosen path, the philosophy of history which if teaching by example is more occupied with great results, than with individuals or incidents. Much of the field comprised within his present limits has been repeatedly worked and reaped by skill and diligence that might have disheartened one of less conscious power to improve upon; but the new interest he has imparted to his fascinating repetition of the thrice told tale, justifies his boldness. This fascination may perhaps be in some measure explained by the fact, that the more familiar we become with any particular period, the better we can understand and enjoy new groupings of its events. The spell woven by his magic pen proceeds from no new theories of his own, and accepted impressions are little disturbed unless by the authorities hitherto unimproved which he cites or quotes.

Compression-many ideas or facts in few words -present historians affect; and condensation without obscurity, method which omits nothing essential, yet never clogs, vigor and warmth, lend force of the preliminary rights without which it is impo. to a spirit of candor and moderation which inspires | sible. The Freeman returns to the charge to-day, confidence. Vast and varied as the information and, analyzing the division lists, animadverts upon brought to bear upon the elucidation of so wide a the neglect of duty by the absentees, and observing field, it is too happily interwoven to become irk- | that 'up to his hour, the constituencies have eyhibit. some, and in some instances his handling of multi- ed a tolerance little creditable to their patriotism farious details without confusion excites admiration. The sketch of the War of the Spanish Suc- electors can remain blind spectators of what is gocession in 1702, which commences the period, and that by Lord Chatham, which led to so glorious a termination for England in the Peace of Paris sixty years later at its close, are masterly examples of economy of language, without being dull or dry. Indeed, whatever his subject, constitution, law. trade or finance, party antagonisms or religious disputes, domestic habits, art, literature, or science, his wealth of illustration has no word to spare. Whatever redounds to national glory, or marks the progress of its civilization, he honestly claims, but without exaggeration; nor does he attempt to conceal or gloss over what fell behind or below our existing standards, though there was much for shame and self reproach.

Generous in the imputation of motive, and makperishable. They were presented in the Quirinal ing due allowance for circumstances, the books on the 12th June, 1848, to his Holiness by the Very abounds in delineations of character which conform to established convictions, but which he invests lege, now Cardinal-Archbishop of Dublin, and while the Liberator's youngest son, Daniel, was with a new interest from later sources of informa. tion. Godolphin and Newcastle, Marlborough and kissing the foot of his Holiness, the Sovereign Pon-Clive, Walpole and Chatham, Whitefield, and the tiff said : "Since that happiness I had so longed Wesleys, Bishop Berkeley and Dean Swift, are for was not reserved for me, to behold and embrace vividly drawn, while all the essayists from Addison that hero of Christianity, let me at least have the to Johnson, play their part. The successive monconsolation to embrace his son." As Mgr. Cullen, archs who ruled or reigned, William and Ann, and stated at the moment: "Had the Pope been the bosom friend of the Liberator and the ardent adwhich none in high places can escape, a pillory through the ages, but a sorry equivalent for their glory or pleasure in the flesh. Lecky is sufficiently forbearing and avoids the too frequent proneness of historians to defame. Reprehensible as many of them were, whether minister or monarch, and low the standard of political and social ways, there were distinguished exceptions to the prevailing degeneracy he is careful to note. It sobers our sense of the glory of our mother country to realize that neither in political purity nor religious observance, in domestic life or business walks, could she claim, class for class, higher civilization than her sister realms. Scotland and Ireland are represented as neither worse nor better than England, human nature being much the same overywhere under similar conditions which shape it for evil or for good, more than differences of race. In Ireland, from the influx from other kingdoms, the races were much commingled, and if less advanced in comfort or education, it was because her people were impoverished by oppressive laws. In tracing the causes which worked to her disadvantage and made her what she was in the eighteenth century, the two preceding are taken into view. Recent publication of calendars, rendering for the first time accessible the treasures of the record offices, correspondence and documents exhumed from family repositories, biographies and other late works on special subjects facilitate his labors.

A BITTER LESSON.

ior in vigilence and duration to that in any Session

Not only are they shorn of their legitimate rights

by the party which has opposed them for genera-

tions, but they are betrayed and bam boozled by men

who have begged for confidence, and gaining it, have

proved themselves unworthy. If a process of per-

petual forgiveness is to run in Ireland, we may say farewell to Irish advancement. If the traitor's smile

is to heal the taaitor's blow, then we may boldly

and shamelessly hug the chains which degrade us

amid the free peoples of the universe. If an ignoble

timidity finds outceme in the pardon of ignoble

deeds, then we may as well give up prating of our

superiority, and confess ourselves unworthy, not

only of the great privilege of self-Government, but

and common sense,' says 'it is impossible to the

PIUS IX AND O'CONNELL.

O'Connell's dying uttorance at Genoa was: " Mv

soul to Heaven; my heart to Rome; my body to

Ireland," a solemn testament that strikingly indi-

cates the devoted loyalty of ages to the Chair of

Peter, and the love and attachment, to the close of

his memorable pontificate, of the Church of St.

Patrick to Pius IX. When the Liberator's heart

was borne to Rome, attended by his son and the

Rev. Dr. Miley, the reception which they met with

filled the Irish natiou with a gratitude that is im-

Rev. Mgr. Cullen, then President of the Irish Col-

ing on."

IRELAND.

ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

DRUNKENNESS.

Great indignation has been excited by the absence On the motion of Mr. Henley, a return has just of no fewer than 23 members of the party from the been presented to Parliament setting forth the num-Division on the Nunicipal Franchise bill. It is one ber of persons arrested for drunkenness in the of the measures included in the programme for the principal cities and towns of the United Kingdom Session, upon which the Aome Rulers were to act in the years 1851, 1861, 1871 and 1876. The retogether and share the advantage of union and disturn is full of gaps and breaks, and its value is concipline. The smallness of rhe majority against the siderably diminished. For 1871, for which the Bill has made the disappointment of its supporters returns are tolerably complete, we find the followthe greater, and there is a "rod in pickle" for the ing figures. In the principal cities and towns of absentees. The Dublin Freeman commenss bitterly Ireland 8 out of every 1,000 inhabitants were arrested for drunkenness in 1871; in the cities and towns of Scotland 55 per 1,000. This extraordinary evidon their conduct, and appeals to the constituences to visit them with adequate punishment for what is ence of Scottish inebriety is an isolated fact. In denonnced as treason to the cause. The tone in 1861 the population of the principal cities and which their conduct is condemned may be judged towns of England was 7,667,701, and the number of persons arrested for drunkenness and disorderly from the following extract :-- "We have no hesitaconduct was 49,440. The town population of Scot tion in saying that the desertion of the measure by tion in saying that the desertion of the measure by land in the same year was 997,031, or about one nearly one half of the Home Rule Par-y is a discredit eighth of that of England, but the arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct were 50 288, or which must be purged as by fire before the party about 800 more than in England. In 1871 the popucan pretend to regain the confidence of the country. lation of London was eight times larger than the The Bill was rejected by a majority of five in a population of Glasgow, and yet the arrest for drunkrather large House. The absentee Home Rule memenness and disorderly conduct in the English capital were only 24214, as against 20,973 for the bers numbered no less than 23. The Irish Borough Scottish city. . In other words, Glasgow must have Franchise Bill was lost by a minority of eight, the in 1871 about seven times as drunken a place as Home Rule absentees being 20. The considerations London. In the same year, 1871, the entire town which naturally arise to the mind of every candid, population of Ireland, over 700,000 in all, barley practical men ase of that nature and character which urnished one-third of the number of arrests in almost defy temperate expressions. We all remember the conference of January, and we'all Glasgow, with a half million of inhabitants. Even in Ireland the Scotch passion for strong drink shows itself, for Belfast in 1871, with a population were of the most energetic character. The Session a third less than Dublin, had 300 more arrests. is nearly two months old, and we are not far wrong in saying that the attendance so far, has been infor-

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SPIKE ISLAND.

MORE ABOUT EDWARD O'CONNOR.

The Ennis correspondent of the Irish Times writes in Monday's issue of that journal :---

I have just had an interview with Mrs. Cullinan (not Cullen), who has returned from visiting her brother, Edward O'Connor, in Spike Island Convict Prison. Owing to the excitement and prostration caused by the ghastly appearance of her brother, she says that she had not sufficient strength of mind or body to answer any questions that were put to her in Cork In addition to what has already been, reported in your columns, I gleaned the following from her lengthened statement to me. When the warder ordered her brother not to speak of the that he would speak the truth of them, and added that O'Kelly was now treated worse than ever; whereupon the guard laid his hands upon Mrs. Cullinan and pushed her out. She then remonstrated and exclaimed, "Take your hands of me; it is enough for you to have the life of one of us gone, and not to have mine also, and leave my poor family motherless." Her brother, hearing these words told her to report it when she got out. Upon hearing this injunction, the guard re-admitted her to her brother's presence. He then told her that on his first entry into Spike, Island the Governor, Mr. Hay, told him that he would let him know what it was to suffer in the chains and bondage of a prison," and "this threat," added Edward O'Connor, "he has faithfully and rigorously carried out." He states that he was for years confined in the worst cell, where there was neither room nor ventilation, in consequence of which his blood hardly circulated in his veins. When, on an attempt to escape, in addition to his other punishment, he received forty lashes, he had the mortification, in his own words "to see the blood run down his body and the flesh fly from his bones." When in the extremity of suffering from an abscess and spine disease he was not allowed one hour's cessation from his hard labor, nor permitted to hospital for a single day. Moreover, he was denied clean water to wash his wounds, and received such as was already dirtied by

PIETRO ANGELO SECCHI.

THE GREAT JESUIT ASTRONOMER.

Tus distinguished Italian mathematician, astronomer, and physicist, Pietro Angelo Secchi, died on the 26th of Febuary. The death of such a man in the meridian of life is a great public loss, and he held a high rank.

He was born in Reggio, on July 29, 1818, educated for the Church, joined the order of Jesuits in Lorreto from 1841 to 1843, began his course of theology in the Roman College in 1844, and in 1848 came to the United States, where he persued his theological studies, at the same time teaching physics and mathematics in the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, where he remained until 1850, when he was recalled to Rome, when and where he entered upon his public career lege," reconstructed it on a new site, greatly improved it, inventing and perfecting the system of vented a meteoregraph which was highly prized by tion. savants at the Paris exhibition of 1867,

He was commissioned by Pius IX, to complete the trigonometrical survey of the Papal States, begun by Boscovitch in 1851, in order to rectify the measurements already made of the meridianal arc; he also superintended and successfully executed a sion of the Jesuits and the closing of the Roman | 600 lances and daggers. College from 1870 to 1873, he was allowed to retain his post, and he continued to lecture on astronomy in the church schools in Rome, and in 1875 was sent by the Italian Government on a scientific mission to Sicily. Such is a brief sketch of a distinguished mathe-

matician, physicist, and astronomer, a man of remarkable industry and assiduity. His scientific papers were published in the journals of Italy, France, Germany, England, and the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" in this country. He was well known in the scientific world for his discoveries in Spectro-scopic analysis; also in solur and stellar physics, the most important of which were his "Spectrum Observations on the Rotation of the Sun," published in 1870; the same year he published a large work on the sun, and so highly appreciated was it, that it was immediately translated into French, German, and other languages. His last important publication was a popular book on "The Stars," a contribution to the Italian branch of the "International Scientific Series." Being in New Haven a few days since, and receiving an invitation by one of the Yale Professors to hear a popular lecture by Prof. Newton, on the subject of Meteors and Meteorites," one of the most learned mathematicians of this country, it was incidentally said that Secchi was one of his correspondents.

It is sometimes said by persons not well informed on this subject that Catholics are opposed to science: that they are opposed "to science falsely so-called," is true : that they are the genuine friends of true and its ardent promoters, no better proof need be furnished than the foregoing biographical sketch of PIETRO ANORLO SECCHI, honored alike by both the Head of the Church, and the most distinguished Protestant scientists.

OLEARY CHALLENGED.

William Howes, the pedestrian, has challenged O'Leary the winner of six days' contest that ended Saturday night last, to a match for the champion belt and \$2,500.

Howes is the man who won a silver belt and \$ 500 in money at a competition in Agricultural Hall, London, a little over a fortnight ago. There were 45 entries in all, but as this number might the ablation of other prisoners' sores. One thing in have proved inconveniently large, 20 of the most ted were selected as was to last 26 hours, the men who covered the longest distance to receive the champion belt. The start was made at 8.37 o'clock on Friday evening, and Howes, who was last to leave the track, walked until 8.58 o'clock on Saturday evening. In these 24 hours and 21 minutes be covered 129 miles, which is the best on record. He covered 100 miles in 18 hours, 7 minutes, and 57 seconds, which is the fastest time yet accomplished. Howes was entered in the late international contest, but he failed to start for reasons not yet known in this country. It is doubtful if Mr. O'Leary will accept this challenge at least not just now. It will be only fair for him to give the preference to those who were his competitors in the six days struggle, should any of them feel anxious to once more test their powers of endurance against the plucky Irish-American. Once satisfied that Vaughan and Brown and Corkey and the others who pushed him hard last week, are afraid of him, Mr. O'Leary may pay some attention to the above challenge. In any event, it is safe to suppose that whoever the competitor may be he will have to come to this country to secure the championship.

THE LATE WAR. -03

LOSSES, CAPTURE AND HORRORS.

Official returns state that the Russian losses in killed and wounded during the late war amounted to \$9 394 others and men. Among these were ten Generals killed and eleven wounded. One Prince of the Imperial family and thirty-four members of the higher nobility of Russia fell on the field of among no class will this be more deeply felt and battle. Of the wounded, 36,824 are already mourned than by learned scientists smong whom perfectly recovered, and 10,670 more will be able to loave the hospitals during the next few weeks. The proportion of killed and wounded to the total number engaged was very large, one out of every six men who went into action being either injured 1833, studied mathematics, physics in the college of or left dead on the field of battle. In the great actions of the late Franco-German war the proportion of killed and wounded to men engaged was very nearly the same, being one sixth in the battles of Worth and Spicheren, and one-eighth in the battle of Mars-la Tour. The returns also show that one out of every eleven wounded men received into the Russian hospitals died from the effects of the injuries received. During the whole campaign only two men were punished with death; as an astronomer and physicist. He was appointed one for the crime of desertion, the other for robbery director of "The Observatory of the Roman Col- accompanied with violence. On the other hand 2,000 rewards were given in the form of decorations, promotions, or awards of money, the metcorological observations, publishing a monthly Eighth Corps, which so long held and defended bulletin which was continued down to 1873, inthe Shipka Pass, receiving the greatest propor-

From recently published official returns it appears that between the day on which war was declared and the singing of the armstice, the Russian army of the Danube captured 15 pashas, 113,000 officers and men,606 guns of different calibres, 9,660 tents, 140,200 muskets, and 24,600 horses. In addition, he also superintended and successfully executed a 20,000 small arms, yataghans, and pistols were inone forty-eight miles distant. After the expul- taken from Turkish irregular troops, and also 15,

> The Russian army in Asia captured during the war fourteen pashas and 50,000 officers' and men, 662 guns, 16,000 tents, 42,000 muskets, 18,000 horses, and immonse stores of ammunition and provisions of all kinds. The number of firearms and miscellancous weapons taked from the Asiatic irregular troops of the Porte was also, it is stated, exceedingly large, but no details are given. The Servian troops also acquired a large booty during the short time they were engaged, their trophies being returned as 238 guns, 10,000 muskets, and 37 standards, besides ammunition, provisions, and horses.

A. OAKEY HALL

O'CONNELL, PARNELL, AND THE IRISH UBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall repeated his lecture on "O Connell, Parnell, and the Irish Obstructionists," at Steinway Hall. The proceeds were for the benefit of St. Vincent's Hospital. The lecturer first alluded to Washington and the patriots of the Revolutionory War, whom he classed among the " obstructionists " of England's policy at that time. He placed O'Connell, Parnell, and other Irish members of Parliament in the same category, and illustrated how they had "obstructed" England's design and by their patience and perseverance won many triumphs for Ireland. He closed by narrating in a graphic manner the all-night debates in the British Parliament last July on the question of uniting the Dutch Republic to the English colony Cape Town,

IRON-CLAD SHIPS.

While the praises of the inflexible are being sung in the House of Commons and elsowhere, it may be well to note what other nations are doing to be even with us in the construction of monster iron-clade. The two types of armoured vessels in favour nowadays are the turret, or citidal ships, with decks but a few feet above the water line, and the broad-side masted ironclad like the Alexandria and the Sultan, in which we put our trust as ocean-going. craft. Of the former class, the Iuflexible, which is to be armed some day with four 80 ton guns, repre-

•By William Edward Hartpole Lecky, New York : D. Appleton & Co., 1878.

WHY WE FAST.

Our Lord fasted ; this is a reason and a justification for our fasting. What was done by Him was done for an example. He was the great model after which we must all fashion our lives. He fasted forty days, and the Church orders an annual the Patron Saint of many churches in the Diocese fast of like duration in imitation of Him, and in of Meaux and through Picardy, and whose relics union of prayer with Him. All that our Saviour are the objects of pious pilgrimages to the present said and did during His mortal lifs and the single purpose of promoting the glory of His Father. He honored Him in his fast; we can honor Him in like manner. This is the first and chief end of the quadragesimal fast. We therein worship God, of-fering Him the most agreeable sacrifice it is ours to tender, the sacrifice of our dearest appetites. Were it not a pleasure for Him to receive such homage, Christ had never offered it. In fasting we bear him testimony that we love Him more than His gifts. Such testimony is meet in us, and honorable to God. The world will never understand, because it has made up its mind not to observe, the duty of self-denial. Fasting was observed under the mosalc law as a duty of religion and a sacrifice to the Deity. Fasting was observed by the Apos-tiles, and our Saviour foretold that after He, the Bishop of Fiesole, preacher of the Gospel to the bridegroom, should have departed, then the disciples would fast. Fasting has been the practice of the Church in all ages. All the saints have been great fasters. All these who walk in the pathway of the saints must practice fasting. The Church in enjoining this quadragesimal observance but carries out the practice of the ages that are flown, and mission on the continent of Europe in the early perpetuates the divine obligation of fasting.

mirer of his career, how else could he speak of him than he has donc." The magnificent obsequies of the Liberator were celebrated for two days in the Church of St Andrea. The sublime oration of Padre Ventura, which occupied two days, translated into every language, rang throughout Europe. The Holy Father said : "The achievments of his wonderful existence I wish to be celebrated and made known to the world-not that this is necessary, because his grand career was ever in the face of heaven-he ever stood up for legality-he had nothing to hide ; and it was this, with his unshaken fidelity and reverence for religion, that secured his triumphs,"

IRISH MISSIONARIES.

St. Patrick's bishops and priests were so ardent in their zeal that they carried the light of the Gospel into England, Scotland, Germany, France, even into Italy, regaining to the Church many of those people who had lost the faith on account of the incursions of barbarians and the breaking up of the Roman Empire. These holy missionaries from Ireland are invoked as patron saints in those countries. We have venerated their relics in cathedral churches, in monasteries, in rural parishes on the continent of Europe. We found St. Cataldus, the Apostle of Tarentum, near Naples; St. Sedulius, famous for his fourteen books of commentaries on the Epistles of St. Paul ; St. Fridolin, who instituted religious houses in Alsace, Strasbourg and Switzerland, and who is interred on an island in the Rhine in a monastery built by himself; St. Columbus, the founder of the celebrated monastery of Bobbio, near Milan in Luxan; and Fontain St. Gall, disciple and companion of St. Columbus, Patron of the Monastery of St. Gall, near Lake Constance, famous to

the present time for its learned men and holy monks, the admiration of all travellers; St. Fiacre, time; St. Aarden, who preached the Gospel to the Northumbrians in England, and who was the first Bishop of the See of Lindistarne; St. Colman, who preached the Gospel to the Northern Saxons; St. Fursey, especially invoked in chapels built by him near Paris; St. Arbogast, Bishop of Strasbourg, buried on Mount Michael, where there was a Monastery dedicated under his patronage; St. Maildulphus, who established the famous school of Inglebome, now Malmsbury; St. Cuthbert, the son of an Irish Prince of Kells, in Meath, Bishop of Lindlsfarne, and now invoked as an English saint; St. Killian, apostle of Franconia, and first Bishop of Wirtzburg, who gained the crown of martyrdom, like St. John the Baptist, for having reproached Etrurians; St. Findin, Abbot of Bichew, on the Rhine; St. Buo and St. Ernulphus, who carried the Gospel to Iceland, and founded a church under the patronage of St. Columbia, in the city of Esinberg. We have mentioned enough of illustrious names of the Irish nation to show how they fulfilled their ages .- Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto.

ing under the notice of Mr. O'Connor Power, M. P. Lord Francis Conyngham, M. P., and Captain Stacpoole, M. P., was the fact that Dr. O'Keefe persisted in refusing him hospital treatment even when declared unfit for work and in a very sickly condition by Dr. O'Connell. His sister then told him that his statement about receiving twenty one days' bread aud water while suffering from hip disease was brought under the notice of Parliament by Mr. O'Connor Power, M. P, and, that it was there emphatically denied by the Chief Secretary for Ireland. In reply to this Edward O'Connor said, "There is the warder ; let him contradict me if he can. I am speaking the candid truth." On another occasion, he relates that he had to work under torrents of rain, from which he was soaked through and through, and for persisting to ask a change of clothes he was sentenced to three days bread and water, and one month's solitary confinement, in addition to having the wet clothes dry on his back which greatly intensified his former wounds When about to leave, Mrs. Cullinan requested permission to embrace her brother, which being refused, he, "with his indomitable energy, burst open the door, and embraced me, and kissed me with his icy lips." Thereupon the warder rushed between them, and threatened to have him severely punished. The last words uttered to his sister were-"Give my love to Clare, and tell its people that I am still an Irishman." Mrs. Cullinan wishes to thank the committee and gentlemen of Cork and Queenstown for their extreme kindness towards the sister of one of Ireland's suffering patriots."

particular he implored his sister not to forget I

A telegram in the Freeman, duted London, the l5th inst., says :—

It is stated that the Chief Secretary for Ireland has undertaken to make a full inquiry into the treatment of Edward O'Connor in Spike Island, complained of in the petition forwarded to the right hon gentleman by Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P. The Penal Servitude Commissioners have determined also to hold an enquiry on the spot into the treatment of political prisoners in Spike Island and the general treatment of penal servitude convicts in Irish prisons.

THE FORTY DAYS OF LENT.

The word Lent in most languages signifies forty. It is easy to understand why this period of penance consists of forty days. Our Blessed Saviour fasted forty days and forty nights in the desert, and it was but natural that this number, which He had consecrated by His own fast, should be preferred. But besides this there is a deep mystification in the number of forty, which, as St. Jerome observes, denotes punishment and affliction. The deluge, which all but obliterated the human race, lasted forty days and forty nights. Before they were permitted to enter the Promised Land, the Hebrew people wandered forty years in the desert. God commanded the Prophet Ezechiel to lie forty days on his right side as a figure of the siege which was to bring destruction to Jerusalem. Moses, before going to commune with God on Mount Sinai, prepared himself by a fast of forty days; and Elias; who conversed with God on Mount Horeb, did the same.

A FALSE AND MALICIOUS STORY. -0-

It has been falsely said that Gregory XVI created Pecci a Cardinal in petto before he died, and that Pius IX delayed seven years before he gave effect to the nomination made in pectora by his prede cessor. This false and malicious statement was often made, and so often contradicted. When Cardinal Pecci was made Camerlengo the story was related in the Times and in most of the London newspapers in an offensive manner, and scarcely any notice was taken of the contradictions which then appeared in our columns and those of other Catholic journals. Pius IX and his advisers were it was wickedly insinuated jealous of the talents of Mgr. Pecci, and kept him seven years without the hat, to which he was entitled by the disposition, as was falsely alleged, in petto by Gregory XVI.

The Roman Special Correspondent of the Times has lately repeated in the Roman letter the old calumny, and told the world that Pecci was created a Cardinal in pectora by Gregory XVI, and kept out of his promotion to the purple by Plus IX. Yet a glance at any Catholic almanac suffices to show the falsity of this caluminous fabrication. Joachim Pecci was created and proclaimed a Cardinal-priest with the title of St. Crisogonus in the consistory of December 19, 1853. There is not a word about the alleged creation in petto, and it is known to every tyro in ecclesiastical knowledge that if Pecci had been created a Cardinal in petto by Gregory he would have taken rank before all Cardinals created by last Cardinal created by Gregory XVI. But more than a dozen Cardinals created by Plus IX, took fiction that a wrong was done to the Archbishop-Bishop of Perugia by Pius IX. In fact, Archbishop Pecci was still young, and but forty-three years of age when he was made a member of the Sacred College. To Cardinal Pecci himself this hateful story gave especial annoyance.

sents the powerful man of war in the British Navy; it has, as the First Lod of the Admiralty told us, iron walls twenty-four inches in thickness, and its speed is at least equal to most other ironclads. The Inflexible has, however, two rivals in the form of the Dandolo and Dullio, Italian turret vessels. The armour of these, it is true, is two inches less thick than that of the Inflexible, but this disadvantage is more than compensated for by the fact that the foreign men-of-war will be armed with 100-ton guns instead of 80-ton weapons. Indeed, it was only a few days since that we announced the arrival at Spezzia, from Sir William Armstrong's works at Elswick, of two of these monster cannon, of which there is no equal among British ordauces. But it is not solely in the matter of turret vessels that foreign nations appear to be going ahead of us; they are in advance of us also with broadside ironclads. The heaviest cannon carried by our biggest masted battle ships weigh no more than 25 tons, and metal of this calibre is borne only by first-class ocean-going ships such as the Alexandra and the Temeraire But the French announce their intention of fitting their last ship of this type with 46 ton guns and the Devastation, now fast approaching completion at Toulon, will carry four of these weapons in her broadsides. The centre of the ship, it appears, is an oblong battery, the angles of which project, and four guns placed at these angles are capable of firing broadsides as well as ahead and astom. Thus the Devastation will take rang before and broadside ship int the British navy, and if her sea-going qualities are only as good as her armament we may have in her a more formidable rival than any thatbas yet been brought against us.

LUCKY SPANISH BULL-FIGHTERS:

Spanish bull-fighters find their dangerous calling a very lucrative profession. Thus the favorite matador of Madrid, Frascule, possesses a fortune of \$400,000, a magnificent house, and a wife considered the prettiest woman in Madrid, and is a member of one of the most aristocratic clubs in the city. On the day of a bull-fight he sends a messenger to his wife after each of his performances in the arena, the destruction of six bulls being his usual task, and twice he has been brought home seriously injured." Frascuelo took part in the late bull-fight before the King and Qucen, and his costume was literally covered with diamonds. Most interest was felt, however, in the amateur matadors, cavalry officers chosen by the different provinces, who showed themselves fully as skillful as the professionals.

YOUNG POPES.

Eight of the Popes were elected at a very early age, Pius IX, and next after Cardinal Riario-Sforza, the the youngest of them being John II who was crowned in his seventeenth year. If any one is inclined to be scandalized at the youthfulness of some of precedence of Cardinal Pecci, and not a scrap of the Popes, let them remember that it would be a evidence can be produced to countenance the waste of time to search in documents worthy of credit for any traces of Ignorance, Inexperience or lack of tact which may be attributed to these young Pontifie. Still, these premature elections. were not in all cases happy. God perhaps permitted them to prove that the Church does not depend for its perpetuity in the least upon mon: ito in fili trappe

23.11.

BEV. Mr. CARMICHAEL.

There are few men in Montreal who have more friends than the Rev. Mr. Carmichael. He is one of those broad-minded Protestants who allow Catholics to go their way without annoying or insulting them. He would no doubt, fight manfully for the convictions he entertains, if those convictions were assailed, and if we judge him rightly, he does not think it a crime when others do the same. He is in fact our beau ideal of a Christian clergyman, and Montreal can but poorly afford to lose him. But as he must go, it is pleasing to know that he will bring with him some substantial rccognition of the esteem in which he is held, and the testimonial which is to be presented to him, will we are sure be generally subscribed to. Irish Catholics will be proud to record their appreciation of the Rev. Mr. Carmichael as a Christian clergyman, a countryman, and a friend.

THE O. Y. B. OF QUEBEC.

It appears that some one has been writing over the initials "O. Y. B." to the Quebec papers and that the tone of the latter was in the usual strain. To this letter "John C. Tait, Master of the Quebec Orange Young Britons" replied He denied on the part of his associates all com. plicity with the letter, and declared that neither he nor his friends had any desire to make Quebec "a second Montreal." At the conelusion of his letter he said :---

I have, in conclusion, to inform our many Roman Catholic friends that the existence of the Orange Young Briton Association in this city, is neither a threat nor a menace to them, but is simply a body of young men united in the support of principles which we believe to be correct.

This is the music where the order is weak where it is strong the brethren tune to another key—" Croppies lie down," " To hell with the Pope," You bl-dy Papist," and the rest.

HOME RULE.

The Home Rulers are cutting a poor figure in Parliament. Absentees are numerous, and indifferenc appears to guide their conduct. If the party had had a good muster on the occasion of the Borough Franchise Bill, that measure would have passed, and the people of Ireland would have had household sufferage. It is too bad to see the vital interests of the people neglected, and the result of this neglect must be damaging to the Home Rule cause. We have always said that so far as Home Rule is concerned, the present party in the House of Commons is a failure. As Irish Parliamentary Parties go, the present party is the best the Irish people have ever had, but they are not the men to obtain Home Rule for Ireland However we should remember that the present M.P.s' were selected in a hurry, but at the next election we may look for a better class of

men.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Catholics have done, and are doing, very little to prove their patriotism, and no fair minded man can be surprised that the force is officered and manned as it is... Of late there is a better spirit manifesting itself, and we hope soon to the country in the hands of men who are Home Rule meetings in Great Britain. If the hear of some of our well-to-Catholics joining the Volunteers, and thus evince their willingness to prove that they are entitled to be treated as considerately as their Protestant neighbors.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSION ERS.

The Mayor and some members of the Corporation are pursuing their course of hostility to the Catholic School Commissioners. Some of the French Canadians are too assisting in the work, and a number of them have petitioned the Corporation for an enquete into the affairs of the Commission. They might as well ask for an enquiry into the Fishery Award, for the Corporation has no right whatever to demand it. As a Corporation we repeat that they are out of court and they can only approach the question as citizens and as tax payers and that through the Superintendent of Education. So that this petition is simply loss of time. This fact appears to be pretty well known, for there are not a dozen prominent names in the petition. Our Irish friends appear to have kept aloof altogether, for in looking over the list we could not see more than six or eight Irish names in it. The proceeding is illegal, as well as being frivilous and vexatious. We should call the Mayor and his petitioners, Eteignoirs. The city should i proud of the good the School Commissioners have done. They have given a tone to school architecture, they have on the admission of the Gazette, surpassed the Protestant Schools in some particulars, and they have educated thousands of poor children gratis; the Commissioners have given time and money in the interest of the public and we fail to see any subtantial charge against them. One or two charges are libellous. We trust the Irish Catholics in the Corporation will have nothing to do with this petition, or if they have that they will exercise their influence to direct it into a legal channel, and thus assist the Mayor and the Council in minding their own business. The Commissioners have the support of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal and the clergy, and each school being put under the special charge of the Cure of each parish, there is sufficient guarantee of the manner in which they are conducted.

THE EARL OF LEITRIM.

The murder of the Earl of Leitrim has given the enemies of the Irish people another opportunity of denouncing them. They are mostly held to be responsible for, or in sympathy with, the deed. There is a covert feeling that Irishmen encourage and shelter agrarian murderers and that there is a broad-cast conspiracy among the people to murder bad landlords whenever they can do so with tolerable security. For proof we are told to look at the number of agrarian murders that takes place, and the few convictions that are obtained, or the sympathy which the hanging an agrarian murderer evokes. Now murder in any case-no one can defend. To be silent when such a crime as the murder of the Earl of Leitrim occurs is in itself culpable. We can understand a war against principle, but war upon individuals, is unchristian. For instance we fight orangeism, but we do not fight orangemen, nor countenance their assassination. The same with Irish Landlordism. There are good men amongst them and there bad men as well. Of Lord Leitrim's character we shall say little. Socially he was all that a nobleman should be, as a landlord we shall give him the charity of our silence. But bad as this murder is, bad in fact as all murders are, yet there is a remarkable difference between the manner in which the Irish and the English people send their victims to their last account. English murderers often appear to take to their work by intuition, and such men as Palmer, Wilson, and many others are evidences of the brutality as well as the murderous instincts of the criminals. They not only kill but they kill with cruelty as well. In Ireland those things are unknown Men commit murder indeed, but these murders are seldom, very seldom, accompanied by ounning or mutilation. Again crime in Ireland is less-far less-than it is proportionately, either in Great Britain or the United States. The statistics of Dr. Hancock amply prove this. The Witness says that it is because the Irish are so ignorant that these murders are committed. No; it is because Irish laws are made by Englishmen, and because the peasantry are too often driven to madness and crime by harsh and cruel landlords-these are the causes, and these are the causes alone. Considering the circumstances by which they are surrounded, the Irish are the most educated people in the world. More children attend school in Ireland than in England, in proportion to the population, and considering that it is only the other day that the Irish people to expect to be treated with any more consider-ation than they are. If we look around us we are forced to admit that the Catholics of Mon eutrages are only to be found in the fact, that but in the fact is all are forced to admit that the Catholics of Mon but is but is only into the fact is all the extreme party would be lead by the un-wholesome advise of such men as Dr. Mulcahy, but is more attracted to Upper Canada than but he got a few followers and those few fol-to Lower." Why not? Like is attracted by

treal, and particularly the English speaking the men who make laws for Ireland do not lowers brought disgrace upon the Irish name. know the country, and have little or no sympathy in common with the people, and we fear very much that until there is a change in his followers, who were Mulcahy's creatures. the direction of placing the internal affairs of and who with cudgel in hand assailed so many directly interested, we shall never be quite Irishmen of Canada forget those things we do free from such deplorable occurrences as have lately thrown a pall over the nation.

ASSASSIN JOURNALISM.

Anonymous journalism requires to be handled with particular care. Men may fight principles over a non de plume, but when they are allowed to attack individuals in the same way, it becomes cowardly in the extreme. In such a case the editor must be held morally responsible for the publication. If this is not all the outcome of this same Dr. Mulcahy that so, the editor, fearing to attack a man in an editorial, may resort to the subterfuge of assailing him in a fictitious letter, over some sary to expose the actions of this person. He imaginary name. This is assassin journalism, is a man entirely for self. His doings with reand the man who is guilty of it is a coward in | ference to this "Skirmishing Fund" proves that his soul. Let us take a case in point. There is what is called a "Military Column" in the caby to do much unless he is well paid for it. Gazette. This "Military Column" is edited He "lectured" - save the mark-once at by a gentleman holding a commission as Captain in the Victoria Rifles. Last week he critized two circumstances, with both of which we have something to say. In the "Military Column" he editorially wrote in friendiy opposition to some rumour that obtained currency about establishing a "Catholio" Volunteer with scorn-that scorn which so well becomes Company in Kingston. He objected to such a policy, with which objection everyone must He told the Committee that he wanted "none agree. We are all opposed to "Catholic" or of their addresses" he "wanted his money' "Protestant" corps. The St Jean Baptiste and he left Gateshead roundly denouncing Company is not a "Catholic" corps, although the men who belong to it may be Catholics, What we want to see is Catholics join any corps, and we wish them to be received as comrades who are willing to bear true and faithful allegiance to the crown. So far so good. Editorially the "military column" was fairly courteous, but in a letter signed "28 years in Canada" there appeared a cowardly attack upon the character of a public man. Who is "28 years in Canada?" Is he the editor of the "military column?" Whether he is or is not, the editor of the "military column" allowed the attack to be published, and he is guilty of that assassin journalism which is as despicable as it is craven. We attack the Volunteers when they are guilty of doing what we consider wrong, but we do it in a manner which leaves no doubt as to who is responsible. We expect the he visited. Here, not satisfied with preaching same ourselves when we do anything which violates journalistic courtesy or Military Law. But this "military column" anonymously assails individuals, writes about " importations having no stake in the country !" But we shall let that pass or we might be tempted state between scrfdom and freedom,"-and to retort. When the Victoria Rifles com- that "if Ireland had Home Rule he would mitted a gross breach of Military Law-the "conspire to destroy it." Surely such lan-"military column" was silent, but no sooner do we make a charge against one of the city corps, than the "military column" assails the for, nor to promote the good of, any people, "editor" always that terrible editor-with anonymous letters and vicious spleen. Again when the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company was calumniated by malicious falsehoods, not one but two or three, this "military column" the supposed friend of the Volunteers, was as silent as a Trappist. Personalities should in journalism be avoided as much as possible. We never unnecessarily use them. We never attack the "editor" of any paper, and when we attack individuals we are forced to do so upon public grounds. One thing we never do, and that is to attack the private character of public men by anonymous letters, a species of trickery which we repeat can only be befittingly characterised as "Assassin Journalism."

What Irishman with a spark of manly feeling could countenance the rowdyism of Daly and not. The English press held high revel over the "Irish rows" caused by the followers of Mulcahy. In London and at Manchester, blood was shed, and "Irish row" afforded sport to people who were only too ready to jest at the expense of the Irish cause. Mulcahy incited this evil work. and the doings of Daly and his followers, doings which no one honest man can support, and which even the Irish World condemned, were we are expected to admire. We would fain let those things pass, but we find it now neces. he is a grab-all. No one will get Dr. Mul-Gateshead in the North of England. He had a very small house at which he flew into a passion. After the lecture the committee did not like to offer him the small surplus of profits. They determined instead to give him an "ad. dress." How did Dr. Mulcahy receive it ?his "flowing locks and alabaster brow." them all. We know chapters of such instances about him, and if we find it necessary we shall give them to the public. Other men-Rossa, ctc,, mistaken and wrong as we believe them to be, are honest. No one can prove that they ever used the Fenian organization to make money, but this Dr. Muleahy drags "patriot. ism" in the mire, and it is time that a too confiding people should no longer be deceived because he flaunts a green flag across their path. When will men open their eyes to the impositions which are surrounding them. No wonder it is said that the Irish are the most gullable people in the world, when countenance is given to a man, who acts more like a money grabber and a clown, than an Irishman and a gentleman. And what has been the result of his visit to Montreal-faction and division-just as occurred in every other place treason to England, he preached treason to Ireland and treason to Canada as well. From the platform of the Mechanics Institute he said that we "did not know what liberty was in Canada," because we were "in a transitory

APRIL 10, 1878.

HOW CATHOLICS ARE TREATED IN THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA (From the Star of Friday)

and the second second

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

FRINTED AND FUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

761 CRAIG STREET.

M. W. KIRWAN-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms-\$2,00 per annum-in Advance

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10

CALENDAR-APRIL, 1878.

THURSDAY, 11-St. Leo, Pope, Confessor, and Doc-

Bt. Rev. Bishop England died at Charleston,

FRIDAY, 12-Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin

"Declaration of Irish Rights," moved by Henry

Grattan in Irish House of Commons, and carried

THE VOLUNTEERS.

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"ONTARIO."-We have mislend your original

"IUCKNOW, ONT."-We do not quite under-

-SCOTIA."-Your communication about the

"D. J. D."-Both. We believe that it will

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your name and address. We can take no

be able to announce its continuance.

serious notice of anonymous letters.

events of St. Patrick's Day at St. Theresa

College, could not be inserted, and it is now

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too late.

M. W. KIBWAN,

Captain Commanding

....WILL ASSEMBLE AT THE

SATURDAY, 13-St. Hermenegild, Martyr.

Battle of Bound Rock, N. J., 1777.

Repeal Association founded, 1840.

WEDNESDAY, 10-Feris.

tor of the Church.

SUNDAY, 14- PALM SUNDAY.

MONDAY, 15-Feria.

TUESDAY, 16-Feria.

unanimously, 1782.

S. C., 1842.

Mary.

4

RUFFIANLY CONDUCT .-- As the St. Jean Baptiste Company of Light Infantry were proceeding to their armory on Friday evening, singing as is usual with our volunteers, some volunteers belonging to another corps, going in a contrary direction, so far forgot the uniform they wore as to insult grossly the former by hooting and hissing. Capt. Kirwan's company treated the others with the contempt they deserved and proceeded on their way. This sort of thing, especially on the part of the volunteers, is not conducive to promote that good feeling and esprit de corps which should exist between men who some day may have to defend the same colors homes and country. The men of the St. Jean Baptiste Company were not the aggressers, and the con-- duct of the others who were straggling alone, singwing in a loud and discordant manner, was very reprehensible. Volunteers who cannot at least respect the uniform they wear should be ignominiously discharged from the battallion they disgrace by such acts as the above.

UNREPRESENTED.

We are glad to notice that the Catholics of Obtario are commencing to agitate the ques-• tion of Catholic representation in the House of Commons. We publish a report of a meeting beld in Ottawa, last week, where a political club was organized to secure, if possible, better representation of Catholies in the House of Commons from the Province of Ontario. This is a move in the right direction. The Orange faction will oppose the labours of this new club, but if there is any true Civil and Religious liberty in Ontario, it should find expression in some other way than excluding 200,-000 Catholics in that Province from being represented in Parliament.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PROCESSION.

We have received a communication from a member of St. Gabriel's Society affirming that the procession on St. Patrick's Day in Montreal was not confined to the Catholic Union, for the writer states that St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence Society and many of the membersof St. Gabriel's 'Parish attended as well. This fall the expense, exhibit all the patriotism, and we learn to be correct, and we are informed that St. Gabriel's, Brass, Band, lead the way. This fact deprives the procession . of being as party demonstration; and our correspondent ation than they are. If we look around us we has done well by calling attention to it.

Are members of Secret Societies bound to assist each other in time of trouble, or to risk life for them in time of danger? For instance, when members of the Orange order get into trouble, are the brethren expected to stand by them? According to the Orange obligation, or to be particular, according to their "General Declaration," each Orangeman pledges himself to "afford assistance to distressed Members of the Order." Of course this is followed by some expression in favour of supporting " Law, order and Constitutional Freedom," but there is a wide-spread feeling, common in our community, that one Orangeman would, to use a hackneyed phrase, swear a hole through a gridiron, in order to save a brother in distress." The following slip, which we omitted to publish last week, is some proof of this :---

"David, say nothing about where you were on the night of the row, for we have a plan to get you off. But if you say anything you will spoil our plan." T.S.

"P.S.-Don't you call any witnesses; two of the boys are going to swear for you."

Now, this being the case, what hope is there of obtaining conviction when the evidence depends upon a "brother's" testimony ? None whatever! It is thus that Secret Societies become subversers of law and order, and should be discouraged by every law-abiding citizen in the land.

CATHOLICS IN THE VOLUNTEERS.

Catholics complain that they are not fairly represented in the Volunteer Militia. Of this fact there is no doubt, but whose fault is it? Who but Catholics themselves ! The well-todo Catholics appear to take no interest in the defense of the country, or if they do they certainly do not show it in a practical way. There are plenty of Catholics in Montreal who could give time and money in assisting the Volunteer Militia, and yet there are in Montreal proper, but, one or two English speaking Oatholics who hold commissions. If then Protestants incur lose all the time, then Catholics have no right to expect to be treated with any more consider-

DR. D D. MULCAHY.

It appears that some people in Montreal have objected to the course we have persued with reference to Dr. D. D. Mulcahy. We do not admire that gentleman and we did not hesitate to say so. Now in order to prove that our opposition to Dr. Mulcahy does not arise from prejudice, but that it is based upon principle, we shall give our reasons for writing of him as we did. In the first place Dr. Mul cahy is a factionist. He is for a party as against the nation, and would scuttle Ireland rather than see her ruled by any power except that in which Dr. Denis D. Mulcahy believes. His history is a history of discord and of faction fighting. He went to Ireland some two or three years ago "to break up the Home Rule movement," as he himself openly declared. Before he came all parties were working harmoniously together - after he left - there were riots, bloodshed and "Irish rows" all over the country, He incited a few of the extreme party to attack the Home Rulers, and "break up their meetings by force if necessary." This was his programme, and let us see how he carried it out. To be sure only a few-a very few-of

guage ought to be enough to undeceive anyone. These are not the class of men to obtain respect and it some men must hug the hedious delusion, then we can only pity them. "Such are thy Gods ! O Israel."

NEW ENGLAND *VERSUS* LOWER CANADIAN CIVILIZATION.

Rev. J. Cook, a delicious mixum gatherum of Boston eclectics, lately favored our benighted city with a lecture. It was a stupendous performance. None of your particular reasonings, but lofty generalities, i' faith - awful oracles-echoes of Memnon and Attic salt. We have failed to discover whether the "eloquent"-(by-the-by, everybody is eloquent now-a-days)-visitor was sent for or sent. If the latter hypothesis held, we are sure he was sent by no good spirit. For, what says the proverb: "God sends the meat but the devil sends the Cook." This prophet from the Hub spoke not of Faneuil Hall-forgot Bunker Hill ---said nothing about that big Organ---passed Emerson by and was strangely oblivious of Plymouth Rock and the Mayflower. But, stop! now we think of it, he did trot out the Mayflower and the detectable embryo of New England Civilization, which that latest Noah's Ark carried in her oaken bowels. If we be not astray in the Mosaic record, Noah's Ark contained an extensive assortment of very strange beasts. Morally speaking, the Mayflower caa hold her own, in that respect, against Noah's or any ark the world ever saw. The Mayflower reminds the impartial historian of Barnum's cage of incongruous animals miserable brutes, filthy monkeys, envious hyenas sly foxes, malignant rats, and melancholy apes, (with a semblance of offering up a petition).

The Rev. Mr. Cook makes a comparison. Of course, the comparison is oracular. He compares the glorious Civilization of New England-daughter of Puritanism, with the Beætian ignorance of Lower Canada, offspring of that dreadful scarlet Lady who so disturbs the infantine slumbers of thousands of civilized old ladies of both sex. "New England," quo'

APBIL 10, 1878.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

like, and it does not demand much reflexion to comprehend the attraction for New England of the exquisite civilization of; say, the Orange Young Britons. The Boston idea of civilization is money and

"Kulchaw" as the New York Herald says. "Get money honestly if you can, but get money." Then comes "Kulchaw." As a rule, religious belief of any kind is not necessary. If anyone doubt this, let him study the peculiar etbics which govern the common school system of New England. If we dare, we could expose a hundred fearful facts, on Protestant authority, communicated to us privately, illustrating the practical results of the common school system of most civilized New England. In fact, the awful turpitude of the rising generation of New Epgland, cannot be spoken of in any respectable journal. Who would imagine that the flagitious crimes which dishonored even heathen Rome, and which excited the wrath of her moralists and the scorn of her satirists, are well known to mere children in civilized New England? The personal devil-worship of Venus is quite an institution of Puritan civilization. But is society, in general, in New England really civilized ? Civilization, we take it, springs from the knowledge, fear and love of God, united with such education as shall lead man more securely to his eternal reward. God is one. Can a right knowledge then, of Him. lead to the thousand and one New England Sects ? The very existence of God has passed. in New England, into the domain of mere opinion. Religion is but another word for exterior respectability. "Do what you like, but woe to you if society find you out." That is the golden rule of Puritan civilization. But how can we love and fear a being whose existence we doubt? And this is precisely the condition of a vast majority of the conflicting sects. The divinity of Jesus Christ is denied by millions in the United States, and New England Puritanism is the evil spirit which inspires this fearful apostacy from the truth. or, where it does not exist, evokes it. And, in the face of such facts, a ranting humbug dares to expatiate loftily about New England civilization. The fact of the matter is. New England is so degraded and rotten morally, that the territory deserves to be called Caproca, and her most consistent logical exponent, Tiberius.

In crimes against human life, in its sacred source, the women of New England out-herod Herod. A brutal wretch-a doctor, forsooth ! when dying several years ago in civilized Boston, confessed, that during nineteen years practice in that moral den of Puritanism, he had destroyed TWENTY THOUSAND human beings. They were potentially men, of course, and the crime in God's sight was the same as if a man should murder his neighbor's grown up son or daughter. Just before the destruction of Chicago, a reporter for the Times Minn, News republished in the Pilot may 4th of that city, interviewed one hundred and 1872, and lately published in this journal, has thirty murderous villains, male and female, to say in reply. Here is a story of Edith's whose sole practice was this nefarious crime against God and man. The city authorities did nothing. Had the flames which destroyed Chicago anything of the avenging angel about them? We think so, and thousands of others who witnessed that terrible catastrophe think the same. Boston has suffered too, but has not met her full fate yet. The good Catholics may save her, even as Sodom might have been spared had there been but a few just men within her doomed walls. If hypocrisy the most consummate,---if serving the devil six days of the week and a hideous Mokanna, the Puritan God, on the Sabbath. -if Pharisaical righteousness and gangrened hatred of the True Church,-if cynical sensualism and pitiless lust,---if infidelity and blank atheism,----if calnmny reduced to a system and lying to a fine art,---if ethics without morality,-morality without religion-religion without God,---if all these be civilization then New England is the most civilized portion of the earth's surface. The "down East" Puritan surpasses in justice the Russian in Poland; ia humanity, the Turk in Bulgaria. Place, as congenial gods, about the feet of the genius of New England Civilization, the seven deadly sins, and the apotheosis is complete. And, it is a reverend fungus of such Devil -no :-- Civilization, who comes all the way to brute Auffray was evidently engaged in beating Montreal to sing its glories at the expense of Miss O'Gorman, whether upon provocation or not, Lower Canada? Why, the smallest pupil of affort concerning the matter which we do not choose the Christian Brothers' Schools, in the city, to print. The above, however, are facts upon which knows more about true Civilization than Rev. Cook and all the other cooks that ever spoiled tic life, that Miss O'Gorman would infinitely prefer broth. We are full sure that any one of Brother a convent with all its attendant horrors as she de-Arnolds sturdy little Celts of St. Anne's School is immeasurably more civilized than twenty Rev. Cooks, with all their intellectual pots and transcendental boilers. For, the little Celt, when he kneels to pray, has a clear idea | but then what about Prof. Auffray and the of the good God to Whom he pays homage, while, "fire shillings to one on't" as old Jack Falstaff says, Rev. Mr. Cook would be trying to evolve from his inner or outer consciousness -from above or below, we know not,-the departed eidolon or effigies of his defunct granan an that the state of the second dam.

Thank God! Lower Canada is beyond the to show how far her words can be believed. influence of New England Civilization ! The And again Edith-Civilization of Lower Canada starts from Bre-

beuf, Lallemand, Marquette, La Salle, Jogues, &c., men of sanctity and genius,-who lived for God and His Church; who, cherished and spread truth among the aborigines of the New World, and knew how to seal a deroted life with a martyr's death. The faith, which overcomes the world,-the Catholic Faith,-was theirs and is ours. No persecution for conscience sake,---no superstitious witch-burning, no tyrrany of Cotton Mather nor suffering of Roger Withams ever stained the fair fame of Lower Canado. She may not vie with New England in material wealth, but we have yet to learn that the world must be saved by telegraph, steam, power-press or telephone. The spirit of the New England states to-day affords manifest proofs of the ferocious principles which guided the atrabilious Calvinists of Plymouth Rock. The spirit of Lower Canada, gentle as the light of heaven, disturbs no convictions, wounds no consciences, coerces no

mind, but testifies to the divine source whence she sprang. The people of Lower Canada are not "smart" in cheating, lying and forgery. They imagine, with a simplicity which will excite a New Englander's smile,-that civilization may be very respectable without those accomplishments. They hold that religion and honest faith toward God and man have carried them and their ancestors through the Past and that the same qualities will ensure blessings in the Future, even though such blessings shall differ essentially from the boon of New England Civilization according to Rev. Mr. Cook's gospel.

EDITH O'GORMAN.

Edith O'Gorman, the "escaped nun" lectured in Montreal on Saturday evening last. The audience was small, particularly small, and Edith was chagrined thereat. "That audience out of 170,000" said she, proved that " intolerance" existed in Montreal. Her story was not recited like the "plain and simple annals of the poor" for Edith was somewhat defient in her tone, and quite heroic in her resolutions. She told the audience, that is the audience that was particularly small, that she entered the nunnery of the Sisters of Charity the 2nd Oct. 1862, and afterwards graphically described her "escape" on "a January morning" at the witching " hour of two o'clock, she fled in a moment of despair," and that "if flying from the convent she saved her honour." It is odd that bigots and fanatics still believe this poor creatures ravings about Father Walsh, when it has been proved over and over again that her tale was a pure invention. But from one falsehood she leaps into another. By "fleeing"-tragio word that "fleeing" the "convent she saved her honour." Let us see what the Minneopolis.

"In all her experience as a Roman Catholic. and it was extensive ; with all her knowledge of Boman Catholic priests, and that was a great knowledge, she never knew them relieve the sufferings of the poor, while they took care to charge \$1 for a mass for the release of a soul from purgatory though she understood that here it was only fifty cents.

This is too good, and we shall allow it to speak for itself. But we rejoiced to notice that Edith's words fell flat upon the public ear, and with the exception of a few orange bigots, no one appeared to give her ravings the slightest consideration. The Catholics took no notice of her and treated her with contempt. And here perhaps we can do not better than to republish a few truths about Miss O'Gorman on Auffray, or whatever her name may be.' Her first appearance took place in the spring of 1871. We learn from the Pilot that she lectured in Madison, New Jersey. This, says the Pilot, was her first appearance in public life.

She made her debut before the scum and rabble of that city, with a story of convent horrors much more moderate, however, than her present fiery doses. A highly venerated priest named Darcy, beloved and honored for his many virtues by the whole community, had died a few months before her arrival. She knew that the least breath to the injury of his spotless character would arouse the violence of his numberless personal friends. With this conviction she devoted the greater part of her harangue to the aspersion of the fair fame of this dead priest. The body of the priest had been exposed before burial and publicly interred in the presence of hundreds among whom he had ministered. But the "escaped nup," whom the Evangelical papers then called very properly "another Luther," declared he was still living, and had fied from the country on account of crimes, which seemed endless in their repetition. The experiment was a success. The goal at which she arrived was won ; she was transformed into a victim of religious persecution, and began to float on the wave of popularity :

HOW SHE ESCAPED FROM THE CONVENT

A few incidents of her career, immediately preceding her first appearance, will tond to show her character. We find her in a convent at Patterson. N.J., where her disedifying life nearly led to her expulsion. Through the kindness of the Superior she was spared the extreme punishment; but for her correction she was removed to the Orphan Asylum at Hoboken. Here she incurred the frequent displeasure of the Superioress and was often reprimanded. Her convent life, at last, came to an end in a manner in keeping with her former course. She was detected late at night in one of the halls ander suppicious circumstances. When discovered she pleaded somnambulism as an excuse. But this hypocrisy was not successful and Edith O'Gorman fled to avoid expulsion. As the New Fork Sun remarked on her first appearance as a lecturer-"She thought a convent a good and holy place till sum-moned by the 'Mother' to come to Madison, in order to explain the circumstances, when she fled to Philadelphia. After leaving the convent, she obtained money, in the name of the Superioress, from Sadlier & Co. (the Catholic publishers), of New York under false pretences. This certainly sustains her character as an honest woman." She alludes to this crime in one of the letters which she wrote, after her flight, to the Superioress, and which we append for the special pleasure of those who applauded this moral heroine.

HER REMORSE AFTER HER FLIGHT

The remorse that prompted this woman to write the following letters must earn for the wretchedness a pity that will soften the condemnation for her sin. She craved for readmission to the home of purity she had sullied; but the guardians of that home knew her nature well, and they knew that they could not take her back amongst the spotless ones who peacefully followed the pathway they had chosen. She had not fortitude nor religion enough to bear her up against a refusal, but like a bafiled wild animal, she dashes herself against the rock of innocence that had cast her off.

Now, dear Mother, whilst I am writing this to you, I see you in the dear holy chapel (from which I am excluded in punishment of my sins), in your charity, praying the holy Christ to direct you what to do with the unfortunate prodigal who, in a moment of madness and despair, abandoned your kind care, and the holy peaceful retreat of my Heavenly Father's house out of which I have never had a happy, peacoful moment. Yet "He that willeth not the death of a sinner, but that he be converted and live," has, in His infinite mercy, inspired me to return again, and like the prodigal, beg to be received as one of His hired servants, because I am no longer worthy to be called His child, much less His spouse. Yes, dear Mother. I am ready to undergo any humiliation or mortification that it may please Almighty God to inflict upon me, and will

deem all too light to atone for my terrible sins. I resign myself to the will of God, and will cheer fully accept whatever He ordains for me, whether I am received or not. If I am not received again into His household, I will strive to do penance in the world, and will make every endeavor to make restitution. Whereas, if it is His divine pleasure to receive me once more as His spouse, I will, by His holy grace, strive to edify more than I have disedified. Mother, I am indeed sincere in this, else I never would have gone through the humilia tion of seeing you, or the Bishop, and Father Mc-Quaid.

With fear and trembling yet with resignation, I await the decision upon which, perhaps, my salvation depeuds. Will you, Mother, please write to me the answer as soon as you have come to a conclusion? Sincerly, your most humble, sinful, yet re penting child, and sister in charity.

EDITH'S THIRD LETTER TO THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

The next letter we have from Miss O'Gorman is as follows :---

EAST GREENWICH, June 13th, 1868

DEAR MOTHER :--- I left Philadelphia on Wednesday I felt very uneasy and worried about my parents, so I thought I would see them, and thus relieve their minds of any uneasiness they might have on my account. I am thankful I did : for their hearts were broken with doubt in regard to my fate. I told them I was not in my right mind. I told the lady with whom I boarded that if any letter should come there for me to burn it.

Another reason why I could not remain there was, my money was nearly gone; I did not have enough to pay another week's board. Will you nlease write to me, dear Mother, and let me know what conclusion you have come to in regard to taking me back. I assure you, dear Mother, I can never be happy unless in religion. Try, dear Mother, and do all you can for me, for my salvation Jepends upon it. You know I was not in my right mind when I left my happy home. I will devote my whole life to penance and humility. I cannot think of going to another community, because I feel I can only be unhappy there. If you receive me, I will, dear Mother, with God's holy grace, strive to atone by an humble life, for the scandal I have given,

Do not blame me, Mother, for coming home. wou d never have come near my friends, only Sister Julianna told me my Sister was there to see me. Take me back. Mother : if not for my soul's sake at least for God's sake. Pray for me, dear Mother, ob, pray fervently for your wicked, unfortunate child.

SISTER DE CHANTEL. P. S .- Direct your letter to Miss Edith O'Gorman

East Greenwich. Rhode Island. THE SISTERS REJECT HER-AND WHAT FOLLOWS

No comparison need be made by us between these letters and the recent tirades of Edith O'Gorman in New England. We wonder not, that in a great city she would have many hearers ; but we would wonder if, after having read these epistles, any respect able person or respectable journal could withold decided condemnation of such a lecturer or such lectures."

The above letters, appeared in the N. Y. Sun in 1871, which paper summarised her whole career as follows:

From these letters, it will be seen that the story of Miss C'Gorman's wonderful escape from the nuns and priests' was a sort of "Irlsh retiracy"-that she was willing to submit to any humiliation in order to be taken back-that she evon left Philadelphia PERSONAL.

CONROY-The Most Rev. Dr. Conroy spent St Patrick's Day at Denver, Colorado. He preached in the evening.

SALFORD-The Bishop of Salford attended the national anniversary on St. Patrick's Day, held in Manchester, England.

EOGH-"So help me God" Keogh-one of the well known judges of the Irish bonch is being deservedly abused in Ireland just now, for a anti-Irish speech he is after making in Derry,

POPE-The new Pope has three brothers. The voungest of them. Cav. Gio. Battista Pecci, is married, with three sons and two daughters-one of his sons being in the Italian army.

MCGREEVEY-Mr. McGreevey of Vankleek Hil writes to state that the Ottawa Herald was wrong in stating that the Orange Young Briton's band attended the St. Patrick's day celebration, at the former place.

STORER-M. George Storer is to commence the task of walking 100 miles without rest or sleep, in twenty-two hours three minutes and 50 seconds. He begins his walk on Friday evening in the Montreal rink.

DEVLIN-A lecturer named Devlin "a convert from Romanism" as he is called, was assailed with eggs after he had been abusing the Papists for an hour and-a-half last night at Barrie, Out. It would be better to treat him with contempt.

NEWCOMBE-Miss Newcombe, the popular actress. is to give a dramatic performance, with the assistance of the Young Irishmen's Amateur Club, early in May. The piece will be a popular Irish drama.

JOHNSON-Mrs. Mary Johnson, died at Toronto last week at the age of one hundred and two years. She left Ireland forty years ago. It is said that she remembered '98. and that she possessed all her faculties up to the hour of her death.

SHERIDAN-Mr. John Sheridan, of Montreal, has just passed his final examination at the Universify of the Bishop's College. He qualified 'or a physician and Surgeon. He was elected Doctor of St. Patrick's Society

EMMANUEL-Victor Emmanuel, left his new kingdom of Italy \$200,000,600 in debt. His son has ordered 1,000 tine horses and 800 dogs, helonging to the late King, to be sold. Victor Emmanuel was as vicious as he was extravagant.

WALSH-His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London, assisted by several priests, beld High Mass in the Catholic Church, Sarnia, on Thursday, for thu mother of Father Baird, who died a short time since.

JOHNSON-Mr. William Johnson, M.P. for Belfast, has been appointed to an inspectorship of fisheries in Ireland, a post worth £700 a year, and a writ for a new election will at once be issued. This is not a bad reward for his years of adhesion to Orangeism.

DUFFERIN-It is said that His Excellency Lord Dufferin will leave Canada in the month of June. We are sure His Excellency will take with him the good will of all classes of the communityexcept the Orangemen, who, no doubt, cannot forgive him for not receiving their address.

O'LEARY-We now learn that Daniel O'Leary, whose portrait we give this week, entered upon his late task with no more preparation than a turkish bath. The Times says great disappointment is naturally felt by some Englishmen that out of seventeen starters none of them should be able to defeat the only foreign competitor.

WARS VICTIMS-During the late American war, 270,739 officers and men lost their lives in the service of the North. Of this humber 5 521 commissioned officers and 90,880 enlisted men were killed in action or died of wounds, while 2.351 commissioned officers and 182,326 enfitted men died of disease or, in a few cases, from accident.

"honour."

"No man has a right to beat and maltreat any woman unless she is his wife. In some countries this is a proposition of the original law. In this country, although the practice is observed to some extent, we believe it is condemned by the statute in most States, and the usages of society. The little differences that arise in family life, can usually be settled without the resort to arms and blows; of course a man reserves his right when the statute allows it, of whipping his wife sometimes whether there be provocation or not.

"Without entering into any argument to ascertain upon what basis of legal or moral principles a man whipped his wife to-day, we propose to state upon the most reliable authority the following facts :-

" Miss Edith O'Gorman is stopping at the Nicollet, room 49, although her name does not appear on the register. The register shows an entry on Tuesday last, of the name of ' Prof. Auffray and wife,' which includes Miss O'Gorman, rooming as aforesaid.

"'Prof. Auffray' is a large middle-aged man, with a fair complexion, beautiful black bair and moustache, and he wears a heavy cloak and silk hat. He has altogether a distinguished air about him, and one would suppose him to be either a railroad president or a senator. He rooms with Miss Edith, and is supposed to be her husband.

"Miss Edith is not allowed to come down to her meals nor leave the room on any pretext, except to lecture at the Academy of Music. On one or two occasions tenants of the Nicollet, rooming in the vicinity of '49,' have heard a disturbance in that room, and have been satisfied that somebody has been maltreated.

"To-day about noon these noises occurred again. and mirgled with them were the screams of the woman, and blow after blow and entreaty after entreaty for mercy. The ladies attempted an entrance. but were denied, and the disturbance ceased. The makes no difference. There are various rumours Auffray should be arrested.

"We should think with such treatment in domespicts them. We have no idea that these lines will ever reach her eyes."

Edith said in her lecture that "a pure chaste woman would suffer death itself, rather than submit to dishonour." No doubt of it; "little family difference," at the Nicollet room 49," where the entry of "Prof. Auffray and his wife, which includes Miss O'Gorman, woman, but we are obliged to do it in order in Newark.

On May 9th, 1868, Edith O'Gorman wrote from Philadelphia to the Mother Superior, as follows :----

HER FIRST LETTER TO THE MOTHER SUPERIOR. DEAR MOTHER :--- I humbly request of you to write to me before next Tuesday, whether I will be re-

ceived or not. My money is nearly gone, and I have no work now; therefore, I shall be obliged to do something. I will not stay here. I will go to my brother and sister. Sister Julianna told me

my sister Mary was to see me, and that you told her about me. As long as my friends know of my misfortune I will go to them, if you will not take me back, and I will try my best to make restitution. But, dear mother, I will never again be happy. Oh, I hope and pray you will take me again into my only home wherein I can be saved. Please write to me, dear Mother, by Tuesday, and let me know, my fate before my money is all gone. This I know you will do for Christ's sake, if not for mine.

I have well paid the penalty of my madness by all I have suffered. I have tried to recall to my mind whether I went to Sadliers's as you said. I cannot remember it, Mother, still, I might have gone to him, for I was desperate and crazy. I remember nothing until I asked the girl I picked up to show me where Turgis lived. If I remembered going there, Mother, I would certainly tell you, because I am truly sincere, and would publicly confess all my sins before the whole community.

I have told you, as well as I can remember them all the particulars of my terrible misfortane. I don't know why I left, for I never was unhappy in my holy vocation. I had no cause for going. If I was in my right mind I never would have gone in the manner I did. Oh, Mother, this is true. I can hardly realize what I have done. Sometimes I think it is a dream. I wish it were. I will suffer any mortification and humiliation if you will take me again on trial. My whole life will be one of the greatest humility, for I shall always know and feel that I shall never again be trusted. Write to me dear, dear mother, and relieve me of the anxiety I am in, and may God help you always. I know you plty me, if you do not, place yourself in my position for a moment and see what misery I am in. Yours sincerely, in Christ,

DE CHANTAL. De Chantal was the name she assumed in religion.

EDITH'S SECOND LETTER TO THE SUPERIOR. Three weeks later, Edith O'Gorman wrote the following letter.

17 1

PHILADELPHIA, May 31st, 1868.

DEAB MOTHER :- After leaving Madison I went, as you directed to Father McQuaid. He said I will consider it, and you will hear my decision." I remained all night at the asylum. I told Sister Juliand his wife, which includes Miss O'Gorman, rooming as aforesaid." We regret being ob-liged to heaping infamy on this God forsaken between the solution of th

after writing the first letter quoted, and went to the Sisterhood at Madison, then to Father Mcquaid, then to the Bishop himself, bumiliating herself, and supplicating to be taken back. After being refused readmission into the Sisterhood, on account of what had transpired at Hoboken, Miss O'Gorman went down to Jersey City, and we next hear of her in an editor's office, where she was found by the editorial better half. The incensed wife of the editor handled her roughly, notwithstanding the editor declared she was only helping him to "read proof." Miss O'Gorman lectures in Paterson this evening, and if making money out of her vengeful campaign against a Sisterhood from which she has been excluded forever.

HER TRICKS TO MAKE CAPITAL.

It is not necessary to sollow the devious career of a vulgar adventures farther than the above : but it is just as well, once for all, to have done with Miss " O'Gorman.

The Boston Post of January 8th, 1882 stated that at a lecture delivered by the "Escaped nun" in the Boston Theatre. Madame Parepa Rosa, Mr., Sothern, and Mr. Frank Mayo were present in one of the boxes, and that "Madame Parepa especialy seemed to highly enjoy the lecture, judging from the hearty applause freely given." The following statement which speaks for itself, was next day sent to the Pilot by

caped Nun' at the Beston Theatre was founded or an item which the versatile business manager of that deluded young woman furnished the Post. Madame Parepa Rosa was induced by curiosity to learn whether Miss Edith O'Gorman was the same Escaped Nun' that became an object of interest in a New York Hotel, by promenading the passage-ways in her night-clothes; and although in a box with her husband, Madame B. was not visible to any of the audience. Mr. Sothern, who was also mentioned retired in disgust before the lecture was half over; and it is due him to mention that before the lecture began he expressed his opinions very strongly against the propriety of allowing such an exhibition as was announced. Mr. Frank Mayo speaks for himself elsewhere. The wrong done the artists named above was for the purpose of making capital and giving prestige to a palpable swindle."

Mr Frank Mayo also wrote to the Pilot, declaring that the statement in the Post (furnished by Edith O'Gorman's agent, as see above) was an absolute falsehood. Mr. Mayo says:---"I did not occupy a seat in Madame Parepa's box, but in rear of the theatre with two male companions, who, like myself, excited by mere curiosity, such as would attract us to listen to my sensational rubbish so much talked of, and so far was I from applauding, than the only impression left with me at its conclusion was that I had been listening to one who has more interest in the almighty dollar than in the Almighty God.'

To all this we may add that " Miss" O'Gorman denied it, word for word, and the Pilot replied by challenging "the escaped nun" to a light test, promising to produce the original letters, and finished by the invitation of "come now Edith, come and try it."

O'GORMAN-A contemporary reminds us that Edith O'Gorman, "the escaped nun" is the same Edith O'Gorman who a few days ago, announced a lecture in Toronto, but in lieu thereof, gave the audience an exhibition of depravity, by falling down on the stage under the potent influence of the liquor she had drunk...

ENNISKILLEN-The tallest man in the House of Lords is the Earl of Enniskillen, who stands six feet soven inches. The tallest man in the House of Commons is Mr. O'Sullivan M.P. for Limerick -the heaviest man is Major O'Gorman, while the smallest man in the House is Dr. O'Leary, M.P. for Drogheda-all Irlshmen.

MURPHY-Mr. George Murphy enters upon his duties as chief of the Montreal Water Police to day. He was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain and a purse containing \$125, by Gault Brothers and their employes last night. Mr. Murpby was connected with the firm for nearly 25 years and he thus leaves it with the good will of all.

MILMORE-Mr. Martin Milmore, the Irish-American sculptor of Boston, is said to have cut the only portrait bust of the late Pope ever made by an American artist. It was the last portrait in marble made of Pius IX. When it was finished, the kind old man took the chisel in his hand, and, expressing his satisfaction, touched the marble eaying: "It is in this manner you do it? This is the sculptor pen. With this he writes."

LEITBIM-The New York World puplishes an account of the severity of the late Lord Leitrim, as a landlord. After giving some instances of his harshness, it says :-- Of cousse agrarian outrages are inconsistent with civilization. But there are other things also which must be aimitted to be inconsistent with civilization, lest civilization itself as it now exists should be suddenly and unpleasantly proved inconsistent with right and jus. tice, and therefore with good order.

ROGERS-We beg to call the attention of our city readers to an advertisement announcing a performance in the Academic Hall, Bleury Street, on Thursday the 25th inst. It is to be held in order to assist Bishop Rogers in recommencing the erection of the Catholic Cathedral at St. John's, which was destroyed at the time of the late fire. We regret that we received the notice of this charitable work too late, to give it much space this week.

BAKER-" Baker Pasha" has been feted in London as if he were one of the heroes of the age. Lords and ladies competed to'do him bonour, and we observe that he has been unanimously re-elected a member of the "Prince of Wales's Own Olub." Yet it is not so long age since he left Horsemon-ger-lane Prison, whither he had been sent for conduct of the most rufficily character, from which stain on his character no amount of reckless fighting can clear him up The Queen has refused to allow him to re-enter the service.

REVIEWS.

MARY, THE MODEL OF CHRISTIANS.-Sadlier & Co., Montreal. This is a series of Meditations on the Number of purchasers served during the week greatness, virtues and glories of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

"Zozinus."-These are humorous and pathetic stories which have recently appeared in Mr. McGee's Illustrated Weekly. They make a book of over 300 pages, and are full of fun and pathos.

We have just received a new lot of Tanjore and Galatea Washing Cloth for Ladies' and Children's Costumes in all the new colors of the season. LIVES OF POPE PIUS IX. AND POPE LEO XIII .- This publication is from McGee's, 7 Barclay street, New York, and is the first work of the kind which we have seen issued from the press.

CANADIAN PARLIMENTARY COMPANION .- A book that should be in the hands of every public man in the country. It is compiled by Mr. MacKintosh, the able editor of the Oltawa Cilizen.

LIVES OF ILLUSTRIOUS IRISUMEN -An excellent book by Thomas Clarke Luby, A. B., T. C. D. The tendency of the book is too "advanced" for us, and the style is classic, and the book is beautifully turned out. It is coming out in parts of 50c each.

LILY'S VOCATION.-Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Price 60c. This little book contains two or three charming stories for children. The house it comes from is sufficient guarantee. The Orphan of Alsace and a Strange Village; The Three Wishes, Companion books to Dily's Vocation.

BULES OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT OF PAUL to which are added-Instructions for forming Conferences, and Instructions on the duties of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Councils and Conferences. An exceedingly interesting little book, published at Toronto. It contains a list of all affairs of the Society in Canada.

LES JESUITS-MARTYRS DU CANADA .--- If the savage assailants upon the Catholic Church and its " priestridden" people, read such works as "Les Jesuits-Martyrs du Canada"-they must see the folly and the crime of assailing men who have been principally instrumental in recovering Canada from barbarism to Christianity.

EVENINGS IN THE LIBRARY .- By George Stewart, Jr., author of the story of the great fire in St. John's, N. B. These sketches have been taken from Belford's Magazine, and although there are many passages in them with which we do not agree, yet the sketches are vigorous as the style is peaceful.

IarsH PEDIGREES-O'Hart .--- A book that should be in the hands of every Irish family who wish to be able to trace the pedigrees of the people. Besides the "pedigrees" there is an interesting "appendix." It is a book of 400 pages, and is published by Mr. Glosbin, and selling at Sackville street, Dublin.

ST. JOSEPH'S MANUAL .- This valuable book of prayers is published by the special approbation of the Most Rev. John J. Williams, Archbishop of Boston, and is illustrated with fine steel-plates, "im-ported expressly for the book from Paris." It contains over 800 pages and can be had in any style of binding, from \$1.00 to \$6.59 per copy.

LGOYD PENNANT.—A Tale of the West. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Price, \$1.50. This book is re-printed from Duffy's Hibernian Magazine. The scene of the plot occurs in the West of Ireland, and the features of Irish life in 1796, are touchingly brought out. The Rebellion of '98, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and other interesting features in Irish history occupy a good deal of the letter-press.

THE CHURCH AND THE GENTILE WORLD .--- P. F. Collier, 38 Park Place, New York. This book is from the pen of the Rev. Aug. J. Thebaud, S. J. We have only received the first volume, the other being not yet finished. If the second volume is equal to the first, the work will become a standard in Catholic libraries. When the other volume appears, we shall give it a larger notice.

Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay St., New York; January, 1878. Contents :-Demo-cracy in Europe; Charlotte Bronte; The Educa-tion of Girls: their Admissibility to Universities; Lessing : His Life and Writings; The India, Famine: How dealth with in Western India; Charles Sumner; The Telephone; India and our Colonial Empire; Contemporary Literature.

Manhood Suffrage ; The Republic and the Marshal ; Humming Birds; Dr. Newman's Theory of Reliet; Political Dissent; Florence. and the Medici; Hell and the Divine Veracity; Has India F cod for its people; Home and Foreign affairs.

CATUOLIO PROGRESS .- A monthly Magazine, price threenence. London: Burns and Oates, 17 and 18 Portman Street, W., and 63 Paternoster Row, E. C. Jannary. 1878. Contents :-- Christmas; Ode for Christmas; Eight months from France to Canton; The British Isles long long ago; The Kingdom of Christ; Slavery in the Roman Empire, and its Abolition; Famous Diamonds; The Holy House of Nazareth; Two Christian H-roines; Sonnet. The Holy Name of Jesus; Preaching.

THE HARP.—Gillies and Callahan, printers and publishers, Montreal. Terms One Dollar a Year in advance. April, 1878. Contents :—Easter, Poetry ; Eveleen's Victory ; The Curse of Montrose ; Wan-derings by the River Maig ; Sarsfield ; Galileo and Bara Ushan. Mostar and Burli Dialance. The Pope Urban; Master and Pupil, Dialogoe; The Puritans in Ireland; On Meditation; The Mis-sioner, Poetry; The Thirteen Leos; Chit Chat; Rev. Father Stafford; Literary notices; "No-body's Darling but Mine," Music.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW .--Hardy and Mahoney, publishers and proprietors, 505 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. Subscription, \$5.90 per annum, payable in advance. Contents: How exclusive ownership in property first origin-ated, Communism; Actual situation of the Church in Countries outside of Europe sway; The Metaphysics of insanity, a phychological research ; The Arpan language and literature; the survival of Ireland; The bible in American history; The Mercersburg movement, an attempt to find ground on which Protestantism and Catholicity might unite; Book Notices.

THE FBINGETON REVIEW .---- Two Dollars a year, 37 Park Row, New York. March, 1878. Contents :---Limits to State Control of Private Business; Design in Nature; The Ordo Salutis; Opening of The Synod of Dort; Evil in Things Good; The Bihle and the Public School; Morality, Religion, and Education in the State; Dualism, Materialism, or Idealism; No Preaching to the Dead; German Thought and Schopenhauer's Pessism; The Pontificate of Pius the Ninth ; Shall the Keys or the Sceptre rule in Germany; Evolution from Mechanical Force; Contemporary Philosophy: Mind and Brain.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW .-- Price two shillings, London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Burns and Oates, March 1878. Contents :-- Causes of the Revolution; State of Brittany at the com-mencement of the Revolution; Spoliation of the Church; Civil Constitution of the Clergy; Enactment of the oath to be imposed on the Clergy; Consumation of the Schism ; Election of Constitutional Bishops; Ill reception of the new Constitution in Brittany; Publication of the Papal Brief Installation of the schismatical bishops and clergy; Beginning of the persecution; Decrees against the Clergy; The persecution legalized; Imprisonment of priests; Sufferings of clergy and laity; The amnesty; Renewal of the persecution; Enforcement of the Civic Oath in defiance of Royal Veto; The Legislative Assembly; Its antichristian measures; The Reign of Terror; Martyrs and Confessors; The Revolutionary tribunals; Their victims, clerical and lay; Horrors of the floating prisons; Revolu-tion of the Ninth Thermidor. The persecution un-interrupted in the Provinces; Pacification of La Vendee and of Brittany; Benewed efforts of the schismatics; The Disaster of Quiberon; The moveable columns; Their murderous deeds; Remarkable Escapes; The Directory; Its project for extirpating religion; The Consulate; Freedom of Worship restored; The Concordat.

AGRICULTURE.

GUINEA FOWLS.

Those who are upon farms or large gardens should always keep more or less of Guinea Fowls. They are constantly moving, and destructive of nearly every injurious insect; wide-awake with their cry, when a dog, crow, hawk, etc., apears. They lay freely, and their eggs are of the richest; BELFORD'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE .- Published by but they must be permitted to secrete their nests Rose-Belford Co., Toronto ; Terms : \$3 00 ; January, and these must be very carefully searched, and only

made than in judicious travel. By judicious travel we do not mean going off for the mere sake of going, without any object in view; an excursion within 20 miles of home may be made far more profitable than a trip half across the continent Avoid fashionable routes and expensive "watering places;" if a mere change of scene be desized, there are numerous charming spots all over the country that are not frequented by crowds. If one would join profit with pleasure, let him visit some locality noted for its orchards, its small fruits, its market gardens, or whatever culture he is himself interested in. Intelligent cultivators, in whatever branch, are always glad to see others who are interested in the same pursuit with themselves, and by seeing what others are doing, and their methods, one gets new ideas, and if he does not learn anything by which he can profit, he will at least come back all the more contented with his own work and ways; and after all, one of the great benefits of travel is to make one satisfied with his own lot and his own home.

PORTABLE FOOD FOR HORSES. The Journal de St. Petersburg furnishes the fol

lowing details, regarding the preserved food for horses, prepared in the event of a scarcity of oats or in case the transport of food should prove diffi cult. This food is composed of pounded cats and grey-pes flour, mixed with hemp-seed oil and salt. The paste obtained by this mixture is then cut up into thick cakes of about four inches in diameter, pierced with small holes to assist the soaking in water. On being taken from the oven these cakes are slung upon wires so that each wire holds the daily ration for a horse. Each ration or the weight of four pounds is equal in nutriment to ten pounds of oats. It is stated that the horses are extremely fond of these cakes, whether soaked in water or quite dry, and although when fed exclusively on these cakes they become thinner in appearance, they do not lose any of their strength, though hard work

who are compelled to take feed with them.

MONTREAL WEST.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

OF THE

CITY OF MONTREAL.

Having been honored with the unanimous nom-

ination of the Conservative party to again represent

this important Division in the Legislative Assembly

of the Province, I accept the candidature, and, if

elected, will use my best efforts to do my duty in

that as in the other positions of honour in which I have, in the past, been placed by my fellow-

TO LET-A Farm of 180 Acres, at Longue

POINTE, 3; miles from Montreal. Very suitable for milk-selling. Possession first of May next. Apply on the premises to MRS. E. QUINN, or to F. A. QUINN, 81 ST. JOHN BAPTISTE STREET, Montreal. 27-tf

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(Nun's Buildinge,)

49 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

Old Bedding Purified By Patent Process.

TOWNSHEND'S BEDDING

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Your obedient Servant,

COSTELLO BROTHERS.

DERFECT SAFETY.

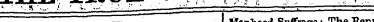
PATENTED FOR ITS PURITY.

GENTLEMEN :-

citizens.

44-4

STERN DIVISION



APRIL 10, 1878.

A. BEAUVAIS.

WILL SELL TO-DAY.

GOOD AND DURABLE

PANTS	for	\$1.50
PANTS	for	\$1.75
PANTS	for	\$2.00
PANTS	for	\$2.25
Pants	for	\$2.50
Pants	for	\$2.75
PANTS	for	\$3.00

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE

Purchasing Elsewhere.

190 St. Joseph Street. March 27, 78-33 RICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER, 689 CRAIG STREET, (Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal. --:0:---ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO W. E. MULLIN & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. ed. These cakes would prove useful to travellers 14 Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot. MONTREAL. TE KEEP IN STOCK AND MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST

FRENCH, ENGLISH ADd AMERICAN STYLES.

R^{olland, o'brien & co.,}

MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

333 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTHEAL. A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand

May 2, '77

STAFFORD & Co., W.

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

MONTREAL, P. Q. May 23, 77. 1-41-y

MULLARKY & CO., MANUFAGTUREES OF BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 8 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL Мау 2, '77. 1.38-v

P. A. MURPHY & CO., IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LEATHERS. INDIA RUBBER GOODS, ELASTIC WEBS,

&c., &c., &c., No. 19 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL, May 2, 77 1·38-y

HOGARTY & BRO., BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS, 245 St Lawrence Main Street, CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET, Dec 5, 177 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, | In the SUPERIOR COURT for District of Montreal. | Lower Canada. No. 84. The fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and sevents

Also, a large assortment of

STILL GOING ON!

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

W : are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS ЛT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

213 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's Brewery. Ladies' and Childrens' Jackets In great variety,

46-58

Gents' Shirts and Drawers.

6

I DANJORE!

novelties.

duced prices.

only 121c each.

JAMES FOLEY.

at low prices.

yard.

WEEKLY TEST.

remarkably well made up.

and 14c, per yard. A new lot of White Picne just to hand.

All fast colors and both sides alike.

Ladies' Silk Umbrollas at 90c each.

Unbleached Towels from 4c each.

ending April 6th, 1878:-

S. Carsley's New Goods.

The new Tanjore Washing Cloth, trimmed with

an appropriate contrast, is one of the leading

The new striped Galates, at 18c. per yard, look

A new lot of White Striped Dress Muslin at 121c.

A new lot of White Brilliants just to hand. A lot of Ivory and Cardinal Striped Yosemite Wash-

ing Cloth, in the best qualities. A new lot of Drab and White, Grey and White, Blue

Our Fast Color Ten Cent Prints are printed on a good heavy cloth, which will improve in the washing.

Our 12c line of Prints are remarkably good value. All the leading Novelties in the best English and

French Cambrics are to hand and selling well.

S. Carsley's Umbrellas.

Ladies', Gents', and Childrens' Umbreilas at re-

S. Carsley's Towels.

The large and cheap stock of Towels is selling well,

Good Bleached Huckaback Towels from 8c each. Very good Half-Bleached Linen Damask Towels, at

A large stock of Turkish Towels and Turkish Sheets

S. Carsley's Towelling.

Unbleached Roller Towelling at only 6c per yard.

Bleached Roller Towelling at only 8½ c per yard. Very good Unbleached Roller Towelling at 8c per

S. CARSLEY.

393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

....DEALER IN....

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

as these are the best value to be had in the city.

The great sale of Umbrellas is now going on.

Gents' Patent Twill Umbrellas at 60c each.

nd White, and other Colored Linen Washing

Dress Goods, to be sold at only Sc and Sc per yard.

4,601.

4,234.

une 27, 1877

OF

THOMAS BRADYS,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW .--- Published by The

400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 20, 1y

OUR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

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

M. FERO MONTREAL.	N, Uudertaker, 21 ST. ANT	OINE STREET, July 25th-70-1
\$5 ^{T0} \$20	per day at home. S free. Address ST land, Maine.	Samples worth \$5 MSON & Co., Port- jan 30 '78-25
BOSSA	INGE & GARI	DINER,
GENERAL MI	MONTREAL, ERCHANTS IN I	FRENCH CALF

MOBOCCOS, KIDS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

HODER IN FRANCE :

GUSTAVE BOSSANGE,

Daughters Admirers; The Spectre Guide of Mount Vesuvius; When I Grow Old; Locke's Influence on Civilization; Roxy; The Elements and Growth of Talent; Current Literature; Musical.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW .-- Published by The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay Street, New York; January, 1878. Contents :--The Renaissance in Italy and in England; Scientific Lectures-their Use and Abuse; Schliemann's Mycenw; March of an English Generation through Life; Sir Erskine May's Democracy in Europe; A French Critic on Goethe; Railway Accidents; Lord Melbourne; The House of Commons and the Obstructive Party; The Meeting of Parliament.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.-D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, Canada; Price Six Shillings; October, 1877. Contents:-The Channel Islands, Hergenrother on Church and State ; The Poetry of a Pessimist; Christian Charity and Political (Economy; Turkey and Russia; Catholicity and National Pros-perity; Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; Recent German Thought .-- Its Influence on Mr. Tyndall; The French President and the New Chamber of Deputies; Notices of Bocks; Correspondence.

THE EDINECRGE REVIEW .--- Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay St., New York; January, 1878 .- Price \$4 a year. Contents The Cromartie Papers ; Harvey and Cosalpino ; The French in Indo-China; Correspondence of Charles Sumner; Titian; Third Volume of the Life of the Prince Consort; Stanley's Discoveries and the Future of Africa; The Military Power of Russia; Dr. Schliemann's Exploration of Mycena; The Coming Conclave; Principles and Prospects of the Liberal Party.

THE EDINEURGH MAGAZINE --- Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay St., New York; January, 1878.—Price \$4 a year. Con-tents: Mine is Thine.—Part IX., The North Ameri-can Fisheries and the Halifax Commission; New Books; Lessing: his Life and Writings; Charles Bianconi: a Biography; North Italian Folks; Mar-morne; The City of Sunshine: A Novel; French Home Life. (Second Series,) No. II .- The Influence of Women; "Only Jean;" The Storm in the East.-No. X.-Retrospective; England and Russia.

HARPERS NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE-Published by Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New by Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York, April, 1875. Contents:-The American Clyde; The City of the Winds; The Electric Timo Service; If I were you Sir,-A Poem; The Normal College of New York City; 'Io a Pioneer of Antislavery,-A Sonnet; In the heart of the Hartz; A Song; Old Flemish Masters; L'Allegro, a Poem ; The Friar-Ass, a Poem ; The return of the Native, a Novel ; Aunt Kerammik's Art Studies, a Story; Old German Love Song; The Perfect Canoe; A Proposal for a Heater, a Story; A New Departure in American Art; Our Indian Brothers Like the Gold Ground, a Poem; Debby Ann; a Story; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Literary Becord; Editor's Scientific Record; Editors His.

Publishers, 60 York Street, Toronto. December, be taken with less detriment than in any others. 16 Bur pu QUATER SEPTEMBRE, PARIS 1877. Price 50C. Contents :- Mr. Gladstone on No better investment of time and money can be at

1878. Contents :--Glimpses of Constantinople; Bakspere's "Henry VI."; How Ham was Cured; Death of Tecumseh; Disraeli's Novels; My can note their range, and the absence of the hens at certain times .-- Ohio Farmer. R

INSECTS.

Many suppose that the curculio attacks the fruit only justafter it is set, while in fact it keeps at work nearly all summer; the jarring of the trees should be continued so long as any insects are caught; and afterwards at intervals throughout the season. Catcrpillers have a thick, adhesive covering of slime and any powder will stick to it; the least dusting of lime kills the insect, and if fine dry earth or road dust be applied abundantly, it will adhere and make a covering that will cause the insect to let go its hold and drop from the tree. The Codling Moth or "Apple-worm" which in some localities is the orchardist's worst enemy. The Moth, which works in the night deposits eggs in the blossom end of the fruit as soon as it is set; the young, caterfillar or "worm," eats its way to the centre of the fruit and there lives, comes to maturity in a few weeks, leaves the apple, finds a hiding place, spins a cocoon, and in about two weeks comes out as a moth, which in turn goes to the fruit, lays more eggs, and thus a second breed is raised, these spin a cocoon, but do not appear as moths until the next spring. Much of the infested fruit falls, and if swine are at pastured in the orchard, the fruit should be picked up and fed out, or otherwise destroyed. WINDOW GARDENING.

Flower-lovers some-how settle into certain deen ruts, from which it seems difficult to drag them. This is especially true in selecting plants for decor. ating windows during winter. We know the Chinese primrose, zonale geraniums, roses, Louvardia carnations, and a few other species, and then the list is exhausted, forgetting the score or more of charming plants that would add variety and interest to any collection, even if very small. The Mahernia cdorata is a perfect gem, blooming as it done in mid winter with a profusion of golden-yellow bells and emitting a delicious fragrance. Cen tradenta floribunda is exceedingly neat and dwarf in growth and completely covers itself with little pink flowers. Libonia loribunda is another of easy growth, and blooms very profusely, as its name implies. Color of the long tubular flowers, yellow and orange. Got fussia anisaphy does not remain long in bloom ; but the mass of flowers itproduces and their delicate lilas color will make it popular when fully known. Cuphca hyssopifolia, an old species recently reintroduced to notice, if well grown, will cover itself with its neat little bright lilac flowers all winter long; and all summer too, when planted in the open ground. These practically too little known flowers may be grown in the border during summer, and carefully lifted in autumn, potted, and transferred to winter quarters, where they will prove valuable for variety, at least. Another plan pursued by some gardeners is to pot them in fresh soil after winter blooming, and set them in a cool, shady spot, to recuperate, as well as to form a fresh growth.-Tribune.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN WORK.

If the cultivator in either of these departments finds a time when he can say," there is nothing to be done," his experience has been quite different orical Record; Editor's Drawer. The FORTNICETLY REVIEW.—Belford Brothers he taken with less detriment than in any others.

39 & 41 BONAVENTURE ST., Montreal.	The fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy
March 27, '78-33 3mos	cight. Present :
NEW DAIRY BUTTER.	The Honorable MR. JUSTICE DORION. Joseph Poissant, dit Boileau, residing in the Parish of St Philippe, District of Montreal, farmer,
Received daily by Express from the Eastern Town-	Plaintiff;
ships, very choice, at the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.	Noise Lanctot, heretofore of the Parish of St. Constant District of Montreal, farmer, and Napoleon Mongeau, here tofore of the Township of Hereford, District of St. Francis farmer, both absent from the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada,
DRIED BEEF,	Defendants
BEEF HAM, SUGUR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED do.,	IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Phileas Lanctot, $Esq.$ of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of John Hoolahan, one of the 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 tound in the Pusticit of
CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts,)	
AT THE	be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le National, and twice in the
EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.	TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the downed of the Bointy Court, and
APPLES (very choice, for table use,)	upon the neglect of the said Defendants to assume t, and
ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet,) LEMONS,	said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judg-
BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables,	B5-2 (By the Court), F. BELANGER, Depy, P. S. C.
AT THE FILTRODELA MI MIA DEPTOTION	
EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN,	NOTICE.
1363 St. Catherine street.	THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILDING SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of
WILLIAM DOW & CO.	of incorporation, giving it nower.
BREWERS & MALTSTERS	1st. To become an ordinary loan and investment society, with the privileges accorded to Permanent
Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and single Stout, in wood and bottle.	Building Societies according to the laws in force. 2nd. To discontinue and abandon the system of
Families Supplied.	allotments.
The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels viz. :	3rd. To reduce its capital to twenty per cent of the amount now subscribed, except in so far as re-
Thos. J. Howard	peces the noisings of present horrowers who will
Thos. Ferguson	I remain shareholders for the full amount advanced.
Wm, Bishop	to them. And if they prefer not to retain such shares, power to make arrangements with them for
C.J. Maisonnevre	asked.
BASKERVILLE & BROS.'	4th. To increase its capital stock from time to time; to create a reserve fund; to continue to issue
(OTTAWA CITY.)	(comporary snares, if thought advisable to create a
Previous to their removal first May next to the large Brick Store now occupied as fairulture shop, two doors east of	I neh on the shares for the payment of claims due
their old stand, on Rideau Street, offers their ENTIRE STOCK AT COST PRICES. All are invited to see the re-	to the Society; and to invest its moneys in public securities, and to accept personal, in addition to
ductions that are going. They also guarantee the choicest Wines, Liquors, Teas, General Groceries and Provisions.	hypothecary guarantees as collateral security for
Their spring importations, now ordered, are the largest yet made, and the premises that they are going into the first	loans made by it. And generally for any other powers necessary for
May next cannot be surpassed in the Dominion for conveni-	the proper working of the said Society.
ence to themselves and customers. Families desiring sup- plies don't miss the opportunity. No. 1 LABRADOR HERRINGS, the cheapest in the market. [feb 20, '78-13ins	H. JEANNOTTE, N. P. tf SecTreas.
J. G. PARKS, PHOTOGRAPHER,	District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.
and publisher of	Dame Julie Tellier dite Lafortune, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Narcisse
STERCOSCOPIC AND OTHER VIEWS,	Portelance, trader, of the same place,
LANTERN SLIDES, &c.	Plaintiff; vs.
195 ¹ / ₂ St James Street, Montreal. Catalogue of views sent by post; prompt attention to	The said Joseph Narcisse Portelance, trader, of the same place,
Inglis for eight years on St. James Strent also the population	Defendant
had from the same Crystal Ivory paintings made and proces	An action for separation as to property has been
Six first prizes was awarded for various atulas of work at	this day instituted in this Court, at Montreal. THIBAULT & McGOWN,
at any ether Exhibition, also a number of first prizes	Montroal Oth March 1960 Attorneys for Plaintiff.
at various other Exhibitions. [may 16, '77-1y]	Montreal, Jul March, 1878. 32-5

APRIL 10, 78

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO. THE STEINAU FOR ONE DOLLARY IMPERIAL JEWELRY CO.'S FOR ONE DOLLARY CASKET. And Now Illustrated Catalogue, with instructions how to become Agents EFFECT OF SMOKE OF TREES.--- Mr. Alcock, who for many years past has been making experiments with _____O PATENTED. trees planted in the vicinity of his cotton mill, near Manchester, finds that the plant which does better than any other tree in London smoke will not grow at all in Lancashire; but, on the other hand he has been very successful with the beech, syca-ASS OF more, birch, wych elm, and Turkey oak, but the lime does best of all. Aug 6, 77 EFFECT OF THE HUMAN EYE CPON ANIMALS .--- We often hear it said that no animal can endure the steady gaze of the human eye; but this is a superstition. ÿ An intelligent dog or horse not only endures, but loves it. The eye of a beast is restless from natural habit, but hardly more so than that of savage man. Cats, birds, and many other animals seek, rather Ê than avoid, a friendly human eye. It is possible that tigers may have been turned away by an un-flinching gaze, but we suspect the secret lay in the surprise of the beast at so unusual an experience, rather than in direct intimidation. DRIVING BATS AWAY .- The Pied Piper of immortal memory has found a rival in Oregon. A Salem man has made the important discovery—how to rid OUR IMFERIAL CASKET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES: 1 Lati's from Neek bein and Lock. 1 Lati's from Reck bein and Lock. 1 Lati's from Goldplate Steven Buttor. 1 Fine Indeplate Steve Buttor. 1 Fine Gold plate Calls Buttor. 1 a building of rats. It is an improvement on the old-fashioned method of burning the building. First, he catches the rodent alive. Next he pours carbolic acid over his ratship, and then turus him adrift. The brothers, sisters, distant relatives, and acquaintances of the little wanderer do not admire the fragrant (?) odour " that clings 'round him still,' and forthwith conclude to leave for more agreeable quarters. The result is, not a rat can be eventually found about the premises. We commend the patent to the Hamelins of the day. Who will try it ? STEINAU JEWELRY CO., No. 5 Arcade; CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. FLESHY FRUITS .- It is generally supposed that the flesh of the fruit provides the first food for the ger-minating plants of its seeds. Such, however, is not D. BARRY, B.C.L., OWEN M'GARVEY, ADVOCATE, the case, for here, as in other cases. the first nourishà. ment is drawn from the seed alone. The fiesh of 12 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. MANUFACTUREB the fruit bears no relation to the embroyo; it is a DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. kind of outcast substance or excretion of the plant. OF EVERY STYLE OF No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTEBAL, T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.B.C.L In most of our cultivated fruit trees, too, the great T) Oct 319t-12-0m mass of this flesh is the result of cultivation. Thus PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, the wild cherries of our woods possess so little fiesh that they do not repay the trouble of plucking. In the mountains of Pontus are found grapes so small JOHN D. PURCELL, A.M., B.C.L., Nos. 7, 9, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (and Door from M'Gill Str.) ADVOCATE, &c. that they are not worth eating ; and Pallas informs Montreal. us that the wild apricot, and often likewise the wild Orders from all parts of the Province carefull No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES, Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal. Oct 10, '77 or escaped beach, possess no flesh at all, the former, executed, and delivered according to instruction indeed being like a leathery two-valved capsule. 9-8m free of charge. A GIGANTIC EARTHWORN-A NEW UNDER-GROUND D^{R. A. C. MACDONELL,} MONSTER.—A recent communication from Fritz LEVEQUE, Α. ABCHITECT, Muller, of Itajahy, in Southern Brazil, to the Zoolo-No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, gische Garten, contains a wonderful account of the [46-52 supposed existence of a gigantic earthworm in the MONTRRAL. June 27] WILLIAM HODSON, highlands of the southern provinces of Brazil where it is known as the "Minhocao." About 14 years NO CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Epilepsy, Piles, all Blood Diseases, per-manently cured. Pay after it is made. State your case, inclosing 3 cts, stamp, to Howard Medical Institute, Providence, By ARCHITECT. ago, in the month of January, Antonio Jose Branco, having been abscut with his whole family eight No. 59 & 61 ST. BONAVENTUBE ST., MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at days from his house, which was situated on one of the tributaries of the Rio los Cachorros, 10 kilelyjune6 Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to. GEAY'S CASTOR FLUID, metres from Curitibanos, on returning home, found the roadjundermined, heaps of earth being, thrown up, and large trenches made. These trenches com-NOTICE. A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressingmenced at the source of a brook, and followed its cooling, stimulating and cleansing. windings ; terminating ultimatly in a morass after Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in MR. JAMES COTTER, s course of from 709 to 1,000 metres. The breadth a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and of the trenches was said to be about three metres. Practical Electrotyper & Sterotyper, leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists. HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, Since that periop the brook has flowed in the trench Open for order. Work promptly attended to. made by the Minhocao. The path of the animal lay generally beneath the surface of the earth, 761 CBAIG STREET, Montreal. 144 St. Lawrence Main Street under the bed of the stream ; several pine trees had been rooted up by its passage. One of the trees (Established 1859.) J.P.NUCENT. from which the Minhocao, in passing, had torn off the bark and part of the wood, was said to be still PNUGENT THE MIC-MAC REMEDY MERCHANT TAILOB A SPECIFIC FOR standing and visible last year. Hundreds of people AND MERCHANT from Curitibanos and other places had come to see the devastation caused by the Minhocao, and sup-SMALL-POX. CLOTHIER, ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANS. posed the animal to be still living in the marshy **FAILOR** 157 ST. JOSEPH STREET pool, the waters of a which appeared at certain times to be suddenly and strangely troubled. Indeed, on still night a rumbling sound like distant thunder and a slight A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIG-MAC (Sign of the Red Ball.) REMEDY. 157 GREENFIELD. Mass. TO MAJOR JNO. LANE, TO MAJOR JNO. LANE, GREENFIELD, Mass. DEAR SIR,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I re-ceived the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought 1 FIRST-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSEIP GUARADmovement of the earth were sensible in the neigh-bouring dwellings. The story was told to Herr Muller by two eye-witnesses—Jose, son of old Branco, and a stepson, who formerly lived in the A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand. would await the result of its trial. I prepared the WALKER, same house. Herr Muller remarks that the appearmedicine myself so as to render everything secure; PALLASCIO & CO., and I am proud to be able to state that it produced ance of the Minhoca is always supposed to presage a period of rainy weather. In the neighbourhood

BURY & MCINTOSH, THE MAMMOTH. JOHN . RAFTER & CO. ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, 450 NOTRE EAME STREET. MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS. The stock of Dry Goods held at the above address Corner St. James and St. Peter Street. comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the followinc price list, and Entrance on St. Peter Street.) for quality and value we defy competition to the JOHN MCINTOSH, GEORGE BURY. trade of Canada. Remember our motto-" Value Official Assignce. Accountant for Value Received :" 1y CATALOGUE CF PRICES: Flannel Department. Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c. INSURANCE. White Saxony Flannels, 171c. 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, 32c NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c, INSURANCE COMPANY. 45c. ESTABLISHED 1809. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 174c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c, CAPITAL TWO MILLION POUNDS STERLING. 30c, 33c. Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c. Plain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all CANADIAN BRANCH Head Office Montreal. selling at 29c and 33c. Jancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 23c, 29c, 30c 35c, 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c line measures MANAGING DIRECTORS: 7-S of a yard wide. D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Esq. THOS, DAVIDSON, Esq. Blankets For Man And Beast. Jtocke of White Blankets, selling from \$1,75 to DIRECTORS: Ş6 50. R. B. ANGUS, General Manager Bank of Montreal DAMASE MASSON, Esq....GILBERT'SCOTT, Esq. Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1,25 to \$4,00. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1,25. Table Linen Department. Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Unbleached Table Linen, price from 25c to 60c. All classes of Property insured at Current Rates. Special Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 27kc to 50c. trangements may be made for the insurance of private White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c. dwellings and public buildings Napkins in endless variety, price from 75c per dozen. Roller Towelling. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c, Tables of rates and prospectuses may be had on applica-tion at any of the Comyany's offices. 124c. Huckaback Towelling, price, 124c, 14c, 18c. WM. EWING, Inspector. Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8e, 12c, 14c, MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, 16c. General Agents for Canada, Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c, GEO. R. ROBERSON, Sub. Agent. 10c, 121c, 15c, 20c, 25c each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c. INSURANCE. White and Grey Cottons. DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000. Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c. NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, Eng-MONTREAL. lish, price from 33e. Tweeds, Coatings, &c. FIRE INSURANCE ONLY. Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P. President. Large lot of all wooi Tweeds, only 50c. HENBY LYE...... Secretary. Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. C. D. HANSON..... Chief Inspector. Extra large lot English Twoeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. June 6, 1877. 1y. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c. STOVES, &c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1,00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1,00. GARDEN TOOLS, PEARSON'S PAT. CLAMPS, STEADIN'S DATE GAT. CLAMPS, Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1,35. STEARIN'S PAT. SAW VICES Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1,30. Basket Coatings, only \$2,20. Clothes Lines and Clothes Line Pulleys. Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2,40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2,75. AGATE WARE. KITCHEN UTENSILS. Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3,15. Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices BRACKET SAWS WITH PATTERNS, 75c, 9t c, \$1,00, \$1,20, \$1,30, \$1,35. Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c only \$4.50 complete.AT.... Underclothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 50c L. J. A. SURVEYER, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1,00. 524 Craig Street. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from \$1,00 to \$2,00 each. May 23-77-1y Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c. JODOIN & CO., Men's Tweed Shirts, price 75c. Men's Flaunel Shirts, price, 75c. Endless variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts. IRON FOUNDERS, Gloves, &c., prices low. STOVES, MACHINEBIES, &c. Call early and secure the Bargains. Oct 31st-12-ly SALES ROOMS, HATS! 309 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal. HATS! FOUNDRY AT



CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

ela sumation communat

8

Capital is simply the savings of previous labour nd is useful in sustaining mesent and future abour.

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Capital, therefore, is produced by labour. Labour is simply toilsome work, which is generally performed under the direction of bosses or task-masters, and is rewarded by drafts on the fruits of previous labour or Capital. Labour, therefore, is sustained by Capital. Capital and Labour are inter-dependants. The custodians of Capital may abuse their position and grind the faces of labourers; and, labourers may form trades-unions and organize strikes; but, abour and capital will not quarrel any more than

man will quartel with his meals. Cheapside believes in paying labour handsomely, as no country can be prosperous without well paid labourers.

New Goods Opening Up Daily.

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

NEW GLOVES,

NEW CLOUDS,

NEW FANCY WOOLENS.

Mens' Cardigan Jackets. Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets. Ladies' Wool Cuffs. Ladies' Wool Mits. Ladies' Kid Mits, Lined. Ladies Kid Gloves Lined. Gents' Kid Mits Lined, Spring Tops. Gents' Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Tops. Ladies' Lambs wool Underdresses. Ladies' Lambs wool Vests. Ladies' Lambs wool Drawers. Ladies' Merino Vests. ents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, 37cts. each Gents' Double Brensted Shirts, 75c. Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Pants, \$1.00 each well worth \$1.50 each. Gents' Heavy Scotch 3 and 4 ply Shirts and Drawers, all sizes 36in. to 54in. chest.

Gents' White Dress Shirts, 75c. each. Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 20c. up to \$2.00. Gents' Mufflers, 50c. to \$3.50. Gents' Ties, Collars, Cuifs, Studs, and Solitaires.

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Over Coatings in Great Variety.

Mantles made to order. Ladies' Dresses made to order. Ulsters made to order. For stylish Dressmaking Go to CHEAPSIDE.

CORBESPONDENCE. -0-

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sin,--There is not an old Irishman in my parish that does not know that John of Tuam, celebrated the "Golden Jubilee" of his episcopacy on the eighth of June 1875; and that if spared to the church and to Ireland for he is needed to both, until the fifth of next June, he shall witness the fifty third anniversary of his consecration as co adjutor to the Bishop of Killalla, in the year 1725. From this it will be seen that the "Lion of the Fold of Judah " together with being the greatest, at least in the estimation of all Irishmen both priests and people at home and abroad, is at the same time the Dean of the episcopacy of the Universal Church. This is at least some gratification to dear old Ireland, who feels proud of her noble son. May God save them both. But this is not all, next on the roll of the prelates of the church after the name of John McHale, comes with perhaps two exceptions that of John Baptist Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnatti, another distinguished Irishman who was raised to the episcopacy on the 8th of March, in the year 1833. From this Mr, Editor, it is to be hoped that you and your other confreres of the press, will conclude that Monsigneur Feron, Bishop of Clermont, France, who was not elected bishop until the 20th of January, 1834, is far from being the oldest bishop in the Church since the death of the sainted Pius the IX, as erroneously stated.

Apropos to your remarks anent the late celebration of our NATIONAL FESTIVAL, in the principal cities of this "Canada of ours" I think it is time that you and all other Irishmen who regard Ireland as their native land, and St. Patrick as its Apostle to raise your voice and weld your pen against poltroons and politicians ere you allow an aucient festival with all its glorious traditions to become a bye word to the nations, by its prostitution to the interests and vanity of presidents and politicians as has been lately the case, and notoriously to both in Ottawa and Quebec.

THOSE HORRID NUNS!

WHAT THEY DO.

-0-

Two of the female convicts whose time has just

expired in the Halifax Penitentiary, took their

departure yesterday for Ottawa, in charge of certain

Sisters of the "Good Shepherd," who supervise

and direct the home for fallen women in that city, and who have been for some time in Nova Scotia seeking aid for this good work of redemption for the most helpless of fallen humanity .- Hal. Chr on-

THE POPE'S DELEGATE.

sele.

VISIT OF MGR. CONROY TO COLORADO.

H. E. Mgr. Conroy, Delegate Apostolic, was the guest of the Bishop of Denver, Col. on Sunday, March 17, in company with the Bishop of Omaha, and his secretary Dr. O'Connell, of Richmond, Va. On Monday they visited the Manitou Springs, and on Tuesday, the 19th, the party left for California.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MENS' SOCIETY.

Election of officers. At the semi-annual meeting of the above Society, held in the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church, on Monday 25th March, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year :---

President, Thos. Fox; 1st Vice-President, W. McNally; 2nd Vice President, P. Rigney; Treasurer John McNally; Cor. Secretary, P. J. Fitzpatrick; Recording Secretary, J. Warren; Assistant Recording Secretary, W. P. Beauchamp; Librarian, J. Carmody; Assistant Librarian, P. Jones; Marshal, T. Callaghan; Assistant Marshal, J. J. Costigan. Council: W. E. Doran, W. E. Mullin, P. C. Shannon, J. McCay, Jos. McLaughlin, W. N. Costello, F. Gormley, J. A. McDonald, Thos. Carroll. The reports how the Society to be in a flourishing condition.

the St. Georges and St. Patrick's, Literary, Societies at the Capital.

TEACE-LAYING .- On the Canada Pacific is going on at the rate of three quarters of a mile a day. It is expected that Rennie Station will be reached about the first of June.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONERY SOCIETY .- This society is hard up for funds. It is \$6.000 in debt and a meeting has been called to consider the situation. The public is always ungrateful.

ADDRESS TO THE POPE .- The Catholic Senators and Members of the Commons, at Ottawa, have signed an address to Pope Leo XIII., congratulat-ing him on his accession to the Throne of the Holy See. Hon. Hector Langevin is the prime mover in this matter.

LIVE STOCK TRADE WITH LIVERPOOL .- The Liverpool Post by last mail says :- "It is expected that the trade in Canadian live stock will assume very important dimensions this season, as the number of animals at present ready for shipment to this country is quadruple that of last year." We learn that Messre. Hopper & Co. are preparing a large shipment of cattle to England, by the St. Lawrence this spring.

SHERBROOKE .- At the annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Sherbrooke, held on the 2nd inst., for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year, the following gentlemen were elected :-Wm. Murray, President ; M. T. Stenson, 1st Vice-President; P. Maher. 2nd Vice-President; W. J. Shes, Trassurer; H. W. Mulvens, Secretary; Ed Hughes, Corresponding Secretary; J. Welsh, Grand Marshal ; T. O'Connor, Assistant Marshal ; Dr. J. O. Caumaud, Physician; Bev. P. P. Dignan. Chaplain. Messrs. Michael Malone, Berna d Rodey, J. Doherty, T. Malone, Hugh Conners, Eli Fisette, M. Mechan, constitute the Managing Committee.

A MUCH MARRIED OLD MAN,-A few days ago at the Parish of St. Raymond, in the County of Portneuf, an old man named Thos. Trudel, 72 years of age, was married for the sixth time. First he married at Quebec and went immediately to St. Bay-

mond, living quietly for three years. His first wife died leaving a son now 40 years of age. After six months single blessedness he married a second, but his wife only lived ten months. Tired of young women, he, after a few months rest, married a widow, with whom he lived for eight or nine years, when a missionary from the United States, happening to arrive at St. Baymond, informed Mdme. Trudel number three, that her husband was alive in one of the missions visited by him. So Mr. Trudel set to work to get unmarried by the bishop. Six weeks after he married, with the permission of the bishop, a young girl who was his first cou-sin. No. 4 lived thirteen months, and within two years was succeeded by No. 5, who managed to live 20 years with him. She died in April, 1875. While the one from whom he had been unmarried died in the month previous. So two of his wives died in the same spring. One would have thought be had experienced enough of the condition of matrimony, but after being single for near three years he bas led to the altar a blushing widow, between 50 and 60 years of age, named Madame Plamondan.

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

When Whittier wrote : "I heard the thread of pioneers, Of nations yet to be;

The first low wash of waves, where soon Shall roll a human sea."

to 42c per lb. R.J. Hopper sold thirty head of cattle at an average of \$44.06 each. There were a number of western cattle offered at Viger market. Coll Sinclair of St. Thomas, sold a carload of cattle averaging 1,100 lbs. each, at \$45 per head. W. K Wilder sold twenty cattle at from \$30 to \$48 each. J. Elliott of Kingston, sold four cattle to P. Versailles at \$42.50 each, and twelve other cattle at \$36.50 each each.

Hogs .- Over 1, 100 live hogs have been brought from the Hogs.—Over 1,100 live hogs have been brought from the west since the beginning of last week, they were all from Chicado, except 25 hogs, which Mr. Conn of Stratford, brought to market, and which were sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.; Mr. Head sold a carload of Chicago hogs at $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.; Mr. Head sold a carload of Chicago hogs at $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.; Mr. Head sold a carload of Chicago hogs at $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.; Mr. Susper.—Matt Elliott sold thirty-four sheep to R. Nichol-son at \$6.75 each. There was a good su; ply of spring lambs on the market, and were sold at irom \$2 to \$4 each each.

TORONTO MARKET.

Wheat,		Butter, large rolls	, 0.1010 0.13
Fall, per bu.,	\$1.22 to 1.23	Butter, tub d. best	0.15 10 0.17
Spring, per bu,	1.05 to 1.11	Butter store p,kd	0.50 10 0.00
Barley, per bu,	0.55 to 0.60	Eggs, fresh, p ao	0.1210 0.13
Oats, per bu,	0.37 10 0.38	Eggs, in lots,	0.00 to 0.00
Peas, per bu,	D.68 to 0.69	Apples, per bri	3.00 10 3.50
Rye, per bu,	0.00 to 0.00	Potatoes, per bag	0.60 to 0.65
Dressed Hogs,		Onions, per bu,	1.00 to 1.25
Beef, hind qur,	4.00 to 5.00	Tomatoes, per bu,	0.00 to 0.00
Beef, fore qu.,	3.00 to 4.00	Carrots, per doz,	0.00 to 0.00
Mutton per 100 lb	5.00 to 6.50	Turnips, per bu,	0.20 to 0.25
Chickens, pair,	0.30 to 0.45	Beets, per doz,	0.00 to 0.00
Fowls, pair,	0.40 to 0.50	Parsnips, per bag	0.00 to 0.00
Ducks, brace,	0.50 to 0.70	cabbage, per doz	0.00
Geese, each,	0.55 to 0.65	Hay, new p ton, 1	2.00 to 18.75
Turkeys, each,		Straw, per ton, 10	0.00 to 11.50
Butter, 1b rolls,	0.18 to a.22		
E	INGSTON	MARKETS.	

 KINGSTON MARKETS.

 Flour, per bbl \$6 50 to 7 00 Calf Skins per lb 0 \$ to 0 to 0

 1 100 3 50 to 1 00 Deacon Skins, 0 25 to 0 50

 Family " 10 3 50 to 1 20 Tallow rendered 0.07 to 0.00

 Barley, per bus 0 55 to 0 56 Turkeys, pair 0 50 to 1 10

 Rye " 0 50 to 0 56 Turkeys, pair 0 50 to 1 10

 Rye " 0 53 to 0 56 Turkeys, pair 0 50 to 0 50

 Perus, " 0 53 to 0 56 Turkeys, pair 0 50 to 0 80

 Onto 1 05 50 to 0 56 Turkeys, pair 0 40 to 0 80

 Onto 3 2 to 0 35 Fowls, pair 0 40 to 0 60

 Wheat, " 0 32 to 0 35 Fowls, pair 0 40 to 0 60

 Onto 1 55 55 to 6 75 Butter, per lb 0 11 to 0 42

 Pork, per 100 lbs 5 75 to 6 75 Butter, per lb 0 11 to 0 12

 Pork, per 100 lbs 5 75 to 6 75 Butter, per lb 0 11 to 0 12

 Pork, per 100 lbs 5 75 to 6 75 Butter, per lb 0 11 to 0 12

 Pork, per 100 lbs 5 75 to 6 75 Butter, per lb 0 11 to 0 12

 Pork, in qu.jp. lb 0.07 to 0.05

 Motor of 12 100 14

 Lamb, 0 50 to 0 70 Lard, 0 10 to 12

 Cheese, factory, 0 11 to 0 13

 Bacon, " " 0 08 to 0 to 0 00

 Monton of 54 to 0 to 0 00

 Monteset of 5.00 to 1 MONTREAL MARKET. Superior Extra, \$6 10 to 6 25|Canada Wheat, Extra Superfane, 5 80 to 5 68)Corn, 66)bs Fancy, 5 40 to 5 45)Cats, 32 lbs Spring Extra, 5 20 to 5 25 Barley, Superfine, 4 70 to 4 75 Pease, Birong Bakers', 5 30 to 5 50 Butter, Fine, 4 10 to 4 30 Cheese, Middlings, 3 85 to 4 00 Pork, 1 Pollards, 2 55 to 3 50 Dressed Hogs, U.C bags, 2 65 to 2 75 Lard, City bags, 2 75 to 2 75 Ashes, Oatmeal, 4 50 to 4 60 0 00 to 0 00 00 c to 000 00 c to 000 00 c to 000 00 c to 000 IS C tO ISC IS C tO ISC I4 C tO I5C I3.00 tO I3.50 O CO tO O OO S1 c to 9c 3 S2 to 3 90 GUELPH MARKETS \$2 30 to 2 75/Eggs, per doz., 1 15 to 1 24 Butter, diary pa'k 1 10 to 1 13 Butter, rolls, , 0 95 to 1 10 Potatoes, per bag red 0 80 to 0 95 Beef, per cwt, 35 to 38 Hildes, per cwt, 45 to 51 Skins, 64 to 65 Hogs, per cwt, 10 co to 12 co Chickens, pair 2 not 04 co Geese. Flour, per 100 White Wheat, Treadwell do, 12 to 13 16 to 1' Spring Wheat, Spring Wheat Oats, per bu Barley do Peas do 40 to 5 4 0 to 5 5 4 0 to 5 5 5 00 to 5 5 0 75 to 1 00 4 25 to 5 00 0 30 to 0 35 0 60 to 0 50 Hay, per ton, Straw, 3 00 to 4 50 Geese, Wood, per cord, 3 50 to 4 00 J. H. SEMPLE IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET. MONTREAL. IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY. A Special General Meeting of the above So-ciety, will be held in the Hall, TOUFIN'S BLOCK, MCGULL STREET, on WEDNESDAY EVEN-ING, the 24th inst., at 7.30 P. M., for nomination of officers, and business generally. Every mem-ber is requested to attend. * JOSEPH McCANN, Sec. 35-3 TURN COATS!

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS CAN BE SAVED. Gentlemen who has faded clothing can have them turned and made like new at the Broadway Tailoring Establishment, 683-CRAIG STREET-683 Prices very low. 35-2*

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ļ	Love The Blessed Sacrament; or, The Works and	1	30
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	Mary	1	30
	Bethlehem	1	30
_	Spiritual Conference The Precious Blood; or, Tre Price of Our	1	30
	Salvation	1	30
	Life and Letters of Father Faber	1	30

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On Temptation and Sig....

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Got CHEAPSIDE.		He was particularly happy in torecasting the great	DIOCESE OF CHATHAM, N.B.	;0:
	ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION	fature which is rapidly opening before our Western States and Territories. In the great expanse of terri-	0	NOW READY.
New Mantle Cloih, \$1, \$1.25.	OTTAWA.		"DAY DREAMS DISPELLED."	
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New Floral Trimming.	The annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary		NEW SCENEBY AND COSTUMES.	This is a very useful book, as it contains the
New Fur Trimmings.	Association was held last evening in St. Patrick's	AYER & Son's MANUAL contains more information	The las manfarmed in the	addresses of the clergy in America, Ir-land
New Galoon Trimmings, self-color.	Hall, the President in the chair. After a few re-	of value to advertisers than any other publication	To be performed in the	and Australia 1 00
New Galoon Thinkings, son to see	marks from the Chairman, the report of the trustees	Sent free, Address N. W Aver & Son, Advertising	ACADEMIC HALL, BLEURY STREET,	The Irish American Almanuc for 1878, with a
For the cheapest Ulsters, Go to CHEAPSIDE.	was submitted. It showed the assets of the associa	Agents, Times Building, Philadelphia.	On THURSDAY EVE, APRIL 25th.,	list of The Notable Anniversaries in each
- ·	tion at this date to be \$6,705, and its total liabili-			Month, Illustrated 25
For stylish Ulsters, Go to CHEAPSIDE.	tion at this date to be \$6,705, and his total mann-	DIED.	BY THE	
GO LO CHEAT SIDE.	ties \$1,007.80, leaving the net or unincumbered real	DARRAGH In this city, on the 4th instant, at the age of	STUDENTS OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.	
	estate and move is property to be \$5,067.20.	DARRAGH In this city, on the 4th instant, at the age of 34 years, he Rey. F. X. Darragh, priest of the diocese of	0	
cotch Under Clothing!	A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers	London, Ont. Son of the late Peter Darragh, merchant, 91	Curta'n rises at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 Cents.	AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS
 Scotch Under Clothing 	of the association, and the oncers for the current	this city. This young priest, departed in the prime of life, was a native of this city. He made his classical studies at the Montreal College, and completed his course of theology	The state to be had at College Barley Fadieries	
	year elected. Mesars. J. O'Keefe and J. C. Nolan	the Montreal College, and completed his course of theology	Tickets to be had at College Parlor, Sadlier's	LIFE OF POPE PIUS IX.
Ladies' Shetland Wool Under Dresses.	acting as scrutineers. The new cincers are as	at the Grand Seminary of the Mountain, under the direction	True Witness Office, &c.	:0:
Linder Vests and Drawers.	follows :	at the Grand Seminary of the Mountain, under the direction of the Sulpician Fathers. His life was short, but edifying and full of good works. After having exhausted his strength in the labors of the holy ministry in Upper Canada, he came	TO D MINIA METER & CO	
Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, high neck and long	Trustees -G. O'Keefe, W. D. O'Brien, Kenoe, J C	in the labors of the holy ministry in Uprer Canada, he came	F. B. M'NAMEE & CO.,	Life of Pope Pius Ninth by Rev. Richard
	Nolan, W Finlay, P E Kyan, F McCann, J Bennett,	bure to die in the arms of his aged mother, and in the	GENERAL CONTRACTORS,	Brennan 4 M., Cloth, 280 pages 1 50
sleeves. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, low neck and short	W H Waller, P A Egleson, T McCabe, W D O'Keefe	The funeral service took place in St. Patric''s Church, on	•	Life of Pope ' ius Ninth by Hev. B. O'Reilly,
1		Monthly the Sch instant emiddet a lorger concourse of the	444 St. Joseph Street,	Cloth fancy gilt cover and edges 506 pages. 3 00
Girls' Under Dresses, 0's to 6's.	President, W H Waller; Vice-President, William	faithful. The body was received at the door of the church	MONTREAL.	The Sermons, Lectures, and Addresses, de-
Boy's Under Dresses, 0's to 6's.	Kehoe; Treasurer, P A Egleson; Corresponding	by Rev. Father Dowd. The pall-hearers were Messrs. M.	F. B. MCNAMEE, A. G. NISH, CAPT. JAS. WRIGHT.	livered by the Very Rev Thos. N. Burke, in-
Boy's Under Shirts, O's to 6's.	Secretary, T McCabe; Recording Secretary, W D	Molically the Sin Instant, and its a range concentre of the faithful. The body was received at the door of the church by Rev. Father Dowd, The pall-bearers were Messrs. M. P. Ryan, Ed. Murphy, O. McGarwey, -McCambridge, P. Mullin and Wm. Brennan. A solemn requirem mass was	May 30, '77 1-42-y	cluding His Five Great Lectures in answer
		sume by Rev. Father J. Murphy, Pastor of Seaforth,		to Mr. Froude, The Ecglish Historian,
	O'Keefe: Librarian, James Bennett; Marshal, F	sume by Rev. Father J. Murphy, Fastor of Seaforth, London, Ontario, assisted by Rev. L. W. Leclaire as deacon, and Rev. M. Callaghan as subdencon.	D O'NEILL,	Cloth fancy gilt cover and edges, two vols.
Underclothing, 3 and 4-ply, plain and ribbed,		as deacon, and Rev. M. Unlinghan as sub-deacon.	DEALER IN	in one 600 pages 3 00
H Jack OCHO EL INCHOR CHORE.		Among the clergymen present we remarked the Rev. J. Baile, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Rev. T	Hay, Oats, & General Feed Store.	New Ireland, by A. M. Sullivan, M P., show-
Black French Cashmeres, 50c. a yard, cheapest in	Tuesday night.	Harei and E. Pepin from he Hishop's Palace, Rev Father	The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at	ing the Social and Political changes in
		I together and A. Jones from the Jesuits Church, Rev. J.	The best quality of TKL55650 LKT atways on nanu at	Lyeland during the last forty years.
Canada. Black French Cashmere, 65c	MEETING OF IRISH CATHOLICS.	Hogan, pastor of St. Ann's Church, Rev. J. Lonergan pas- tor of St. Bridget's Church, Rev. Father Varilly, of Chatam	A CATT POTTOTOTO AND	Cloth.Library Edition 2 00
Black French Cashmeres 90c.		N.B., Rev. J. B. Larue, S.S., A. A. Gibaud, S.S., B. Gran-	273 WILLIAM STREET.	" Gilt cover 1 50
Black French Cashmeres, \$1.		geon, S.S., C. Lenoir, S.S., A. Campion, S.S., J. Brown,	March 16 '78	" Cheap 1 00
BIBCK French Cashineres, or	THE QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION IN THE	b) of St. Bridger's Under, Rev. Failer visitity of old tail N.B., Rev. J. B. Larue, S.S., A. A. Gibned, S.S., B. Gran- geon, S.S., C. Lenoir, S.S., A. Campion, S.S., J. Brown, S.S., J. A. Singer, S.S.,Wittaker, P. Egan, J. Filatrault S.S., J. (allaban, S.S., Laliberte, S.S., M. Riley, H. Mitchell, After the service the body was conveyed to the Computer Carto day Walk Solution Science and Solution Science and Solution Science (Science).	March 10 78 Onice-	Speeches from the Dock, delivered by Illus-
Colored Cashmeres.	HOUSE OF COMMONS.	Mitchell. After the service the body was conveyed to the	THOMAS KERMODE,	trious Irishmon after their conviction 40
In all the new colors.	0		WIRE WORKER,	The Gorics of Ireland containing Lives,
In all the new colors	A meeting of Irish Roman Catholics was held	l de builea in the int some Bright in the s	30 BLEURY STREET.	Works, and Achievements of Ireland's
Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Drab. Grey, Prune, Plum, &c.,	last evening in the office of Mr. J. J. Kehoe, for	GRANT - Died at Rome, March 27th, the Rev. Father Alexander Grant, a native of Abe deen, Scotland, and for		Greatest Priests, Poets, Patriots, Statesmen,
case new Dress Goods, 122c. per yard.	the purpose of organizing a political club, to secure,	a period of 40 years Rector of the Scottish College in	Flower Baskets, Flower Stands, Bird Cages, Window Guards and Sieves, always on hand. All kinds of WIRE	Wits and Soldiers, by Colonel James E.
case New French Poplins.	if possible, a better representation in the House of	Rome. R.I.P.	WORK made to order on the shortest notice and at lowest	McGec. Cloth, fancy gilt cover 2 60
for Stylish Diessmaking go to CHDAPSIDES.	Commons from the Province of Ontario. Amongst		possible prices.	
	those present were Hon. John O'Connor, M. Starre,	THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.	BENEMBER THE PLACE: -30 Bleury Street.	;0;
Black Silks,	M. Kavanagh, W, Kavanagh, J. B. Brannen, W.	FAT CATTLE The arrivals of fat cattle at Point St. Char-	March 27, 178-33 3mos	JUST PUBLISHED,
Ponson's Black Silks \$1.25, worth \$1.75.	Nagle, W. McEvela, Ald. O'Keefe, P. Conway, D.	les last week were seventeen carloads ; to this has been		-
PODEOD'S BIRCK DILES DI.20, WHILE WITTE	E. Devlin, D. Smith, W. McCaffrey and J. J. Kehoe.	added seven more carloads yesterday. The market s slightly overstocked and prices are lower, third	WANTED-For School Section No. 4, in the Township of Alfred, County of Prescott,	A OHEAP EDITION
Jaubert's Silks, \$1.25, worth \$1.75.	Mr. Starrs presided. After a brief discussion a re-	I along cottly boing fully 35c per 100 nounds less than last	I V In the Township of Allrea, County of Prescott.	0 7
Bonnet's Silks.	solution was adopted, affirming that the Irish Ca-	Monday. A few superiors steers were sold to day at 5c ptr b, to be shipped to Britain; foe city consumption 43c per	Ont., a Teacher, holding a Third Class Certificate. State	"WILLY REILLY AND HIS DEAR
Colored Silks.	the line had not anticiant representation in the	The sume the bighest figures baid. Very leve being sold at	1 84-8 J. R. BROWNERHOF, SecTreasurer.	
	House of Commons It was suggested that the	higher than 4kc per 10. T. G. Conn, of Strattora, sold inree		COLLEEN BAWN."
Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Plum, Prune, Drab, Grey, &c.	election of officers should be proceeded with. Ald.	choice steers, ave ging 1,400 lbs each, at 5c per lb; they were hought by Mr. Lingham for to ship to Britain. Mr.		Containing the celebrated Ballad. 12 Mo.
For a well-made Silk Dress go to CHEAPSIDE.	O'Keefe and R. Nagle objected, as they considered	Conn also sold six sizers at 4kc per ib., four do, at 3'c per	District of Montreal. Montreal.	Paper cover, 518 pages 50
Lodies' Mantles made to order.	the meeting was not large chough to warrant such	Conn also sold six sizers at 42c per lb., four do. at 32c per lb., a fine bull weighing 1,990 lbs, at 32c per lb, and twenty- two small cattle at \$52.50 each. Fred. Ritchings, of Rose	No. 192.	;0'
Todice' Tisters made to order.	action. The officere, however, were elected as fol-	two small cattle at \$32.50 each. Fred. Ritchings, of Rose	Dame Isabella, alias Isabella Berry, of the City	A BOOK THAT SHOULD BE IN EVERY
Ladies' Dresses made to order.	lows :- Hon. John O'Connor, President ; M. Starrs,			
	Vice-President; J. J. Kehoe, Secretary. A com-	two ordinary steers for \$03. H. Kelly from Toronto, sold a	and District of Montreal, which is we know the said in the said City of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice a l'effet des presentes,	FAMILY.
AT	mittee was appointed to draft rules and by-laws,	carload of cattle at 4c per lb. W. J. McClelland of Toronto,	authorized to ester en justice a l'effet des presentes,	:0:
·	after which the meeting adjourned.	sold ten catt e at 4 c per lo. three cattle at 4 c do, four steers at \$54 each, and three others for \$128. W. Jack of Lindsay, sold to Mr. Lingham, a pair of oxen weighing 2,001 lbs, at	Plaiotiff;	The Mirror of True Womanhood, a Book of
CHEAPSIDE	alter which the meeting aujournee.	a sold to Mr. Lingham, a pair of oxen weighing 2,900 lbs, at	٧٤.	Instruction for Women in the World, show-
		41c per lb, they are for shipment to Britain. J. McKinnon of	The said W. Robert Smith, gentleman, of the	ing how to make Home Happy by Rev. B.
AND MOTOR DAME STREET	CANADIAN ITEMS.	Eramosa, sold four steers to J. Kyan of Quebec, at 4jc per	same place,	O'Reilly.
37 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,		sold to Mr. Lingham, a phil of occor weighting Agoys tos, at 4 ic per lb, they are for shipment to Britain. J. McKinnon of Eramosa, sold four sters to J. Ryan of Quebec, at 4 jc per 1b, and two do. at 4 jc per lb, and twelve other cattleat Saf each. Matt. Elliot of Newcasile, sold ten cattle to R. J.	Defendant.	Cloth fancy gilt cover
		Hopper at \$44 each, and two steers to R. Nicholson for \$109.	An action en separation de biens has been issued	
A. A. MURPHY,	Sr PATRICE'S QUEBEC -The R. C. Clergy of St.	Hopper at \$44 each, and two steers to R. Nicholson for \$100. H. Gould of Whitby, sold a pair of oxen to Mr. Lingham at	against the Defendant, returnable on the thirty-	Any of the above Books will be sent, free of
	Patrick's. Quebec, hold, for safe keeping, no less	1 4tc per 1D, niso mile sicers to 3. Kyan of Quebec, at 42c per 1 b, seven other steers for \$307, eight other catlle at \$40 each.	first day of January last,	postage, on receipt of price.
	ha1\$13,000 belonging to their congregation.	and nine small cattle at Viger market at \$32 each; he also	L. L. MAILLET,	D. & J. SADLIER & CO,
PROPRIETOR.	PRESIDENTS Dr. Sweetland and Mr. Waller, (ex-	H. Gould of Whitey, sold a pair of over 10 Mr. Linguina at 4;c per 1b, also nine steers to J. Ryan of Quebec, at 4;c per 1b, seven other steers for \$397, eight other catlle at \$40 each, and nine small cattle at Viger market at \$32 each; he also sold a superior springer to Wm. Campbell of Point St. (Charles, for \$47. Wm. Head sold thirteen cattle to J. Ryan of Outback and fourteen other cattle to J. Ryan	Atty for Plaintiff.	CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS,
	Wayor) have been re-elected to the Presidencies of	of Quebec, at 42c per lb., and fourteen other sattle to J. Hyan	Montreal, 1st February, 1878. 35-3	275 NOTRE DAME STREET, MODIFICAL
May 2, 77[Established 1819.] 1-38y	Twater // water neer re-present of two risers offices of	. Tor Anendel nedla ber init man somriden alling mitter mitter it in 15		
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