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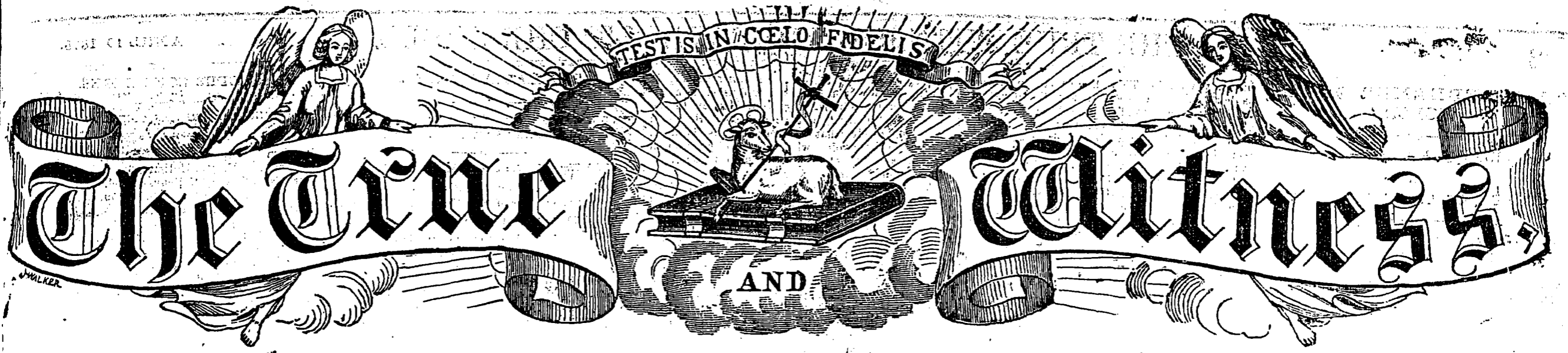
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 35.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878.

TERMS:—\$2 per annum in advance.

NEW AGENTS.

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 Russo-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 Russia would submit to such pretensions 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 gavel her gains. "Europe" did not interfere when two fair provinces were torn from France, sorely against the will of their inhabitants; "Europe" did not interfere when the Pope was being utterly despoiled of his dominions by the robber King of Sardinia; but "Europe" is, in sooth, 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 pretensions. They are making use of menacing language and preparing for war. England is tempting Austria into this business, and tempting her to her ruin. 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 Bismarck 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 sink 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. Declarations 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*.

ARRIVAL 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'Connor. All three are guests of His Grace the Archbishop at the Archbishop's residence adjacent to the Cathedral.—*San Francisco Monitor, Thursday, March 28th*.

HIS VISIT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The *San Francisco Examiner*, quoted by the *Monitor*, says:—

"In a few days Bishop Conroy, of Ardagh, county Loughdow, Ireland, Papal Legate to Canada, is expected 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 apostolic 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 California, where he has many personal friends among the clergy. After he had graduated with distinguished honors at the university at Rome, Bishop Conroy was appointed Professor at All Hallows' Mission College, Dublin, where he re-

mained six years. He afterwards became secretary to Cardinal Cullen and was finally ordained Bishop of Ardagh. He is said to be a man of brilliant intellect and great learning, which made him a great favorite with the late Pope, who selected him for important missions. Bishop Conroy's visit to this city is stated to have no official character, so far as is known.—*Catholic Review*

THE IRISH PARTY IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The *Dublin Freeman*, in a recent editorial, refers to the victory achieved by Catholic members of the British Parliament, and mainly 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 has been forced to agree to appoint a number of Catholic Chaplains. The *Freeman*, commenting on the subject, makes the following 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 mischievous. 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 national 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 participation in the sacred rites of their Church, the aid of their beloved clergy, blessings from which they have been hitherto debarred."

EXPECTED RELEASE OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

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

"I am able 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 Fenians 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!' and a Mr. Melody, are suffering for the death of Sergeant Brit, 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 begun 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 anxious 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 but determined. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 28th of March, in an article on England's position, said:—

"The balance of power in the Mediterranean is only threatened by the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and England's possession of Gibraltar and Malta. The calling out of the re-

serves, notwithstanding the statement that it does 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 her pacific work, but at the same time she will wait, arms in hand, any attempt to dispute the fruits of her sacrifices, which no threats will induce her to relinquish.

Before another week expires it is not unlikely that the crisis may have arrived. It 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. That England does not propose to obey the order is certain. The *London Times*, of March 28th, said:—"As long as Russia remains in that menacing position [encamped outside Constantinople] we shall feel that it is necessary to retain our position in the Sea of Marmora."

The deadlock is complete between Russia



DANIEL O'LEARY,
CHAMPION PEDESTRIAN OF THE WORLD.

and England; but so vast are the interests affected by their quarrel that a great deal depends 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 congregated. He challenged him to send his card across the floor 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 both gentlemen face to face in the room mentioned. The lie passed and they then pummelled each other. Several heavy blows then passed, Mr. Cheval being struck on the left cheek and Mr. Bunster in the face and on the side of the head. Neither of them were marked but Mr. Cheval fastened his left hand in Mr. Bunster's beard and made a savage jerk, bringing away enough hair to fill one of his vest pockets. The parties were separated and the sergeant at Arms sent for. He had just left the Chamber, and was in the smoking room, so 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 pounds, but he was too late if he had any desire to benefit by the "little unpleasantness."

The unusually brawly caused considerable excitement.—*Whisky Chronicle*.

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 thirty three of them absented themselves when 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 in the division on Major O'Grattan'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 Rule 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—such as sickness—for their absence, but this applies only to a few, and the great majority have, as far as we are aware, no explanation to offer for their preference of private affairs or pastimes to public duties voluntarily undertaken. It is invidious to assist on particular instances; we publish the names; let each constituency settle with its own absentees. We must add that we believe the lukewarmness of the members is too often explained 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.

Several months since, Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, then a barrister practicing in Australia, was elected M. P. for Clare. Months, we say, have since elapsed, but, so far from having any idea of coming home, we learn that Sir Bryan has received a valuable Colonial office—a piece of good fortune which no one will grudge the bearer of an honored name, and it will be seen the news of this very day that it is he who has offered himself as a candidate for a seat in the Colonial Legislature. If the Parliamentary 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 "deplorable" condition. If half the Liberal and Home Rule M.P.'s periodically absent themselves from important divisions, this country will soon come round to the opinions of the Right Honorable gentleman.

LORD LEITRIM.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

William Sydney Clements, third Earl of Leitrim, Viscount Leitrim, and Baron Leitrim of Manorhamilton, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Clements of Kilmacrennan, county Donegal, in the United Kingdom, was born in 1806, at Kildare, county Kildare, where the family have a handsome cottage. The chief family seats are at Lough Lynn Dromod, county Donegal, and Kildare, county Kildare. The family settled in Ireland during 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 expectations were formed of the son when, in 1854 he succeeded to the title and estates. For some time as the Hon. Mr. Clements he had represented Leitrim in the House of Commons in the Whig interest; but his true character was soon found out, and rendered necessary his 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 afterwards held the position of Poor Law Commissioner in Ireland. Lord Leitrim had hardly taken possession of the title and estates of his father than he began to show that his idea of how an Irish landlord should rule over his tenants was something worse than the darkest picture of Russia's despotism the world has known. He probably exterminated more tenants in his lifetime than any man in Ireland. It is said that, unlike other landlords, he was quite impartial in regard to the religion of his tenants and hundreds of sturdy Presbyterian farmers now

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 rose;" with the fertility produced by the toil of a numerous hardy and industrious peasantry. But the hand of "the exterminator" had fallen on them; the men had been driven out to make room for cattle and black-faced sheep; the heather and gorse were fast obliterating the traces of cultivation; and the heath stones, once warmed by the 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 iniquitous 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's boundary, and oppresses the widow and the fatherless"—had a startling realization, it has been in this instance of the exterminating Earl of Leitrim.

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 few 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 jeopardy; so that it was his custom, in travelling about the country, always to be attended by two policemen, fully armed, who sat close to him that he could not be injured without their being injured too; but so strong was his predilection for "tenants-at-will," that he held even these additional police barracks under his own control, and their occupants as "caretakers," liable to be ejected at any time he chose.

In March, 1861, Lord Leitrim wrote to Sir Henry Browning, 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 to rest until December, 1863, when Lord Leitrim and the government, which had theretofore sided with 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 Leitrim 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 pronounced insane, and was committed to the Ballinacloe 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 in power 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 them. Of course the hotel-keeper being a "tenants-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-men, 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 in hospitable 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 of his immediate possession one of his favorite weapons of offence—the power of issuing warrants and commitments. In revenge he at once proceeded to eject the police, as tenants-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 exterminate them without mercy. A widow, who kept a shebeen, on the road between Clifden and Cong, was actually served with notice of ejection because she sold some "bread" and "porter" to the police. From that time Lord Leitrim was at war with the police as well as the peasantry. He armed 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 fought in his defence rather than their own.

ENGLAND IN THE 18th CENTURY.

AN HONEST HISTORY BY A GREAT PROTESTANT WRITER.

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 busiest life.

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 ability nor genius atones for want of that cardinal virtue of historians, regard for truth, and many a name once famous has lost its lustre.

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 to a spirit of candor and moderation which inspires confidence. Vast and varied as the information brought to bear upon the elucidation of so wide a field, it is too happily interwoven to become irksome, and in some instances his handling of multifarious details without confusion excites admiration.

Generous in the imputation of motive, and making due allowance for circumstances, the books abound in delineations of character which conform to established convictions, but which he invests with a new interest from later sources of information. Godolphin and Newcastle, Marlborough and Clive, Walpole and Chatham, Whitefield, and the Wesley's, Bishop Berkeley and Dean Swift, are vividly drawn, while all the essayists from Addison to Johnson, play their part.

Scotland and Ireland are represented as neither worse nor better than England, human nature being much the same everywhere 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.

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.

IRELAND.

A BITTER LESSON.

Great indignation has been excited by the absence of no fewer than 23 members of the party from the Division on the Municipal Franchise bill. It is one of the measures included in the programme for the Session, upon which the Aome Rulers were to act together and share the advantage of union and discipline.

PIUS IX AND O'CONNELL.

O'Connell's dying utterance at Genoa was: "My soul to Heaven; my heart to Rome; my body to Ireland" a solemn testament that strikingly indicates 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.

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.

DRUNKENNESS.

ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

On the motion of Mr. Henley, a return has just been presented to Parliament setting forth the number of persons arrested for drunkenness in the principal cities and towns of the United Kingdom in the years 1851, 1861, 1871 and 1876.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SPIKE ISLAND.

MORE ABOUT EDWARD O'CONNOR.

The Eunis 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.

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.

PIETRO ANGELO SECCHI.

THE GREAT JESUIT ASTRONOMER.

The distinguished Italian mathematician, astronomer, and physicist, Pietro Angelo Secchi, died on the 26th of February. The death of such a man in the meridian of life is a great public loss, and among no class will this be more deeply felt and mourned than by learned scientists among whom he held a high rank.

He was born in Reggio, on July 29, 1818, educated for the Church, joined the order of Jesuits in 1833, studied mathematics, physics in the college of Loreto 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 pursued 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 recalled to Rome, when and where he entered upon his public career as an astronomer and physicist.

He was commissioned by Pius IX. to complete the trigonometrical survey of the Papal States, begun by Boscovich in 1851, in order to rectify the measurements already made of the meridional arc; he also superintended and successfully executed a commission to supply Rome with water from Frasine, forty-eight miles distant.

Such is a brief sketch of a distinguished mathematician, 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.

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 Angelo Secchi, honored alike by both the Head of the Church, and the most distinguished Protestant scientists.

O'LEARY 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 have proved inconveniently large, 20 of the most celebrated were selected and started. The contest was to last 26 hours, the men who covered the longest distance to receive the champion belt.

A FALSE AND MALICIOUS STORY.

It has been falsely said that Gregory XVI created Pecci a Cardinal in pectore before he died, and that Pius IX delayed seven years before he gave effect to the nomination made in pectore by his predecessor. This false and malicious story was often made, and so often contradicted.

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 pectore by Gregory XVI, and kept out of his promotion to the purple by Pius IX. Yet a glance at any Catholic almanac suffices to show the falsity of this calumnious fabrication.

THE LATE WAR.

LOSSES, CAPTURE AND HORRORS.

Official returns state that the Russian losses in killed and wounded during the late war amounted to \$9,394 officers 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 battle.

From recently published official returns it appears that between the day on which war was declared and the signing of the armistice, the Russian army of the Danube captured 15 pashas, 113,000 officers and men, 606 guns of different calibres, 9,460 tents, 140,200 muskets, and 24,000 horses. In addition, 200,000 small arms, yataghans, and pistols were taken from Turkish irregular troops, and also 13,000 lances and daggers.

A. O'KEY HALL.

O'CONNELL, PARNELL, AND THE IRISH OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Mr. A. O'Key Hall repeated his lecture on "O'Connell, Parnell, and the Irish Obstructionists," at St. Vincent's Hall. The proceeds were for the benefit of St. Vincent's Hospital. The lecturer first alluded to Washington and the patriots of the Revolutionary War, whom he classed among the "obstructionists" of England's policy at that time.

IRON-CLAD SHIPS.

While the praises of the inflexible are being sung in the House of Commons and elsewhere, it may be well to note what other nations are doing to be even with us in the construction of monster iron-clads. The two types of armoured vessels in favour nowadays are the turret, or clifid 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.

LUCKY SPANISH BULL-FIGHTERS.

Spanish bull-fighters find their dangerous calling a very lucrative profession. Thus the favorite matador of Madrid, Frascole, 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.

YOUNG POPES.

Eight of the Popes were elected at a very early age, 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 the Popes, let them remember that it would be a waste of time to search in documents worthy of credit for any traces of ignorance, inexperience or lack of skill which may be attributed to these young Pontiffs.

The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,
AT
761 CRAIG STREET.
M. W. KIRWAN—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—\$2.00 per annum—in Advance

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 10—Feria.
THURSDAY, 11—St. Leo, Pope, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.
St. Rev. Bishop England died at Charleston, S. C., 1842.
FRIDAY, 12—Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
SATURDAY, 13—St. Hermenegild, Martyr.
Battle of Bound Rock, N. J., 1777.
SUNDAY, 14—PALM SUNDAY.
MONDAY, 15—Feria.
Repeal Association founded, 1840.
TUESDAY, 16—Feria.
"Declaration of Irish Rights," moved by Henry Grattan in Irish House of Commons, and carried unanimously, 1782.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE
INFANTRY COMPANY.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY
...WILL ASSEMBLE AT THE...
QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS,
(DALHOUSIE SQUARE),
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING,
At 7:30.

M. W. KIRWAN,
Captain Commanding.

NOW READY.

"LA CAMPAGNE IRLANDAISE."
REMINISCENCES OF THE
FRANCO-GERMAN WAR,
By W. M. KIRWAN.
To be had at DAWSON BROTHERS, Montreal. Price, in
Paper, 75 cents; in Cloth, \$1.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.

"ONTARIO."—We have mislead your original letter.
"LUCKNOW, ONT."—We do not quite understand your letter.
"SCOTIA."—Your communication about the events of St. Patrick's Day at St. Theresa College, could not be inserted, and it is now too late.
"D. J. D."—Both. We believe that it will be all right. In a little time we expect to be able to announce its continuance.
"AN IRISH CATHOLIC."—You did not send your name and address. We can take no serious notice of anonymous letters.

HOW CATHOLICS ARE TREATED IN THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

(From the Star of Friday)

EFFRANLY 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 aggressors, and the conduct of the others who were straggling alone, singing 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 Ontario are commencing to agitate the question of Catholic representation in the House of Commons. We publish a report of a meeting held in Ottawa, last week, where a political club was organized to secure, if possible, better representation of Catholics 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 members of St. Gabriel's Parish attended as well. This 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 a party demonstration, and our correspondent has done well by calling attention to it.

REV. 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 recognition 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 letter 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 complicity with the letter, and declared that neither he nor his friends had any desire to make Quebec "a second Montreal." At the conclusion 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 indifference 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 suffrage. 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.

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-to-do 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 Catholics who hold commissions. If then Protestants incur all the expense, exhibit all the patriotism, and lose all the time, then Catholics have no right to expect to be treated with any more consideration than they are. If we look around us we are forced to admit that the Catholics of Mon-

treil, and particularly the English speaking 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 hear of some of our well-to-do Catholics joining the Volunteers, and thus evince their willingness to prove that they are entitled to be treated as considerably as their Protestant neighbors.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

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 frivolous and vexatious. We should call the Mayor and his petitioners, Eteignoirs. The city should be 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 substantial 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 crime as 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 cunning 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 obtained Catholic Emancipation, the fact is all the more startling. No, the causes of these outrages are only to be found in the fact, that

the men who make laws for Ireland do not 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 the direction of placing the internal affairs of the country in the hands of men who are directly interested, we shall never be quite 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 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 imaginary name. This is assassin journalism, and the man who is guilty of it is a coward in his soul. Let us take a case in point. There is what is called a "Military Column" in the Gazette. This "Military Column" is edited by a gentleman holding a commission as Captain in the Victoria Rifles. Last week he criticized two circumstances, with both of which we have something to say. In the "Military Column" he editorially wrote in friendly opposition to some rumour that obtained currency about establishing a "Catholic" Volunteer Company in Kingston. He objected to such a policy, with which objection everyone must agree. We are all opposed to "Catholic" or "Protestant" corps. The St. Jean Baptiste 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 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 to retort. When the Victoria Rifles committed a gross breach of Military Law—the "military column" was silent, but no sooner do we make a charge against one of the city corps, than the "military column" assails the "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 characterized as "Assassin Journalism."

DR. D. D. MULCAHY.

It appears that some people in Montreal have objected to the course we have pursued 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. Mulcahy 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 the extreme party would be led by the unwholesome advice of such men as Dr. Mulcahy, but he got a few followers and those few fol-

lowers brought disgrace upon the Irish name. What Irishman with a spark of manly feeling could countenance the rowdism of Daly and his followers, who were Mulcahy's creatures, and who with cudgel in hand assailed so many Home Rule meetings in Great Britain. If the Irishmen of Canada forget those things we do 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 all the outcome of this same Dr. Mulcahy that we are expected to admire. We would fain let those things pass, but we find it now necessary to expose the actions of this person. He is a man entirely for self. His doings with reference to this "Skirmishing Fund" proves that he is a grab—all. No one will get Dr. Mulcahy to do much unless he is well paid for it. He "lectured"—save the mark—once at 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 "address." How did Dr. Mulcahy receive it?—with scorn—that scorn which so well becomes his "flowing locks and alabaster brow." He told the Committee that he wanted "none of their addresses" he "wanted his money" and he left Gateshead roundly denouncing 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, etc., 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. Mulcahy drags "patriotism" 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 gullible 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 he visited. Here, not satisfied with preaching 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 state between serfdom and freedom,"—and that "if Ireland had Home Rule he would 'conspire to destroy it.'" Surely such language ought to be enough to undeceive anyone. These are not the class of men to obtain respect for, nor to promote the good of, any people, and it some men must hug the heinous delusion, then we can only pity them. "Such are thy Gods! O Israel."

NEW ENGLAND VERSUS LOWER CANADIAN CIVILIZATION.

Rev. J. Cook, a delicious mixture 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 can 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 miserably 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 Bestial 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," quoth he, "is more attracted to Upper Canada than to Lower." Why not? Like is attracted by

THE STEINAU JEWELRY CO.'S FOR ONE DOLLAR! IMPERIAL CASKET.

Advertisement for Steinau Jewelry Co. featuring various jewelry items like necklaces, bracelets, and earrings, along with a list of articles in their Imperial Casket.

Advertisement for Owen McGarvey, Manufacturer of Plain and Fancy Furniture, located at Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street.

Advertisement for Dr. A. C. Macdonell, 90 Cathedral Street, Montreal, offering medical services for various ailments.

Advertisement for Dr. J. Emery Coderre, M.D., featuring his 'Expectorating Syrup' and 'Infants' Syrup' for various respiratory and general ailments.

Advertisement for Gold Any worker can make \$12 a day at home, with contact information for Trus & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Advertisement for D. Barry, B.C.L., Advocate, and John D. Purcell, A.M., B.C.L., Advocate, &c., located at 12 St. James Street and 15 Place d'Armes.

Advertisement for J.P. Nugent, Merchant Tailor, 157 St. Joseph Street, featuring a portrait of a man in a hat.

Advertisement for Lawlor's Celebrated Sewing Machines, featuring an illustration of a sewing machine and text describing its quality and price.

Advertisement for Blymyer Mfg Co. Bells, featuring an illustration of a bell and text about their manufacturing process.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

Effect of Smoke on Trees.—Mr. Alcock, who for many years past has been making experiments with 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, sycamore, birch, wych elm, and Turkey oak, but the lime does best of all.

Fleshy Fruits.—It is generally supposed that the flesh of the fruit provides the first food for the germinating plants of its seeds. Such, however, is not the case, for here, as in other cases, the first nourishment is drawn from the seed alone.

A Gigantic Earthworm.—A New Under-ground Monster.—A recent communication from Fritz Muller, of Itajay, in Southern Brazil, to the Zoologische Garten, contains a wonderful account of the supposed existence of a gigantic earthworm in the highlands of the southern provinces of Brazil where it is known as the 'Minhocao'.

Bury & McIntosh, Assignees and Accountants, Molson's Bank Chambers, Corner St. James and St. Peter Street.

Insurance advertisement for North British Mercantile Insurance Company, Capital Two Million Pounds Sterling, Canadian Branch, Head Office Montreal.

Fire Department advertisement listing various fire insurance services and rates for different types of buildings.

Life Department advertisement for National Insurance Company, Montreal, offering life insurance policies.

Stoves &c. advertisement for Garden Tools, Pearson's Pat. Clamps, Stearn's Pat. Saw Vices, and various kitchen utensils.

Iron Founders advertisement for Stoves, Machinery, &c., located at 309 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

First Prize Diploma advertisement for The Imperial French Cooking Range, for hotel and family use.

Coal Combinations advertisement stating 'We are opposed to them' and listing various coal products and prices.

Repairs of Refrigerators advertisement for Melleur & Co., Manufacturer, 652 Craig Street, Montreal.

The Mammoth advertisement for John Rafter & Co., 450 Notre Dame Street, offering a full assortment of useful and cheap goods.

Catalogue of Prices advertisement for Flannel Department, listing various flannel products and their prices.

Table Linen Department advertisement listing various linen products like table linens, towels, and napkins.

White and Grey Cottons advertisement listing various cotton products like towels, sheets, and blankets.

Hats! Hats! advertisement for Edward Stuarts, featuring an illustration of a man in a top hat.

St. Lawrence Marble Works advertisement for St. Lawrence Marble Works, 81 Bleury Street, offering various marble products.

Cunningham Bros. advertisement for Wholesale and Retail Cemetery Work, offering various stone and marble services.

St. Lawrence Engine Works advertisement for various engine and machinery services, located at Nos. 17 to 29 Mill Street.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

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

Capital, therefore, is produced by labour. Labour 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.

New Goods Opening Up Daily.

- New Dress Goods, 12 1/2c. New Dress Poplins, 25c a yard. New Scarlet Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40.

- NEW HOSIERY, NEW GLOVES, NEW CLODS, NEW FANCY WOOLENS.

- Mens' Cardigan Jackets. Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets. Ladies' Wool Caps. Ladies' Wool Mitts.

- Tailoring! Tailoring!! Tailoring!!! ULSTER TWEEDS. SCOTCH TWEEDS. ENGLISH TWEEDS.

- New Mantle Cloth, \$1, \$1.25. New Ulster Cloth, \$1, \$1.25. New W. Prof Cloth, \$1.

- Scotch Under Clothing! Ladies' Shetland Wool Under Dresses. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Under Vests and Drawers.

- Colored Cashmeres. Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Plum, Prune, Grey, &c. 1 case new Dress Goods, 12 1/2c. per yard.

- Black Silks. Fonso's Black Silks \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Janber's Silks, \$1.25, worth \$1.75.

AT CHEAPSIDE 37 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET, A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir—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 coadjutor to the Bishop of Killala, in the year 1725.

Appropos to your remarks about 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...

THOSE HORRID NUNS!

WHAT THEY DO.

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...

THE POPE'S DELEGATE.

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.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S 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:—

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION OTTAWA.

ANNUAL MEETING.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—FINANCIAL REPORT.

The annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary Association was held last evening in St. Patrick's Hall, the President in the chair. After a few remarks from the Chairman, the report of the trustees was submitted. It showed the assets of the association at this date to be \$6,705, and its total liabilities \$1,007.80, leaving the net or unincumbered real estate and moveable property to be \$5,697.20.

Trustees.—G. O'Keefe, W. D. O'Brien, Kehoe, J. C. Nolan, W. Finlay, P. E. Ryan, F. McCann, J. Bennett, W. H. Waller, P. A. Egleson, T. McCabe, W. D. O'Keefe, John Henry, John Casey (Dallouze St.), F. Burns.

MEETING OF IRISH CATHOLICS.

THE QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A meeting of Irish Roman Catholics was held last evening in the office of Mr. J. J. Kehoe, for the purpose of organizing a political club, to secure, if possible, a better representation in the House of Commons from the Province of Ontario.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

St. Patrick's Quebec.—The R. C. Clergy of St. Patrick's, Quebec, held, for safe keeping, no less than \$13,000 belonging to their congregation.

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

TRACE-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 MISSIONARY 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.

ADDRESSES TO THE POPE.—The Catholic Senators and Members of the Commons, at Ottawa, have signed an address to Pope Leo XIII, congratulating him on his accession to the Throne of the Holy See. Hon. Hector Langvin 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."

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:—

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.

When Whittier wrote: "I heard the tread of pioneers, Of nations yet to be; The first low wash of waves, where soon Shall roll a human sea."

EPPE'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 cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage...

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DIED. DARRAGH.—In this city, on the 4th instant, at the age of 34 years, the Rev. F. X. Darragh, priest of the diocese of London, Ont. Son of the late Peter Darragh, merchant, of this city. This young priest died in the prime of life; he was native of this city. He made his classical studies at the Montreal College, and completed his course of theology at the Grand Seminary of the Mountain, under the direction of the Sulpician Fathers.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE took place in St. Patrick's Church, on Monday the 5th instant, amidst a large concourse 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. McFarvey, McManbridge, P. Mullin and Wm. Brennan. A solemn requiem mass was sung by Rev. Father J. Murphy, Pastor of St. Leonards, London, Ontario, assisted by Rev. L. W. Leclair, as deacon, and Rev. M. Callaghan as sub-deacon.

THE LIVE STOCK TRADE. FAT CATTLE.—The arrivals of fat cattle at Point St. Charles last week were seventeen carloads; to this has been added seven more carloads yesterday. The market is slightly overstocked and prices are lower, third class cattle being fully 25c per 100 pounds less than last Monday.

WANTED.—For School Section No. 4, in the Township of Alfred, County of Prescott, Ont., a Teacher, holding a Third Class Certificate. State salary required. Apply to J. R. BROWN, Sec.-Treasurer.

to 4c per lb. R. J. Hopper sold thirty head of cattle at an average of \$4.05 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.

HOOS.—Over 1,100 live hogs have been brought from the west since the beginning of last week, they were all from Chicago, except 25 hogs, which Mr. Conn of Stratford, brought to market, and which were sold at 4 1/2c per lb.; Mr. Head sold a carload of Chicago hogs at 4 1/2c per lb.; he has another load for sale. All the other hogs were owned by city butchers, Messrs. Masterman, Morgan and Bickerdike.

Table with columns for Wheat, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Peas, Beans, Corn, etc. and their respective prices.

Table with columns for Flour, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Peas, Beans, Corn, etc. and their respective prices.

Table with columns for Superior Extra, Fancy, Spring Extra, Superfine, Strong Bakers', Fine, Middlings, Pollards, U.C. bags, City bales, Oatmeal, etc. and their respective prices.

Table with columns for Flour, White Wheat, Cream, Spring Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Beans, Corn, etc. and their respective prices.

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

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY. A Special General Meeting of the above Society, will be held in the Hall, TOURNAI STREET, MONTREAL, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7:30 P. M., for nomination of officers, and business generally. Every member is requested to attend.

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

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DIOCESE OF CHATHAM, N.B. "DAY DREAMS DISPELLED." Thrilling Drama in Four Acts. Produced before the public for the first time.

NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES. To be performed in the ACADEMIC HALL, BLEURY STREET, On THURSDAY EVE, APRIL 26th, BY THE STUDENTS OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Curta'n rises at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 Cents. Tickets to be had at College Parlor, Sadlier's True Witness Office, &c.

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REMEMBER THE PLACE:—30 Bleury Street. March 27, '78-55

WANTED.—For School Section No. 4, in the Township of Alfred, County of Prescott, Ont., a Teacher, holding a Third Class Certificate. State salary required. Apply to J. R. BROWN, Sec.-Treasurer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, J. Montreal, No. 192.

Dame Isabella, alias Isabella Berry, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of W. Robert Smith, gentleman, of the said City of Montreal, duly authorized to enter in justice a *Vest des presentes*,

The said W. Robert Smith, gentleman, of the same place, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been issued against the Defendant, returnable on the thirty-first day of January last. L. L. MAILLET, Atty for Plaintiff.

LIST OF BOOKS.

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

- The office of Holy Week according to the Roman Missal and Breviary in Latin and English; containing Instructions when to kneel, stand, etc. 24 Mo. Cloth 830 pages..... 50

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- The Child Jesus..... 08 On Temptation and Sin..... 08 On the Holy Communion..... 08 On Prayer..... 08 On Confession..... 08 On Piety..... 08

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