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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE VOL. XXVIII. -NO. 29.

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SCOTCH CONVERTS.

That the Church has made much progress of late in Great Brtain, all people must admit. In illustration of this we find the following in an exchange :--

An English non-Catholic organ has pointed out that within the last few years there have been con-tributed by Scotland to the Roman Catholic Church, among others, the Marquis of Bute and the young brothers of the Marquis of Lothian, the Duckess of Buccleuch, a Dowager Duchess of Argyll, and the Dowager Marchioness of Queensbury and Lothian. And that in June, 1876, there were 228 Roman Catholic chapels, with 248 priests, who had under their spiritual care 320,000 souls, composed chiefly of Irish, dwelling for the most part in the larger towns, such as Glasgow and Dundee. The Episcoplian Church, in contrast with this, only musters 73,200 worshippers.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

Just now when war may break out between Russia and England any day, the following statistics may be of interest. It will be odd, that if after all the sacrifices of blood and treasure were made twenty four years ago, Russia should now gain more than the ends for which all those sacrifices were made:

During the Crimean campaign of one year and a haif 311,000 men were buried in the district af Tanrida, which includes the Crimes. The Russians lost 170,000 soldiers; the British French and Turks, 176,000; there were 15,000 Tartar victims. Of this total 324,000 were interred in the Crimea, including 210,000 in the neighborhood of Sebastopol. Those killed in battie were but 30,000, and allowing an equal number for the losses from wounds. 281,000 must have succumbed from disease. The deaths of sick persons sent away from the seat of war were about 60,000 more which makes the number of dead from the Crimean campaign alone over 401,000.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY ON THE POPE

On Sunday, November 28, 1875, Cardinal McCloskey delivered the following culogy upon the Pope, at the service in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The cardinal said, in summing up the character of the Holy Father :-

No one could come within that holy presence without being struck with reverential awe. A radiance seemed to go forth from the Holy Father's
countenance that lighted up the scenes around ops and bishops: three hundred and thirty-one him. A melody was in his tone that went to the parishes; nine hundred and fifty-one priests; seven hearts of all. He stood in his captivity greater than hundred churches and chapels; and one hundred all the princes or potentates of this world. There and thirty-nine Houses of Religious orders. was that belonging to him which showed that he was divinely appointed to be Christ's vicar on earth. He seemed to feel himself the tender father of his Bock, and this tender feeling extended to all man. kind. When he felt compelled to rebuke those who were inflicting so much injury on himself and the Church there was piety in his tones, and a wish that they might be converted from the error of their ways. This chosen one of God had, almost from the beginning, to bear a crown of thorns, and to bear. with Christ himself, his cross up the hill of Calvary Yet, amid all, he bore himself with a modest, calm seronity that was almost cheerful. His paternal heart had been wrung from day to day by seeing priests driven from heir flocks and the persisting and unrelenting hand of irreligious power rising to choke the life out of the Church; and the benevelence on his countenance would have long since been extinguished had it been in the power of man to do it."

SUNDAY CLOSING IN IRELAND.

The Bill for closing the public houses of Ireland, on Sunday was read for the second time in Parliament on the 16th of January, and called forth a brisk debate. Mr. Brooks, M.P. for Dublin, opposed the Bill. He said he had examined the memorial to the Chief Secretary, which was alleged to represent the feelings of the Irish people. It appeared that out of 182 peers only 12 signed that document, and that out of more than 4,000 Justices of the Peace only 1,434 could be induced to append their signatures. Of the 2,578 medical men in Ireland, only 1,190 signed the memorial. The names of some gentlemeu appeared three times in different parts of the memorial-first as Poor Law Guardians, secondly as magistrates, and thirdly as town councillors. With regard to the clergy, he said that the Catholic priests of the city of Dublin were not in favor of the Sunday closing movement. It was their opinion that if this Bill were enacted the evils that would result from law-breaking and the opening of unificensed houses would greatly predominate over the good that would undoutedly result to certain individuals by the passing of the measure. The workingmen were also opposed to the Bill. Mr. O'Sullivan, of Limerick, also opposed the Bill, declaring it to be unpopular. On the oter hand'strong speeches were made in favor of the Bill. The O'Connor Don said that 60 public meetings had been held in Ireland to adopt resolutions in favor of the Bill; a deputation from 2,000 workingmen had urged its passage on the Chief Secretary; a memorial had been presented, signed by nearly 10,000 persons—magistrates, professional men, clergymen of all denominations, Poor Law Guardians, and members of Town Connois-all in favor of 1,200 were to be found attached to the memorial. Besides, while they had 75 Irish members of Parliament supporting the Bill, their opponents could only muster 11 against it. Judging from the arguments used in this interesting debate, we think the sunday Closing Bill will pass.—Pilot. During the civil war he gave his whole energy to devising means for ameliorating the con-

RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

TRANSFER OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY TO THE BLACK SEA.

We understand, on the best of authority, that the question is under discussion at St. Petersburg of transferring the naval power of Russia from the Northern seas to Nicolaviff, Sebastopol or some other port in the south. For some years past the authorities have recognized the difficulty of maintaining an efficient iron-clad fleet at Cronstadt, which, for six months out of the twelve is surrounded by ice, and they have only waited for the ripening of the Eastern question to give the project serious consideration. The time is now felt to have come when the opening of the Dardanelles to the squadrons of Russia may be looked upon as a certainity, and two points will in consequence be brought under immediate discussion—the first as to the selection of the harbor in the Black Sea and the second as to the extent that Cronstadt shall be dismantled of its present exclusive naval power a strong feeling exists in favor of restoring Sebastopol to its former colossal proportions, but on account of the ruins which incumber the harbor and the liability of the port to be severed from the mainland, many members of the St. Petersburg admiralty regard the project with disfavor. At the same time the inconveniences of Nicolaieff are fully recognized, and both Odessa and Kertch are, so far as the dockyards are concerned, considered to be altogether out of the question. An impression prevails that Sebastopol will be the port selected as the headquarters of the naval power in the south; that some point will be chosen near the mouth of the Danube to answer the same purpose that Kertch does to the River Don, and that a strong naval station will be established at Batoum, the acqueition of which is, regarded in official quarters as being

THE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

We take the following from the Catholic Sentinel :=

"The province of Armagh contains nine archbishops and bishops, three hundred and fifty-one parish priests; nine hundred and fifty-four curates; and eight hundred and five churches and chapels. Of Houses of Religious orders, there are 16 for men and 53 for women. The province of Dublin comprises five archbishops and bishops, one hundred and eighty-seven parishes; eight hundred and sixtythree priests; four hundred and eigety-five churches and chapels, and one hundred and fifty-five Houses of religious orders,

The province of Cashel comprises eight archbish-

The province of Tuam, comprises seven archbishops and bishops; one hundred and ninety parishes; three hundred and eighty-four priests; three hondred and eighty-seven churches and chapels; and fifty-three Houses of Religious orders.

Thus there are in all Ireland twenty-nine archbishops and bishops; three thousand four hundred and fifty priasts; two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven churches and chapels; and four huddred and twenty-nine Houses of Religious orders.

PROTESTANT OPINION OF PIUS IX.

Out of a great number of Protestant testimony as to the worth of Pius IX. we select the following as a sample :---

Pius IX, would have been false to his trust, false to the hereditary and traditional rights and policy of the Church, if he had not defended his title to secular authority as well as spiritual dominion; he was bound to keep the sacred patrimony of the Church unimpaired to the last moment and in yielding his secular authority to superior force he mainnined his dignity as a sovereign.

There is a good deal of cheap deprecation of the Catholic Church in this country, where it takes its modest place as one of the many sects into our popu lation is divided; and when anything is done to curtail its power or checkmate its influence in Europe people here rejoice only because they fail to see that there the Catholic Church has functions and preforms duties that are not called fo and would be utterly impossible in this democratic land. The only real resistance to the ambitious and heartless designs of the ruling classes there, who rule for their own interests and not for those of their subjects, is the Catholic Church. It is the protector of the common people. It is the one strong barrier to the designs of ambitious courts and kings. It is an ever-present influence in behalf of peace and order and morality, and the social virtues without which modern society would crumble into chaos. Its vissible sceptre is still feared by sovereigns. In fact, the Church has usually presented just this element of antagonism to unscrupulous secular authority. Through the middle ages it was the friend and protector of the people against kings and nobles. It checkmated courts and set its foot on the neck of emperors in behalf of the common people who loked to it for safety .- N. Y. Evening

THE POPE AND THE NEGROES.

The Rev. M. W. Taylor a colored man, and a clever Episcopal clergyman of Cincinnati, preached there the other day on the death of the Bill; and it was a suggestive fact that of about of the Pope and the work of the Catholic said:---

> Plus the IX, began for the colored race a movement calculated to excite profound gratitude in energy to devising means for ameliorating the con- his heart, There is no Goo."

dition of the American slave. "When freedom was proclaimed to our race," added Mr. Taylor, "the Pope ordered Archbishop (now Cardinal) Manning to select 300 of the best and brightest colored youths he could find and place them in the best college in the world, for the purpose of preparing them to lift up our race from the depths of ignorance and degradation to which slavery had plunged us. And to help on this work, he added to the sums taken from the revenues of the church frequent and liberal contributions from his own private means. The Sisters of charity have gone even to the Bucktowns and the five points, and have accomplished wonders in the works of elevating our We ought to proclaim on the wirgs of the wind that we know these things and appreciate them. And then let our Protestant brethren command—as they may—the same gratitude from us by banishing from among them the prejudice that exists toward the black man."

A PROTESTANT BISHOP ON CATH-OLICS.

The Methodist Bishop of Boston delivered the following remarks to his congregation respecting Catholics and their worship:-

"I have a great deal of respect for Roman Catholics and the Roman Catholic Church, and the feeling becomes stronger as I grow older. I do not think we can afford to criticise Catholics until we display at least equal zeal in the service of the Master. Who are they whose feet go clattering by our houses these cold winter mornings before daylight? Who are they who fill their churches to worship God while we are in our beds? Who throng our streets, prayer-book in hand, with reverent faces, aye, and perhaps with as reverent hearts as any of you bear? They are zealous, faithful Catholics, who believe in the truth of their Church, and feel that through it alone they can worship the God whom they fear and love. To what church do those self-sacrificing communities belong, that toll from morning until night for the good of God's people? Who are these who come here from foreign lands, poor and strange, with nothing but a spade, and have erected temples of worship that put us to shame? Isn't the poor servant girl, who lays a tithe of her carnings on the altar of God, sincere in her belief, and will she not find favor in God's eyes? There was a paragraph in the Christian Advocate the other day which made me blush when I read it. It stated that in New York City the Catholics have church property to the value of more than eleven millions of dollars, a greater sum than the value of all other church property, except that owned by the Episcopal Church. These are the people who fill their churches three or four times every Sunday with different congregations. These are the people who, sixty years ago had but three churches in New York, and are now filling all Protestant cities and towns. What right have we to complain that it is so? Why should we abuse them because their churches crown the noblest eminences in the land? Let us possess ourselves of those virtues and qualities which they have in a stronger degree than we, and those added to what we already possess will put us in a position where we may have a right to criticise their action." Brave words these for a Protestant Bishop! Let every Catholic who is ashamed of the Church into which he was born read them and blush that he has failed to see in it the goodness and greatness which have wrung such praises from one who is without the fold.

HELL.

The question has been asked, why we have not given more attention to the discussions about hell that have been going on amongst Protestants. The answer is simple: Belief in the existence of hell involves that of the devil, and above all, of Almighty God. Deny the one, and you inevitably deny the truth and existence of the other. If there be no hell, there can be no devil, and if there be no devil. there is likewise no God. It is a remarkable and indisputable fact that every age and country has existed a belief in an evil spirit, from whose malig-nity protection is necessary. The existence of an evil spirit, and a place of future rewards and punishments, is not an idea that results from education but from that primative tradition of truth that has not yet been eradicated from any people, however degraded,

Whence came the words "devil" and "hell?" Who first conceived the ideas? At what time did they not exist, and how did their discoverer manage to convey to others what he meant by his newly coined words, and why did they become terms so fascinating as to be used as oaths in every day usage? Whence originated the term "dama." that the swearer loves so much? Why not some other word of imprecation? These words existed long before the Bible; their introduction cannot be said to have originated from a Christian "superstition." Their synonyms are to be found even in the Chinese and other languages in which missionaries have had difficulty to find an adequate term to express all the ideas. Whence now, and when originated the ideas regarding Satan and his realm? And are not these ideas prevalent not only among men in Christian countries, but even among

the rudest heathen? But it is needless to discuss the question. It is. with Catholics, not a matter of opinion, but of knowledge; of knowledge, because it is consonant with the declarations of their conscience, and, above all, because Almighty God has declared it through His Church, to whom He has committed the interpretation of His revelation. It is, therefore, not an open question. Catholics know that Goo, the Supreme Truth, can never lie, and knowing this, they and hell to exist, because they know that God exists, 2,500 parochial Catholic clergymen, the signatures church in behalf of the colored people. He and that He has revealed it. Those who comfort of 1,200 were to be found attached to the memorial ments, have already denied, or are on the broad road to deny, the existence of Gon Himself, and to place themselves among those to whom the Psal-

प्रकारीकी व द्वार्थित है। उस प्राप्त

PIUS IX. AND THE GREEN FLAG.

That the late Pontiff had a warm affection national aspirations, may be inferred from many acts of his life. We select the following couspicuous instance:---

In 1859, after the occupation of Romagna and the Legations, Cardinal Wiseman was very desirous that a great demonstration should be made by the British Catholics in Rome as a protest against the action of the king of Italy, and the approval given to it by Great Britain, The Cardinal wrote to Dr. Kirby, President of the Irish College in Rome, and Mon signor Tablor, whose office was to introduce the English deputation, also called on him to urge him and his to share as British subjects in the coming demonstration. Kirby, who thought that he and his Irish professors and students had no reparation to make as British subjects, objected decidedly to having any share in the matter. There was great indignation on the part of Monsignore Talbot, and an irate letter was written by the Cardinal. Whereupon D. Kirby called upon the Holy Father and represented to him that neither he, nor his, wanted to march through the streets of Rome beneath the British flag, as they had a flag of their own, a great deal older and dearer to themselves. The Pope was amused. "By all means," said he, "get your own flag; let liome set it! Here was a stomacher for Talbot. How could be introduce Dr. Kirby and his men on the morrow? Early in the morning, however, an officer from the Vatican brought to the Irish College a document appointing Dr. Kirby First Chamberlain to His Holiness, and thus giving him precedence over Monsignore Talbot. So the Green won the day, and at Rome there were hearty cheers for Pio Nono. The Pope laughingly remarked, as he looked on the green flag and enjoyed the happiness of the Irish Judgei non contunater Samoritanis, "The Jews hold not intercourse with the Samaritans."

A GOOD STORY SPOILED.

A "revelation" of thrilling interest to the inmates of the nursery, and the coffin-visaged divines who weekly denounce "Jesuit intrigues" and Papal despotism" has recently been brought to light and started on its rounds by the Chicago Tribune. The story relates to an Italian exile, one Francesco Urgos who pretends to have been an officer in the rabble army of fillibuster Garibaldi, a member of a wealthy and aristocratic family, and to have been disowned because of his refusal to enter the priesthood. For some time past it appears that he has been professor of languages in some of the Michigan universities. He is now blind, and is engaged in peddling a book of his own composition. It is entitled "Thrilling Incidents in the Political Life of an Italian." The book is a curiosity, inasmuch as every page refutes the preceding one. The Jesuite, he asserts, blinded him with to deprive him of some documents in his possession disclosing their intrigues. A highly wrought and sensational description is given of what the Italian revolutionists found in the cells of the Inquisition on entering them; skeletons in untold number, the remains of thousands who had been tortured to death i

Of these victims, thirty were found alive among whom were five bishops, one of whom was "without doubt, Bishop Rese, of Detroit." A minute description of the artrocities perpetrated on victims is given, particulary Bishop Rese, whom, the writer avers, he found in the house of an Italian in Rome, lying helpless on a bed, unable to speak above a whisper. Unfortunately, however, for the author of these" "Thrilling Incidents," and that portion of the community who are ever willing to be gulled in anything having reference to the Church, the book bears its own refutation, and the New York World is uncharitable enough to make the "revelation." It disposes in the following summary manner of the Signor and his book, every word of which the Tribune endorses as follows: "Signor Urgos is forty-five years old. He was,

therefore, about seventeen at the time of the Roman Republic. Be can hardly have "studied theology" before that time; it is not likely that after all these things that he saw he would even oblige his mother, studying it. Having been an officer in the army of Garibaldi, it must have been before he lost his sight, so that he has been poisoned and robbed by Jesuits within the last fourteen or afteen years. This could hardly have been done in the United States, or in Italy under the rule of the House of Savoy, without some little scandal being aroused. Besides, having taught the modern languages in, several Michigan colleges, he must have been in this country for some years, so that the period of his persecution must have been between 1863 and 1870, a time when victims of the Jesuit inquisitors would have been at a tremendous premium in Italy We realy do not like to stop the sale of Signor Urgos' book but we fear that he is wandering through the mazes of bistory piloted by an inadequate dog."-New York Tablet.

LIBERALISM AND PERSECUTION.

A few weeks ago we published in this journal an account of the state of things in several republics of Central America where the persecution of the Catholic Church has become chronic In most South American States, the case is not better. For an illustration, let us go to the Northwesteru Republic of Ecuader. Until the assassination of its" martyr President," Don Gartia Moreno, two years ago, the government was thoroughly Catholic and the people as happy and prosperous as any nation believe with the belief, that is, not of opinion, in the world. Since then, however, a "Liberal" but of absolute knowledge. They know the devil, clique had got into power, and they are doing their utmost to oppress the Church. The 8th of September is the anniversary of the

revolution by which the country was severed from Ingrat. Spain sixty-five years ago. On that day last year the The Apostolic Fou governor of the province of Guayaquil requested Rom, in Subscript. the Archbishop of the diocese to have a "Te Deum" the event. The prelate raplied that he would be Review.

happy to do so in honour of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin that day. Thereupon the governor asked to have the celebration appointed for the 9th for the Irish, and a hearty sympathy with their of September. "On that day," the Archbishop replied, "the Church celebrates the feast of the Sucred Name of Mary." The governor then orders the political celebration to take place on September 9th, at 10 A.M., and the feast of the Sacred Name of Mary be appointed for another day. The courageous prelate resists, and in his reply to the governor's message, saye;

"How could I direct priests to sing hyms of joy at a time when the Church in Ecuador is mourning over vexations inflicted on her, and the exile of her revered prelate, Mgr. Maria The Almighty cannot accept expressions of thanks for events that have unfortuately been at ended only with insits offered to God, persecution inflicted on His Church and the ill-treatment of her ministers. Besides, the government must remember that since I entered upon my office in 1870, I have never allowed a 'T's Deum' to be sung in celebration of political events."

What was the answer of the governor? Argument he had none to offer, and so he confined himseelf to ordering the revenue of the clergy to be attached, and their salaries to be stopped, so as to "teach those citizens of Ecuador a different lesson, who style themselves prelates of the Church and refuse obedience to the soverign will of the people." The Estrella de l'anama does not tell us the name of this worthy governor, but his argument is identically the same as the one on the ground of which Bismarch has been persecuting the Church in Prussia these six years. Meanwhile the country is going to the dogs-its prosperity has subsided, its credit is extinct; but the persecutors manage to feather their nests at the expense of the Caurch, and that is sufficient consolation for them. But it will be a bad day for them when the people will ask them for an account of their stewardship.—London Universe.

WHAT IS THE POPE?

HIS DIGNITY AND AUTHORITY SET FORTH BY THE FATHERS OF THE CHURCH.

For the benefit of many readers, whose attention will be directed at this moment, perhaps for the first time, to the Papacy, we reproduce a summary of the dignities of the Successor of Peter. This summary was prepared by St. Francis de Sales, Doctor of the Church and Patron of Catholic Journalists.

Most Holy Bishop of the Catholic Church-Council of Solssons, of 300 Bishops,

Most Holy and Blessed Patriarch—I bid., t. vii., Council.

Host Blessed Lord-St. Augustine, Ep. 95, Universal Patriarch—St. Leo, P., Ep. 62. Most Blessed Lord-St. Augustine, Ep. 95. Universal Patriarch-St. Leo, P., Ep 62.

Chief of the Church in the world-Innoc. ad P. Concil Milevit.

The Bishop Elevated to the Apostolic Eminence -St. Cyprian, Ep. 3. 12. Father of Fathers-Council of Chalcedon, Sess.

Sovereign Pontiff of Bishops-Id. in prof. Sovereign Priest-Council of Chalcedon, Sess.

Prince of Priests-Stephen, Bishop of Carthage, Prefect of the House of God and Guardian of the Lord's Vineyard—Council of Carthage, Ep. to Damascus. Vicar of Jesus Christ, Confirmer of the Faith of

Christians-St. Jerome, prust, in Evang. ad Dama-

High-Priest-Valentinian, and all antiquity with The Sovereign Pontiff-Council of Chalcedon, in

Epist. ad Theodos. Imper The Prince of Bishops-I bid.

The Heir of the Apostles-St. Bern, lib, de Con-Abraham by the Patriarchate-St. Ambrose, in i

Melchisedech by ordination-Council of Chalce-

don, Epist. ad Leonem.

Moses by authority—St. Bernard, Epist. 190.

Samuel by Jurisdiction—Id. ib, et in lib. de Con-

Peter by power-Ibid: Church by unction-Ihid.

The Shepherd of the Fold of Jesus Christ-Id. lib.

de Consider. Key-Bearer of the House of God—Id, ibid, c. viii. The Shepherd of all Shepherds—Ibid.

The Pontiff called to the plenitude of power-

St. Peter was the Mouth of Jesus Christ-St. Chrysost, Hom. ii, in Div. Serre. The Mouth and Head of the Apostleship-Orig.,

Hom. iv. in Matth.

The Cathedral and Principal Church-St. Cypr., Ep. iz. ad Cornel.

The Source of Sacerdotal Unity-Id., Epist. iii. 2. The Bond of Unity-Id. ibid. iv. 2.

The Church where resides the chief power (poten-(ior principalitas)—Id. ibid. iii. 8.

The Church the Root and Mother af all the others -St. Anaclet. Papa. Epist. ad omnes Episc. et Fi-

The See on which our Lord has built the Universal Church—St, Damasus, Epist. ad Univ. Episcop. The Cardinal Point and Head of all the Churches St. Marcellinus, R. Epist. ad Episc. Antioch. The Refuge of Bishops-Conc. Alex., Epist. ad

Felic. P. The Supreme Apostolic See-St. Athanasins.

The Presiding Church—Emperor Justin., in lib viii., Ood, de Sum, Trinit The Supreme See which cannot be judged by any

other—St. Leo, in Nat. SS. Apost.

The Church set over and preferred to all the others

Victor d'Utiq., in lib. de Perfect. The first of all the Sees -St. Prosper, in lib. de

The Apostolic Fountain—St. Ignatius, Epist. ad The most secure Citadel of all Catholic Communmitt referred when he said, "The fool hath said in sung and a solemn Mass celebrated in honour of ion Douncil of Rome ander St. Gelasius, - Cathelia w. Softward de 18 filmoud and 18 g d oud of a didness now a now week?

That is the first of the particle of the property of the control before going their their particles.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SHEMUS DHU

THE BLACK PEDDLER OF GALWAY?

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPTER XXVIII. - CONTINUED.

"What, ho! here I am !" said Morgan O'Halloran with that free voice of authority with which those who can pay well call for immediate attendance to their wishes.

"Let us have some of your good port by the fire. I had expected to meet some merry fellows upstairs. They have gone, methinks, early and for society's sake my friend and I must fain sip our wine at the kitchen fire. Are you content, Charles? ; "Yes, yes; as you please," answered Henry, with some hesitation of speech, which did not escape the notice of the vigilant sergeant.

"For old acquaintance sake, you shall have the best and oldest vintage in our cellar, Mr. O'Halloran," said the servant addressed and departed for the wine, little knowing the danger of his last words to his friends. The name decided the suspicions of the sergeant. He spoke in whispers to one of his men, who instantly left the room. The Peddler and Henry remarked this: but Morgan carelessly lounged to the fire, and spoke to the other guests, among whom he found intimate acquaintances.

"What! Phelim," he said, shaking the proposer of the obnoxious toast warmly by the hand. "I have not seen you for a week of Sundays. Bid your companions he seated. I think I owe some of them a carouse for bringing me safe out of a scrape a month back,"

We knew you to be a townsman, Mr. O'Halloran, and we took your part against strangers," said | left them in the company of an intimate friend of one of the young men-"that is all you owe us for. We would do it for any Galway boy, and will do it the female servants, and none but the old butler again. I accept your social challenge."

"So do we all," said Phelim, speaking for the "Gentlemen, we have met one of the true others. and old stock-let's do him honor."

With the feeling of doing him henor by doing honor to his wine, the five young men resumed their seats. The servant entered with leathern flasks of wine of different measures, and placed them with the aforenamed chased goblets upon the bench. Morgan looked to his fellow-travellers for their assistance in discussing the merits of the good cheer before him, which was made up-besides the wine-of a cold ham, a pasty of venison, and bread white as snow. His eyes met those of Henry O'-Halloran, who, at the moment, as was apparent from his expression of countenance, was thinking of other things more than of enjoyment in eating or drinking. As may be understood, Henry O'Balloran bad more than once encountered the gaze of Sh-mus Dhu; and he road in his look, and in the imperfect signs which he could make, unknown to the soldiers-Spemus was too wary to openly commit himself-that there was danger threatening them; but when he met Morgan's look, there was such joyous confidence in it, that he took heart, and began

to hope there was no fear of danger. His countenance brightened up; and with the sudden changa which the slightest circumstances create in the hearts and minds of youth, he was advancing to take his seat near Morgan, when the door again opened, and the soldier, who had gone out previously, entered, and said aloud to his superior :

"All is right, sergeant; you may act now as you " Let no person pass you," said the sergeant to the soldier who stood at the door; we must know who are these newcomers."

He approached Morgan, and demanded his name and rank, Had Morgan O'Halloran been responsible only for his own welfare, he would have flung the which he was at the moment uncorking, at the head of the impudent interrogator, and not care what the consequence might be; but he restrained his rising passion, when he thought that Shemus' and his friend's safety depended upon his forbearance. Even with all this thought, and the thought, too, that he would be accused of similar crimes to theirs, and suffer for them if he insulted the soldiers, he arose quickly from his seat, and asked the sergeant, with passion, "who had given him authority to demand who he was, or whence he came?"

There is no necessity to answar you, young gentleman" said the sergeant, cooly. "I have authority enough in the arms of my men to enforce a reply." "Perhaps you calculate a little too much on their

power, my friend," said Morgan, looking with a degree of triumph upon the young men, who had arisen with him, and who appeared from their restures to each other to be determined to resist

"Too much, in prudence, my master, if I depended alone upon the arms of the soldiers present against the fearful odds of so many enemies, but picious character."

" May I be branded as a coward if I do, unless you show your warrant to ask the question," said Mor- able to his friends, and passed off without any cengan, approaching towards to the hob, and snatching sure from them—the latter negative quality of thence a long spit, the only weapon near him, and the entertainment being the best criterion of its showing, by the position in which he held it, that worth. he was resolved to make the approach of any of the military more dangerous to them than they at first expected. Morgan had some experience in the rows of the town, and he found that the military generally boasted of more power than they possessed. He did not believe a word of the story about the soldiers surrounding the house. Why not enter, he thought, and assist their companions? And he also perceived that the only weapons the soldiers had were their side arms-dangerous to be sure in a close fight, but more easily mastered by their opponents, and not presenting half the danger of fire-ira s when some distance was between the enemies. Whatever might be the consequence-and it threatened to be dangerous from the disposition of the military, who had drawn their weapons, and were ready to rush, at the command of the sergeant. upon the unfortunate Morgan-Shemus Dhu interfered. From the time that the soldier had entered, Shemus endeavoured, without notice, to approach Morgan, and to give him some advice about his conduct towards the military. The sudden burst of Morgan's fiery temper prevented or made useless his first prudent intention. He was now prevented by the soldiers from approaching him, and he found, nowledged as characters of worth; for, as they passafter thinking for a minute, that his only resource for safety was to speak to the sergeant, with every apartments, parties in groups opened in groups hazard of suspicion.

"Mr. Sergeant," he said, touching his cap, with becoming respect to the military authority, "methinks it is only lately that the soldiers have pot on churls' manners. When I was last in town they and our city folks were good fellows together, either over the bowl or in the skittle ground. Come, be good fellows still; I am sure it is concerning a small matter you have fallen out now. This young gentleman could not be opposed to you on any serious business, for he is secretary or agent to smed 7 If it be, it should be the laughing one, to Reginald D'Arcy, Esq., who has been for years the intimate friend of your officers is well as of the Town Council, if we hear aright."

These words were spoken with such perfect simplicity, that they could leave no suspicion upon the we must find him."

mind of the most astute hearer, that there were other motives for their utterance than the desire of peace and kind feeling. They had their effect upon the sergeant, even in a more extraordinary way than

Shemns Dhu expected.
"What!" said the sergeant sheathing his weapon quickly. "Are you a friend of Mr. D'Arcy? We knew it not, young gentleman. If we were rude to you, I expect you will torgive us. It proves us watchful for the interests of your master or friend. It is by his orders we are here.
"I know it," said Morgan, throwing his weapon

upon the hearth, and coming forward to the benck.

"I knew that you were on-my master's business, as you will call him. You cannot blame me for feet, ing indignant at being questioned and bearded before so many. Sit you down, sergeant, with your men. Those outside may wait a moment while we quaff a goblet to loyalty and friendship. This is my friend, Charles Monsell. Fill up, Charles, to the drowning of feud with our red-coated friends. And you, good peddler—what's your name, fellow??"
"My good customers here call me O'Nell, please

your honour," said Shemus Dhn, touching his cap,which, however, he did not remove from his face, and taking the proffered goblet of wine; "others, but they are ignorant country folk, call me Thomausheen with the long legs. Here's to your honour's health, and if your honour wants a bargain, you can cheapen well with me. I have furs and lawn for the best, cambrics and cloth; lace and incles-

"You may rehearse your catalogue of pedlery on the morrow, good peddler, and I promise I will lighten your bundle," interrupted Morgan. "Ho! more wine. It is late, my friends. I expect we shall meet here again. A brimming parting cup, to drown all remembrance of feud?

The wine was brought speedily. They all drank of it, standing. The young men of the city first left; the soldiers immediately followed. leaving Morgan and his two friends, without any question, behind, though the thought more than once occurred to the sergeant that Henry's and Shemus Dhu's dress were something suspicious. However, the sergeant felt satisfied that he did his duty, when he Mr. D'Arcy. When the rooms was cleared, even of remained, Shemus Dhu threw off his outer coat, and appeared in the undress uniform of an officer of the garrison

"Young men," he said, in a voice which could not be disobeyed, "we have no time to spend here; we have lost more already than we can spare. 1 had a thousand minds to cut our acquaintance with these fellows, by a way which they could not expect, and which would surprise you; but it matters not now; it happened well as it is. Follow me; and Morgan, mind, your safety depends upon vour silence."

"Cannot I see Eils, fer a few moments, Shemus?" arked Morgan O'Halloran.

"No," replied Shemus, sternly; "you will have time enough for trifling to-morrow. You may give this night to the honour of your name, and to your friends"

"I am willing to follow you, Shemus, at all risks, and at loss of all pleasure," said Morgan.

The old servant opened a side door, led them through a low passage to an iron gate, and through it into William-street, the principal or centre street of the city. The night was pitchy dark. There was no light about them : there was no sound, not even the distant bank of a dog: all was solemn and quiet as the dead.

"It is favourable," whispered Shemus to his companions. "Come on?"

CHAPTER XXVIII.

About the same time that Shemus Dhu and his companions entered William street from the King's Arms Inn, another group, consisting of three persons, walked silently into another part of the city. But we must say why they walked so noiselessly. and why every moment that they observed a passenger coming towards them, or heard the hollow rumble of the misshapen vehicles of the time, they stopped and spoke low to each other, in the gateway of an entry, or in the angle of seme protruding building; and then, when they were disappinted in ed them, they continue from each other, the same stealthy march through

the streets On that evening there was a select assembly at Lynch's, of Middle street, or Lynch's the Long, as he was called; which name, in the rage of our ancestors for nicknaming the principal families of the surname, in order to distinguish them from each other, proved to have some reason in its application for he who gave the party was thin and gaunt, and tall. It was a masked party; and though any who were invited might come, on condition they wore a dress of fancy, none but two and the elderly guests availed themselves af the privilege of appearing with faces uncovered. One of these two was Any attempt of the military at putting an end to Reginald D'Arcy. He stood alone in the large room the inexpected enjoyment.

Reginald D'Arcy. He stood alone in the large room and showed no feeling of being in society, except bowing to a few masks who recognized him in passing. Our readers might not be entertained with a minute description of the forms and regulations of not too much when I tell you a half company of armed men are at this moment around the house.

You must satisfy me, sir, or I arrest you as a suspicious character."

It is enough to say of this masque, that, though it was got up without precedent in Galway, and at the peculiar whim of the host, who had seen one a few months before in London, it was pleasant and agreesure from them-the latter negative quality of

Well, D'Arcy stood alone for some time, Heappeared not interested in the pleasantries acted before him. He refused more than one invitation to join a party, either for the purpose of conversation or of dancing. His excuse was, to all, that he was unwell, and that he came for the sole purpose of doing honour te their host. For some time he stood in the same posure, leaning against a marble pedestal, which supported a piece of statuary. D'Arcy though he appeared indifferent for the moment to the galeties going forward, had his eyes furtively glaucing through the groups which filled the room He expected to see some person with whom he had an engagement; and after a quarter of an hour's search became restless, and he was moving from the pedestal when two persons approached him. One was a tall military-looking figure, booted, cloaked, and masked; and the other was a female figure, dressed in green, with a crimson spencer closely fitted, which showed to advantage the beautiful form and noble carriage of the wearer. She wore no ornament, except a necklace of orient pearls ending in a brilliant cross. Many persons followed to admire these masks. They seemed to be acked from room to room which formed the suit of opened and allowed them to pass, without remark in words. They were for some time in the rooms, but had not yet spoken to any person. When D'Arcy perceived them approaching him, he started, and quickly resumed his leaning posture upon the

pedestal. be in keeping with this festive meeting."

banter, her companion said:

"Isabel, we have come to speak to our host first; | ber it."

As they passed him, D'Arcy thought, not in com- ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF sasion, but with the explication of a malign spirit TORONTO. passion, but with the exultation of a malign spirit

At the moment, a voice behind him whispered in

his ear : "D'Arcy, Harrison waits you to make the final arrangement. Be quick; you can pass out unpercelved.

D'Arcy did not start, nor did he turn to look at the figure. He passed forward without interrup-tion, to the principal entrance, entered the paved yard by a back stairs, and there found his watchful attendant, Setter, waiting for him with cloak and hat. and hat.

"You know your duty to-night, Setter," said D'Arcy, muffling himself. "You must be watchful, but not too venturesome. There is danger. I would not desire, for the success of my highest hopes, to have you come to harm."

D'Arcy was not a hypocrite when he said this. There was something mysterious which bound that wicked man's affections to the boy, and bound the boys to him. It was the only feeling which could prove D'Arcy to have a numan heart. He loved no other being, not even parents, as we have seen; as if the kindly feelings which nature has fixed in our hearts towards our species, could not be en-tirely destroyed by the most wicked passions, by the most vicious disposition or education. They must get some vent; they must have some object even if it be only one solitary one, to rest upon. There was a report that Setter-which, by the way was a familiar word of affection that D'Arcy used in addressing his favourite attendant, his baptismal name being Lewis Carew-was D'Arcy's son. But D'Arcy never mentioned this to any person then living. The only foundation for it was, that the boy's parents or relatives were unknown; that D'Arcy had reared him from infancy; that he showed more affection for him than for any other person; that he praised his wildest pranks, and never censured him for misconduct. The fidelity and attachment of the boy to D'Arcy may have been the the cause of this.

Lewis' age was just sixteen. He had some features resembling D'Arcy's yet without their sinister expression. He was, in face and form, as a boy of his age could be fancled to be.

"Fear not, sir," said Lewis, "I wish I had fire to go through to-night. But it you like, sir, I will Le cunning enough." Be so, Lewis," said D'Arcy, with melancholy.
You will meet me here again within an hours,

time. Remember that you conceal that I have left the room."

"I understand," said the boy; and he quickly disappeared, as some others entered the courvard.

D'Arcy passed out by another door, without noticing those who had entered. He passed through a second paved yard, and thence into the street, through a narrow arched way. Just outside this arched way there were two men expecting him. He

was aware of it; for he said to them: "Go forward; I follow." The three walked after each other through the street, keeping at such a distance that any per son whom they met could not think that they had the same purpose. They turned at the middle of the street into a lane called Buttermilk-lane, which led to the the church of St. Nicholas. This lane

was then as it is now-though its glorious days are passed, when, in our own recollection, oysters, sausages, and hot suppers were the ruling call at Glyn's, and Swift's, and other houses of less notoriety; when, after midnight, the loud peal of laughter, the song, the dance, the music of fiddle and bagpipe was heard by the solitary dasser-by; and if he were a Connemara man, and stranger—for strangers were directed to this lane, notorious for "entertainment for man alone"-he stood bewildered, and wondered what all the din and revelry were about; while if he were a townsman, he either pitied or envied, according to his estimation of the character of the mirth, or his possesion or want of the good things of life, the careless joyousness of the inmates. This lane was, as it still was a few years ago, remarkable for giving good suppers. At one of these houses, which did not then bear the name of Glynn or Craddock, the first of our disguised acquaintances that he entered, he passed, and D'Arcy followed

last, through twn ground rooms filled with guests, and thence into a very small closet, in which were two other disguised persons anxiously awaiting him. To save appearances, a small table was covered with an excellant supper; wine and ardent drinks were in abundance, and everything which could give the servitors a notion that it was a meeting of friends, for the sole purpose of enjoying themselves. When the door was closed and barred by one of the muffled figures who had entered with D'Arcy, one of those who has previously been there

said: "B'Arcy, is your mind made up? Do you give us your assistance in this affair?"

"Oh! yes; you know that I do," replied D'Arcy. But before our bargain is closed, I would have a

word with you apart." "They cannot leave this without suspicion," said the other, pointing to his companions. "You know, D'Arcy, that they are in our plot. They are our couals, and honourable men. You may say openly what you desire to speak to me."

"With all my heart," said D'Arcy. "The more witnesses, the stronger the contract. Harrison, do you hold to your bargain-five thousand pounds, and your interest with the Council of our city, if we ancosed?

"If you succeed, D'Arcy, double the sum," said

Harrison. "No, no," replied D'Arcy; "I will not throw my neck into the venture without certainty. If we succeed, I ask but the five thousand and your influence. If we do not succeed, you promise me your interest to morrow. I must have your interest, for I know its worth," said D'Arcs, in a whisper, inaudible to their companions-"I must have this, in any event. Three of the Council, no way friendly to me, are your debtors to an amount of ruin to their families-you must transfer your power over them to me. You have brought the papers; give them to me. I am your slave then, and I will take | you. your word for your other promises. Are you content?"

"Here, take them," said Harrison.

Then he thought: "Cold-hearted villain! avarice and ambition are his passions. But what care I? Love is mine. Let him go headlong to Lucifer by any end that pleaseth him, so he serve me by giving me the girl; for, by——, I will have her at any expense: I will be his debtor, and shall assist him."

"Gentlemen," said D'Arcy, folding up the papers, over which he had cast his eyes, with the appearance of a person who glances at an object of indif ference, but which he, with a stealthy look, examined briefly, yet minutely, "you are Mr. Harrison's tried friends. You know that he is engaged to night in an adventure of some difficulty; its planaut termination to him depends upon your watchfulness. Horses will be prepared outside the west gate. If you give the word! Shibboleth, you will bass the guard; for the watchword at the west gate has been changed. Farewell, gentlemen, for a short time. I must go; for my absence from the party might excite remarks. If I meet any of you there, we must not speak to each other. Mr. Harrison will teach Before D'Aroy could reply in the same strain of you the part you have to act. My word of watch and of recognition shall be 'Shemus Dhu'-remem-

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

The following address has been presented to his would be, did you know the danger which is hanging Grace the Archbishop of Toronto by the Father McEntee Temperance Society, of Ottawa .-To His Grace the Most Rev. John Joseph Lynck, Arch-

bishop of Toronto.

May it please your Grace, we, the Father McEnter Temperance Association, of Osbawa, de heartily greet and welcome your Grace, as a Prince of God's Church, and one of the successors of the

Appettes in our midst.

And we also gladly selse the opportunity of addressing your Grace, as we are fully alive to the great interest that your Grace has ever and always taken in organizations such as the one we have the privilege of representing this evening.

It is therefore with no ordinary delight that we

assure your Grace that Almighty God in His, mercy has deigned to crown our feeble efforts in the sacred cause of temperance with unlooked for suc-Our existence has scarcely extended over three

months, and during that short space one hundred and fifty members have enrolled themselves under our banner. Financially we have also been a success. By a

series of concerts we have realized the handsome

sum of nearly three hundred dollars which have been distributed for charitable purposes. We speak of this part of our work to show that a little effort will accomplish much, when founded on temperance, besides our example of temperance

has won for us the good wishes and confidence of all surrounding us. Even those would-be enemies succumb to the fact that we are prosperous, whilst we console ourselves that each individual member receives his share of the good arising from our humble efforts and draws down the blessing of God into his very home, which gives comfort and pleasure to his

family and friends. We do not wish to present your Grace an address on temperance, as it would be utterly out of place: nor will we speak of the hundreds of good results which follow in the wake of all our attempts. Your Grace is well aware of thousands of such facts, we might add millions, by reason of your Grace's long missionary and apostolic career.

Let us here most respectfully approach your Grace (our most Rev. Archbishop) to thank you for the blessing conferred by placing over us the Rev. Father McEntee who is ever diligent in the cause of temperance, and seems ready at all times to endure any labor or fatigue for the promotion of the cause, and to the interest of each individual member. May God bless his undertakings and shower his graces upon him, and will it that your Grace may leave him for many years to guide and direct

And in conclusion to your Grace, "our apostolic representative," we must say we lack language expressivef o our deep admiration, affection and love due to your most illustrious person, our parental guide and spiritual director.

Let it suffice to say, our hearts are filled with love and well-wishes for your continual success, and we pray the Almighty God may shower upon you the necessary grace to perform the will of H im who commissioned your Grace, His Vicar, in this portion of his vineyard, and that the prayers of the faithful may be ever heard in unison with ours, for your long life and strength of mind and body, and in the end may you reap the reward you so justly merit are the sincere and earnesf wishes from the very hearts of each individual of our Society.

Invoking your Grace's blessing upon us and our good work, we submit ourselves ever your faithful

and devoted children of temperence. MICHAEL WARREN. JAMES O'DEA. Committee ANDREW LAWLOR, PATRICK BEGLEY. J. L. O'CONNOR, Secretary,

Oshawa, Ont., Feb. 3rd, 1878. His Grace replied as follows:

Gentlemen of the Father McEntee Temperance Society :- I receive with great pleasure your address. It struck me when your address was being read that the education of your members who composed it, both the education and the talent must be of the stopped. Seeing that his companions perceived highest order: In fact the display of talent in its wording augurs well indeed and should be an ex

ample to the rising generation. Temperance Societies al ways have been my great anxiety, my great delight to promote, and since I have been made Archbishop, I have offered a pledge to the youth of my diocese binding them in the holy cause of temperance until twenty-one years of age, and I thank God a great deal has been accomplished for the temperance movement, and the strenghtening of total abstinence from intoxicating drink throughout the land. God has blessed those efforts and you, my dear children, have evinced your great prosperity you are succeeding with your Society and winning the esteem of all around you hope your Society will be very much enlarged and I hand over to you those boys, the Archbishop's Cadets, who to-day have pledged themselves to the temperance cause until they arrive at the age of maturity. Remember you were once boys yourselves, and that it is easier for those boys now to become temperance men than hereafter-after experiencing the temptations of strong drink.

One gentleman in New County pays his temperance men twenty-five cents a day more than he pays the others, and says he has good reasons for so doing because his temperance men work better and earn more for him. Men that are not temperate are unsteady in their minds and do not work as well A contractor on the Island handed over one hundred dollars to Father Mulligan to help in building a little church on the canal, saying, "It is not a gift lowe you more than this, for your temperance men have earned me far more, therefore I hand you this sum to help you along with your little church."-And that is the way with all your employers. I am sure they will consider you far superior and more to be relied upon than men not strictly temperate.

May you continue to prosper in your efforts both in the church and in the cause of temperance. Oshawa is a favored place-a plach of distinction, and I hope it will continue to progress. God bless

STRANGE OCCURRENCE IN LIMEBICK.

A servant man came into Limerick with a horse and car for a coffin which had been ordered for Mr. John Ryan, Ballyadam, on the previous day. The coffin was procured and taken away, but the man not having arrived at the residence of his late master in due time a search was made, and it resulted iu the finding of the coffin on the road a short distance from the house, both sides being broken and having on them, it is stated, bloodstains. The driver, horse, and car could not be found, nor has any trace of them been yet obtained.

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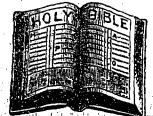
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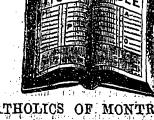


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To the Clergy, Religious Communities and Laity of our Diocese, health and benediction.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETEREN,

The shadow of a great affliction has fallen on the Catholic world, and the whole household of the faith is filled with sorrow, for the great and good Plus XI. is no more. When the destroying angel passed over the land of Egypt he filled it with mourning and lamentation, because he struck down the first-born of many families; and so the angel of death, on Thursday, the 7th instant, filled the Catholic Church with grief and heartfelt sorrow, for he struck down the aged and venerable Pontiff who so long had labored for its welfare and prosperity. Yes, we have to deplore the death of Plus IX. who for nearly thirty-two eventful years guided with steady hand the bark of Peter over stormy seas and in the midst of raging tempests. Within this century death has claimed for its victims many illustrious men, famous in the arts of peace and war, and in the enjoyment of unlimited power; but amongst them all there was none who left such an impress on his time as did the Supreme Pontiff who has just passed to his eternal reward. True, he commanded no vast armies, nor did he bring fire and sword into once peaceful and happy homes. not did he wade his way to power and glory through the blood of slaughtered thousands, but he wielded a power mightier far than that of armed hosts, and far more beneficent and far-reaching in its blessed influences. His conquests were in the regions of truth and morality, and were those of mercy charity and justice. From the watchtowers of Israel he looked out on the world committed to his pastoral charge, and with the sleepless vigliance and tender love of the good shepherd he guarded the flock of Christ from the ravenous wolves that came to steal, and to kill and to destroy. By the timely condemnation of destructive errors, by the definition of great and fruitful truths, and by the magic power of his great example and of his splendid virtues, he has left an indelible stamp upon his age. Having traversed well-nigh a century of time, having served God in the Episcopate for more than fifty years, having ruled the Church of God as Christ's Vicar for more than the years of Peter, he goes serenely to his eternal repose like the Patriarchs of old, full of days and merits. leaving us all the priceless heritage of an unsullied name, of a holy life and of sublime virtues. He has sunk calmly to his rest, like the sun on a summer's eve, with not a cloud hovering over his bright and stainless memory. And now the majestic figure that for so long attracted the attention and extorted the admiration of nations has disappeared. His place is vacant in the Vatican. The voice that proclaimed the truths of the Gospel to mankind is hushed, and the great heart that throbbed with Christian love for all, is still in death. But, in the language of Scripture, "he being dead yet speak-eth." Pius the Ninth will live in history, will live in the annals of the undying Church, and will live also in the memory and affections of the millions of his devoted children.

To many it is incomprehensible why we Catholics take so profound an interest in the Roman Pontiffs, whom most of us have never seen; why we turn to them with the decility and the confidence of child-ren for direction in spiritual matters, for the solution of religious doubts, and for guidance in the difficult path that leads to eternal life. For us the reason of all this is perfectly natural and intelligible. The supremacy of the Roman Pontiff over the Catholic Church, in all that relates to faith and morals and jurisdiction, is an article of faith and a fundamental doctrine of our holy religion. What the sun is to the solar system, that the Sovereign Pontiff is to the Catholic system of belief. The Papacy is the rock on which the superstructure of Christ's Church rises in all the grandeur of its imposing majesty, in all the grace and beauty and harmony of it heavenly architecture. It is the un-shaken foundation on which the Church securely reposes, proof against the tempest's shock and the upheavings of the earthquake. The Church of Christ is the kingdom of God on earth; it must therefore have a ruler. Every well regulated society must possess a Chief Magistrate to preserve it in law and order. Take him away and you re-duce society to anarchy and chaos. We see this fact too well illustrated in the religious denominations that have adopted the radical principle of private judgment. They are split up into discordact fragments and jarring sects by the very force and action of the disintegrating and destructive principle which forms the shifting and sandy foundation on which they have sought to build.

The Church of Christ is a visible body; it must have a visible head. It is a sheepfold; it must have a supreme shepherd to guard the sheep and the lambs of Christ's flock. In other words, the visible Church of Christ must have a visible ruler to act as Christ's Vicegerent, and to govern the Church in His name and by His authority until His second coming.

Even in the Jewish Church there was the office of the High Priest, who acted as God's Vicegerent, and was supreme ruler in spirituals. Now the Jewish Church was but the shadow of the Christian Church; the latter, the reality and the completion of the former, just as the many-turreted cathedral, with all its beauties and glories, is but the realizetion and completion of the grand inspired design sketched by the artist on his parchment. It follows, therefore, that in the Christian Church there must be an office answering to that of the High Priest in the old dispensation, and at the same time excelling it, as the new is the better and more perfect dispensation. Now, that office is evidently none other than that of the Sovereign Pontiff, the supreme visible head of the Catholic Church. In fact, even apart from the divine promises and appointment we find indications of the primacy and supremacy of St. Peter. In many pages of the new testament Peter is always named before the other Apostles—" The first, Simon, who is called Peter," says St. Matthew x. 2. He is the first that confessed his faith in the divinity of Christ, the first in the manifestation of love, the first of the Apostles who saw the risen Saviour, the first to whom the announcement of the resurrection was made by Mary Magdalen; as he was the first to bear witness to this stupendous fact before all the people. He was the first who gave directions when it was necessary to fill up the number of the Apostles, the first who confirmed the faith by a miracle, the first to convert the Jews, the first also to admit the Gentiles into the Christian Church, and it was he who presided over the Apostolic Council in Jerusalem. Of course, Jesus Christ is by personal and inherent right the High Priest and Head of the Catholic Church, but the Pope is his Viceregent and supreme visible head of the Church. Jesus Christ having transferred His glorified humanity from earth and placed it high above the whole hierarchies of heais Peter or the Pope acting as His viceregent in His rock on which the Church is built, and its firmness

rules the distant provinces of his empire by viceroys. Our Queen never visited her Indian empire, yet she rules there. She rules by a viceroy. Christ also when pleased to withdraw His visible presence from amongs us, rules His universal empire-church by a viceroy, and that is Peter and his lawful successors. There is no fact more thoroughly attested in the New Testament than this, Our Blessed Lerd on a very striking occasion promised to St. Peter that He would build His Church on him, and that He would give him the keys of the kingdom of heaven as the symbol and evidence of his supreme power and jurisdiction in the Christian Church. He fulfilled these promises, as we shall see, before His ascension into heaven, by committing the whole flock, both the sheep and the lambs of the fold, to the pastoral care of Peter. In the 16th chapter of St. Matthew we find our Lord questioning His dis-ciples and asking them "who do men say that I When informed by them of the various opinions existing on this subject, Jesus said, " Who do you say that I am?" Simon Peter answered and said, "Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God." And Jesus answering, said to him, "Blessed are thou, "Simon Barjons, because flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father who is in heaven. And I say to thee that thou art Peter, (that is a rock,) and on this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven. And whatsoever theu shalt bind on earth it shall be bound also in heaven and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth it shall be loosed also in heaven." This is one of the most magnificent promises ever made to man, and the most far reaching and beneficent in its influences. Peter is made the rock on which the Church of Christ is built. Peter is to the Christian Church what the foundation is to a house. Now, it is the foundation that gives strength, unity and durability to the house. If the foundation be sand-built, or if it be removed, the whole superstructure comes tumbling down into fragments; but if it be firm and strong and unshaken as a rock, then the rains may fall, and the winds blow and beat against the house, but it will defy the tempest and the floods. Peter being the foundation and rock-basis of the Church, imparts to it its enduring solidity, its order and unity, and its undying perpetuity. This authority must be the principle of its unity and strength. All the force of its laws must be derived from him, and all its authority must finally rest on him as its basis and groundwork. Who does not see that all this necessarily implies his primacy of order and jurisdiction and teaching over the universal Church?

again, Christ gives to Peter the keys of the kingdom of heaven, adding that "whatsoever he will bind on earth shall be bound also in heaven, and that whatsoever he will loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven." With all nations the keys are a symbol of power and sovereign jurisdiction. When the Queen visits the cities of her kingdom, the keys are presented her in acknowledgment of her royalty and sovereignty. Without a fortress surrenders to a victorious general, its keys are presented to him to denote submission to his authority. So when Jesus promises Peter the keys of the kingdom of heaven, He wishes thereby to convey the truth that He intends to impart to him supreme authority and jurisdiction over the Christian Church This is the plain and evident meaning of the promise, or language has no meaning at all. It is the meaning attached to it by all antiquity, and by the living Church herself in all the ages of her existonce. Nor is it a valid objection to say that Christ gave to all the Apostles on another occasion the power of binding and loosing, for, as Bossuet well

says . "When power is given to several, the exercise of the power by each one is restricted by the fact that others' share it with him. But power given to a single individual over all, and without exception, necessarily implies the plenitude of power. • • All the Apostles receive the same All the Apostles receive the same power, but not in the same degree, or with the same extent. Jesus Christ commences by the first, and in this first one. He develops the whole, in order that we learn that the ecclesiastical authority which was originally constituted in the person of one man is not imparted to others, except on the condition of remaining always subordinate to the principle from which its unity is derived, and that all those who shall be charged with its exercise are found to remain inseparably united to the same chair."

heaven to the glory of his father; but He will first redeem the promise of the primacy which He had made to St. Peter when he said He would appoint Him the rock of support of His Church, and would give him the keys of the kingdom of heaven.

It was a most solemn and awful moment when Christ committed the care of his whole flock to Peter. He had shed His precious blood for the redemption of the world; He had risen glorious and immortal from the grave, triumphant over death and hell: He was now about to withdraw His visible pre sence from amongst men. But He will not leave us orphans: He will leave us a father, a vicegerent who will rule the whole family of God in His absence, a supreme shepherd, who will feed and care for and protect the theep and the lumbs of His fold. But before communicating this awful charge, before imparting this tremendous power, He exacts from Peter a confession of the most tender and ardent love. We find this solemn scene scene thus discribed in the 21st chapter of St John's Gospel:

"When therefore they had dined, Jesus said to Simon Peter: Simon, son of John, lovest thou me more than these? He saith to him: Yes, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee. He saith to him:

Feed my lamba." "He saith to him again: Simon, son of John, lovest thou me? He saith to him: Yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee. He eaid to him: Feed

"He said to him the third time: Simon son of John, lovest thou me? Peter was grieved, because he had said to him the third time, Lovest thou me? And he said to him: Lord, thou knowest all things: thou knowest that I love thee, He said to him

Feed my sheep."-St. John, xxi. 1517. In these words our Redeemer evidently, and bayond all yower of cavil, appointed Peter supreme and ecumenical pastor over His whole flock, with nowe to rule, govern and lead it, and with the right and the duty of shielding protecting, and feeding it. In other words, Christ appoints Peter supreme pastor over the Universal Church; for the words, " my lambs, my sheep," comprise not only the faithful but even the apostles, the bishops and priests, as belonging to the flock of Christ. Such is the doctrine taught by the Fathers both of the east and west. "To Peter," writes St, Epipganius, "was committed the flock. He leads the way admirably in the power of his own Master." St. John Chrysostom, commencing on these words of St. John, speaks yet more strongly: "Why," he says, passing by the rest does He discourse with Peter concerning these things? He was the chosen one of the apostles and the mouth of the disciples, and the head of the company. For this cause also did St. Paul take his journey to visit him in preference to the rest; and, withal showing him he must have confidence for his denial has been done away with. Christ places in his hands the empire over the brethern. He appointed Peter teacher, not only of the Church, but of the habitable globe.

The supremacy of Peter is the conviction and faith of all Christian antiquity. These perogatives of supremecy and infallibility conferred on Peter must ven, even at the right hand of God, must rule his in the very nature of things descend to his succes-Church on earth by a substitute, and this substitute sors. Peter is, by appointment, of, our Lord, the

name and by His sovereign authority, just as a King and stability depend on him. For the permanent good of the Church, and in order to preserve it safe guardian. It follows, therefore, from these considerations, that for the security and well-being of the Church, Peter's sublime prerogatives should continue the consumation of the world. Peter's authority must illustrions Bossuet truly says: "The prerogative conferred on Peter cannot be supposed to have ceased with him, because the foundations of a building designed to last forever cannot be subject to the ravages of time; therefore Peter will always live in his successor, and will always speak from his chair. Such is the Doctrine of the Holy Fathers, such is the declaration of the 630 Bishops assembled in the Council of Chalcedon. (Sermon on Unity.)

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

EDITH O'GORMAN EXPOSED

THE CAREER OF A RECKLESS AND UNHAPPY WOMAN.

We regret to be called on once more to expose the sin and misery of even the God forsaken; but the evil they may do in their headlong course compels theatern duty. We should prefer to leave the wretched woman Edith O'Gorman to her natural insignificance; but we have evidence of late that in several New England cities, she has caused bitter sectional animosities. In Milford, Mass, for instance where the selectmen, aware of her character, re-fused to allow her the use of the City Hall to lecture" in, a storm of wrath was raised, and many respectable persons, having faith in the unfortunate woman, denounced the selectmen as bigots opposed to "free speech." We are particularly sorry to see au intelligent and ably-edited paper like the Milford Journal adopt the craze of the deceived ones, and proclaim that civil liberty, etc., was in danger; and publish resolutions declaring that "the unwarrantable interference with the freedom of speech, as manifested by the refusal of the selectmon of the use of Town Hall, for the lecture of Edith O'Gor-man, merits and will receive the just indignation of every fair-minded citizen of Milford."

It is not the intention of the Milford Journal that 'free speech' covers the license to utter malevolent falsehood and gross immorality-which we are assured the selectmen knew would be the matter of Edith O'Gorman's lecture. But without further preface, we take a glance at the personal career of this notorious woman.

EDITH O'GORMAN'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC.

Early In the spring of 1871, flaming show-bills announcing a lecture by "an escaped" nun, ap-peared in Madison, New Jersey. This was Edith O'Gorman's first performance. She made her debut before the scum and rabble of that city, with a story of convent horrors much more moderate, howeven, 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. body of the priest had been exposed before burial and publicly interred in the presence of hundredsamong whom he had ministered. But the "escaped nun," whom the Evangelical papers then called very properly "another Luther," declared he was still living, and had fled 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 apnearance, will tend to show her character. We find her in a convent at Patterson. N. J., where her disedifying life nearly led to her exuision. Through the kindness of the Superior she was spared the extreme punishment; but for her correction she was removed to the Orphan Asy. lum 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 under suspicious 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 York Sun remarked on her first appearance as a lecturer-"She thought a convent a good and holy place till summoned 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 Superiorers, from Sadiler & Co. (the Catholic puplishers), of New York under false pretences. This certainly sustains her chharacter as an honest woman." She alludes to this crime in one of the letters which she wrote, after her flight, to the Superloress, and which we append for the special pleasure of those who applauded this moral heroine.

HER REMOBSE AFTER HER FLIGHT.

The remorse that prompted this woman to write the following letters must earn for her 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 baffled wild animal, she dashes herself against the rock of innocence that had cast her off.

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 received 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 Sadiler'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 Turgle lived. If I remembered going there, Mother, I would certainly tell you, because I am truly sincere, and would publicly confess

all the particulars of my terrible misfortunee. I from Satan's assaults, Peter is made its head and don't know why I left, for I never was unhappy in was in my right mind I never would have gone in the manner I did. Oh, Mother, this is true. I the greatest humility, for I shall always know and feel that I shall never again be trusted. Write to exhibition as was announced. Mr. Frank Mayo me dear, dear Mother, and relieve me of the anxiety speaks for himself elsewhere. The wrong done the I am in, and may God help you always. I know artists named above was for the purpose of making you pity 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. EDITES SECOND LETTER TO THE MOTHER SU-PERIOR.

Three weeks later, Edith O'Gorman wrote the following letter.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31st, 1868.

DEAR 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 Julianna my unfortunate story. On Saturday I will speak to Mother, and if anything can be done for you I will do it." I left Newark for Philadelphia in the half-past ten train; I did not go the Sisters in Nowark

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 chaity, 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, peaceful 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 bired 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 myselt to the will of God, and will cheerfully accept whatever He crdains for me, whether I am received or not. If I am not received again into His household, I will strive to do pennance 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, ttrive to edify more than I have disedified. Mother, I am indeed sincere in this, else I never would have gone through the humiliation of seeing yau, or the Bishop, and Father McQuaid.

With fear and trembling, yet with resignation, await the decision upon which, perhaps, my salva-tion depends. Will you, Mother, please write to me the answer as soon as you have come to a conclusion? Sincerely, your most humble, sinful, yet repenting child, and sister in charity.

EDITIES THIRD LETTER TO THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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

East Greenwich, Jone 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 nnessiness they might have an my account. I am thaukful 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 please 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 grace, strive to atone by an humble life, for the scandal I have given.

Do not blame me, Mother, for coming home. I would 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, oh, pray fervently for your wicked, unfortunate

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 respectable person or respectable journal could withold decided condemnation of such a lecturer or such lectures."

The above letters, appeared in the N. 1. Sun in 1871, which paper summarised her whole career

as follows:-From these letters, it will be seen that the story of Miss O'Gorman's wonderful escape from the nuns and priests' was a sort of "Irish retiracy"-that she was willing to submit to any humiliation in order to be taken back-that she even left Philadelphia after writing the first letter above quoted, and went to the Sisterhood at Madison, then to Father McQuaid, then to the Bishop himself, humiliating berself, 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 is making money out of her vengeful campaign against a Sisterhood from which she has been excluded forever.

HER TRICKS TO MAKE CAPITAL.

is just as well, once for all, to have done with 'Miss" O'Gorman.

Boston Theatre, Madame Parepa Rosa, Mr. Sothern, and Mr. Frank Mayo were present in one of the boxes, and that "Madame Parepa especially 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 the business manager of the Boston Theatra:

"The paragraph in the Pilot concerning the Es. aft, boute Tt.) existul. Julitou vona sovoja elektro ili eve librarit de autograna sch

I have told you, as well as I can remember them | 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 my holy vocation. I had no cause for going. If I a New York Hotel, by promenading the passageways in her night-clothes; and although in a box with her husband, Madame R. was not visible to as long as the Church herself will exist; that is, till cen hardly realize what I have done. Sometimes any of the audience. Mr. Sothern, who was also I think it is a dream. I wish it were. I will suffer mentioned, retired in disgust before the lecture was therefore continue in his successors. Hence, the any mortification and humiliation if you will take half over; and it is due him to mention that before me sgain on trial. My whole life will be one of the lecture began he expressed his opinion very the greatest humility, for I shall always know and strongly against the propriety of allowing such an

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 the rear of the threatre with two male companions, who, like myself, excited by mere curiority, 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

A STORY THAT EXPLAINS ITSELF.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) News, republished in the Pilot May 4th. 1872.

"No man has a light 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 cllows 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 :

"MissEdith 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.

"'Praf. Auffray' is a large middle-aged mou, with fair complexion, beautiful black hair 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 senutor. He rooms with Miss Edith, and is supposed to be her husband

"Miss Edith is not allowed to come down to her meals nor to 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 mingled 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 brute Auffray was evidently engaged in beating Miss O'Gorman, whether upon provocation or not, makes no difference. There are various rumors atlast concerning the matter which we do not choose to print. The above, however, are facts upon which Auffray should be arrested.

"We should think with such treatment in domestic life, that Miss O'Gorman would infinitely prefer a convent with all its attendant horrors as she depicts them. We have no idea that these lines will over reach her eyes."

AN UNPLEASANY EDITORIAL DUTY.

As we have said above, we would ever avoid neaping infamy on the humiliated, or exposing the depravity of the wicked. We would gladly refrain from this course with regard to Edith O'Gorman, but it is necessary to prove from her own bitter never be happy unless in religion. Try, dear words that she was humiliated—deeply—as deeply Mother, and do all you can for me, for my salvation as such a nature could be; and we know also, from words that she was humiliated—deeply—as deeply depends upon it. You know I was not in my the wild venom of her present course, that she is right mind when I left my happy home. I will God-forsaken and reckless. She is advertised on devote my whole life to penance and humility. I the blank walls as "the beautiful and accomplished cannot think of going to another community, because I feel I can only be unhappy there. If you before us, and with the knowledge of those flaming receive me, I will, dear Mother, with God's holy posters on the walls, what feeling can be entertained for the wrotched woman hemmed in by her own truth and her lies, but one of the deepest commiseration? We ask the Milford Journal, and other papers that have been deceived by this wretched woman, to publish these facts .- I'ilot.

LORD O'HAGAN IN ENGLAND. Lord O'Hagan presided at the twenty-fourth

annual Catholic reunion, held in the Birming-ham Hall to night, in aid of the Catholic poor school of the town. In opening the proceedings his Lordship said he deemed it a high privilege and honour to be allowed to address so magnificent an assembly. He felt that, while he was personally a stranger to them, there were considerations which made him feel at home. He was an Irish Catholic, and as an Irish Catholic he addressed an audience assembled for good Catholic purposes He did not believe there was an punry in the world, and certainly not England, that would receive as a stranger an Irish Catholic come to speak in advancement of Catholic interests and in assertion of Catholic rights. In England especially it could not be so, because all knew that between the Catholic people and the country to which he belonged and those of this country there were great relations, and which had been since very ancient times. They would not forget that as far back as an early period of the Christain dispensation an Irish saint came into the wilds of Donegal to relate Christianity to the British isle from the stormbeaten isle of Iona. They would not forget that, now, in later times, the Catholics of England and those of Ireland, had stood foot to foot and shoulder to shoulder in many a glerious and well fought field asserting their rights to civil and religious liberty. It was not too much for him to remind those who might belong to the religion, but not to the country to which he belonged that by the aid of the Irish people the English people were able to assert the religious liberty of themselves and to accomplish their emancipation. He knew that the Catholic Church in England recognised crowds of worshippers in her temples who had in their veins the blood of Ireland. He knew that those who swarmed around her altar, rails in multitudes were It is not necessary to follow the devious career of Irishmen and women; and further, that among the a vulgar adventuress farther than the above; but it priests who ministered to the temporal consolations and eternal interests af the Catholics of this country, were not a few from the land to which he be-The Boston Post of January 8th, 1872, stated that. longed. Therefore, feeling more or less at home at a lecture delivered by the "Escaped Nun" in the lat that meeting, he might say that there were many considerations which made him rejoice to be in Birmingham. He remembered that in that great town an illustrious man, the great Bishop Milner, ruled the Catholic Church, and was a fearless champion in the times of her deepest lowlinesss. when her mitred head was bowed under religious persecutions, when God's worship was relegated to filthy, and foul neighbourhoods. His lordship referred to the progress Catholicism, has made in caped Nun at the Boston Theatre was founded Birmingham under the late bishop, to its continued on an item which the versatile business manager advance under the late bishop's successor, the pre-Birmingham under the late, bishop, to its continued

all my sine before the whole community, from 11 of that deluded youngs women furnished the Pirit sent Bishop Ullathornes) aliability of the community of the co างหลุด แก่เมื่อเปลี่ยวให้ เมเวลาในประชาการ เรียบราส

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

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

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

CALENDAR-FEBRUARY, 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 27-Feria. THURSDAY, 28-Office of the Blessed Sacrament. Sir Toby Butler, Sir S. Rice, and Counsellor Malone heard against the "Bill to prevent the

MARCH, 1878.

further growth of Popery," 1793.

FRIDAY, 1-Feria. SATURDAY, 2-Office of the Immaculate Conception SUNDAY, 3-Quinquagesima Sunday. Monday, 0-St. Casimir, Confessor, St. Lucius, Pope and Martyr.

Tuesday,-5-Feria.

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.

The prizes for the shooting last antum will be distributed at the Quebec Gate Barracks on to-morrow week, the 7th March.

M. W. KIRWAN. Captain Commanding.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "ON THE LOOK OUT."-Should have sent his name and address.
- "X."-We do not know at present. We may notice the subject as soon as we have anything of importance to communicate.
- "GABRIEL."-Your verses are somewhat irregular. The rythem is faulty, although the ideas are good.
- "A CONSTANT READER."-No one knows, and the Christian Trumpet is guessing.
- "ONTARIO."-Thanks for your letter. If you kindly send us your address we will send you a private note.

REVIEWS.

We hold over a number of reviews of books for next week.

LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE.

By M. W. Kinwan.

This book will be published by Messrs Daw son Brothers in a few weeks. It will contain nearly 300 pages.

THE EMMET CENTENARY.

On Monday next, the 4th of March, the centenary of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, will take place. Emmet and Fitzgerald are perhaps, if not the most revered of the Irish patriots, at least two of the most honored. Living in their time, every spirited man would be a rebel. If "old times have changed, and old manners gone," yet the memory of Emmet is green in the affections of his countrymen. The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society of Montreal intend celebrating the anniversay of Emmet by a dramatic entertainment in the Theatre Royal, and they deserve to be encouraged in the undertaking.

In Quebec there is to be a torch-light pro-

"WOE TO MONTREAL."

Last year Mr. Robinson, an employee of the government, left his place at Kingston and came to Montreal. We are to suppose that he obtained leave of absence, and that the object of his visit to this city was known. He came, he saw, and he proclaimed "Woe to Montreal." He returned to Kingston after an absence of some days, and we have not heard that he was ever brought to account for his conduct. Does the government allow its servants to wander about the country on orange deputations; or was Mr. Robinson's pay stopped for the time he was absent from his duty? We think some of our M.P.'s might take up this question in the House of Commons. make the suggestion, and we leave it in the hands of some of our friends, hopeing that they will see to it, and save us the trouble of returning to it again.

ST PATRICK'S DAY.

At a meeting of the delegates of the Irish Catholic Societies of the city of Montreal, held in the sacristy of the St. Patrick's Church on the 26th instant, to make arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick' Day, 1t was

Resolved, - That as a mark of supreme respect for the memory of Pius IX., and as a testimony of heartfelt love and veneration for their deeply lamented Pontiff and Father, the Irish Catholic Societies of this city will this year forego the joyons celebration of their national feast by a public procession.

Resolved Secondly,—That the officers and committees of all the Societies shall occupy their usual places in St. Patrick's Church at grand mass on the 17th March, wearing their regalia of their respective societies covered with black crape.

THE INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT LEAGUE."

"The constitution and by-laws of the International Protestant League" or loyal orange brethren, under a new name, is now before us. How we obtained the document does not matter. we have it, and intend to use it for the benefit of society at large. As usual the "preamble" opens with a declaration in favour of "civil and religious liberties" and then the constitution is opened to our view, and Grand Lodges, and their composition, candidates for mysterious "G. W. G's" are instructed by "brothers' while vacancies in the "G. L." and a medely of hiroglyphics mystify the uninitiated in the catacombs of orangeism and lead us somewhat astray. We have "inner guards" and "outer guards" "crossed gravels" for "G. W. C.'s" "single gravels" for "G. W. D. C.'s" "wands" and "swords" and "keys" and "pens" and "open bibles" -- those open bibles -- and "stars" for alphabetical authorities that "puzzles the will" of ordinary men. Then comes the "Regalia," which may be worth describing. It is embraced in paragraph 26. Here it is:

"All officers of the G. L. shall wear a collar of biack watered silk ribbon, four (4) inches in width edged with half inch gold gimps with the Eye and Bible, and the words 'Protestant International League' printed in gold on the left side. Then comes a description of the emblems, "swords" &c.

"The Constitution of the subordinate lodges" comes next, and we may require them for future use. Then we have the "Ritual" which consists of the "opening ceremony" the "closing ceremony" and the "Initiation." The "Initiation" is perhaps the most important part of the proceedings. It is too an improvement upon orangeism. We learn that after the candidate for initiation is introduced he is asked to make the following declaration:

- do sincerely and solemnly promise and declare that I am not a Roman Catholic or Papist, or a member of any disloyal or treasonable society or organization."

After this the "W. C." (those letters are troublous,) applaud the determination of the newly initiated brother but tells him "before proceeding further I would ask-are you willing to take that obligation and keep it sacred.

CANDIDATE-I am.

BRETHREN-We are.

Like the marriage ceremony the answers are obligingly prepared. Then the W. C. administers the Obligation. With a capital O. Here is the Obligation :-

"In the presence of God, and of those here present, I , of my own free will and accord, do sincerely and solemnly promise that I will be true and falthful to every brother of the International Protestant League, in every just and lawful action and that I will be always willing to assist and defend him against all unjust and unlawful attempts to curtail him of his civil rights or religious freedom. I further promise and declare that I will always conceal, and never in any way whatsoverer, disclose or reveal, the whole, or any part of the signs, passwords or secrets, now or hereafter to be communicated to me, unless I shall be authorized so to do by the proper authorities of the International Protestant League. So help me God, and keep me steadtast in this my solemn obligation."

Candidate shall kiss the Book. W. C.—Brethren, you are all witnesses that this candidate has taken our obligation?

W. C.—W. M., please conduct our friend to the W. Chaplain for further instruction. The W. C. will give one knock to seat the lodge.

W. M.-W. Chaplain, or order of the W. C. I oring this candidate to you for further instruction, W. CHAPLAIN-" Brother, let us stand together, in the words of St. Paul. Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Wherefore take unto you the whole armour

evil day, and having done all, to stand?" Let us pray : (Members standing.) "Oh! Lord, watch over this our brother, help him to keep sacred the obligation which he has just taken, and grant that his name may be found written in the Lamb's Book of Life, at the Great Judgment Day. This we humbly ask in the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the

BRETHREN—Amen. (Members will be seated.)
W. CHAPLAIN—W. M., please conduct the candidate to the W. D. C. for further instruction."
W. M.—W. D. C., by order of the W. Chaplain, I bring tals candidate to you, for further instruction.

There is enough blasphemy in those quotations to move the bones of the murderers of Dolly's Brac. "Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness

in high places." not a Roman Catholic or Papist" was not in the constitution, all this might pass muster; but it is as plain as noon-day, that the candidate is to would interpret it all. Now, when men swear doubt it eventually becoming public, what must they do in the secret of their lodges, where there is no recording annalist to place their

cessors in Ireland, they would do anything that would be safe to exterminate the Catholics root and branch, from every country in the world. That was their object, and their only object. Do you doubt it? Then read the oath which the Armagh Orangemen used to take, and which is believed in by Madden, Plowden, and many Protestant historians as well. Of course it was not printed, but it was adminis. tered in secret, and may be so administered still for all the outside world may know to the contrary. Here it is: "I, A.B., do swear that I will be true to King and Government and that I will exterminate the Catholics of Ireland as far as lies in my power." Perhaps you do not believe it, then search the examination of Arthur O'Conner before the Secret Committee, in the House of Lords, in 1798; search Tone's diary; search the autobiography of Counsellor Thompson, and Plowden's "Historical Disquisitions on the Orange Societies in Ireland," page 54. Yes, and the Orangemen of Armagh acted up to their oath, for they exterminated 7,000 Catholics in a short time afterwards. People wonder at the manner in which Catholics and Irish Catholics in particular look upon orangemen, but if those people had suffered from the acts of the brethren, th y would wonder how it is that we can live at peace with them at all. In Ireland they opposed every measure that was ever framed since their formation, which was calculated to improve the condition of the Catholic people. As early as 1792 the orange corporation of Dublin, a (Catholic then had no "Civil rights" whatever and the corporation was exclusively champions of as cendancy:) when there was some chance of improving the condition of the Catholics for which the Protestant patriot Henry Grattan worked so cheerfully, every orangeman in Ireland protested and the corporation sent in a petition that Catholics "by no means were now or hereafter to attempt to interfere in the government of the Kingdom, such interference as would be incompatible with Protestant Assendancy which we have resolved with our lives and fortunes to maintain." There is "Civil and Religious liberty!" This was published in the Dublin Journal, and more:-" In order" said the document, "that no doubt may remain of what we understand by the words Protestant Ascendancy' we have further resolved-that we consider Protestant Ascendancy to consist in

"A Protestant King of Ireland"

"A Protestant Parliament" "A Protestant hierarchy"

" Protestant electors and government "

"The benefits of justice" "The army and revenue"

"Through all their branches and details, Proestant," "and their system connected with the Protestant realm of Ireland."

That was the orangemen's idea of 'Civil and Religious liberty' in 1792, and we have no proof that it is not the orangemen's idea of Civil and | taken system which leaves the brain of the ser-Religious liberty in 1878. We wish we could vice unprovided for. More armies have fallen think otherwise, but history will not allow us. to pieces because of a demoralized Intendence It would be a sad day for us all if the name of | than ever were destroyed by the bullets of "Protestants" ever became synonymous with an enemy. Staff duties are not to be acquired that of "Orangeman." Many Protestants are our friends, men with whom we could not fall out over religious discussions. We would no more think of saying one unkind word of their religion than we would of our own. We respect their convictions quite as much as we do the convictions of Catholics, but the history of orangeism arouses a long record of ascendancy and injustice, which unfortunately too often find vent in disturbance. It is a pity old fable of the bundle of sticks, if their serthat it should be so, and that here in Canada these foreign elements should be introduced to put citizen against citizen, and to creet the barriers of strife within the limits of what should be a peaceful community.

"THE STATE OF THE MILITIA."

Lieut. General Smyth does not unneccssarily bespatter the troops under his command with praise. He is too much the soldier, with too much experience not to detect and honestly point out the clinks in the armour of the troops under his command. To an unexperienced man, the gay trappings, the fairly steady movements, and the tolerable discipline of the parade ground might appear to be sufficient Subtle, but not complete. If that "I am evidence of efficiency—to Gen. Smyth they are merely the tinsel covering of our military system, and give but little idea of their real value if tested in the field. There have been "put on the armour of God to combat the so many insipient laudations written and spoken "rulers of the darkness of this world, against about our Volunteer Militia that the plain truth spiritual wickedness in high places"-in other told by General Smyth in his Annual Report words the "Pope and Popery; Anti-Christ must come with stunning effect upon the minds and his myrmidons," as a plain and honest of men untutored in military affairs. The member of the International Protestant League fact is, and General Smyth hardly denies it, that our Volunteer Militia is in a very bad conthis, and in such a manner that they cannot dition. In all that goes to make up an efficient organization for warfare, we would compare unfavourably with the reserve forces of any of the European powers. Of administrative Smyth recommends and it might be instructive the orangemen of Canada are like their prede- know nothing. Outside our small staff we tells us that "many other improvements sugi- time of the officers as much as is possible, with

direct and control their internal economy, they are regularly practised in the duties of clothing and feeding troops in quarters and in the fields while they are periodically trained in mimic warfare. Even the English Volunteers the lowest in rank of the English defensive forces are far superior to our Volunteer Militia. They are better shots, and each battalion has an adjutant and a staff to look after its administration. Here in Canada the system is as rude as it well can be. We have simply a number of men in uniform, but of military organization we have little or none. Quelling local disturbances, or resisting Fenian raids, is no more test be done away with, then the necessity for carof the efficiency of our Volunteer Militia than firing at the moon is a proof that there is a man in it. The Fenian business was the most unfortunate thing that ever happened to the militia in this country. It induced a few people to think that they had "seen service" and impressed the public with the idea that our military system was perfect in its way. The Fenian business never tested the efficiency be no doubt that the rural corps are on the of our military system at all. The spirit of whole, not up to the mark. They cannot the volunteers can always be relied upon, but the working of the commissariat, the capacity of the quarter-masters department, the whole machinery of the Intendance was never placed under trial, and from the Annual Report of General Smyth, it is well for us that such a test has never been forced upon us. Every friend of the Volunteer Militia should open his eyes to these facts. Blind landations will never make the service what it should be. Fortuately for the country General Smyth is not given to flattery and the report he has just made to the Minister of Militia is an additional proof that he does not hesitate to point out the dangers of a system which may be compared to a shell without explosives. This we have said before, and we rejoice to notice that General Smyth says nothing to warrant us in changing our opinion. "In the event" he says " of calling out the forces for war service, it must not artillery, and that infantry officers be encourbe expected that the machinery would start in very good working trim. A working staff would have to be immediately extemporized, and much anxious responsibility thrown upon the general officer in command, whose mind and attention should at such a time be free and unshackled from the consideration of small departamental details." This is, as we have previously pointed out in those columns, one of the chief weaknesses of our Volunteer Militia, and we cannot help repeating the opinion we gave some time ago that it would be better to have an efficient staff and a small force of men than a non-efficient staff and any schools." number of "men in uniform." It is a misin a few days. They require experience, and a vigilant enemy might not give us time to acquire that experience before he had placed us under trial. No matter how well drilled our corps may be, no matter how well they may appear on parade, or how successfully and loyally they may sustain the civil power, yet if the staff is not made efficient and reliable, the various battalions would simply illustrate the vices were seriously and suddenly required. No one knows this as well as well as the Lieut. General, and to remedy the present state of the militia he suggests: 1st. A longer period of drill.

have few men of experience in the routine

work without which no army corps could hold

Mobile Guard, or the English Militia, are in

every respect, except the physique of our rank

reserves have regularly qualified officers to

2nd. The establishment of three permanent companies with similar objects to the two gunnery schools.

3rd. A paid and permanent Adjutant and Sergeant Major, for each corps. 4th. Arms, accoutrements, and clothing, to

kept at regimental head-quarters. 5th. That a contingent allowance be given to each captain of a company as in the army.

6th. That the Brigade staff be paid a consolidated allowance instead of being paid eight dollars per annum for each efficient company. 7th. The batteries constituting the gunnery

or Artillery schools should have their four field guns horsed. 8th. If the Cavalry and Infantry schools

cannot be constituted, 50 men and two officers should be added to the two gunnery schools, rendering them thereby schools for the three arms of the Service.

9th. Additional assistance for the repair of rifles.

10th. That a brigade of Garrison Artillery be raised at Quebec and another at Kingston: These are the improvements which General

gest themselves" but that he would not refer to them at present." The extracts we have together. The German Landwheir, the French given, however, give us the substance of the recommendation of General Smyth, but yet there are some of them that require explanaand file, immeasurably our superiors. These tion. For instance, in his first suggestion, the general recommends a longer period of drill while in another part of his report he advises the abolition of Independent Companies, and all through the report he shows a preference for city over the rural corps. Now we think it will be found that the recommendation for a longer period of drill cannot apply to the city corps, and if the rural corps are abolished, the necessity of more drill will not exist at all. The city corps as a rule, drill once a week, Here in Montreal they sometimes drill even oftener, and it might be difficult to exact more drill from them. It is the rural corps that require more drill, and if those rural corps are to rying out the recommendation of the general upon this point will not, in our opinion, arise. A few days, say ten or twelve, each year in Brigade or Divisional camps of exercise would be enough for the city corps. During the year they are instructed in Company, and Battalion movements, and a few days in camp would be sufficient to knock them into shape. There can compete with the city corps, and we beheve with the general that the money spent on rural companies would be better used in consolidating battalions and assisting those corps which show all the symptoms of energy and vitality. It may be remembered that we urged this view of the case some time ago, and we rejoice to notice that the general has taken a similar view of the condition of the rural companies.

The 2nd and the 6th recommendations require consideration. We wish the financial condition of the country was such that we could advocate the 2nd, but with a deficit staring us in the face, we are decidedly in favour of the 6th. It, too, harmonises ex. actly with the suggestions we made some time ago that the Batteries A. & B. be used for infantry purposes as well as for aged look to them for instruction and guidance We advised that Quebez should become our Shoeburgness and that Kingston should become our Hythe. We thought that a small infantry force in both places would furnish the country with a number of well drilled men, and we are pleased to see that the same idea occurred to General Smyth. The training schools we thought then, as we think now, too expensive, but we agree with the renort where it recommends in the 8th paragraph "the addition of 50 men and two officers as instructors to be added to the two gunnery

The 3rd recommendation we put forward some time since in these columns, and have shown that there would be money enough saved by consolodating the Independent Companies into battallons to pay a adjutant. The general is quite right when he says that "it is a delusion to imagine that an efficient military force can be kept up without a properly paid permenant staff; and the attempt to do so can only lead to an unprofitable expenditure of the public money." This is the very thing we have been harping at for some time

With the 4th recommendation everyone must agree, but about the 5th we have our misgivings. What may answer in the regular army, or in the English Milita, where the contingent money is also given, may not answer here. In both those services the officers have nothing to do but to attend to their duties. It is their business. The English Mititia is circumstanced differently to the Dominion Volunteer Militia. The officers are taken from the aristocracy, and, during the term of drill, give all their time to their duties. The regular army is, we contend, no criterion and the militia does not prove to us that the contingent money if extended to our system; would become a success. The English Milita officers, as a rule, never see their regiments except for thirty or sixty days in the year. During that time they perform all the duties of regular troops. They can attend to all the routine of barrack or camp life. It is their duty. This contingent money is often a source of annoyance and expense to thom. To get rid of it they often hand it over to the colour-sergeant, and he in turn becomes responsible to the Captain for the care and preservation of the arms. When emboided permenently, they do not do this, but when only out for training, they do. The contingent money gives increased workmore book-keeping and more anxiety. Now, in the English Militia, all this is of little consequence to the officers, while in our Volusteer Militia time is a great consideration. We would urge the authorities and particularly our doings before a surprised public opinion. If work our officers, with a fractional exception, to follow them in detail. The general indeed popular and accomplished general to save the

HOW THE INDIANS OF CAUGHNA-WAGA CELEBRATED THE DEATH OF THE HOLY FATHER.

To the Editor of the True Witness:

DEAR SIR,-Not since the death of the late Revd. Father Marcout has the Indians reservation at Caughnawaga witnessed a more imposing ceremony than the solemn Mass of requiem celebrated on Wednesday, 20th February, for the repose of the soul of our late and lamented Pontiff, Pius IX The good Indians of this place are intensely Catholic. On the 3rd day of December, 1877, and the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, the Iroquois showed to the world the love and the respect which they bore towards the Chair of St. Peter. On that memorable day hundreds of our Iroquois were seen making their way to the representive of the late Pontiff, with baskets containing sundry elaborate specimens of fancy Indian work, which they requested His Excellency to accept. One old lady having at heart the true representive of Peter brought to him a pair of mocassins, the texture of which was nicely interwoven with beads, and charged His Excellency, on his return to home, to give them to the Pope, as a small souvenir of the Iroquois. To-day the Ind ans have given evidence to the fullest extent of their devotion to their religion, and of the faith of that one and only Church of God upon earth. At 6.30 a m, the bells began to toll, and continued for one hour, in a few moments the village was all alive with the good Indians making their way to Church, in order to be present at the Requiem Mass which was celebrated on the 10th of February, by their indefatigable missionary, the Very Rev. Father Burtin.

THE DECORATION.

The decorations of the church were of the most imposing description. The gallery was draped in mourning, fringed with purple, and in the centre were the emblems of death, neatly worked in black cloth by the ladies of the Holy Family. Mrs. Murray, the leader of all pious acts of charity, Mrs. Joseph Williams, Mrs. J. Jacque, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Louis Lafebre, and also Mrs. Jacob assted her. For two days these good ladies devoted the whole of their time in the decorations of the sacred edifice. Immense banneroles of purple, yellow, and black were suspended from the centre of the ceiling, and attached to cornices erected on the walls for that purpose. In the middle sisle, just in front of the high altar, stood the Catafalque, an emblem of sorrow to all who beheld it. It was covered with a black veivet pall, bordered with silver lace, in the centre were the cross, keys, neatly worked by Mrs. Murray, over lay the stole, and at the head stood a large portrait of the late place. The smoke was observed yesterday about lamented Pontiff. The high alter was covered with insignia, and from its solemn appearance it brought tears to many an eye. The Catafalque together with the high altar and two side altars were all nicely lit up.

The Very Rev. Father Burtin celebrant, assisted by Thomas B. Jacques and Andre Delisle, Grand Chief Louis, presided at the organ. The solemn tones of the Indian chant were ably rendered by the choir. The leading singers on the part of the gentlemen sang in the native tongue, at the sanctus the verse "Benedictus que venit in nomine Domini," it suggested the thought that such an acclaim might well be applied to the welcome of our great and Holy Pontiff to the throne of the eternally blessed, by millions of angelic voices that were waiting for his reception. The Indian ladies sang, in a sweet, clear voice in their own tongue, at the Libera, the Vericle, "Æternam dona ei, Domini et Inx perpetus lucest el," a profound impression was produced upon the whole attendance, which it is impossible for me to describe, and I thought what a strong argument again this furnishes for the moral effect of the chant, not only upon those who heard it, but naturally upon singers themselves, for it is plain that, on the occasion refered to, they who thus sang to God, imploring eternal rest for the soul of our Holy Pius IX, as well as those others who took up the refrain "Libera, me Domini," in full chorus, were more profoundly impressed with the truth and comfort of the Catholic doctrine of piety towards the faithful departed, then if they had listened to the most elequent and learned sermon on the subject that could be preached. The costly material for the occasion was furnish-

ed by Mr Joseph Williams, Mr. Thomas Jacques and Mr. Edward DeBlois. Many of your readers will remember that Mr. Williams was one of the leading gentlemen in the decorations of the church and the village, and also a carriage for the accommodation of the Apostolic Delagate on the 3rd day of December last. And also Mr. Thus, Jacques for his liberal donation towards covering the expenses on the hell, now in the Tower of the O. M. J. Novitiate, Lachine, Mr Jacques was one of the sponsors for the Bell. It was thus the Indians of Caughnawaga celebrated the death of the Holy Father.

E R.A. F. the "Veni Creator" and the prayers were chanted; Cardinals entered the Conclave of 1878 at a P m on the "Veni Creator" and the prayers were chanted; Cardinals entered the Conclave of 1878 at a P m on the Conclave and all the Monday, February 18, and Pope Leo XIII was pro-

POPE LEO XIII.

ELECTION OF THE SUPREME PON-

CARDINAL PECCI CHOSEN.

REJOICINGS IN ROME.

(Special Cablegram to the New York Freeman's Journal.)

ROME, Feb. 18, 1878.

This evening sixty Cardinals enter the conclave. There is perfect harmony in the Sacred College. The Will of Pope Pius IX has been opened. He desired to be buried at San Lorenzo dei Cappuchini, without the walls of Rome. His tomb provided by himself, is exceedingly modest,—a marble slab, sculptured with tiara, skull and cross-bones. The entire cost was about four hundred dollars. Funeral obsequies were private, in the Sistine Chapel, on the 15th, 16tb, and 17th.

The youngest of the Cardinals is Lucido Maria Parocchi, Archbishop of Bologna, who was raised to the purple on the 22nd of June last. He is only 44 years old. Cardinal Howard is next youngest, who is 49. All the rest of the Cardinals are over 50, Fifty-three of them are sixty or more. Twenty-five are seventy or over; and five are eighty or over.

Asquini, Carafa di Traetto, and Sforza. One hundred and twenty Cardidals have died during the Pontificate of Pope Plus IX. There are six hats vacant. The entire number of the Sacred College at pres-

ent is sixty-four. Were all present in the Conclave, it would require 43 votes to elect a Pope. Several of the Cardinals, however, on account ol infirmity, are not likely to attend.

THE GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES. BOME, Feb. 18, 1978.

On the night before the beginning of their sacred labors the Cardinals assembled in the Pauline Chapel to listen to a briefaddress spoken by Cardinal Amat di San Fillippo, and to take the oath of secrecy. Then they entered their cells, situated in the third story of the Vatican. The last evening before immurement was passed in receiving guests, ambassadors end friends. Each little cell was crowded with visitors. Around the hall were buill sixty-four tiny lodges of planks, carpeted and hung with serge. Each lodge contained four rooms about six feet square, arranged in two stories. In the lower story were the Cardinal's bedroom, and a chamber for his servants; above his conclavists were lodged

Three strokes upon the great b 11 at nine, indicated that the time for immurement had arrived. Farewells were said hastily. Then the great gates were shut, chained and bolted, and the Conclave was immured. Don Mario Chigi Albani, Marshal of the Conclave then attended to the subsequent preparations. Under his care the windows and arches were bricked up. Only the door at the top of the Scala Regin was not closed up. Four locks, two on a side, guarded this portal. The doors being secured, the foot-men of the Conclave were summoned to kneel before the crucifix and take the eath of secresy. Then, after assuring himself that the cells of the Cardinals were everywhere separated by the statutory distance of a foot, and instructing his guards and patrols to be vigilant against any attempt at communication during the darkness, the Marshal withdrew to his post. Then the great religious duty imposed on each Cardinal began in all ear-

THE FIRST DAY IN CONCLAVE.

Rome, Feb. 19, 1878. The smoke of burning ballot papers was visible at a quarter to two o'cluck this afternoon, showing that the Conclave had voted, but nobody had obtained the necessary majority.

Cardinal Cardossa, the patriarch of Lisbon, arrived at the Vatican yesterday, and entered the Conclave

THE SECOND DAY-ELECTION OF THE POPE. Rome, Feb. 20, 1878.

d its labors about non to day by the selection of Cardinal Giochino Pecci as Pope, after the third ballot. The new Pope has chosen the title of Leo XIII. The Conclave lasted forty hours, being twelve hours shorter than that

which elected Pius IX., his predecessor. From the moment the Conclave had gone into session the outside world was busy watching for the signs of progress made. This is acheived by watching a particular chimney. Through this comes the smoke of burning ballots, which declares that a Pope has not been elected, as when a Pope is chosen by vote the ballots are burned in another noon, and one unsuccessful ballot was credited to the Conclave. Again, In the evening, the smoke was seen at a quarter to seven, which was concuded to mean that the vote was again incon

clusive, as only two ballots were taken each day. From eleven o'clock to-day the watch upon the Conclave chimney was very sharp. At half past twelve a little wreath of smoke came in a bluespiral from the chimney, and everybody said "The third ballot; no choice!" Then believing the ballot was again without result the crowd began to disperse. When at 1.15 p.m., Cardinal Caterini appeared in the Grand Gallery of the Vatican Basilica, and announced in the customary formula, Cardinal Pecci's succession to the Papacy, under the title of Leo XIII. The bystanders cheered most enthusiastically, and a large crowd soon assembled, densely thronging the open spoce before the Vatican and the

approaches thereto. At 4.30 the newly-lected Pope, surrounded by all the Cardinals, appeared in the inner gallery of the Basilica. The crowd vociferously shouted, "Long live the Pope." The Holy Father then pronounced the benediction. After this the cheering was renewed and continued until the Pope withdrew.

The crowd before the Vatican waiting for the benediction of the Pope is estimated to have numbered 20.000.

As soon as the result of the election became known the bells in all the churches of Rome were rung and the diplomats went to the Varican to congratulate the new Pope.

Count Segur immediately informed the Pope that he purposed to present him with 1,000,000 france as the first donation of Peter's pence from the French Eniscopate.

The Times' Paris dispatch says the election of Cardinal Pecci as Pope has made a favorable impression

THE CEREMONIES IN DETAIL. HOW THE SACRED OFFICE WAS BESTOWED AND RECEIVED.—WHAT IS YET TO COME.

ROME, Feb. 20, 1878.

The second day of the Conclave was as the first save in its results. Three bells were rung at 8, 8.30 and at 9, and with the last came the cry of the Master of Ceremonies. "In Capellum, Domini"-To the Chapel my Lords." After hearing a Mass celebrated in the Pauline Chapel by Cardinal Amat di San Fillippo and partaking of the Holy Communion, the Cardinals breakfasted separately in their cells; then reassembled in the Sistine Chapel to ballot. The Master of Ceremonies, Mgr. Ricci Paracciani, read the order of complete isolation; the " Veni Creator" and the prayers were chanted

Cardinals were summoned out of the chapel and the doors were fastened with a padlock. Then followed the secret preparation of the ballots and the close scrutiny.

It was known to the Cardinals when they met in the morning that to day would see the breaking down of the wall and the proclamation of Cardinal Pecci as Pope. In accordance with the usual custom, so soon as it had been ascertained after the first ballot on Tuesday that the Cardinal really commanded a canonical majority the fact was communicated to the Cardinals opposed to him, so that, acquiescing in his election, members of the Sacred College might join in waiting on the future Pope the evening before his actual elevation. The The one condition which by canon law can void the election of a Pope who has actually obtained the suffrages of the Sacred College is his being forced by the electors to accept the dignity. His free [acceptance of it is absolutely necessary to render his election legitimate: of course, it had been previously ascertained that the Cardinal Camerlengo was ready to accept the position.

So soon as the scrutators had declared that he had received a canonical majority of two-thirds of the full ballot, Cardinal Pecci, the Pope-elect, rose in his seat and repeated aloud the number and motto upon his ballot. It was found upon the thread on which the ballots were strung, and the nomen" flat was opened by the scrutators that they might satisfy themselves that he had not voted for himself. Proclamation was then made that all the formalities had been complied with, and the Car-dinals cried, "The will of the Holy Ghost be There are about four Cardinals surviving, who done!' The Conclave was declared to be at an were created by Gregory XVI., Swartzenburgh, end, the doors were thrown open and the two great ceremonial officers, Macchi and Ricci-Paracciani, summoned by the bell, with the Secretary and Sacristan of the Holy College, entered the chapel, whee the Cardinals were scated. The Secretary of Briefs, Cyrdinal Asquini, with Cardinal Amat di San Filippo, Cardinal von Schwartzenberg and Cardinal Caterini, seniors of the three orders of the Gardinalate, proceeded towards Cardinal Pecci and demanded, "Do you accept the election thus canonically made of you as Sovereign Pontiff."

"I do," replied the Pope-elect, and instantly all the canopies over the chairs save that above his seat Cardinal Pecci's duty as Cardinal Camerlengo to form one of the delegation charged wito putting the question to the Pore.

"By what name do you desire to be called?" asked Cardinal Amat di San Filippo.

"Leo XIII., "replied the Pope-clect. Thesenior Master of Cermonies, Martinucci, as notary of the Holy Sec, then proclaimed the Popo and drew up the official act certifying to the election and proclamation which was signed by his colleague by the Sacristan and by the Secretary. Meanwhile the newly elected Pope had entered the chapel and there put on the Pontifical robes, clothed in which he seated himself in the chair on the Gospel side of the alter, while the Cardinals approached in their due order and kissed the cross on his slipper and his hand, he embraceing them on both cheeks, the Cardinal Dean, Mgr. Amat di San Filippo, who had first performed the act of adoration, meanwhile chanting the Te Deam.

A new "Fisherman's ring" was then brought forward, that belonging to Pius IX. having been solemuly broken at his death. This ring, so called from bearing on the stone the engraved figure of St. Peter drawing in his net, was at first used about 1265 as the Pope's private signet for his own correspondence, but since the middle of the lifteenth century has been reserved to the Pontifical utterances called briefs. A bull is the most nuthoritative expression of the Pontifical decision. It is written in Latin, in mediaval characters, upon dark, rough parchment, the style being "Leo XIII., Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei," with date from the Incarnation and the signatures of the functionaries of the Apostolic Chancery. It takes its name from the bulla or leaden seal tied to it by a cord of hemp or silk according to its importance. The die of this seal is kept at the Chancery, with an express cordance with this promise Gregory made him penalty of excommunication for the unauthorized Archbishop of Perugia in the Consis ory of January to which the Pope affixes the impression of the having been bestowed on him, Gioacchino Pecci became indeed Leo XIII.

As soon as the Pope had taken it the Deacons, Cardinals, Catemui, Mertel, Censolini, Borromeo, Randi, Pacca, Nina, de Falloux du Coudray, Starretti and Pellegrimi, crying "Papani Habemus" ("We have a Pope") hurried to the breach in the wall of the balcony window, pressing through which Cardinal Caterini raised the great gold cross as he spoke, and thus addressed the throng outside: "I aunounce to you, with the greatest joy, that we have for Pope the most eminent and reverend seigneur Gioacchino Pecci, who takes the name of Leo XIII." Tho new Pope then made his appearance as has already been described.

Immediately after the proclamation to the people the Pauline Chapel was thrown open, the provisional walls surrounding the hall of the Conclave were torn down amid rejoicings, and the Marshal, the conclavists, the Majordomo and other officials of the Conclave and the Papal household hastened to pay their homage, followed by the clergy and nobility. His Holiness then paid a ceremonious visit to Cardinal Amat di San Filippo and notified the Ambas. sadors of his election, and the work was done-the successor of Pius IX had ascended the throne of

On to-day-Sunday-Pope Leo XIII will be enthroned in St. Peter's and crowned with the tiara. On his throne in the Atrium of Constantine, oponly in the years of jubilee, he will receive the homage of the Archpriest first and then of the clergy of the Basilica, and then be carried in procession up the Church to the Chapel of St. Gregory, which serves as a robing-room. As he issues from it a master of ceremonies will suddenly step before him and falling on his knee hold up to him a silver rod tipped with a bundle of tow, to which instantly a clerk will apply a lighted taper, the master of ceremonies chanting as the tow blazes for a second, Suncte Pater, sic transit gloria mundi." "Holy Father, thus passes the glory of the world." This curious and most striking piece of spmbolism is re-peated twice. At the High Altar His Holiness will be clothed with the pallium, and after the Mass, during which he will receive the homage of the clergy of all ranks, he will be borne to the great halcony over-looking the piezza of St. Peter. There, in presence of the assembled people, the mitre hav-ing been removed, Cardinal M-rtel will place on the Pope's head the triple crown with the words: Accipe tiaram tribus coronis ornatum et scias te esse patrem principum et regum orbis, in terra vicarium Salvotoris nostri Jesu Christi, eni est honos et gloria in secula saecdorum." With the invariable benediction on "the city and the world" the coronation ceremony will be concluded

The Conclave which elected Leo XIII will long be memorable because of the fact that though its members were under no such sharp spur as were the Cardinals who participated in the Conclave whence Cardinal Mustal Ferretti issued, as Pope Pius IX, which began on the 14th of June, 1846, and ended on the 16th, having lasted fifty hours, the Cardinals entered the Conclave of 1878 at 6 P M on

claimed on Wednesday, the 20th, at 1.15 P M fortythree hours afterwards

All the members of the Sacred College took part in this great Conclave excepting Cardinals Bizzarri. Brossus, Saint Marc and McCloskey.

Of the two foreign members unable to attend, the Archbishop of Rennes was prevented by illness the Archbishop of New York by his inability to reach the Eternal City in time.

THE NEW SUPREME PONTIFF. A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Cardinal Gloacchino Pecci, who has been elected to succeed Pius IX., as head of the Catholic Church has been long and widely known for his piety and crudition. Descended from noble ancestry, he was born at Carpinetto (l'apal States) March 2, 1810. He began his academical studies at the Roman College, whence he entered the Ecclesiastical Academy reserved foo the education of those of noble rank who are about to pursue a clerical career. Here he attracted the notice of Gregory XVI., who made him prelate of his household and Referendary at the Vatican. Soon after he intrusted the young ecclesiastic with the position of Delegate at Benevento, a town in the Papal States. He was subsequently transferred, with the same rank, to Spoleto and Perugia. In his capacity as Papal Delegate, he was remarkable for zeal, firmness and administrative ability. At Benevento, his energies were brought into play in suppressing brigandage which infested that city, owing ito its proximity to the Kingdom of Naples, where highway robbery was carried on without restraint. Mgr. Peecl's task was rendered difficult by the tolerance, if not encouragement, which the brigands received from families of rank and fortune, who resented Government interference in their own districts. The Bishop began active measures against the robbers, by informing the Neapolitan King of his plans, and securing the cordial support of the mounted pelice as well as the aid of the Government officials. Having thus organized his forces, he instituted a brisk campaign against the robbers, and, in a few months the province was rid entirely of brigandage, and Mgr. Pecci received the thanks both of the Pope, and the King of Naples. So great about this time was the Delegate's popularity, that when he fell sick the were lowered. In other circumstances it have been becaple evinced the deepest concern, and public prayers were offered with great fervor for his recovery. In Spoieto and Perugia he acted with the same energy when occasion offered. In the latter city he administered his duties so well that crime ceased and the prisons were empty. In 1843, much to the regret of the people, Gregory XVI., recalled Mgr. Pecci from Perugia, appointed him Archbishop of the See of Damietta, in partibus injudium, and sent him as Nuncio to Brussels-an important post for an ecclesiastic only thirty-three years old. Mgr. Pecci was received with great favor at the Belgian court and in society. King Leopold, atways remarkable for his suavity and good sense, delighted to confer with him, and bestowed on him many marks of friendship. But the climate, and possibly the cares of office, impaired his health, and thus necessitated his return to Italy. King Leopold learned with regret of his departure. He conferred a decoration on him, and, handing him a scaled packet, asked him to present it himself to the Pope. The Nuncio asked if the commission was urgent, as he intended to make a tour in Europe before returning to Rome. "It will do," replied the King, "if you hand it to the Pope on your return to Rome" Pecci returned to the Eternal City he gave the royal letter to Gregory XVI, who said:-"The King of the Belgians speaks highly of your character, virtues, and services; he asks for you something which I will accord with all my heart-the purple. But here is a deputation from Perugia, which asks me to intrust you with the management of that diocese. Accept the See of Perugia; you will soon receive the Cardinal's hat."

Such is the story told by a recent French writer. M. Louis Teste, in a book entitled " Preface an Conclave," and repeated in all the newspaper sketches of the new Pope's life. M. Teste adds that in accordance with this promise Gregory made him person who enters the room of its keeper. The briefs 19, 1840, and at the same time created him Cardinal reserving the creation in petto; but that Pope Gro-Fishermans Ring are documents affecting matters of gory dying soon after, his successor, Pius IX comparitively passing importance. They are written through the influence of Cardinal Antonelli, postin modern letters upon soft white parchment, bear poned the publication of this promotion for seven the Pope's name at the beginning, "Leo, Papa years. This dramatic tale, however, is evidently XIII," are signed by the Cardinal Secretary of untrue. A creation reserved in petto is simply a Briefs and bear date from the Nativity. This ring creation temporarily kept secret, and when it is disclosed the Cardinal takes rank from the date of the original private appointment, not of the publication of it. The official record, quoted by M. Teste himself, shows that Cardinal Pecci was "created and published by Pius IX., in the Consistory of December 19, 1853."

In Perugia, Archbishop Pecci encouraged study and learning among his clergy. He founded an academy of St. Thomas Aquinas for the advancement of theological studies. Meetings were held weekly in his episcopal palace at which he presided in person. While there that portion of the States of the Church was selzed by the King of Italy. Like his colleague in the Sacred College, the late Cardinal Riario Sforze, Archbishop of Naples, he rose superior to his adverse circumstances and administered the affairs of his diocese without coming into collision with the intruding civil authorities, with whom he has never held official intercourse.

A story found many believers in Rome that on the death of Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda, in 1874, many of Cardinel Pecci's friends and admirers desired to see him advanced to that important position in the administration of the church. But some influence again operated against him. His name having been mentioned one day to the late Pope in connection with the office by an English Bishop who was his friend, and admired his ability, piety and learning, the Pope answered posite the walled-up Holy Gate, which is opened good humoredly; "Yes, as you say he is an excellent Bishop; so we shall let him continue in charge of his diocese."

During the revolutionary movements Cardinal Pecci experienced many trials, but always accepted them with dignity and resignation. When his seminary was seized by the Italian authorities he said, "I need only a few rooms." He threw open his own house to the students, and assiduously promoted their comfort. He declined to hold personal relations with the Italian authorities, but they never ceased to treat him with the greatest

Last September, Cardinal Pecci was appointed by Pope Pius IX, Cardinal Camerlengo, or Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church. In virtue of this position, he became at the death of Pius IX, head of the Sacred College, and executive of the Govern-ment. This might be regarded as a position to be feared, since the traditions of the Conclaves have hitherto been that no Camerlengo ever becomes Pope. Indeed, at the time of the appointment, it was considered equivalent to putting Cardinal Pecci out of the race; his rival, Cardinal Panebianco, was congratulated on having had such "a narrow escape" from promotion; and the Roman correspond ent of the Independence Belge wrote: "Cardinal Pecci, who had some chance of being the candidate of the Liberal group is gravely compromised by his acceptance of the office of Camerlengo;" while the correspondent of the London Times, sorely puzzled, wrote: - t' His appointment was one of the wisest acts of line IX's Pontificate unless it was suggested by a wish to exclude him from the Papacy; a Cameri lengo hardly ever having a chance of securing the

PERSONAL.

O'BRENNAN-Dr. Martin, A. O'Brennan, the well known Irish Nationalist is dead.

GAIGNOE-There is woman in Quebec, named Gaignoe, who is said to be 104 years of age.

HOWARD-Cardinal Howard is only 49 years of

ture on Temperance, at Port Hope last week. ROY-Captain Roy of Quebec has organized a new battery of artillery.

STAFFORD-Father Stafford gave an eloquent lec-

LYNCH—His Grace Archbishop Lynch lectured on the Papal election, at Toronto lately.

LEOPOLD -It is said that Prince Leopold is anxious to enter the Protestant Church.

LEO .- It is announced that the coronation of Pope Leo takes place on Sunday in the Sixtine Chapel. SECCHI.-Father Angelo Scchi, the famous astronomer, is dead.

STANLY-The last sensation is that Mr. Bennet is to send Stanly on a voyage of discovery to the

BISMARCK-The German Chancellor is said to be in difficulties owing to stock jobbing specula-

O'DONOGHUE-Mr. Masson has moved for papers connected with the O'Donoghue amnesty ques-

LORANGER-It is rumored that Judge Loranger intends resigning. Several gentlemen are named

for the expected vacancy.

SMYTH-Lt. General Smyth has received numerous offers from parties desirous of raising regiments in case England goes to war with Russia.

BOURKE-An exchange says that "Gen. Thos. Banrke will lecture on Emmet and the cause for which he died" at the Opera House Toronto, on the 4th of March.

DANTON-BERTRAND-The sons of two historical characters died last month, namely Danton. the celebrated Jacobin, and of General Bertrand

who accampanied Napoleon to St. Helena. WORKMAN-Ex-Mayor Workman of Montreal. died in this city on Sunday last. He was a brother of Mr Thomas Workman, M. P. He was uni-

versally respected by all classes in Montreal.

ROSSA-Accounts from Toronto apprehend trouble on the occassion of O'Donovan Rossa's lecture in that city, which is announced to take place on the 18th of March.

McVICARS-Principal MacVicars, speaking at a "Missionary meeting" in Montreal last week admitted that the "converts" made by the evangelizers' were very poor and sometimes imposters.

SMYTH-General Smyth has communicated to the

volunteers of Montreal the thanks of the Governor

General, for the soldierly appearance and discipline displayed on the occasion of his Excellency's McCLOSKEY.—Cardinal McCloskey, presenting homage to the Pope on Monday, said he had no

reason to deplore the lateness of his arrival in

Rome, as the conclave had made so excellent a IMEONI .- All new appointments to Pontifical Court offices will be made by the end of the week, to be in readiness for the coronation. Cardinal Simeoni has been re-appointed and confirmed as

WATSON-Captain Watson late of the 56th Regiment, and now living in Quebec, has obtained permission to raise a regiment for actual service in the event of England becoming ongaged in

Pontifical Secretary of State.

BISMARCK-Bismarck, it is said, is not at all alarmed at the English cry of war against Russia. and has the general continental disdain for a mere maritime Power. In regard to the menace of the English fleet he observed :- "When have fish over been seen to make war on horses."

CARMICHAEL-Every Catholic in Montreal will regret to learn that the Rev. Mr. Carmichael of this city is about to remove to Hamilton. He is of a class of men that Catholics and Protestants can ill afford to lose, and Montreal especially required

ALBANI-Mile Albani the Canadian Prima Donna has made her debut in Paris with great success in "Lucia," at the Theatre des Italians. She was called on to the stage seven or eight times in succession, and literally covered with

WHITE-John White M. P., has been elected "Grand Master" of the "Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario. He will use the order for his political purposes, and dupe the members into the belief that he is for carrying out the policy of " Croppies lie down."

MARLBOROUGH-At the last drawing-room in Dublin Castle, the English Duchess of Marlbor. ough and her American daughter-in-law, Ludy Randolph Churchill, wore dresses of Irish poplin, specially manufactured for them, while the Irish Lady Mayoress and her daughter were dressed in robes of French production.

ROMA"-Our correspondent at Belleville, tells us that the Rev. Mr. Bray, during his lecture in that town, spoke as if the "Romish" Church was doomed to destruction and that the Rev. Mr. Doudiet's lecture in the same place was not noticed by the " Daily Ontario " "Roma" has kindly promised us a letter for next week.

AFFERTY-A man named Rafferty with eight companions, was assailed by a party of Sioux Indians in Dacotah last week. All were killed but Rafferty and a Swede who escaped to a settlement. Rafferty next volunteered with four others to search for the dead bodies, and this party was also attacked and killed with the exception of Rafferty, who again escaped, though wounded.

CROKE—Archbishop Croke of Uashel Ireland has sent a subscription of £100 for the Irish prisoners political fund. About the fund he said which I am glad to see is being collected for the benefit of the Irish rolltical prisoners, whom the Czar has just released from British dungeons. They suffered long and much for the patriotic faith that was in them; and the country for which they forfeited ten years of freedom is not likely to be unmindful of their protracted captivity and privations. Poor McCarthy's death presents one of the most tragic incidents in all this sad and sickening episode of our history; and I believe no true Irishman, at home or abroad, can read of it without sympathy, or reflect it without indignation."

WESTMINSTER—The relative wealth and income of the three most opulent men living-the Duke of Westminster, Rothschild and Mr. Mackey, the Bonanza King-has been reduced to figures as

follows:-: Duke of Westminster Rothschild, Mackey.

Per minute.

Capital.£16,000,000 0s. £40,090,000 £55,000,600 Per year, 800,000 0 2,000,000 2750,000 Per month. 60,000 0 Per day, 2,000 0 170,000 200,0009 5,000 90 0 Per hour. 200

4 TERRES SAME NAME OF

and \$1.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week 3,834. ending Feb. 23rd, 1878:-Corresponding week last year:-3,935. Decrease 101.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES. Men's Wool Drawers and Undershirts, from 35c to \$2.50 each.

Every pair of Wool Drawers and every Wool Undershirt in the store is reduced in price. Gents' Kid Glove Department.

Gents' Lined Colored Kid Gloves, 65c, 75c, 90c, \$1: \$1.20, \$1.40, \$1.65, \$1.60 and \$1.90. Gents' Lined Buck Gloves, 65c and \$1.15. Gents' Lined Buck Mitts, 50c, 75c and \$1. Boys' Kid Gloves and Mitts from 60c to \$1. Boys' Kid Gauntlet Mitts only 75c and 90c.

Gents' Scarf and Tie Department. Gents' Colored and Stanley Scarfs, 36c, 38c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c and \$1. Gents' Black Stanley Scarfs, 37c, 45c, 60c, 75c, 83c

Gents' Windsor Scarfs, 22c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c and 90c. Gents' Colored Ties, 8c, 15c and 22c. Black, 14c, 18c, 22c and 25c. Gents' Colered Knot Scarfs, 10c, 20c, 25c, 35c and

50c. Gents' Black Kuot Scarfs, 32c, 38c, 45c, 50c and 85c.

Gents' Half Hose Department. Gents' Useful Half Hose, 16c. Gents' Kuit Half-Hose, 25c, 28c, 35 and 40c. Gents' Scotch Hand-knit Half Hose, 45c. Gents' Scotch Fingering Hand knit Hose, 75c. Gents' Merino Half Hose in great variety. Gent's White Shirt Department.

Gents' Useful White Shirts only 98c. Gents' White Shirts, 3-ply linen front, \$1. Gents' White Shirts 3-ply linen front, \$ 1,25. Gents' White Shirts, 3 ply linen front, \$ 1.50. Gents' White Shirts, 3 ply linen front, \$ 1.75. Gents' White Shirts, 3-ply linen front, \$2. Gents' Cuff Department.

Gents' Dufferin Linin Coffs, 19c per pair. Gents' Amazon Linen Cuffs, 25c per pair. Gents' Army Linen Cuffs, 30c per pair. Gents' Navy Linen Cuffs, 35c per pair.

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THE MAMMOTH.

JOHN RAFTER & CO. 450 NOTRE EAME STREET.

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

CATALOGUE OF PRICES:

Flannel Department. Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 171c. 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c,

White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c, 45c. Scarlet Saxony Fiannels, 171c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c,

30c, 33c. Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c.

Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c. Plain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Ataber, all selling at 29c and 32c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 23c, 29c, 30c 35c, 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c line measures

7-8 of a yard wide. Rlankets For Man And Beast. Ctocke of White Blankets, selling from \$1,75 to

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

Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1,25. Table Linen Department.

Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen, price from 25c to 60c. Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 272c to 50c. White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c. Napkins in endless variety, price from 75c per dozen,

Roller Towelling.

Huckaback Towelling, price, 12½c, 14c, 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8e, 12c, 14c, Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c,

10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c. White and Grey Cottons.

Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, English, price from 33e. Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wooi Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c.
Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1,00.
Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1,00.
Bost West of Eugland Tweeds, only \$1,35. Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1,30. Basket Coatings, only \$2,20. Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2,40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2,75. Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3,15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices 75c, 90c, \$1,00, \$1,20, \$1 30, \$1,35. Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c-

Underclothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 50c! 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1,00.

Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from

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

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

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

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

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

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AGRICULTURE.

POTATO BUGS.

Pointo Bugs are going to be no longer a nuisance but a valuable article of commerce. At least the atory has been got up that a Cleveland, Ohio soap-boiler is paying a dollar and a half a bushel for them, to boil down into tallow. CARROTS FOR HORSES.

Carrots for Horses.— Experiments have shown that the best way to give carrots to horses is in conjunction with oats. Alone carrots are not as good as oats alone, but in conjunction they are better than either food separately. If you are in the habit of feeding four quarts of oats to a mess, give two of cats and two of sliced carrots, and the result will be more satisfactory thad if each were

fed separatly .- Home and Farm. PRESERVATION OF EGGS. The most effective preservator of eggs that has yet been proposed, says the Agriculturist, is linseed oil; or cotton seed oil may be used instead. By carefully coating fresh eggs with either of these oils and packing them, small end dewnward, in any

dry, porous substance, that is a non-conductor of heat, such as chaff, cork cutting, or maple sawdust, they have been kept in perfect condittion, and without loss of weight for half a year. DRAINING.

To drain a depression in a field, where a clayey or hand-pan subsoil prevents the sinking of rain water, and the lay of the land is unfavorable fer ordinary methods of brainage, first dig a hole as if for a well through the impervious stratum at the bottom of the hollow; fill it up to the brim with refuse stones, remove the excavated earth so as to allow the surfac water free access to the pit, and standing water will never injure the grass or grain crop in that part of the fielb.

SOOT TEA FOR ROSES.

Get some soot frhm a chimney or stove where wood is used for fuel, put it into an old pitcher, and pour hot water upon it. When cool use it to water your plants every few days. When it is all used, fill up the pitcher again with hot water. The affect upon plants, especially upon roses that have almost hopelessly deteriorated, is wonderful in probucing a rapid growth of thrifty shoots, with large, thick leaves, and a great number of richly tinted roses. Never despair of a decayed rose bush untill this has been tried.

GRADE PIGS. Grade Pigs are preferable to any pure bred for the farmer. As a rule, it will be found a mistake for a farmer to keep pure bred animals except males to produce grades. High-bred animals are nearly always smaller and more finely organized than their grade progeny. Their greater value consists in producing an improved progeny from our common stock. This is large size, and every way more valuable for the market or for home use than the pure bred size would have been. In no kind of stock is this fact more manifest than with swine. No matter what kind of breed of pigs is kept, this rule will

hold good. MANAGEMENT OF HOUSE PLANTS.

In the management of house plants there are three great obstacles: the green fly, red spider, and uneven temperature. To expel the first, place a handful of tobacco stems on a vessel of burning coals, over night, with the room closed. Repeated occasionaly, it will be the end of them. Or, simpler, cover with a sheet, and smoke the tobacco under it. The red spider comes when there is too much heat and too little water. Place the pot on its side and syringe with cold water, washing the under side of the leaves. As for temperaturd, let it range from 45 to 65 degrees; 40 degrees by night M.P. 4; Wellington, T G 1;-per J O R, Brickley and 50 degrees by day would be better. WOOD ASHES.

Wood-ashes are doubtless excellent for orchards, but instead of being put around the trees they should be spread over the whole land. But where are the ashes to come from in this region? We have lttle or no wood, and of course little or no ashes. In our limited experience we have learned one thing in regard to orchards as well as fruittree of every kind that we have cultivated, and we believe the principle can be applied pretty much to everything that grows upon the earth, which is that the application of manure benefits them all, Ground occupied by fruit trees should be manured as liberally as are other portions of the land used for the raising of wheat and corn. It is the neglect to do so, in canection with the general negligence Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c, with which orchards are treated in many sections, that makes them unprofitable and to be worn out prematurely. And as to the kind of manure with which orchards ought to be treated: While any kind, almost without exception, will prove of advantage, there is none in the world to be compared to stable or barn-yard manure. A liberal application of this only every third year, with careful pruning, scraping and washing of the trunks of the trees, will make a prodigious change in an orchard. This top dressing can be applied at any time when the ground is not frozen, and, if not bestowed in too heavy lumps so as to injure the (orchard) grass, will yield, in addition to the fruit, a couple of tons of good hay. We have known three full crops of grass to be cut from one orchard. -Germantown Telegraph.

RENOVATING WORN-OUT GRASSLANDS. The importance of preserving such an amount of vegetable matter in the inverted sod, in order to supply, as soon as may be, that material which is so much needed in our soils, will be apparent to all. The theory entertained and praticed by many farmers for years past, to let the inverted sod remain without being disturbed in the subsequent cultivation of the land, and to re-seed as soon as practicable, I believe to be correct, and I also believe is is the surest and quickest method of renovating our exhausted soils. When I commenced plowing my grass-lands early in the fall, and seeding them down again, I found two objections to that method. One was, that the grass would winter-kill in places; the other, that I could now sow clover seed, as I wanted to. I also learned from this experiment, that where grass seed was sown on the winter-killed places, in the spring, the grass was as good and as ripe when it was cut as where the seed was sown in the fall. I then tried the method of fitting my land, and sowing the grass seed just before the ground froze o the snow came, so that it would not start till spring, In this way I avoided the winter killing of the grass. In both of these ways of seeding I have always obtained good crops of grass. For a number of years past I have sown grass seed only in the spring. On such land as I wish to seed down without grain, I fit my land in the fall, if I can, as that saves valuable time in the spring; but if I do not have time to perform the work in the fall, I fit the land as early as possible in the spring, then sowing the seed. On all lands that I seed down I finish working the land before the seed is sown, never covering the seed. I think where grass seed is harrowed, raked, or bushed in, much of the seed is covered so deep that it never comes up. Many persons think that grass seed sown in the spring will not make a crop of hay the first season, and that it requires two sessons to do it. This is an etror. On all the lands that I have sown with grass seed in the spring, the grass has been ripe enough to cut in from ten to twelve weeks from the time the seed was sown, while I invariably get better crops of grass from such methods than I do when I seed down with grain. If the grain lodges, it will kill the grass, and, if the weather is dry, the grass is liable to dry up; while in both cases the

land will need reseeding, else weeds and foul

grasses will occupy the soil. If grass seed is sown

by itself, in the spring, it will generally get so good a start, that no ordinary dry or not weather in the summer will injure the crop. When seeding land in this way, a sufficient quantity of seed should be sown, so that, if it all grows, the land will be sown, so that, if it all grows, the land will be all occupied with grass, thus preventing the growth of the weeds; also giving a larger yield, with better quality of grass, while forming a thicker turf to be turned under, for the enrichment of the soil when the land is again plowed. On lands which I have seeded in this way, the first crop of hay has averaged two tons per scre, while the second year I usually got two crops, aggregating, at least, four tons per acre. It is well known that on our cultivated fields, as the vegetable matter becomes exhausted, the soil packs down and becomes kard; hence, the crops suffer from dry weather. In plowing gress-lands, if the turf is turned under, and remains without being disturbed, it keep the soil from packing it facilitates the free entrance of air and water enters to a great depth, thereby benefiting the crops to a greater extent Another advantage is that, when our lands need it we can work them over more rapidly and more freq ently. I my experience I have found that the same amount of labor and manure applied to the land in this way, will produce better creps of hay, and that the land will not need to be plowed so soon again as under the old method of treatment; and, finally, the fertili y and productiveness of the soil is increased .- C. T. Alvord in American Cultivator.

REMITTANCES.

Received at this office to the 15th January 1878. ONTARIO-Osgoode, 2 00; Guelph, J McA 1 00; Emily, M McA 2 (0; Ellengowan, P C 2 00; Downeyville, D D 200; Ottawa, J M 1 50; Very Rev J F Jamot Bishop of Serepts 200; Alexandria A McD 2; Ottawa, R D 2; Uptergrove, A McD G; Jarvis, G E F, 2; Perth, G A C 2; Paris, D C 1 50; Ottawa, J W R 1; Lindsay, J G 2; P B 2; Appleton, E D 2; Brechin, A J McR, 2; Grimsby, J H 2; Glen Nevis J McD 2; Wilton Grove, R M 2; Penetanguishene R S B 2; Mount St Louis, P F 1; Markham, J B 2; Kinlough, J M 2; Grenview, E L 2; Maynooth J L 2; East Hawkebury, J H 2; Tingurck, T W 2; Marysville, P K 2; Brussels, F B 2; Brockville, Mrs C S 48c; Brantford, D CC 4; Belleville, P F 1; Railton, P C 2; Pembroke, J C 2; Escott H C L 1 50; Clandeboye, J L 2; Spencerville, M D 2: Lancaster, D McD 3; Dundas, Rev J O'R 2; Lindeay, M M 2; Lyndhurst, D O'C 2; Hamilton, J W H 2; Ottawa, P B 1; Dalhouste, M O'D 1; Linsdale, J M 2; Ottawa, H of C 2; Picton, E A L 2; Bayswille, M J B 1; Carleton Place, A G 1; Kingston, J B B 215; Toledo, M J K 2; Brockville, P C 2; Harrison's Corners, A McJ 1; Colvine, F C 2; Harrison's Corners, A McJ 1; Collingwood, C G 2; Hamilton, MJ P 2; Morrisburg, T McD 2; Picton, D O'S 2; Araprior J W 2; Westminister, J M 4; Brockville, W G 3; Ottawa. The Senate, 3; Nigersol, B B 2; Chepstow, J P 2; Almonte, D M 2: Lindsay, Rev M S 2; Vanleek Hill, Mrs A McD 2; Dunbar, E C 2; Brockville, J. C. O. D. 4.00—St. Andrews, F McR. 1.00—Sombra, T C 2.00—Markham—W R. 3.00—Toronto J P H. 50c.—Clavton F X L. 2.00—Harring— Toronto J PH. 50c.—Clayton FX L. 2.00—Harrington, M. M. 1.50—Sarnia D. Mc C 280—Whitby, D. O. C. 2.00—New Castle, P. H. 2.00—Percy, J. D. 3.00 per J. D. Brickley, J. B. 1.00—O. McG. 2.00— Maxwell, W. G. 100—Thorale, L. J. C. 200 Branston Corners J. H. 3.09-Sunderland J O. L. 2;-Alexandria per A. McD — J. S. O. C 2: — G. H. 2; T.L. 2; Ea wood J. S. 4.25;—Vesta -Maryvsille T. S. 2;—Walkerton, J. M. 2; per A. L. York, self 1.50; J. K. 1.50; J. S. 1.50; Wilton Grove, M.H. 1.50; per M. A. E.—Napanee, J. P. H, 1.55; per J.H, Guelph, self 4; B. C. 2; M. C. 2; per T. F. Picton, T O R, 2;-per P D, London, R D, 2;-per J H, Guelph, JB, 4; per MM, Monckland, JM, 1; per

J K, Gourock, Self, 3; J C, 2.

QUENEC—Point Fortune P R, 1,50; per M D,
North Onslow, J M, 2; Self, 2; Riviere Bradette, LJ, McL, 1; per M HO'B, Sillery, PK, 2; JO'C, 2;—St Hyacinthe, MB, 2; L'Avenir Rev. H A, 2;—Pt St, Charles, WM, 1;—Cote St Paul, TK. 50c; Bryson, J K, 4; St Luce, J B B, 2; Pt St, Charles, G K, 2; Norton Creek, P R, 1.50; R B, 1 50; Learned Plain Miss HMcC, 4; St Sauveur, WF 150; Point St Charles, JP, 1; Lanoria Rev. LP, 2; per JB, Buckingham, JJM, 3; JSM, 150; St. Anne. TN, per M H O, Sillery Cove, J C 2; per R W L'Assumption P McL 50c; Windsor Mills, B B 2 00 Boucher-Hon C B deB, 2; St Lamberts, J McC 1; Riviero de Prarie, Rev P F 2; Frampton, J D 1 50; Wakefield, T D 2; Cranbourne, P C 2; St Justine, H de B 2; Quebec, J O' L 4; per J O' F St Malachy, Self, 1 50; Norton Creek, A McC 1 50; per A McC Norton Creek, J D 3; St Jean Chrysostome, M C 1 50; D C 1 50; per I J L D St Jean Chrysostome, Self, 1 50; Mrs J L Norton Creek, 1 50; Point St Charles, St Gab Temp Creek, 1 50; Point St Charles, St Gab Temp Scty, 1 00; St Foye, Revd J S 2 00; Cote St Antoine, per T J G—T G 1; Sovel, J M 2; per J M Sovel College, Revd L 1 50; Backingham, M M 2; Dunham, J B 2; West Frampton M M 1 50; Petite Cote, O McE 1; St Columban, J M 2; Drummondville, A P 2 50; St Philomene, J B 2; St Sylvestre, Rev J N 2; per M H O R Silliry Cove, J McN 2; Port Ingall, W P, 2; Green Island, G W L 1.

Green Island, G W L 1. Nova Scotla.—Per A M J, Antigonish, M D, 2; Rt Rev C F McK, 2; J McD C, 2; Rev Dr C, 4; Rev J F, Cape George, 2; D G, Glen Alpine, 2; D McN, 4: Ashdale, W McD, 2; Port Hawkesbury, C B, E O'B, 2; Boylston, H McA, 1; East Bay, C B, N McL, 2; St Francis Harbor, per Rev M L, J G, 1. Scotland .- Per L J McL, Glasgow, Very Rev J

New Brusswick .- Oak Point, Wm M, 2; Kouchibougua,) H, 2. UNITED STATES -Cincinnati, E A, 5; and 2510; New York, TW, 2; Butte City, Man. Ter., G L, per C G, Ottawa, 2.

MANATOBA - Winnipeg, A R C, 2.

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Catalogue of views sent by post; prompt attention to enlargements. Mr. Parks has the negatives taken by Mr. Inglis for eight years on St. James Street, also the negatives taken by himself for the last twelve years. Photos can be taken by himself for the last twelve years. Photos can be had from the same Grystal Ivory paintings made, and proces taught, photographs made especially adapted for the same. Six first prizes was awarded for various styles of work at the last Provincial Exhibition, also a number of first prizes at various other Exhibitions. [may 16, '77-1y

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Previous to their, removal first May next to the large Brick Store now occupied as furniture shop, two doors east of their old stand, on Rideau Street, offers their ENTIRE STOCK AT COST PRICES. All are invited to see the reductions that are going. They also guarantee the choicess Wines, Liquors, Teas, General Groceries and Provisions. Their spring importations, now ordered, are the largest yet made, and the premises that they are going into the first May next cannot be surpassed in the Dominion for convenience to themselves and customers. Families desiring supplies don't miss the opportunity. No. 1 LABRADOR HERRINGS, the cheapest in the market. [feb 20, '78-13ins

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Oct 10. '77

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NOTICE.

9-8m

THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILDING SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power:

1st. To become an ordinary loan and investment society, with the privileges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in force.
2nd. To discontinue and abandon the system of allotments.

3rd. To reduce its capital to twenty per cent of the amount now subscribed, except in so far as repects the holdings of present borrowers, who will remain shareholders for the full amount advanced to them. And if they prefer not to retain such the repayment of what is due on their loans will be asked.

4th. To increase its capital stock from time to time; to create a reserve fund; to continue to issue temporary shares, if thought advisable; to create a lien on the shares for the payment of claims due to the Society; and to invest its moneys in public securities, and to accept personal, in addition to hypothecary guarantees as collateral security for loans made by it.

And generally for any other powers necessary for the proper working of the said Society.

H. JEANNOTTE, N. P. Sec .- Treas.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal

Dame Hermine Mathieu, wife of Louis Arthur DesRosiers, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff: VB.

The said Louis Arthur DesRosiers, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case, the twenty-first of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

A. MATHIEU, Attorney for Plaintif. Montreal, 21st February, 1878

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. Dame Marie Louise Theitiste Anselina Provot, of the Parish of St. Philippe, in the District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Francols Edmond

Huboux, dit Deslongchamp, a farmer, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff;

The said Francois Edmond Huboux dit Deslong-

An action for separation from Bed and Board and from property, has been instituted this day by the Pisintiff in this cause.

LACOSTE & GLOBENSKY, Attys for Plaintif. Montreal, 19th February, 1878.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875,

AND AMENDING ACTS. In the matter of Napoleon Edouard Hamilton, and Christopher Denis Papineau, both of the City and District of Montreal, then doing business in co-partnership, under the name or firm of Hamilton & Papineau, as well individually as co-partners

The Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate and effects to me, and the Oreditors are notified to meet at the office of Perkins, Beausoleil & Perkins, 60 St. James Street in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 15th day of March, A.D. 1878, at 3 o'clock, to receive statements of their affairs, to appoint an Assignee if they see fit and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

ARTHUR PERKINS,

HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX. This Engraving was executed by W. M. MABSHALL, whose fame as both Engraver and Painter is pre-cknowledged through Europe and America. The engraving was produced from a Photograph from life he compliment of G. H. Doane, Vicar-General of New Jersey.

The cost alone of a Steel Plate like the one these engravings are printed from, by Mr. Marshall, is \$5,000 The usual price for this engraving in Art Stores is \$4.00. In a letter from Vigas-General, Doans to Mr. Marshill, beginning to the specific part of the spec

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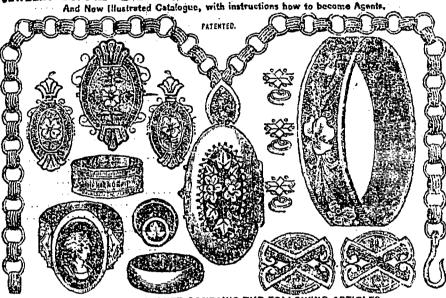
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THE MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX.

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A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC

REMEDY.

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

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DR. J. EMERY COBERRE'S EXPECTORATING SYRUP is prepared under his direction, and with the approbation of the Professors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, Medical Faculty of Victoria University. For the last twenty-five years the Expectorant Syrup has been administered with the greatest success in Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, Hooping-Cough, Group,—in the latter case it is necessary to take first an emetic, &c.

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PREPARED BY DR. CODEREE. "THE INVANTS' SYRUP" is prepared with the approbation of the Professors of the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Faculty of Victoria College. This Syrup can be kiven, in all confidence, to Infants, in cases such as Colics, Diarrham, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Steep, Coughs, Colds, &c.

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CERTIFICATES. We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the composition of the Expectorant Syrup of J. Emery Coderre, M. D. certify that it is prepared with medical substances suitable for the treatment of diseases requiring the USC of examples and the company of the treatment of the control of the cont

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

We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined the composition of the INFANTS' SYRUT certify that it is prepared with proper medical substances for the treatment of Infants' Complaints, such as Colics, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Coughs, Colds, &c.

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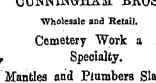
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\$66 a day in your own town. Terms and \$5 outsit free. Address H. Hallert & Co., Portin 30.78-25 | thirty day's starvation could kill the dog.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

RED FISH .- The red fish of Wallows Lake, California, are described as being blood-red in colour, very fat, and weighing about eight pounds, and are preferred, when taked, to salmon. It is said there are only four lakes known in which this fish is found-Payette, in Idaho, a lake in Maine, one in Scotland, and Wallows Lake.

A FAMOUS CHESTNUT-TREE .- On the side of Mount Fina there is a famous chestnut-tree, measuring nearly two hundred feet in circumference just above the surface of the ground. Its enormous trunk is separated into five divisions, which gives it the ap-pearance of several trees. In a circular space formed by these large branches, a hut has been erected for those who collect the great yield of chestnuts, which are four times the size of those growing upon ordinary chestnut-trees.

STALKING A TIGER.—An exceedingly clever stalk of a tiger was made some time back by a native hunter of India. The shikari saw the beast asleep under the shade of a large tree on the side of a tank, and found no prospect of getting a shot from the land side. So he had recourse to the following expedient. He waded from the opposite bank, gun in hand above the water, which was breast high, with a long cord fastened to his waist, the other end of which ramained in the hands of a confederate on the bank confronting the tiger. When he had got noiselessly within twenty paces of the siceping beast, he delivered his shot, and was immediately jerked violently back under water by his partner. It turned out that there was no need of this excessive caution, for one bullet had done the business.

AN HISTORIC POTATO .- The New Zealanders who were visited by Tasman in 1642, had received from nature a food-staple of the poorest kind. They chewed the juicy but rough roots of a species of fern, which Dumont d'Urville found to be exactly similar to the French species. Enormous quanti-ties of roots were required to satisfy a warrior, and Crozet, the companion of the unfortunate Marion du Fresne has preserved the receipt for cooking them, waich would certainly not tempt an epicure. Some kidney potatoes and a few gourds occasionally varied this poor fore. In the early days of this century, Tepahi, a chief, received a single potato from a European. Instead of eating it he, kept, planted, and carefully tended it, and so prodigious was the yield of this precious tuber, that in a few years whalers visited New Zealand, to lay in a stock

An Affectionate Goose.-The visitors to the Public Garden during the summer must have noticed the eccentric conduct of one of the wild geese which frequent the pond in the northern garden. Whenever a certain old geutleman, whose name we do not know, approaches the pond and calls "Bobby," the goese will leave the pond and sit beside him, and when he leaves to go home, will follow close at his feet like a dog to the gate, and sometimes into the street, when it has to be forcibly put back, to its manifest disgust, for it goes off to its native element twisting its tail, with indignation, and giving vent to sundry discordant squeaks. The old gentleman says he has never fed or petted it in any way-which makes it more remarkable; but we were told by a frequenter of the gardens that about two or three years ago a man used to come there and feed this indentical goose regularly, so we are inclined to think that it is a case of mistaken identity on the part of his goose-ship Any way, it is an interesting question for ornithologists to solve, whether geese (supposed to be the most stupid of birds) have a memory, and can experience the sensation ef gratitude,-New Nork paper.

A TOTAL ABSTAINER .- A showman had for his itinerant company a monkey and a poodle. Except his lion-like mane, and the fringes half way down his legs, the poodle was so closely shorn that he looked pinky white. He was saddled with a pad, and on this Jeannot, the monkey performed a great many surprising feats of rapid and other "horsemanship." He lesped through a hoop as the circus riders, do, he fired off a pistol, and went through the broad sword exercise on dog-back. Sometimes he rode his steed in solemn state, rising his fingers to his plumed cocked hat like a field-marshal. It is not, however, of Jeannot's professional exploits that I wish to speak. He shared his master's meals, except that Jeannot drank water instead of wine or grog. But one day, when his master had been taking a little too much brandy himself, he three-parts filled with it the monkey's tumbler. Jeannot unsuspectingly drank off the fiery liquid and afterwards became violently ill. He looked very much asbamed of himself, when he recovered, though I think it was the master who ought to be ashamed. Jeannot instantly took the pledge. From that day he could never be prevailed upon to taste anything stronger than water, and, what is more, he not only kept the pledge, but whenever he could get the chance he broke his master's brandy bottle.

BEARS IN MISSISSIPPI .- More wild bears than have ever been known since the swamps have been settled by white men, are reported to inhabit the bot-loms of the Mississippi Valley this year. The ca nivorous plantigrades are particularly fond of succulent food, and the juicy corn, as it ripens in the fields, is an especial object of affection. So strong is Bruin's appetite for it that the planters of Coahoma and Tunica counties, Mississippi, have recently been compelled to place guards around the cora fields to protect them from destruction. A me lium-sized bear, with an ordinary appetite, has been known to cut down and destroy two acres of corn in a single night. They go on their foraging expeditions in the night time, and entering a corn field, they squat on their haunches, shuck an ear of corn, and proceed to masticate it with an apparent relish, equal to their bipedal enemies. When they are satisfied, they cut of corn stalks below the ear by the armful, and, walking erect, carry their booty through fields, overfences, and into the dark recesses of the swamps and cane brakes to their hiding places where they may lie and munch sweet corn all day. When night comes on again the foray is repeated. A fine chance is offered sportsmen in the thinly-settled portion of the Mississippl Valley south of here this year. A dozen or more fine fields for the hunters, all within fifty to a hundred miles below this city.

ASTONISHING VITALITY OF A Doc. - Some time ago a gentlemen who prided himself upon having one of the best rabbit dogs in the city went bunting north of the city of Dubung, U.S.A. The dog soon struck the trail of game, and made chase. Contrary to expectation, he failed to return. Search was made for him through the whole neighbourhood but with no success, and the owner of that dog went home with a heavy heart. About three days ago, a man passing an old mineral hole heard a noise coming from the bottom of the shaft. A windless was precured, a man went down, discovered the living skeleton of a dog, which he kingly brought to the surface. It was soon found that the dog belonged to the Dubuque gentleman and was brought to him. He had lost his good looks, and changed to him. He had took his good tooks, and changed so radically in appearance that his master had doubts as to his indentity, but the dog's recognition of him and evident delight at seeing him again, satisfied him that he was his deg. When he fell into the mineral hole he weighed forty seven pounds; when he was rescued he weighed only twenty pounds. He lost flesh, but gained an appetite, for the first thing he awallowed was a chunk of bread soaked in whiskey. He then took a long sleep, and was furnished with something more substantial, if not stronger, and is now in a fair way to regain his former sleek look. Neither a fall of seventy feet, nor

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

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SCOTCH GRATE COAL.

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

It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishment that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while as a general rule we have taken only those which do a wholsale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as five 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 failor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs. J. G. Kennedy & Co. No. 31 St. Lawrence at. 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, cas-simeres, 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 hales. 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.—Adet.

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CLOTHIER, 157 ST. JOSEPH STREET

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

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ARCHITECT,

1878

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were not entered .- E. T. W.]

votes of the Conclave." . The Cardinal Camerlengo

wsek.

it must be observed, represents the ancient vestiarius or steward of the property of the Church. Within his attributes originally fell whatever even remotely touched the interests of the Papal Exchequer, while he had jurisdiction also over secular cases in the city and comarca of Rome. Of course therefore, his office constantly brought him into disagreeable relations with other dignitaries; and, as he becomes. on the death of a Pope, the first personages in the Papal State he may usually except to see all the other personages of the State combine to prevent his temporary supremacy from opening into permanency. It is possible, however, that the appointment really helped Cardinal Pecci, since the Pope was dying and naturally would desire to leave the presidency of the Church during the interregnum in

good hands.

POPE LEO XIII

Continued from Fifth Poge.

In appearance the newly elected Pontiff is tall and dignified, with remarkably impresive features. He has a deep, sonorous voice, and preaches with great fervor. A correspondent of the London Times des-cribes bim as resembling Cardinal Gonsalvi, the Prime Minister of Pius VII. His bearing in public is dignified and stately almost to austerity; and good and universally respected Pope Pius IX, and his voice, while it lacks the winning sweetness of as a mark of respect to his venerated memory, this that of Plus IX. is full strong and impressive. In meeting do now adjourn until this night week. private life his manners are simple and unassuming, as are also his personal tastes. He is lively in temper and of a very kindly disposition, and quite as fond of a clever piece of wit as his predecessor. Morally and intellectually equiped for his great of-fice. "He is," writes one authority, "a man of blameless character, sincerely religious, well-versed the Rev. Father Campeaux express himself on the in Church matters and of moderate opinions. "They give him credit," says another, "for a deep knowledge of the world and great dexterity in the management of affairs." Sighor Bonghi, in his book. "Pio Nono, ed il Papa Fujuro," first pub-lished in 1873 and reproduced last November, included Cardinal Pecci in his list of seven Papabili or persons engible for the Papacy, and characterized him as "one of the most elevated minds and one of the most even tempers in the Sacren College."

The name of Leo taken by the new Pope, recalls some of the most eventful and glorious days in the history of the Papacy. At least five of the twelve Popis who have borne the names made themselves famous among the rulers of the Holy See. Leo I. canonized and surnamed the Great, who occupied the Papal chair from 440 to 461, appeased a quarrel between Actius and Albinus which threatened to leave Gaul and Italy exposed to the barbarians, saved Rome from Attits, persuading "the Scourge of God" to retire with a ransom, and made Genseric and his Vandals agree that in the sack of Rome three of its churches should be spared and the lives of all its citizens. The same great Pontiff restored discipline and harmony among the African churches, annulled the fraudulent episcopal elections of Gaul and enforced celibacy upon the clergy. Leo III., also canonized, Pope from 795 to 816, founded many of the finest or the Roman churches, crowned Charlemagne Emperor of the West, and gave to the Church the solemn services known as the "Rogations." Lee IV., a third saint Pope from 847 to 855, headed, clad in his priestly robes, the sally of the citizens of Rome in 849 against a great Saracen host which had landed at Ostia. and, routing the enemy, took such booty that he was enabled with it to reconstruct the whole circuit of the walls of Rome, having already built ramparts about what is now called the Leonine City. Leo X, the most illustrious of the name, from a sccular point of view, was a son of Lorenzo de Medici called the "magnificent. He bccame Cardinal at thirteen, at seventeen a legate, and at thirty-eight Pope, succeeding Julius II., in 1513. Before com-ing to the Papal throne this Pontiff had been the companion and patron of the most eminent artists of the day. He reconstructed the great Roman University, and made it the most eminent scientific body in Europe, with its hundred professors teaching every branch of science, sacred or profane, including medical botany then first taught. He patronized the arts with all the munificence of the Medicean family; he founded the Greek Institute on the Equiline, established a Greek press in Rome encouraged the study of the Oriental laguages, and printed at his own cost Sante Pusgnino's Bible and a key to the Egyptian heiroglyphics by Piero Valer-iano. Under him was held the fifth general council of Lateran; to him Portugal sent the first fruits of Albuquerque's East India conquests; he added to the Pontifical domains Siena, Perugia and Bologna. and regained Parma, and Piacenza. Under his reign the building of St. Peter's was completed. He strove in vain to form a league of Christendom against the Turks, and died after a reign of eight years, leng and gratefully remembered by the Romane as an era of happiness, and prosperity, and destined to live in the annals of art and literature while the names of Raphael and Michael Angelo survive or scholars recall Bembo and Sadoleto. The latest Leo of the line, Leo XII., who reigned from 1823 to 1829, was a firm governor, who exerted himself vigorously to repress brigandage and mendicity, established an efficient police at Rome, did much for the Saplenza University, and was most roundly abused for his circular letter to the Christian nations attacking Bible societies, and his resolute warfare upon the secret organizations so obnoxious to the Catholic Church.

CITY ITEMS.

CANADA GUARANTEE COMPANY .- This flourishing company recently issued its fifth annual report. The manager Mr. Edward Rawlings was able to show a handsome balance sheet in favor of the company.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY .- This is another company of which Mr. Rawlings is Manager, and Sir A. T. Galt, President. The company shows a surplus (over liabilities and reserves) of \$5,000. The company is in a flourishing condition considering the times.

THE LADIES OF MOUNT CARMEL MONTREAL.-GRAND BAZAAR IN THEIR BELIEF.—A Grand Bazaar for the benefit of the Ladies of the Carmel is in progress, at 440 St. Joseph street. Considerable interest is taken in the affair, which has been increased by the opening of a poll to test the popularity of the two candidates in St. Ann's Ward-Lx-Ald, McShane and Mr. Michael Farmer. Thus far Mr. McShane is a long way ahead. Mr. Farmer's friends should look

after his interests here. EMERALD SNOWSHOE CLUE.—The fourth annual meeting of the Emerald Snowshoe Club was held on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds last Saturday afternoon. The day was somewhat disagreeable, but for all that the audience was pretty well attended. The programe was as follows:—1st. Two miles (open)—Won by Lefebre. 2nd. Half mile (open)—Won by H. Downes. 3rd. Two miles (open)— Geo. Starke. 4th. 160 yards (open)-Robert Summerhayes. 5th. Not run. 6th. Quarter mile (open) Won by Cairns. 7th. Half a mile for the Band in uniform. This was well contested and won by Lynch. 8th. Querter mile (for the boys).—Won by Rudolph Boyle. 9th. Half mile (Club) was eventually won by Joseph Boyle after a spirited contest. The prizes were ultimately presented aminst the general satisfaction of the people, who loudly applauded each recipient. Captain Kirwan's, or the St. Jean Baptiste fife and daum band, was in attendance, playing very select music. On conclusion three cheers were heartily given for the Queen, and the meeting broke up. - Gazette. [The Emerald men did not show very well in the competitition, but these two last men Mr. Iver the champion amateur 100 yards runner, and Farmer the Lacusse player

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Toronto,-A movement is on foot among prominent Catholic gentlemen here to have a con-vention of separate school teachers of the Province. THE PLANS of the Graving Dock have been approved by the Ottawa Government, and tenders are to be called for the construction of the works next

St. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS OTTAWA .-A very largely attended meeting of the above Associatian, took place last week in the St. Patrick's Hall. The object of the meeting was to receive the report of the Managing Committee; on the celebration of St. Patrick' Day, but owing to the death of his Holiness the Pope, no business was transacted the following motion being unanimously adopted. Moved by T. McCabe, seconded by Ald. O'Kuefe, that this Association has learned with sincere sorrow, and regret of the death of our Holy Father, the The report of the Managing Committee will be presented at the adjourned meeting, next Tuesday evening.

CARILLON.—The Catholic Church of the Parish of St. Andrew, was yesterday filled with a large congregation, all anxious to hear their worthy pastor good life of our Holy Father the Pope, and which he did in an able and eloquent manner. He also informed his parishioners about a Grand Ball that is to take place in Carillon on the 28 instant, and advised them not to attend it through respect of the death of his Holiness, and no doubt the good Catholics of the parish and surrounding district will comply with his request. There was also a solemn High Mass celebrated this morning for the repose of the soul of the deceased Pontiff.

CATHOLIC Parish of St. Andrews, 18th Feb., 1878.

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I OPE S IX.

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POPE PIUS IX.

The Atlantic Art Union of New York, distinguished for its excellent productions, offer to the public a begutiful life size, fine steel engraving of the deceased Pontiff, at the extremely low price of 35 cents. This is a superior work of art, and should adown the home of every Catholic household.

To CONSUMPTIVES .- Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime has now been before the public for ten years. and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This would not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pur-Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilber, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent ocjection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lima. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR. Chemist, Boston, and by druggists generally.

BIRTH.

MULLARKEY.—At 5 Donegan street, on the 25th inst., Mrs. Peter Mullarkey, of a daughter.

DIED.

HACKETT,—At Milton, on the 19th inst., Margaret Mary,

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| ring Extra, 4 86 to 4 90 Barley, 55 c to perfine, 4 60 to 4 65 Pease, 78 c to rong Bakers', 5 10 to 5 30 Butter, 19 c to ne, 4 25 to 4 30 Cheese, 13 c to didlings, 8 60 to 3 75 Pork, 13.50 to 1 didlings, 2 75 to 8 25 Dressed Hogs, 0 ot to C bags, 2 40 to 2 45 Lard, 9 c to 4 to 1 didlings, 2 67 to 2 70 Ashes, 4 05 to 4 timeal, 4 50 to 4 70 | 800 800 800 200 140 4.50 0 90 |

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Chickens, per pound,
Chickens, per pound,
Chickens, per paur,
Geese, each,
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do in pail,
14c to 16c
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13c to 15c
Chesse,
10c to 38c
do in pail,
14c to 16c
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