Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCCOBER 24, 1877.

\$2 per annum

THE POSITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

A correspondent of the London Telegraph, writing from the Turkish lines at Plevna, and who is the only one who has looked over the ground from the Turkish side says:—

"The Russian position in front of Plevna is, in my judgment, desperately compromised. Their in-trenchments are being formed on bad ground, and lie easily open to attack in front, flank or rear.
They have, indeed, plenty of cavalry, and are still pretty strong in infantry, but the men are seriously demonalized; and, from what I have seen, Osman Pasha could hold his position against double the number of Russians who are now beleaguring them, even with his communications interrupted as at

THE RESTORATION OF THE HIERARCHY IN SCOTLAND.

The Catholies of Scotland are soon to be blessed with having a Hierarchy of their own. We learn from the Nation that:-

The restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland promises soon to be an accomplished fact. The main details have already been settled. The new episcopal bench will consist of an archbishop and five suffragans. The titles will be taken from ancient sees. The Archbishop of St. Andrew's will have his residence in Edinburgh, and the seats of the other sees will be Aberdeen, Lismore, Glasgow, and Moray. We may note here that in England further ecclesiastical changes of a similar character have become necessary. The diocese of Southwark has been found too extensive for one bishop to superintend. It is, therefore, to be divided into two, Portsmouth becoming the seat of a new diocese. The plans for the cathedral in this latter town are on a scale of magnificence.

GENERAL TODLEBEN.

A correspondent at the seat of war writes of the famous Russian Engineer in the following THE POSSIBILITY OF RUSSIAN SUCCESS. terms:--

General Todleben, who though nominally the chief of the staff of Prince Charles of Boumania, is Plevna, is, doubtless, the greatest military engineer of modern times. It was his skill that compelled the allies to sit down before Sebastopol a whole twelvementh, and actually dig their way into that great fortress. His coming to the Crimea was not relished by the Russian commander, and, as his instructions were of an unofficial character—he was desired to inspect and report upon the defences of Sebastopol for the private information of the Czar in the service.

HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

conference of the Home Rule M. P's is but is shortly to meet in Dublin. At that meeting medium course will be adopted; the do no- superior supplies of men. things will be consured and the policy of "Obstruction" will be partially endorsed. The Ulster Examiner says:-

The Conference of the Home Rule members took place in Dublin on Tuesday, and was presided over by Mr. M. Brooks, the member for Dublin. There was a lengthened discussion, in which Mr. Butt, M'Carthy Downing, O'Connor Power, and Parnell took part before the proceedings became regularly formal-a result attained by Mr. Shaw proposing for adoption a series of resolutions which in substance pledged the party to consult together and carry out a united line of policy on all questions affecting the interest of Ireland and on imperial questions of importance. These resolutions were unanimously adopted, but some of the members do not appear to attach much importance to them. The resu ts of the Conference leaves matters precisely as they were, all those things having been thoroughly understood previously. Mr. Parnell thought the resolutions should have been submitted for approval to a National Conference.

MR. BUTT.

Meanwhile preparations are made to guard

members of Parliament, the two nominators of every | the theatre of war in the south, and is still prepar-Home Rule member or candidate at the general ing them in large numbers. to the contraction of the first one was as a first consider one tool mornion in the contraction of the contr

election or at any subsequent election, all members of the Home Rule League. Tickets to be given to persons of the following classes:-Clergymen of every religious denomination, magistrates, members of Corporations, Town Commissioners, Poor Law Guardians, persons who have been at any time members of the original Home Rule Association or of the Home Rule League. The Conference to assemble upon the 16th December, 1877, and 20th January, 1878, upon such day as a committee shall fix on, twenty-one days's notice to be given."

CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA.

Prince Bismarck having failed to make the Catholic priests abandon God, is, it appears, resolved to try harsher measures than the Falk law. The Tablet says:-

Prince Bismarck is said to have told Signor Crispi, the President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, at their recent interview, that the next conclave must bring the quarrel between the Church and the State in Germany to an end, and if a new Pope will not listen to reason, the Civil Power must have recourse to more effectual measures of repression. That is to say, we suppose, that the exercise of the Catholic religion would be made formally, instead of, as now, virtually illegal. But it is hard to see how in these days a more overt persecution than the present one could be set on foot, and certainly what has been done can scarcely be said to have answered. We learn that in the diocese of Posen twenty-one priests have held a meeting, and refused to recognize or hold any communication with the last parish priest intruded by the State, and although another priest has just been arrested as he came out of church, and cast into prison for "illegal exercise of ecclesiasastical functions" in a vacant parish, the Government has utterly failed in its attempt to frighten the clergy into acquiescence in its ururpations. The Germania states that out of ten thousand priests only twenty in all have submitted to the Falk Laws, and concludes that the struggle of the State against the Church is manifestly hopeless.

The Times thinks that after all Russiais sure to win in the end, if the combatants are not chief of the stan of Frince Charles of Boumania, 18 really the commander of the troops besieging interfered with. With this opinion every student of the war must agree:-

While it is not difficult to see the causes of Russian failure, it is very easy to exaggerate them. They show that the nation will not conquer by means of any perfect system of any brilliant qualities in its commanders; but the fact remains that Russia possesses enormous strength in comparison with Turkey. Poor as she is by the side of France it was hinted to him that his departure would or England, she is rich when measured by Turkish give no offence. He remained, however, and so standards. Her superior civilization will give her strengthened the fortress that, though it fell eventually, it made a long and memorable resistance to a fierce, unremitting siege. He is now sixty years of age, having been born at Mitau, in Courland, in the war lasts, the better will her position tend to 1818. He is a graduate of the Imperial School of become, while Turkey is likely to have her chief Engineers at St. Petersburg, and has passed his life advantages at the outset. If the Czar's Government were to abandon the struggle before unmistakably defeating Turkey, it would lose in Asia | sacrifice and good-doing to his fellow-creatures, as as well as Europe that military reputation which a simple member of the holy ministry. Rumor is prizes more even than material prosperity. It runs before events in these days; therefore they say will be the less disposed to draw back now that the prince-priest will not long remain uncovered The Home Rule M. P.'s meet in conference its military position is improving. The retreat of Mehemet All has removed the only immediat danger of a crushing disaster. Meanwhile her troops occupy an admirable position, placed as they are the precursor of the National Conference which like a wedge between the Turkish forces. A single General of capacity on the Russian side might fathers of the Church. Prince Amadeo's demand quickly turn on the course of events, and even the the important question of Obstruction or no in apacity of the Grand Dukes cannot altogether Obstruction will be decided. Probably a neutralise the advantage which the invading army

CONDENSED FORAGE FOR CAVALRY.

The less troops have to carry in dead weight the more effective they become. The condensed "extract of beef" used by the Germans contributed, in its way, to make them more effective troops than their French foes. Now we hear of "condensed forage for cavalry." A war correspondent writes :-

Since the beginning of the present war, three large manufactories have been established in Russia—namely, one in St. Petersburg, under the direc-tion of a German officer, Colonel Varneke; the second in Moscow, and the third in Ekaterineslay -for the preparation of condensed forake for the use of the cavalry of the Russian army in the valley of the Danube. In the establishment at St. Petersberg there are five large ovens, capable, altogether, of turning out thirty thousand pounds of the prepared food in the twenty-four hours. The food itself-the value and utility of which was tested last winter and in the spring of the present year in a long series of experiments-is composed of oatmeal, pea-flour, rye-meal and ground linseed; there being against the proposed Conference being of an in every hundred parts of the mixture from thirty unrepresentative character. The Conference parts of the first, from thirty to thirty-three parts of the second, from ten to twenty of the third is to take place some day between the 16th of and from fifteen to twenty of the last named sub-December and the 20th of January next. A stance, a small quantity of salt being also added. The constituents are kneaded together in large special telegram to the Ulster Examiner wooden troughs, the dough being afterward rolled out in a cake about as thick as a man's finger, and cat into biscuits of three and a half inches in diame-At a meeting of the Council of the home Rule ter. These are then dried in the ovens and finally League, held to-day, the following notice of motion strung on wires for convenience of transport. for the 11th inst., was forwarded by Mr. Butt:— Twenty-six or twenty eight of these small biscuits That a Conference of Home Rulers be convened weigh four pounds, and this quantity forms a single under the sanction of this League, for the purpose ration for a horse, containing, it is stated, as much of deliberating upon the present position and pros- nutriment as would be afforded by twenty pounds pects of the Home Rule cause, and the best means of cats, and this in about one-fifth of the bulk of of forwarding that cause. Admission to the Con- the latter. Already, according to the Invalide Russe ference to be by ticket, and the following to be entitled as of right to admission:—All Home Rule warded five hundred thousand of those rations to

A NEW DANGER TO ENGLAND.

The Economist thinks that a new danger will arise against the influence of England in the event of Turkey coming out of the contest, in which she is now engaged, victorious. The Evonomist says:-

A common opinion is that England will be somehow the better for the present extraordinary revival of Turkey. If the Turks should really succeed in repelling the Russian invasion, it will be by virtue of that element among them that most despises the vencer of Western civilization which the travelled and diplomatic Turk possesses, and is most determined to govern the Empire on the principles, and in the spirit of a Mahommedan revival. What these principles are everybody knows or may know. What has not been so well known of late years is the permanence of these principles in a large section of Turkish subjects. The reappearance on the Europe-an stage of a nation animated by a deep religious enthusiasm, and that enthusiasm one which makes its soldiers " distinctly expectant of an instant entrance into Paradise" if they fall in battle against the infidel, could hardly be a matter of indifference to any one of the Great Powers. But it would be an event of very special and serious significance to England. It is, at least, possible that the first evidence of this Turkish revival would be a religious revolution, which would place an enthusiastic Mahommedan on the throne of the Caliphs, and give many millions of English subjects a spiritual head whose strongest feelings would be contempt and detestation of England. It would be a singular commentary on much that has been said and written against Russia during the past year, if her defeat should bring us face to face with an Indian rebellion, originating in Turkish intrigues, stimulated by Mahommedan enthusiasm, and looking to subjection to the successor of the Caliphs, as its sufficient earth-

AN EX KING BECOMING A MONK.

From the throne to the cloister is a gigantic stride. History, however, aftords a few such insidents, and Royalty has before this donned the cope and sandals of a Monks attire. The Paris correspondent of the Dublin Freemans Journal tells us that, in this respect, history is about to repeat itself, and that an ex King is about to become a Monk- Here is what he

It is announced on authority I cannot doubt that the second son of Victor Emmanuel, Prince Amadeo, ex-King of Spain, is about to enter into Holy Orders. His heart has been sorely afflicted by the death of his beloved consort, and he has since devoted himself with ardour to works of piety and House of Sovoy where the coffin of the deceased princess is laid; and it has probably occurred to the young man that protracted grief is not without selfishness, and that he may best heal the wounds of bruised affection by a life of self-denial and of a with the sarlet hat. But it is unlikely that he should enter the priesthood with such views, and still less likely that his father's son will be selected. without long contrition and many years of a devoted and pious life for a seat amongst the emiment for ordination will be the first instalment of the sincers repentance of the ambitious, though not schiamatic, House of Savoy .- Paris correspondent of

THE CATHOLIC PRESS IN EUROPE.

A distinguished Catholic journa ist of Wurzburg, in Bavaria, has published a very interesting pamphlet entitled "The Catholic Press in Europe in 1877":-

Looking over it we see at once how Catholic journalism has develoepd and spread wherever the Culturkampf has raged most violently. There are 398 Catholic journals published in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, having an aggregate circulation of 1,218,908 copies, or one copy for every twenty five inhabitants. They are divided as follows: Austria has eighty seven journals, with a circulation of 143,800, Prussia, 14°, with 379,900 circulation; Bavaria, seventy-seven journals, having 383,300; Switzerland, fifty-three, having 138,600; Saxony, three, and 1,700; Wurtemburg. eleven, and 42,700; Baden, twelve, and 69,400; Alsace-Lorraine, one with 19,000; Hesse, fwelve, with 77,500; Oldenburg, one with 800, and Hamburg one with 700. Thus we see that Prussia counts for thirty-five per cent, of the whole number, Austria for twenty-five, Bayaria, ninteen, Switzerland fourteen, Baden and Hesse three, Wurtemburg two and three-fourths, and the remainder one-fourth. Comparing these figures with the population we find that there is one copy of a paper to every three inhabitants in Hesse; one of the eight in Switzerland, one to forty-three in Saxony, and one to one hundred and six in Austria. Thus we see that the nominally most Catholic country in Germany has the smallest proportion of distinctively Catholic journals, and that persecution seems to have no other effect than to enliven the faith of the people and make them have recourse to their able journals for icstructien, information, consolation and advice.

HOW CATHOLICITY IS DYING OUT. The London Univers tell us that :-

Catholicity has been, according to the general run of newspapers, dying out ever since Henry VIII. started a religion of his own, and forced it upon the people of this country. Certainly all that

sult? Let us take the reign of Pius IX., alone. According to statistics published in the continental press his Holiness had founded 29 metropolitan churches, 130 episcopal chairs, 4 chairs nullius discesos, 3 apostolic delegations, 33 apostolic vicarages and 15 apostolic prefectures. In Europe at the present time there are altogether 505 bishopries and archbishoprics, either immediately subject to the Papal See or suffragans of metropolitan churches; in America, 72; in Africa, 11; in Asia, 10; and in Australia and Polynesia, 21. Ofreligious orders there are 43; of monastic orders, 15; and of mendicant orders, 14. Thirteen States are represented at the Vatican, namely, France, Austria, Spain, Bavaria, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Portugal, Paraguay and, finally, the principality of Monaco. On the other hand, the Pope is represented abroad by apostolic nuncios, delegates or charges d'offaires in Paris, Vienna, Madrid, Lisbon, Munich, Brussels, the Hague; by an spostolic internuncio in Brazil, who is also delegate for the States of Paraguay, Bolivia, Chili, and the Argentine Republic; and by a single apostolic delegate for the States of San Francisco, Hayti and Venezuela, while a similar appointment for the States of Contral America, Columbia, and Peru is at the present moment vacant. This does not look like dying out. Compared with it, what an insignificant thing Protestantism is.

A DREADFUL PIT.

The corrspondent of the London Daily News obtained a view of the interior of the redoubt which the Russians took at Plevna, and which the Turks afterwards retook. The visit took place in the interval:-

The interior of this large work was piled up not only with the dead, but with the wounded, forming one ghastly, undistinguishable mass of dead and living bodies, the wounded being as little heeded as the dead. The fire had hindered the doctors from comming up to attend to the wounded, and the same cause had kept back the wounded-bearers. There were not even comrades to moisten the lips of their fellow-soldiers or to give them a word of consolation. There they lie writhing and groating. think some attempt might have been made, at whatever risk, to aid these poor fellows, for they were the gallent men who, twenty four hours before had so valiantly and successfully struggled for the conquest of that long uncaptured redoubt, and it was sad to see them dying without any at-tempt being made to attend to them. I could fill pages with a description of this harrowing scare and others near it which I witnessed, but the task would be equally a strain on my own nerves and those of your readers. I am aware that Colonel Wellesley, the English military attache, having visited this redoubt, and witnessed the spectacle it presented, spoke of it to a Roumanian officer, who explained that the doctors were obliged to take cases in the order of their occurrence, and since the Roumanians had suffered not a little two leased from their attention upon those early cases. In the centre of the redoubt is a kind of traverse. and a curious covered corridor runs arround it. In this I imagine the Turks sought protection from the shells which fell into it unintermittently for so many days before its capture. An incessant rain of bullets poured over the work as I made my way over the bodies on the ground,

A NEW RAILROAD IN BULGARIA.

Military engineers do not stop at trifles. We troops. A contemporary says:-

To secure them in their present position before Plevna it is said the Russians are resolved on building a railway 186 miles in length, to build huts for 150.000 men, and hospitals for 15,000. The magnitude of this task can scarcely be appreciated in a country like our own where facilities exist for railway construction unknown in the occupied territory, and where skilled labour is abundant and mechanical appliances have been brought to a high state of perfection. That timber is not abundant in the may be gathered from the fact that the Powers friendly to Russia have applied to the Porte for permission to convey timber across the Danube to build hospitals for the wounded, under the Geneva Convention, a permission which the Porte has refused. At present there is only one line of railway from Russia to Bucharest, and along this the whole supplies of the army must be transported. It has been calculated that a single line of the length of the length of the one now used has carrying capacity for an army of one hundred thou-sand men, but not for more. When it is con-sidered that in addition to the munitions of war, provisions and other military stores, this railway will now be called upon to convey a great part of the rails and materials necessary to the building of another railway 180 miles in length, the proposed scheme seems well nigh impracticable. In winter the frosts are so severe that the Danube is frozen over nearly every year, and it the railway is not completed before the rigours of the season set in, it will be impossible to build it. The time is already so limited that we scarcely see how if

A DREADFUL FIRE.

Here is a graphic account of how soldiers go down before the dreadful fire of breech loaders. It is from the pen of a war correspondent of the Daily News:-

I will describe the Loftcha attack first. As soon as the movement began I went to the top of the ridge, and saw the Russians advancing in heavy masses of close column of battallons. The Turks, beld in perfect discipline, reserved their fire till the leading masses of the foe drew near enough for it to facing almost certain death, till Skobeloff dismount-tell with deadlest effect. Then opened above the ed, leisurely walked to the fountain, drank freely of heads of the defenders in the trenches a more than its waters, and bathed his face; and hands. Stung started a religion of his own, and forced it upon beads of the defenders in the trenches a more than its waters, and bathed his lace and hands. Stung the people of this country. Certainly all that ever-terrific canionade, under which the Busslans by this implied taunt the soldiers rushed forward to humanity could do in opposition to God has been were seen to desperately quicken their step, advantable him; Skobeloff ordered them under arrest done to extirpate Catholicity; but with what, re- cing in open order, while their men were falling for leaving their ranks, and calling walked back.

singly and in groups all over the fiery field. Now also quickened the dreadful roll of the Turkish infantry fire, bursting forth from the redoubts and the intrenchments, to which the Russians could make but a scattered reply, hurrying as they were up hill. While these volleys swept backwards and forwards all along the trenches, the assailants went down by hundreds; but fast as they advanced files thus melt-ed away, swarms of fresh men could be seen pouring up from the rear. They only served to feed, however, the awful harvest of death; yet, still pushing forward, with a certainly admirable devotion, the mass of them at last appeared to be gaining ground. At three o'clock the feroclous combat reached its culminating point, for stoutly as the Russians tried to hold their conquest, they were at last hurled out bodily beyond rampart and trench, doing the utmost that courage permitted, but utterly unable to resist the indomitable resolve of the Osmanlis. About this time also two fresh batalions of our side came up in the rear of the wood, and when the bugles sounded clear above the thunder of the battle the notes of the Turkish charge—that never-to-beforgotten cry of "Allah !"-echoed again along our line, and Osman's men sweeping forward at the top of their speed, thrust down the hill the last throngs of the lingering Russian resistance.

RETREAT" OF PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN. That Ritualism is progressing there can be no doubt. The "Retreat" of the Protestant Clergymen, near Dublin, is the latest proof of this, This "Retreat" has caused much talk. The Protestant Clergymen held a meeting over it, and some of them roundly condemned this "feeble imitation of Romanism"-this thin edge of the wedge of "Monkeries and Monastries, and the whole paraphernalia by the

Church of Rome." Here is what the Dublin correspondent of the London Tablet says of "The 'Retreat' of a section of the Protestant

clergy of the diocese of Dublin, has created considerable commotion in various other sections of the Protestant clergy both here and throughout the country. As it was the first 'retreat' ever given in Dublin or in Ireland since the Protestant Church tried its miserable task of fixing itself amongst our people, a few particulars of it may not be uninteresting to your readers. The 'happy thought' of it originated in the mind of a son of Dr. Trench, the Protestant Archbishop of of Dublin, and the project is said to have received the warm, approval of the Archbishop himself.

Then there was a meeting of the Protestant clergymen at which there was a lively time. But the correspondent continues:—

In a comparatively quiet interval a Rev. Mr. Davidson got a few minutes' calm to say a word or two of his own experiences of the retreat. 'We rose, he said, 'every morning a little after six o'clock; we went into the chapel, or drawing-room, as the case was. We had prayers and from a quarterpast seven to half-past seven we had private preparations for the Communion; then we had breakfast at a quarter-past eight; at a quarter-past nine the usual morning prayer; then, I think, at ten o'clock, we went in for the first address, and there ware prayers specially suited for the subject. We then sung upon our kaces the hymn in the Ordinahear that a railway 186 miles long is now in progress for the conveyance of the Russian notes, followed by a period of meditation on the address. At 12 o'clock there was another short address. At one o'clock dinner (and I may mention that we got four meals a day, and the best of feeding. Same people said we were fasting). We had recreation until three o'clock, that is to say we had nothing to do with the retreat.' A clergyman here asked, 'Was there a vow of silence?' To which Mr. Davidson answered, 'Certainly not'; and proceeded, At three o'clok there was another short address; at half-past five, service; six, tea; seven, another service and another address, and a short service before retiring to rest for the night; supper at nine, hed at ten. In reply to other inquires, Mr. Davidson said there was 'no such thing in the retreat as a confession of sin.' After a fresh storm of irreverent chaff and disorder a Rev. Mr. Large claimed a hearing; and having got it, said 'he had very strong claims on the meeting, for he was a very strong Protestant, and yet he was at the Retreat. He thanked God for it.' A Rev. Mr. Latham jeeringly asked Mr. Lurge, were there 'ornaments' at the retreat, and was brought to task by Mr. Stokes, who said it was exceedingly unusual for one young clergymen to be bantering another in this profane way. It was seen that by this time the meeting bad thinned down to more than half its original dimensions, and a proposal to adjourn for two months was rejected in favor of a motion to adjourn to the following Tuesday. The comments of the Protestant Press indicated the shame and confusion which the preceedings of the day before created in Protestant ranks. The adjourned meeting came off on the day appointed, and was a contemptible display. Not more than seventeen clergymen were present, and they were all of them of the section-Orango and Low Church to a degree-where name are always identified with every organization, meeting, or demonstration that contemplates the lowest purpose of proselytism and insult to Irish Catholice."

HEROISM OF SHOBELOFF.

Shobeloff swam the Danube on horseback to show it could be done, and has had five horses shot under him during this campaign. During one of his reconncissances near Pievna he came in view of a delicious spring of water, apparently inaccessible, however, because of the hall of Turkish bullets that pattered round it. The soldiers shrank back from

THE TRUE WILLESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

可可MOID DOWN

THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF CANADA

1840 TO 1855.

LECTURE BY SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

(From the Gazette.)

On Wednesday night a large audience assembled in the Mechanics' Hall to listen to the lecture by Sir Francis Hincks, on the political history of Canada from the Union of Upper and Lower Canada to 1855, delivered under the auspices of the St. Patrick's National Association. The chair was occupied by Mr. Mullarky, the President of the Society, and on the platform were His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Messrs. McMaster, President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, John Kerry, President of the Star George's Society, E. McLelan, President of St. Andrew's Society, J. E. McEvenue, President of the Catholic Union, Edward Murphy, M. P. Ryan, M. Donovan, Bafferty, Hefferman, Flannery, P. C. Warren, P. Brennan, the Rev. Father Salmon and Capt. Kirwan. Sir Francis Hincks, having been introduced by the Chairman, was most warmly received, and delivered his lecture

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,-When I was honored with an invitation from the St Patrick's National Association to deliver them a lecture. it occured to me that I might, without impropriety. avail myself of the opportunity to carry into effect a long-cherished purpose, and to place on record what circumstances have enabled me to know of the history of Canadian parties during the struggle for, and the ultimate establishment of Parliamentary government, and, during the succeeding years. up to the disruption of the party which had obtained the victory in that memorable contest, Having been myself actively engaged in the struggle both before and after the publication of the celebrated report of the Earl of Durham, I had peculiarly good opportunities of becoming acquainted with the views of those, who took a prominent part in public affairs, not only at the period of the union of the Provinces, but during the succeeding thirteen years. It would obviously be impossible for me, within the limits of a lecture, to give anything that would even merit the designation of an historical sketch, but venture to hope that it may be in my power to render justice to deceased Canadian statesmen, as well as to give a general idea of the history of the period to which I have referred. It will be my study to speak truthfully and impartially, and to be careful as to the authority on which I make statements which conflict with those of others. It is not my intention to dwell on the events prior to the rebellions in both Provinces in the year 1837. It would be sufficient to remind you that in Lower Canada a large major. ity of the representatives of the people were in con- the execution of the laws of which we have long firmed opposition not only to the Government, but to the Constitution as established by the Imperial Act of 1791. The principal remedial measure advocated by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada was the substitution of an elected for a Metcalfe which prove either that they were wholly nominated legislative council. In Upper Canada parties were more equally divided, and the great I need not dwell further on Lord Durham's recommajority of the Reformers would have been satisfied with the establishment of the existing system of Parliamentary government.

EVENTS BEFORE THE UNION OF 1841.

In the year 1838 the Earl of Durham was appointed Governor-General of the North-American Provinces, and High Commissioner to enquire into and to report on their political institutions. The Earl of Durham arrived at Quebec on the 27th of May, and embarked on his return to England on the 1st of November, 1838, having been little over five months in the country. He made an elaborate report, which gave entire satisfaction to the Reform party in Upper Canada and as general dissatis-faction to the party bearing the same designation in Lower Canada. Prior to the rebellion of 1837 the Reform party of Upper Canada had fraternized to some extent with the Lower Canada majority. In a despatch from Sir Francis Head, dated 27th April, ismitted to the Secre copy of a letter which Mr. Papineau, Speaker of the Assembly of the Lower Province, had addressed to Mr. Bidwell, Speaker of the Assembly of Upper Canada," adding, "I conceive that the traitorous and revolutionary language it contains as well as the terms in which it speaks of your Lordship need no comment." On the 30th August, 1837, Mr. Bidwell had address :d a letter to Dr. O'Callaghan, of Montreal, containing the following passage:-"Retired from public life, probably for ever, I still look with the deepest interest and sympathy on the efforts of those who are actively contending for the great principles of liberty and good government. Your great and powerful exertions in the cause of liberty and justice I have noticed with admiration and respect, and I look with deep interest on the struggle in Lower Canada between an oppressed and injured people and their oppressors. All hope of justice from the authorities in England seems to be extinguished." In November, 1935, Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie and Dr. O'Grady, as is stated in the life of the former, visited Quebec "as a deputation from leading and influential Reformers in Upper Canada, to bring about a closer alliance between the Reformers in the two Provinces." It must be evident, from the facts just stated, that prior to the events of 1837 there was a cordial understanding between those who were designated as Reformers in the two Provinces.

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.

In recommending the union of the Provinces the Earl of Durham was chiefly influenced by his conviction that there was an irreconcilable feud between the Canadians of French and British origin, and as he was thoroughly convinced that it was abcolutely necessary that the future government of the country should be conducted in accordance with the will of the majority, he came to the conclusion that the two Provinces must be reunited. I desire to support my statements by unimpeachable authority, and I shall therefore cite Lord Durham's own language :- " Never again will the present generation of French Canadians yield a loyal submission to a British Government; never again will the English population tolerate the authority of a House of Assembly in which the French shall nossess or even approximate to a majority." Wholly erroneous as were Lord Durbam's opinions on the subject of the national feud, there can be no doubt that he entertained them honestly, and that they were fully shared by Lord Sydenbam, as well as by the Imperial Ministers of the Crown. Lord Dur-ham, however, differed in opinion with those Minis-and about the same time the Governor in reply to ters and with Lord Sydenham on a point of considerable importance, viz., the mode of apportioning the representation. A Canadian historian. Mr. Louis P. Turcotte, whose valuable work, "Le Canada sous l'Union," I have read with great interest, has fallen into an error on this subject, which I shall venture to correct. Before doing so, permit me to bearmy testimony to the value of the work in question, and to express my conviction that any errors which it may contain have been unintentional. Mr. Turcotte's work ought to be translated into English and I sincerely hope that author may be encouraged to publish a new edition, and to avail himself of such friendly criticisms as I for one would be ready to submit to him. Referring to Lord Durham's recommendations, Mr. Turcotte observes:—"For the present he recommended the union of the two Canadas under one government, giving to each the Mr. Thomson was in an exceptional position. He a renagade had brought up his son in extremest the suburbs, and secured the return of members

same number of representatives," Lord Durham himself observes in his report.—"L'am averse to any plan that has been proposed for giving an equal number of representatives to the two Provinces in order to attain the temporary and of out-numbering the French, because I think the same object will be obtained without any violation of the principles of representation, and without any such appearance of injustice in the scheme as would set public opidion both in England and America strongly against it, and because when emigration shall have increased the English population in the upper Province, the adoption of such a principle would operate to defeat the very purpose it is intended to serve. It appears to me that any such electoral arrangement founded on the present Pro-vincial divisions would tend to defeat the purposes of union and perpetuate the idea of disunion." The foregoing passage deserves to be cited as affording evidence of the segacity of the Earl of Durham. There is another error of Mr. Luccottes. which I think it desirable to correct and I may observe that Mr. Withrow has repeated it. Both historians represent lord Durham having recom-mended a federal union of the British Provinces in his celebrated report, whereas he argued strongly against a federal and in favor of a legislative union. In view of the fact that a few years later Lord Durhams views on responsible government were wholly misunderstood by one of his successors, Sir Charles Metcalfe, it seems desirable to prove by quotations from his report that he clearly understood the principle, the adoption of which he so earnestly recommended. I shall therefore use his ownwords: "It needs no change in the principles of government, no invention of a new constitutional theory to supply the remedy which would, in my opinion completely remove the existing political disorders. It needs but to follow out consistently the principles of the British Constitution, and introduce into the government of these great colonies those wise provisions, oy which alone the working of the representative system can in any country be rendered harmonious and efficient. the Crown must on the other hand submit to the necessary consequences of representative institutions, and if it has to carry on the government in

This change might be effected by a single dispatch containing such instructions, or if any legal enactment were requisite, it would only be one that would render it necessary that the official acts of the Governor should be countersigned by some public functionary. This would induce responsibility for every act of the Government, and as a natural consequence it would necessitate the substitution of a system of administration by means of competent heads of department for the present rude machinery of an executive council. I admit that the system which I propose would in fact place the internal government of the colony in the hands of the colonists themselves, and that we should thus leave to them

unison with a representative body, it must consent

to carry it on by means of those in whom that re-

presentative body has confidence.

entrusted the making solely to them." Nothing can be clearer to my mind than the foregoing passages, and yet I shall have to call your attention later to statements in the despatches of Sir Charles misunderstood or elso deliberately misrepresented. mendations.

LORD SYDENHAM'S GOVERNMENT.

When the Imperial Government decided to carry them into effect, they selected for the office of Governor-General a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Charles Poulett Thomson, who had represented Manchester, one of the most Liberal English constituencies in the House of Commons. Before adverting to the critical period of the Government of Mr. Thomson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, it seems desirable to consider the state of public opinion in the two Provinces. At that time the Reform party consisted of almost the whole French-Canadian population, an equal proportion of the Irish Roman Catholics, and a British minority equal, if not superior in numbers, to the French-Canadian and Irlsh Catholic Conservatives. The great majority of the British population was included in the Conservative party. I am referring at present to public opinion in Lower Canada. It is stated in Turcotte's history that the French-Canadians of Quebec and Three Rivers, supported by their clergy and a considerable number of influential English, petitioned against the Union, and in favor of the Constitution of 1791. The number of signatures was 40,000 A meeting was likewise held in Montreal, and an address carried against the Union on the proposition of Mr. Lafontaine. The majority of the British population were decidedly favorable to the priniple of the Union Act. In Upper Canada the Reformers warmly approved of the chief recommendations of Lord Durham's report which induced a considerable number of the old opponents of Responsible Government to announce their adhesion to that principle. The bulk of the Conservative party avowed their opposition to Lord Durham's views and a select committee of the House of Assembly made an elaborate report against them. The opposition of that party was not only directed against Responsible Government, but likewise against the Union, as evidenced by a joint address from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Such was the state of public opinion when Mr. Thomson assumed the Government, charged specially to endeavor to procure the assent of the respective Legislatures to the re-union of the Provinces. The Constitution having been suspended in Lower Canada, and the Special Council being composed chiefly of members of the British party, no difficulty was experienced in obtaining the assent of the only Legislature in existence in Lower Canada. In Upper Canada the Reformers supported Mr. Thomson with great cordiality, and as he claimed and obtained the support of the officials, he was enabled to carry his measure by a sufficient majority. The Conservative minority desired to obtain a larger representation for Upper Canada, and other conditions to which the Governor was unable to assent. Although in the discussion which took place in the British House of Commons on Lord Durham's report Lord John Russell had announced that the Government could not concur in the recommendation to establish Responsible Government. His Lordship later in the year wrote a despatch, dated 16th October, 1839, in which he directed that the principal officers of the Crown, particularizing the Secretary, the Receiver-General, the Attorney and Solicitor General, should be informed that hereafter their offices were to be held strictly during pleasure, add that they would be called on to retire whonever public policy might render such a step an address from the Assembly requesting copies of despatches on the subject of Responsible Government, declined furnishing the despatches, but informed them that "he had received Her Majesty's commands to administer the Government in accordance with the well-understood wishes and interests of people, and to pay to their fielings, as expressed by their representatives, the deference that is justly due to them." The despatch of the 16th October and the reply to the Assembly were generally accepted by the Reformers as an assurance that Lord Durham's recommendation would be acted on. It is important, in order to understand the history of the period, to note the changes in parties consequent on the determination of the

Imperial Government, to give effect to Lord Dur-

ham's recommendation to reunite the Provinces.

was virtually an autocrat (in Lower Canada, and, hatred of his old opponents and had instilled into pledged to support his Government. Some of the owing to the position of parties, almost as powerful him the most liberal opinions." It would be difficuent in the countries, but notably Terrebonne, for which Mr. in Upper Canada. He had divided the Conservation of the Conservation of the Lagontaine, the Lower Canadian leader, was a can tive party in that Province, and in addition to a same space. The worthy and highly esteemed didate, were carried by violence, armed bands of father of Robert Baldwin, was an Irishman, a native non-residents having been marched to a political bands of the conservation with the most liberal opinions." It would be difficuent to the Lagontaine, the Lower Canadian leader, was a can shall be a same space. The worthy and highly esteemed didate, were carried by violence, armed bands of father of Robert Baldwin, was an Irishman, a native non-residents having been marched to a political bands of the conservation servative party of Lower Canada, while the opposi-tion to his government consisted of the French Canadians and their British contingent and the majority of the Conservatives of Upper Canada, parties having no sympathy whatever with each other. The tone of the press affords a good indication of the state of feeling. The Montreal Herald declared that Lord Durham's report was "the most luminous, comprehensive and best arranged document on the affairs of the colonies which has ever been submitted to the British Parliament." The Montreal Gazette styled it "a document of great research, noted impartiality, and fraught with just conclusions with regard to the best interests and the ultimate welfare of these Provinces." I have already referred to the strong opposition of the French Canadians. The Toronto Patriot referred to knot of loafer secretaries and hangers-on, and

declared that" the Ministers have made for themselves a pretty kettle of fish by employing Jacobins and loafers to regulate the affairs of a Conservative and loyal people." This journal was the exponent of the views of the Conservative party of Upper Canada, which had been in the ascendant up to the time of Mr. Thomson's assumption of the Government. The British Colonies and Christian Guardian may fairly be considered as representing the views of the moderate Conservatives, who cordially supported the union policy of Mr. Thomson, and who were not disinclined to accept Responsible Govern ment; indeed, Mr. Henry John Boulton, Mr. Hamilton Merritt and Mr. Adam Fergusson gave their formal adhesion to that principle after the publication of Lord Durham's report. I was at that time editor of the Toronto Examiner, and had been contending for Responsible Government against almost the entire press of Upper Canada during the whole period of Lord Durham's government. The Examiner gave a cordial support to Lord Durbam's recommendations, and the Union scheme of Mr. Thomson. In February, 1840, after the close of the session of the Upper Canada Legislature, a vacancy having courred on the Bench, Mr. Attorney-General Hagerman was appointed Judge, Mr. Solicitor-General Draper Attorney-General, and Mr. Robert Paldrin the most consciously mamber of the Re-Baldwin, the most conspicuous member of the Reform party, was invited by Mr. Thomson to fill the office of Solicitor-General.

THE LATE ROBERT BALDWIN. All the circumstances of Mr. Baldwin's accept-

ance of a sent in the Executive Council under Sir Francis Head four years previously, and his subsequent resignation being well known, the offer of office was a virtual declaration to the country that the Government under the Union would be conducted in accordance with the wishes of the majority. Mr. Baldwin's political friends were at the time supporters of the Government, and he did not feel justified in refusing the offer of office. His opinion, concurred in by his political friends, was that until after the elections under the Union Act, it could not be expected that the Governor-General could form an efficient administration for the United Province. The Governor had encountered warm opposition from the French-Canadians, and there can be no doubt that his belief was that, by the Union of the British party in Lower Canada with the moderate Conservatives and Reformers in Upper Canada, a working majority would be obtained in the new House of Assembly. Mr. Baldwin and his friends were of opinion that the natural combination of parties would be the Reformers of Upper and Lower Canada, the latter consisting chiefly of French Canadians, with whom the Irish Catholics were at that time allied. I cannot introduce the name of Mr. Baldwin without expressing my deep sense of his great merits as a statesman and a patriot. Many of his cotemporaries have passed away, but there are still some survivors of those who fought the great battle for Constitutional Government under the leadership of Robert Baldwin. I cannot forbear referring here to a letter which I received a few months ago from an old and valued friend who had been reading an historical lecture which was delivered about that time by the Hon. Mr. Laurier. He wrote as follows:—"If he (Mr. Laurier) knew as much as you and I do about the establishment of Constitutional Government, I think he would at least have mentioned the name of Robert Baldwin in his lecture. Whilst many of the advanced liberals of that day were seeking to rid the country of the irresponsible mode of conducting the Government, which had become intolcrable, by advocating elective institutions, Robert Baldwin from the first contended that the English Constitutional system of responsibility afforded the true solution of our difficulties. How zealously and disinterestedly he labored to save his country from the crushing effects of a rash and unsuccessful resort to physical force-with what contempt and indifference he treated the slanders of his political opponents-how perseveringly he pursued the wise and prudent course he had marked out for himself until the complete establishment of responsible government was triumphantly attained, no one knows better than you, and you, as his colleague, also know the enormous amount of labor which he bestowed on the establishment and perfecting of the municipal system and other kindred legislative measures which he considered necessary to solidify and make more perfect the government of the country under that system which he had so long labored to establish. It seems to me that justice has not been done to the memory of Robert Baldwin, and there is no man now living who knew him as you did, who can testify in his favor as you can. I hope you will be able to do something to keep alive the memory of our old friend and leader, for it seems to me he is almost forgotten by the new men who now fill the seats of power and oc-

cupy positions of prominence." It no doubt appears strange that any one acquainted with Canadian history could lecture thereon without bearing testimony to the labors ci Robert Baldwin, but Mr. Laurier, although prefessing to review the history of the Liberal party in this country, seems to have been of the opinion that he could do so satisfactorily by ignoring the existance of the Upper Canada section of that party, and by keeping in abeyance the political questions which led to the disruption of that party, although several of them were deeply interesting to the people of Lower Canada. It is to be regretted that no doubt that his memory has been, and will continue to be, held in high esteem by his countrymen. Unfortunatly, owing to his having had to place himself in opposition to Sir Francis Head, to Lord Sydenham and to Lord Metcalf, his character has been aspersed in books that are to be found in most English libraries. The most offensive of the attacks on Mr. Baldwin's character is to be found in the life of Lord Metcalf by the late Sir John William Kaye, one of the worst class of biographies, the author apparently considering it his duty to cast the vilest imputations on all who differed in opinion with his hero, of whom he writes in terms of the most fulsome adulation. Sir John Kaye was never in Canada, and never seen Mr. Baldwin, and must have derived his information either from Lord Metcalf himself or from his immediate dependents. Ho commences the discription of his character by alleging that he was "the son of a gentleman of Toronto, of American descent, who had formerly been a member of what was called the "Family Compact." The elder Baldwin had quarrelled with his party, and with the characteristic bitterness of

tive party in that Province, and in addition to a same space. The worthy and highly esteement mandator, were an active non-residents having been marched to a polling Reformers of Upper Canada and the British or Consolvative of the County of Cork and was never a member of place fixed at a remote corner of the county, at a second of the county of Cork and was never a member of place fixed at a remote corner of the county, at a second of the population. The than the most liberal opinions. Sir Francis Head, consequence of this policy was the increased hose certainly not a partial judge, describes him as tility of the French Canadians to the Government. rather more ultra in his theory of reform than his son, a gentleman of very large property, who is respected for his moral character, and who had been spected for his moral character, and also recomended by my predecessor for a seat in the Legislative Council." Neither the doctor nor his son entertained bitter feelings against their opponents, and although firm in their adherance to cherished political opinions they were both highly and universally respected. Sir John Kaye asserts that Robert Baldwin "seemed to delight in strife." A very brief reference to his public career will be the most satisfactory refutation of his statement. At the early age of 24 he was elected in 1828 mem-ther the Reformers of the two sections were ber for the fown of New York, now the city of satisfied with the composition of the Government, French Canadians. The Toronto Patriot referred to Der for the town of New York, now the conditions and there was almost an unanimous declaration of the froward nobleman and his Toronto. Withrow in his History of Canada, says and there was almost an unanimous declaration of the froward nobleman and his Toronto. Withrow in his History of Canada, says and there was almost an unanimous declaration of the froward nobleman and his During the entire course of his public life to have want of confidence. Mr. Baldwin thereupon re-Commanded the esteem of both political parties, commended to the Governor a reconstruction of His personal integrity, his legal ability and his singular moderation enabled him, as has been admirably said, to lead his country through a great constitutional crises into an era of larger and more matured liberty." In 1830, two years after his election, there was a sudden dissolution of the Liberal House of Assembly on the ground of the demise of King George the Fourth. The Reformers were defeated, and Mr. Balwin withdrew entirely from politics for about six years. In 1836 he was invited by Sir Francis Head to become a member of the Executive Council Sir Francis Hend's own despatch, dated February, 1836, is a complete refutation of Kay's unfounded accusation. He writes to Lord Glenelg :-" After making every enquiry in my power, I became of opinion that Mr. Robert Baldwin, advocate, a gentleman already recommended to Your Lordship by Sir John Colborne for a feat in the Legislative Council was the first individual I should select, being highly respected for his moral character, being moderate in his politics, and possessing the esteem and confidence of all partles." The foregoing character was obtained by Sir Francis Head, not from Mr. Baldwin's political friends, but from his opponents, one of whom -Chief Justice Robinson-is specially referred to. Mr. Balwin held the office of Executive Councillor in 1836 for about three weeks, he and his colleagues having resigned, as he did nearly eight years afterwards, when he found that the Governor was determined to conduct public affairs without the advice of his known and responsible Councillors. A dissolution of the Assembly having taken place owing to its rupture with Sir Francis Head, cousequent on the resignation of Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues, and the Government having been successful, Mr. Balwin accepted the verdict of the country and again withdrew entirely from public life, declining to attend meetings or to be a party to the agitation which culminated in the rebellion of 1837. He continued in retirement until he was again invited by Lord Sydenham to accept the office of Solicitor-General at the time when the union of the two Provinces was about to be consummated. This is the man who was pronounced by Lord Metcalfe's biographer to have been possessof "unbounded arrogance and self conceit;" to have been "serving his own ends by the promotion of his ambition, the gratification of his vanity or his spite." It is to be regretted that Canada's most illustrious statesmen is chiefly known to English readers by the character given to them by Sir Francis Head and by the authors of the lives of Lords Sydenham and Metealfe. I have digressed from my subject in order to pay a merited tribute to the character of one for whom from the period of my first acquaintance, about 45 years ago, I entertained the most profound veneration, which was not in the least abated, during the period in

occasion to advert. FIR LOUIS LAFONTAINE AND DR. TRACY.

This is a convenient opportunity to do justice to Baldwin, and many are living in our midst, both old supporters and old opponents. I can hardly believe that there is a single individual in the ranks of either party who would admit that Kaye was correct in attributing to Sir Louis Lafontaine "indecision and infirmity of purpose." I can declare for my own part that I never met a man less open to such an imputation. It is true that Kave acknowledges that "his better qualities were natural to him; his worse were the growth of circumstances" . He was a just and honorable man; his motives were above all suspicion."— Strange, however, that Kaye cou'd believe that such a man could be elevated to the leadership of "an important and united party" without any par-ticular fitness, and "by the force rather of his moral than his intellectual qualities." When lecturing under the auspices of St. Patrick's National Association I can't omit paying a just tribute to the memory of one who took an active part in the great struggle for Constitutional Government at the most gloomy period of the contest, but who did not live to share in the rewards of victory. I allude to our distinguished countryman Dr. Tracy, who was cut off in the prime of life, and in the full vigor of his faculties. I had not the advantage of Dr. Tracy's personal acquaintance, but from the period of my first residence in Montreal in 1844, I and my family were privileged to enjoy the friendship of his sister, Mrs. Charles Wilson, who still survives, honored and beloved by the whole Irish population for her intellectual, as well as her many amiable qualities. When in better health than she has of late years enjoyed, she was the most active supporter of every project suggested for the benefit of the Irish population. Those who visit the cemetery are reminded by the beautiful monument erected to the memory of Dr. Tracy, of his patriotic services to the country of his adoption.

POLITICAL COMBINATIONS AFTER THE UNION. I must revert to the period of our history when a political alliance was formed between Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Baldwin, which was only dissolved when they retired from public life, about the same time in the year 1851. During the year 1840, in the carly part of which Mr. Baldwin accepted office, there were no political events of any importance. There were some communications between the leaders of the Reform party in Upper Canada and the principal French-Canadians, the object being to ascertain how far it would be possible for the Reformers of the two Provinces to act in concert. The Lower Canadian Liberals were unable to accept the Union Act and were consequently in direct opposition to the Government in which the Upper Canada Reformers very generally professed confidence. Unfortunately for the reputation of Lord Sydenham, there was not a fair representation of Lower Canada in the first Union Parliament, and for this, to some extent at least, he must be held personally responsible. In the Union bill, as originally introduced by Lord John Russell, it was provided that "the incorporated cities of Quebec and Montreal" should be represented but in the Act, as finally passed, a clause was introduced empowering the Governor to define the boundaries of the several cities and towns named in the Act. Under this authority Lord Sydenham, by a stroke of his pen, disfranchised two-thirds of the inhabitants of Montreal and Quebec, inhabiting

On the meeting of the Legislature it was found that the Reformers of Lower Canada instead of having a majority, as had been fully anticipated of about twenty, were only about equal to the number of their opponents. In Upper Canada the Con. servative members who acknowledged Sir Allan MacNab as their leader were few in number, while the Reformers had a very decided majority. On the meeting of Parliament Mr. Baldwin summoned a meeting of the members of the Liberal party from both sections of the now United Province. The chief object of the meeting was to ascertain whether the Reformers of the the two sections were the administration, and on his advice being rejected resigned. Mr. Baldwin was severely consured by his late colleagues and their friends for the course of proceeding which he adopted, a course which no one would have more readily condemned than Mr. Baldwin himself, if the administration had been formed in the usual way. The union of the two Provinces, the members of which were not even personally acquainted, caused an abnormal condition of affairs. Mr. Baldwin had been invited by the Governor to accept a seat in the Executive Council in February, 1811, in the following terms: -" I am called upon to name an Executive Council for this Province without delay, which at present will be composed exclusively of the chief officers of the Government, and I have therefore included your name in the list." Mr. Baldwin wrote to Lord Sydenham in reply, regarding the com-position of the Council:—"With respect to those gentlemen Mr. Baldwin has himself an entire want ot political confidence in all of them except Mr. Dunn, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Daly." • He deems it a duty which he owes to the Governor-General at once to communicate his opinion that such arrangement of the administration will not command the support of Parliament," Such language could admit of but one construction, Mr. Baldwin plainly indicated his intention when the proper time came to require a reconstruction of the Cabinet, but pending the meeting of the Legislature was unwilling to create embarrassment to the Governor by any premature action. He, however, did not concent from his colleagues his want of political confidence in them. If the Governor or his colleagues had been of opinion that Mr. Baldwin's retention of his seat in the Council under the circumstances was objectionable they could have required his immediate resignation. His own opinion was that the assembling together of the newly elected representatives of the people of the reunited Provinces on the occasion of the meeting of Parliament was the proper time for action, and that had be taken any more energetic steps than what he did, he would have laid himself open to the charge of causing unnecessary embarrassment to the Governor. General. He had shortly after his appointment to the office of Solicitor-General, February, 1840 written a letter, which was published at the time, in which he stated:—"I distinctly avow that in accepling office I consider myself to have given a public pledge that I have a reasonably well grounded confidence that the government of my country is to be carried on in accordance with the principles of responsible government which I have ever held. My position politically is certainly peculiar, but its peculiarity has arisen out of the position in which the present Parliament placed the Governor General, themselves and the country by the course they chose to adopt during the last session, and it is therefore right that it should be distinctly under-1841 and 1842, when I was temporarily estranged stood that I have not come into office by means of from him under circumstances to which I shall have any coalition with the Attorney-General or with any others now in the public service, but have done so under the Governor-General and expressly from my confidence in him." It is to be borne in mind another highly valued friend, the late Sir Louis that Mr. Baldwin professed confidence in some of Lafontaine. The great French Canadian statesman his colleagues, and his advice was that the government should be reconstructed very much as was done about a year later under the government of

POSITION OF PARTIES IN 1841.

Sir Charles Bagot.

The effect of Mr. Baldwin's resignation was to p'ace him in opposition to his old colleagues, all of whom, Reformers as well as Conservatives, retained office, and although frequently defeated, owing to combination of parties having little sympathy with each other, the government succeeded in getting through the session without serious difficulty. There were at least five if not six parties in the House, three from each Province. In Upper Canada there was first, the old Conservative party led by Sir Allan MacNab; 2nd, the Ministerial party composed chiefly of Reformers, with a few Moderate Conservatives under the leadership of Mr. Attorney-General Draper and Mr. Secretary Harrison; 3rd, the Reformers who followed the lead of Mr. Baldwin, numbering eix to eight. In Lower Canada there was-1st, the Reformers of French and Irish origin with their allies of the British party, led by Mr. Morio, Mr. Neilson and Mr. Aylwin; 2nd, The British party including the Conservative French Canadians and Irish elected to support Lord Sydenham's policy, and almost uniformly doing so that session, although several of them had a decided bias in favor of a liberal policy while others were as decidedly conservative. I may mention the names of two representative mon, both deservedly respected, and both at the time members for the city of Montreal, the Hon. Geo. Moffat and Benjamin Holmes. A year later those gentlemen were completely separated as to party connection, the former being as decidedly on the Conservative as the latter was on the Liberal side. At the period to which I am referring, both were supporters of the Administration. The division lists of the session of 1841 cannot fail to strike any one acquainted with the state of parties as extraordinary. Mr. Baldwin on several occasions voted with considerable majorities in opposition to the Government, while as frequently he wes in insignificant minorities. There was a decided tendency towards a coalition with the reformers of French origin on the part of Sir Allan MacNab and the Upper Canada Coss avadi of The Ministerial s rength lay in the support which it received from tue British party of Lower Canada, and from the majority of the Upper Canada Reformers. On more than one occasion, especially the election bill, the latter followed Mr. Baldwin's lead, at d the bill was carried against the Government in the Commons but was thrown out by the Legislative Courcil. There was a great contest over the Municipal Bill, which was the most important measure of the session, and it was on one occasion saved from defeat by the casting vote of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Sir Allan MacNab and his Conservative friends, and Mr. Neilson and many Lower Canadians were wholly opposed to municipal institutions, while Mr. Baldwin was desirous of amending the Government bill so as to make it more liberal. The Government announced its determination on what I thought at the time, and still think justifiable grounds, to withdraw the bill, if any important amendment were carried, and on this as on several other occasions as the session

advanced. I considered it my duty to support the CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CARDINAL -A despatch from Rome announces the demise of Cardinal Annibal Casalti.

Sr. PATRICK. - The St. Patrick's Literary Institute, of Quebec, will celebrate in December next the silver jabilee of its foundation.

CHANGES.—A list of thirty changes in Quebec, is Rev. John Clancy. published; eleven cures and thirteen vicars change places and six clergy retire.

St. BRIDGER'S BAZMAR.—It is estimated that the St. DELIDER of the late St. Bridget's Asylum bazaar, The collection in the church realised £300. Quebec, will exceed \$4,000.

CATROLIC CHURCHES IN DETROIT.-Detroit claims a population of 127,000. There are fourteen Catholic churches, in the city, nearly all of which have schools. In some of the churches there are from five to nine and ten High Masses every week.

Orleansville, in the Diocese of Algiers. It was celebrant. created A. D., 823, 800n after the convention of Constantine, as has been recently ascertained from an inscription on the pavement of the church.

THE CONVENT OF ST. NICHOLAS.—On Sunday there wis a benediction of a new convent and of a bell at St. Nicholas, Quebec. The ceremony was observed with considerable pomp, in the afternoon. The the occasion.

DISAPPEARANCE OF METHODIST CHURCHES. - A Methodist organ, Zion's Herald had an article recently, in which it admitted that Methodist churches bad rapidly disappeared in Boston, and imposing Catholic churches replaced them. The fact is that there is scarcely a city in the country which there is abattery which can show a finer lot of Catholic religious edifices than Boston.

ARCHBISHOF BAYLEY.—Many times Archbishop Bayley graphically recounted his experience in an ocean voyage, in the early days of his life, which nearly resulted in shipwreck. Another reminiscence related to a narrow escape from death while he was riding in a carriage in the neighborhood of the was riding in a carriage in the neighborhood of the Van Courtlandt estate. The horses took fright and ran away, and he was thrown to the ground senseless. He seldom took a drive after that accident, and then only with a skilled driver.

HISTORY REPEATING ITERLY.—In 1865, the Austrians were sure to beat the Prussians; in 1870, the French were confidently expected, by three fourths of Europe, to beat the Germans; and when this war vented the influx of tourists, usual at this season. commenced the only question was of the number of weeks it would require for the Russians to march to Constantinople. Still further in 1870, it was the Empress Eugenie who gave the final shoves to push the reluctant Emperor into the abyss of war. Now, we have seen the vacillating and hypocondriscal Czar dragged into conflict by the enthusiastic wife and son .- Touth.

THE POPE'S BODY SERTANT .- The body servant of Pius IX is Peter Turgis, a dapper little Frenchman, and formerly a French soldier, who had been in the service of Monsignor Nillecourt, Bishop of Grenoble, until the death of that saintly Prelate. One day whilst Pius IX was taking a walk in one of the numerous galleries of the Vatican in company with the Cardinal Profect of Briefs, his cloak fell from his shoulders upon the floor. Peter Turgis hastened to place the cloak upon the shoulders of his august master, but the Pope being of a tall and commanding stature, his dwarfish groom could not accomplish the task. The Pope, smiling, remarked to the Cardinal: "Your Eminence, my Peter is also, as you see, of the Congregation of Briefs."

CONVERSION.-There is much rejoicing in Ireland over the conversion of Mr. E. D. Gray, M. P. for County Tipperary, son of the late Sir John Gray, urch on the 10th Mr. Gray was received into the Cl ult, in the private oratory of the Fathers of the Order of Mary Immaculate, at Inchicore, County Dablin. At the Mass which followed immediately after his conditional baptism, Mr. Gray had also the happiness of receiving Holy Communion. Mrs. Gray, with two of her little children, was present at the reception of her husband, as were also Mr. Gray's youngest brother and his youngest sister, also

Sr. BRIDGET'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. - At the regular weekly meeting of the St. Bridget's 'iemperance Association and Benevolent Society, Montlst Vice-President, in the chair, the following resolutions was unanimously adopted: Moved by D. Murney, Esq., and seconded by Thos. O'Neil, Esq., that the thanks of this Society be extended to the Rev. Father O'Rielly for the efficient and cloquent manner in which he delivered the temperance lecture on the birthday anniversary of Father Matthew. It was further added that the success of the lecture is chiefly due to the Rev. Father Lonergan in securing the services of so competent an adrecate in the cause of temperance, and that a copy of the foregoing resolution be presented to the Rev. gentleman, and published in the Star.

DEATH OF THE MOST REV. Ds. MORIARTY. - By the death of the Most Reverend Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, the Catholic Church on earth has lost a traly great prelate. Born in 1812 amidst the grand scenery of Kerry, David Moriarty, after receiving early education in his native country, passed over to brance, in which country he passed some years at a college in Boulogne. Returning to Ireland, he entered Maynooth, and soon rose to the honourable position of being a "Danboyne student," which means that he was promoted to a special academical honour. After some years spent as vice-president of the Irish College in Paris, in which position he gave unmixed satisfaction, Dr. Moriarty was appointed President of the Irish Missionary College of Allhallows, near Dublin. In 1854 he was chosen to be Coadjutor-Bishop of Kerry, as the health of Bishop Egan was declining; and in 1856 he succeeded to the bishopric. His labours in Kerry speak for themselves. Churches, colleges, schools monasteries all speak eloquently of the energy of the deceased preinte.

FATHER GLACKMEYR'S MISSION .- St. Mary's Cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity at o'clock last night, by the men of St. Mary's and St. Patrick's congregations, who attended to hear the opening lecture of the distinguished Jesuit Father Glackmeyer. The Rev. gentleman after announcing an arrangement for the mission—which continues at 7.30 every evening during the week—
took as his text words from Eccl. 12.13, "Fear God
and observe his commandments; &c." "The repuwith which the vast congregation were kept enwith fame in other cities as one lot the most dislinguished preachers of, his society. The germon,
proved that the preacher thoroughly understood,
lumin nature and the reason of all size and in the decessed, and attended by
lumin nature and the reason of all size and in the decessed, and attended by
ough greathon. The extreme of the most dislocation began, as the cuts, occurs to
those tempests of bullets. The Turkish officers
butted understood of the most dislocation began, as the cuts, occurs to
those tempests of bullets. The Turkish officers
butted understood of the most dislocation began, as the cuts, occurs to
those tempests of bullets. The Turkish officers
butted understood of bullets. The Turkish officers
butted understood of the colony. The Ministry scenes quite
butted understood of the colony. The Ministry scenes quite
butted understood of the colony of the colony of the colony. The Ministry staff that they commanded directed their
as full determined upon putting a stop to the
third that they commanded directed their
as full determined upon putting a stop to the
third that they commanded directed their
as full determined upon putting a stop to the
third that they commanded directed their
as full determined upon putting a stop to the
third the ministry to the exclusion of our officers butter the decesses, in understood of the colony. The Ministry staff that they commanded directed their
as full determined upon putting a stop to the
third the ministry to the exclusion of the colony. The Ministry staff that they commanded directed their
as full determined upon putting a stop to the
third the ministry to the exclusion of the ministry to the colony. The Ministry staff that they commanded directed their
as full determined upon putting a stop to the
third the ministry the total with the colony. The Ministry staff that they commanded the colony of the

IRISH NEWS.

TRAININGSHIP FOR CORK .- A fine frigate has been secured as a trainingship fer Cork, and will shortly be despatched to that port.

PASTORATE OF GLAUNTANE.—The Very Rev. Canon Galvin, for some years administrator of the cathedral parish of Cork, has been appointed to the pastorate of Glauntane, vacant by the death of the

CHARITY SERMON.—A charity sermon was preached in St. Joseph's Church, Glenavy, on Sunday, by the Rev. Father Phelan, P.P., Saintfield, on the occa-sion of the completion of the new parochiel house.

DEDICATION.—The dedication of the new Church of St. Patrick at Newtownards, which had been erected at a cost of £10,000, is fixed for the 24th inst. The Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry has borne all the expense out of her private purse.

MONTH'S MIND.—The Month's Mind of the late to nine and ten High Masses every week.

Rev. E. Tuchig, C. C., Cloyne, who died at Harrogate Oldest Church in the world—The oldest of Macroom on Wednesday acts. The Oldest Church in the World is said to be at twenty-two clergymen present in addition to the

> DEPUTATION.—On the 20th ult., a deputation from the cathedral choir at Newry waited on the Rev. B. O'Hagan, at Tallylish, in order to present the rev. gentleman with his portrait painted in oil. Father O'Hagan entertained his visitors very hospitably.

ENLARGEMENT OF TRALES CONVENT:-A sum bordering upon £300 has been collected by public subwith consisted at the ceremony, and the steamer public assisted at the ceremony, and the steamer and poor schools at Tralee. The accommodation ist Nicholas' made a special trip from Quebec for at both schools and convent at both schools and convent was totally inadequate to the requirements, and the enlargement of the buildings will be a great boon to all.

> DEATH OF A SISTER OF CHARITY .- The death is announced of Mother Mary Joseph Ryan, superioress of the Presentation Convent at Cashel. She was a woman of remarkable power and clearness of intellect, and the magnificent convent in which she breathed her last will ever remain a monument of her zeal and self-sacrifice.

ADDRESS TO LORD MONTEAGLE.—The tenantry on Mount Trenchard estates of Lord Monteagle, in the county of Limerick, have waited by deputation on his lordship at Foynes, and presented him with an address of congratulation on his return home, accompanied by Lady Monteagle, and their infant son, the heir to the family title and estates.

STRIKE.—The strike of railway employes in Ireland still continues; at present the prospect of settling the dispute being more remote than ever. In the Killerney district business is almost entirely at a standstill. The hotels in the vicinity of the lakes are almost untenanted, as the strike has pre-

MR. CALLAN, M. P. vs. "NATION."-Mr. Callan, M.P., has again resorted to the courts in vindication of himself. This time the defendant is Mr. D. Sullivan, of the Nation, who is alleged to have written on a post-card an allegation that Mr Callan had communicated to a newspaper correspondent the proceedings of a private meeting of the Home Rule members. The plaintiff proceeds by criminal information, and the hearing will take place on Monday next.

DEATH OF REV. G. McBride.-A telegram from ondonderry announces the death of the Rev. G. M'Bride, formerly P. P. of Urney, near Strabane. The deceased clergyman, who had attained a very advanced age, was well known in the North as a pious ecclesiastic and eloquent preacher. In early years, when a curate in Londonderry, he was prominently associated with the Rev. Mr. MacClure, Presbyterian clergyman, as the organiser of temperance provident associations.

FESTIVAL OF ST. FINBAR .- Tuesday week was the festival of Saint Finbar, first Bishop of Cork, and patron of the city. It was celebrated with more than usual solemnity in the parish church of St. Finbar. The occasion was marked by the producand proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, one ction, on a magnificent scale, of Mozart's magnus publicans. of the oldest and most influential papers in Ireland. opus, the celebrated No. 12, which was rendered by 20 instruments and 50 voices. We are glad to re-cognize that the perfection which marked the choral part of the service was due to the able tuition of the Christian Brothers .- Contemporary.

EXECUTION OF ROBERT EMMET.-Mr. Lesage o Sackville street, Dublin, has published in lithograph form a fac simile of a centemporary print of the execution of Robert Emmet in Thomas street. It gives a vivid representation of that fearful scene, In the background appears St. Catherine's Church, with the scalfold in front. The unhappy young patriot's corpse lies headless on the platform, while the headsman, in his black disguise, holds up the teal, held on the 14th inst., Mr. Thos. Heffernan, dripping head. Cavalry and infantry stand in close ranks around, add have occupation enough in repressing the movement of horror and sympathy among the crowd.

> ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES .- The following changes have been made in the diocese of Ferns :- Rev. T. O'Connor, C.C., from Taghmon to Wexford, consequent upon the retirement of Rev. Thomas Power, who leaves for Bishop Eton, to join the Redempterist Order; Rev. James Walsh, C.C., Moyglass to Taghmon; Rev. Patrick D'Arcy, C.C., Ratherogue to Moyglass; Rev. John Roice, C.C., Priesthaggard to Galbally, vice Rev. William Synnott, C.C., who retires temporarily on account of delicate health; Rev. Williem Prendergast, C.C., Morglass to Killen-

> LITERARY INSTITUTE OPENED .- The formal opening of the LetterBenny Institute, shows that intellectual recreation is prized even the bleak fastness of Donegal. The lord bishop was announced to preside, and amongst the speakers we find the names of Lord O'Hagan and other men of eminence. Grouped together in the new building areastately lecture-hall reading-room, library, school-room, and billiardroom. A ball-court adjoins. Altogether, we may take it that few towns anywhere so small and 'poor as Letterkenny would have the spirit to raise so fine an evidence of love of learning.

> CONFIRMATION .- The Right Rev. Dr. Power, Lord Bishop of Waterford, made a most searching examination of nearly 500 children presented to him for Confirmation in Dungarvan. After testing the boys, he paid them a great and public compliment, by saying they were amongst the best be ever examined. The congregation at the cathedral, Waterford, were considerably disturbed on Sunday by a man named Michael Mansfield getting into the pulpit at the termination of the sermon at the last Mass and beginning to preach a discourse of his own. Of course he was promptly stopped. He was arrested and brought to the lock up. We understand

he is of deranged intellect. DEATH OF AN IRISH PRIEST IN INDIA.—The diocese of Ossory has sustained a great sorrow in the death, and observe his commandments, &c." The repu-lation of the members of the Jesuit order a pulpit, orators is world wide, and the cloquence and vigour India as a missionary and laboured there during many years O'A every remarkable man was the the vast congregation were kept en many years. A very remarkable matter was the character of the order and his sion to which he was attached, and the mourning and fame in other cities, as one of the most dissiplied nearest instated on bearing his soldiers, rejecting a hearse, instated on bearing his languished nearest constant and the most dis-

WAR NEWS

SERVIA.-Servia again assures, the Porte of her neutrality, but is waiting an opportunity to assume the offensive.

Confiscated.—A Russian contractor informs the Grand Duke that materials for iron buts ordered in England have been confiscated as contraband of war by the British government.

THE SITUATION AT PLEYNA .- Bucharest advices state that the Turks have withdrawn their artillery from the second Grizitzka redoubt. The Russians fear that it is mined.

THE DANUBE.-A Sistova correspondent gives encouraging accounts of the Russian preparations for a winter campaign. The Russians have destroyed part of Sulina, but were driven off. POLAND .- Fcars are entertained of an insurrec-

tionary movement in Russian Poland, and proclamations have been issued ready for publication, calling on the pessantry to assist the Government against the nobility and the townspeople.

. VICTORY .- It is estimated that the Russians captured in Monday's battle 32 battalions of Turks, four brigades of artillery, 100 officers, 2,000 horses, the son of a Circassian chief, Schamyl and Moussa Pasha. In killed the Turkish loss is estimated at

GREECE.-Has made a demand on the Porte for a salute to her flag on the citadel at Larissa, as reparation for the attack on her consulate, but the Porte declines to accede to the demand on the ground that the concession would cause too great excitement among the population.

Shipka Pass.—Operations are entirely suspended in the Shipka Pass, where the snow lies over three feet deep on the ground. Along the Danube, too, the weather has seriously interfered with operations. The bombardment of Plevna has been rasumed, and here, too, decisive action is expected. The desertion from Usman Pashas force is said to be on a large scale, and the Turkish commander's communications with Sofa have been interrupted.

Asia -The Torks have lost nearly the entire ground gained during the campaign, by the recent defeat of Mukhtar Pasha, and the Russians, emboldened by their success, may most improbably press on towards Ezeroum, on which they have made several unsuccessful assaults. A Vienna despatch says the assault on Plevna has been recommended. From the same source a rumor is current of the invasion of Roumania by the Poles.

A Correspondent Expelled —A Russian despatch says:-By order of the commander-in-chief of the Russian army of the Danube, the correspondence of the Standard, Mr. Frederick Boyle, has been expelled from the circle of operations and the Romanian territory for having, in a letter from Poradim of the 24th of August, described the Russian positions and intrenchments, and for having spoken in hateful and malevolent terms of the Russian army, despite the hospitality received by him.

SUFFERINGS.—A London correspondent reports the Bussian route of communication from Giurgevo to Simnitza almost impassable. The sides of the road are lined with skeletons of horses and cattle. The mud in Simpitza renders walking impossible. Half of the inhabitants and a portion of the military have Danube fever, typhus or dysentery. The bridge across the Danube is very shaky. The Giurgevo and Simuitza Railway is progressing very slowly. Work on the barracks and hospitals also moves slowly.

Hungarlans.-There can be no doubt a number of Hungarians really crossed the frontier, but so far nothing is known of their further movements; they appear to be nearly all infantry, and should they advance far they will be captured, and if they resist, be killed or executed as brigands. The Roumanian prefect of Methedintze district, having gone to Orsova to remonstrate with the authorities, was informed that the greatest service Roumania could do the Austrian Government would be to shoot the intruders; the raiders are former Hungarian Re-

BATTLE -The great battle on the Aladja Dagh ppears to have been even more decisive and more disastrous to the Turks than it was at first represented to have been. Mukhtar Pasha's army, Russian advices claim, was annihilated, the remains of his left and centre being pursued far on the road to Kars, while the right was surrounded and ultimately surrendered. Mukhtar telegraphs from Kars his version of the story. He admits his defeat, but claims that his losses do not exceed eight hundred men, and attributes his reverse to the strength of the Russian reinforcements, supported bring into action.

ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA .- The Hon. Charles Augustus Hobart, now admiral of the Turkish fleet, is the son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was born in 1822, and entered the Royal navy from which he retired with the rank of Captain. Owing to the part he took in the Cretan insurrection, having taken service in the Turkish navy, and blockaded Crete, on the representation of the Greek Govhe was struck of the British Navy List. But in aremonstrance in 1874, setting forth his success in strengthening the navy of a friendly ally, and giving it that efficiency it has lately developed, he was reinstated in his former rank of Captain in the Royal Navy and placed on the retired list.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF TURKISH ARMY IN ASIA MINOR -Possibility of Russians Marching on Erzeroum.-A despatch says Moukhtar Pasha's defeat leaves the Russians free to act on the wings. Further operations by Ismail Pasha against Igdyraire are not out of question. If he does not retreat promptly he may share the fate of Moukhtar's Aladaja division. The Russian force at Gidahan, which had been kept in check by Mukhtar's positions rather than by any immediate opposing force, will not remain idle longer. Thus with one blow all the advantages gained by the Turks during the summer have disappeared. Unless the weather and the extreme difficulty of supplying the Russian army interfere the march on Erzeroum may be tried again this

EFFECTS OF BREECHING LOADING AEMS -Tho terrible effect of breech loading arms of precision was never so plainly shown as during the present bloody war between Russia and Turker. A correspondent who witnessed one of the late assaults on Plevno, says:-"As the Russians thus accelerated their pace the Turks in the trenches opened upon them a perfect consuming fire from their rifles, loading and discharging with most extraordinary and passive coolness, the effect of which was literally to wipe away line after line of those doomed Muscovites, as they successfully appeared on the ridge of the hill. No sight, I think, was ever seen before like this in warfare. It was the tearful triumph of the breech loading arm of precision. Each successive Russian bat-talion as it bravely crowned that fatal plateau, was mown down by the deadly fire as ridges of wheat go plown to the earth before reapers. Again and again, it seemed that scarcely a single man stood

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bazaine.—And now Bazaine is said to be in the Japanese army.

KILLED AND WOUNDED .- One hundred and forty persons were killed and wounded during a recent riot in a Russian town.

ALD. MULLIN -Ald. Mullin who went with the Canadian pilgrims has returned from Europe much improved in health.

DESECRATION .- During the past week a number of

graves in the Mount Royal and Roman Catholic cemetery have been robbed of choice plants. PARLIAMENTARY.—The Quebec Legislature will be convened about the 15th of December. It is rumored that the Ontario Legislature will assemble on the

28th December.-Ottawa Free Press. WAR PROBLELE BETWEEN CHINA AND SIAM.-War is probable between Chins and Sia, the former having revived its claim to the sovereignty, which had been dormant twenty years.

MR. DEVLIN.-Mr. Devlin, M.P., left for Montreal yesterday. It is said, he will shortly take up his residence in this City, and practice his profession here.—Oltawa Herald, Wednesdry.

Pope Hennessy again in Hot Water. - Social disturbance is occasioned at Hong Kong between the new governor-Pope Hennessy-and the community, caused by Governor Hennessy's insisting upon treating the Chinese population with more humanity than his predecessors.

HOPES FOR THE SAFETY OF CLEO PATRA'S NEEDLE. -The Ecgineer who designed the caisson in which the Egyptian obelisk was being towed to Eugland does not think the obelisk is necessarily lost. He expects the caisson will drift senward and be picked up. The captain of the "Olga" fears the caisson was in a hopeless condition when abandoned. The English steamer "Fitzmaurice," from Middlesboro for Valencia recovered Cleopatra's caisson ninety miles north of Farrol, Spain.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS .- The majority accorded to the French Republicas as the result of the recent elections is now placed at 118. The President has made a bid for the support of the Left Centre, on the condition of its cutting itself adrift from the Left, while on the other hand Gambetta is said to be endeavouring to unite the factions of the Left, preparatory to a want of confidence motion in the Chamber. There are even some rumours of a coup d'etat, but it is not believed that MacMahon would lend himself to any such extreme measure.

THE INDIAN FAMINE .- From October 1st to the ninth there were excellent rains over a great part of the threatened districts of Northern and Central India. The rain has not yet ceased. The autumn crops in Northern Iudia wherever surviving will be benefitted greatly. Emigrants from the threatened tracks are already returning home. Agriculture is active everywhere. All the intermediate apprehens'on of a famine in Northern India next year have now passed through. Some pressure on the poor will remain until the spring crops is assured. The crop prospects in Mysore, Bombay and Madras continue favourable.

EARTHQUAKES .- Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt near Nanaimo a few days ago, They appeared to come from east to west, and were violent enough to make crockery and windows rattle in a lively manner. A correspondent gives the following account of the shock as felt at Wellington :-"About midnight a severe shock of an earthquake was felt here, which lasted about two minutes. It made windows, crockery, etc., rattle as if a cannon had been fired on the place. Old hands say it was more severe than the one felt in 1867, when San Francisco was so badly shaken."

GRAND JURORS .- Several of the Montreal papers condemn in very harsh and apparently unjustifiable language the conduct of the Montreal Grand Jurors which threw out the bills sent to them, against Sheehan accused of the murder of Hackette, and against others accused of shooting and other crimes, arising out of the Orange excitement. Those papers submitted to them amounted to .- St. John's Free-

MAJOR WALEH AND THE BLACKFEET.—A Fort Shaw despatch states that a veteran scout, just from Fort Walsh, reports that Major Walsh held a grand council with the northern Blackfeet and Assiniboines on September 17, and concluded a new treaty, the main provision of which is that they should promptby the 200 guns which the enemy were able to ly compell Sitting Bull and all disaffected Indians from the United States to leave British possessions. The Canadian Indians also agreed to ke p Sitting Bull our of Her Majesty's territory. Sitting Bull was notified of this agreement. On September 18 he broke camp and moved across the line. Here he met the Nez Perces ranners, and promised to assist them and exterminate Miles.

> THE TICHBORNE CASE. - The friends of the Claimant are in good spirits owing to the alleged discovery of Orton in Australia, where he has been known as Cresswell and Smith, with other aliases. His portrait has been identified by various people who knew him in England. The City Press is in a position to state that a telegraph message has been forwarded to agents in Australia to bring Orton over. The friends of the Claimant seem to have shown their faith in him in a tangible form, as the cost of the message alone was £5 10s., and other expenses have been already incurred. It is noticed that the London Times when it has paragraphs anent the Dartmoor convict, now heads them "The Claimant," and not "Orton."

> Ross Reception.-Notwithstanding the fact that Wallace Ross has not been successful in his last contest, a movement is on foot in the city to get up a reception for him on his return from Toronto The party is expected home tc-morrow evening. There was a tone of general disapprobation expressed through the community at the manner in which the Paris crew was received on its return from the Centennial regatta. Now that a similar occasion offers, there is no reason why the bonting fraternity of St. John should conduct themselves so as to leave room after their regret in the treatment of Ross. He may yet win many wagers for them .-St. John Freeman, Tuesday

> THE CHINESE IN AUSTRACIA .- The "Chinese Question" has become a very serious one not only to the American population of our States west of Rocky Mountains, but also to the people of Australia. The evil effect of Chinese immigration have become so obvious and formidable that the propriety of special degislation designed to repass that immigration is, widely, agitated. A bill has been proposed in the Provincial Parliament of Queensland requiring every Chinaman on landing to pay a poll-tax of £10 and making the captains; of vessels brinking Chinamen into the Colony responsible for the payment of the tax. The Sidney Freeman, speaking of this mibill, asays: - he In the face of the hordes of Chinese innundating our northern territory to the exclusion of our

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

The Queen Bers.—Reaumur relates the following anecdote, of which he was the witness:-A queen bce, and some of her attendants were apparently drowned in a brook. He took them out of the water, and found that neither the queen bea nor her attendants were quite dead. Renumur exposed them to a geutle heat, by weich they were revived. The plebeian bees recovered first. The moment they saw signs of animation in their queen, they approached her, and bestowed upon her all the care in their power, licking and rubbing her, and when the queen had acquired sufficient streangth to move they hummed aloud in triumph.

EARRY RISING.-For farmers and those who live in localities where people can retire at eight and nine o'clock in the evening, the old notion about early rising is still appropriate. But he who is kept up till eleven or twelve at night, and then rises at five or six, because of the teachings of some old ditty about early to rise, is committing a sin against his own scul. There is not one man in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours' sleep. All the stuff written about great men who sleep only three or four hours a night is apocryphal They have been put upon such small allowance occasionally, and prospered; but no man ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. If you can go to bed early then rise early. If you cannot get to bed till late then rise late. Let the rousing bell be rung at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. It takes hours to get over a too sudden rising. It is barbarous to expect children to instantly land on the centre of the floor at the call of their nurses, the thermometer below zero. Gives us time after they call us to roll over, gaze at the world full in the face, and look before we leap.

Instinct.-Some years ago, while I was sitting in a confectioner's shop in Princess Street, Edinburgh. eating a piece of gingerbread, a Newfoundland dog, which I had never seen before, came and stood beside me in a very friendly way. It seemed so earnestly interested in what I was about that I offered it a part of the gingerbread, thinking that was what it wanted, but it refused it. When I put my hand into my pocket to pay for what I had got seeing that its tail wagged, and its look became more animated, it occurred to me that it was the money in which it was taking so much interest; so, for amusement, I offered it a halfpenny. That it accepted willingly, and handed it over the counter, receiving a biscuit in return. I asked what that meant, if it was their own dog, and if it was in the habit of doing that. The dog was not theirs was the reply. It belonged to a shoemaker in another part of the town, but was a regular customer; for, if it received a halfponny or a penny anywhere, it brought it to their shop to make its purchases. I had often before heard of dogs and elephants buying rolls and biscuits, but I never before had seen a dog that could inform a stranger that it wanted a halfpenny for the purpose.

Superstitions in Regard to the Moon. - The Tyrolese cures freckles by washing them at night with water in which the moon shines. In the Harz Mountains and Silesia, the remedy for goitres is to turn one's face to the increasing moon three evenings running, then take a stone, silently touch the swelling with it, and throw it over the left shoulder. Meier quotes a Suabian charm for toothache. When the cresent moon reappers for the first time, tht sufferer must gaze at it steadfastly and repeat thrice, "I see the moon with two points; my teeth shall neither shoot nor ache until I see the moon with three points." Crabs caught during full moon, and then burned alive and ground to powder. cure hydrophobia. Of course, the moon necessarily assists at all deeds of sorcery, such as casting magic bullets, the manufacture of a divining rod, and the like. The following receipt for avenging one's self on one's enemies is given by Kuhu in Westphalia; "when the new moon falls on a Tuesday, go out before daybrank to a stake selected beforehand, turn to the east and say, 'Stick, I grasp thee in the name of the Trinity.' Take thy knife and say, 'Stick, I cut thee in the name of the Trinity, that thou arising out of the Orange excitement. Those papers mayest obey me and chastise any one whose name do not think it possible that the evidence was in- I mention.' Then peel the stick in two places, to sufficient to establish even a prima facie case. Bills chable thee to carve these words. Abia. obja. sabia. against Sheehan were twice ignored, and this those Lay a smock frock on thy threshold and strike it papers calls a failure of justice. The Grand hard with the stick, at the same time naming the Jurors ought to know best what the evidence person who is to be beaten. Though he may be miles away, be will suffer as much as if he were on the spot." The ancient Greeks and Romans corsidered the moon to be a protection against the evil eye, and they hung small moons made of metal round their necks as amulets. Even the wives and horses of the Romans were them. The custom has not yet disappeared in Italy and the East. Some years ago Neapolitan ladles used to wear small silver half moons on their arms, as a preservative against epilepsy, which popular belief has always been connected with the evil eye. The talismanic cresent has always been the badge of Islam, and it still glitters on the minarcts. [All the Year Round 1 STONE THEES-The Petrified Forest of California

Seen through Scientific Spectacles. The site of the petrified forest is about one thousand feet above sen level and lies in the same trend with the geysers. Mt. St. Helena and the the thermal springs of Calistoga. Geologically, it is one vast tufa bad, in which the trees lie as they were thrown, probably thousands of years ago, by some vast convulsion of nature. This tufa, I will say for the benefit of the uninitiated in scientific lore, is a volcanic ash or cinder; it is lava thrown upwards in a fiery mass and descending with rain. It is gray in colour and granular in structure. Sometimes it is found imbedded in the form of little globes or bombs. Ammonites, found in the strata, fix the event in the crataceous period; the professor inclines to the opinion that it was pre-glacial. The trees lie at five or six different levels-on the lower almost north and south; at the highest northeast and southwest. At the latter level the trees must have been buried under eighty or one hundred feet of lava; at the lowest five hundred feet. Their dip conforms to the dip of the tufe, and is at angle of thirty to forty-five degrees. The are in fragments, many of which have been converted into chargoal. others into lignite, and others into beautiful specimens of jet. Where the heart of a tree had decayed, the cavity is filled with opal, a form of lustrous, uncrystallized silica, containing water. Chal-cedony another form of silica, but clear and limpld, is found in other cavities. No top has been petrified, and only here and there a root. Many have been charred by fire. Some are broken after petrifaction had taken place as there is no mark of splintering or bruising. What must have been the giant force that followed their first destruction, to have dealt this further blow! The majority of the trees are redwood, some few the medrona, and the limb of an oak has also been found. One of the first-named is eleven feet in diameter, and the part of the trunk still preserved as sixty-eight feet in length. Another shows marks of having been hacked with an axe, probably made of obsidian; as all the pre-historid implements from this locality, were made of this substance—a vol-There is no mistaking the fact that the cutting was the face of the horder of Chinese, innundating done before petrification began, as the cute occur at our northern territory to the exclusion of our different angles to the grain of the wood. The de-Buttish miners, the billibis decidedly epopular duction is inwitable that man was in California.

mided. It is too carly it the present new disjuding but makes the personal a to real and regules to see the "Mis- peated the old organish which secretic heat

The True Witness

MARINA STELLAR PORTS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

6621 CRAIG STREET.

M. W. KIRWAN-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

CALENDAR-OCTOBER, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 24-St. Raphael, Archangel. First meeting of the General Assembly at Kil kenny, 1642. John Knox, Reformer, died, 1572. THURSDAY, 24-Office of the Blessed Sacrament. SS. Chrysanthus and Daria, Martyrs.

FRIDAY, 26-St. Evaristus, Pope and Martyr, Formation of Society of United Irishmen, 1791 Philadelphia settled, 1682.

SATURDAY, 27-Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude. Last French Invasion of Ireland, 1798. SUNDAY, 28-TWENTY-TRIED SUNDAY AFTER PENTS COST. SS. SIMON AND JUDE, APOSTEES. Monday, 29-Feria.

THE VOLUNTEERS

TUESDAY, 30-Feria.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company will MEET this (WEDNESEAY) EVENING, in the CITY HALL, to Receive their Arms; and for DRILL, NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, at 7.30, at the MARKET HALL, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE

> M. W. KIRWAN, Capt. Commanding.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 .- The Porte charges the Cossacks and Bulgarians with having sacked and burned the town of Isor, and subjected the inhabitants to cruel treatment.

VIENNA, October 23.—Russia has ordered the mobilization of all Cossacks not in active service, amounting to 91 regiments.

LONDON, October 23-It is denied that Colonel Valentine Baker and the other English officers have been sent to Constanti-

BIELA, Outober 23 .- The Czarewitch is pushing forward against Rasgrad, leaving a corps to operate against Rustchuck.

The inhabitants of Wassoivich district, in Montenegro, numbering 21,000, are famine

Moukhtar Pasha is safe. He occupies a strong position at Yenikai, west of Saghanlu Dagh. Ismail Pasha's retreat and junction

with Moukhtar is seriously threatened. The Writ for Quedec Centre was received by the Sheriff this morning. The nomination is fixed for Saturday week. There will be no contest, as Mr. Malouin's candidature has been accepted by both sides of politics.

PASTORAL LETTER.

We publish to-day an important pastoral let ter from the Bishops of this Province. We will now be curious to notice what the Protestant press say about this important document.

MR. P. F. WALSH

Mr, P. F. Walsh has been appointed Sole AGENT for the TRUE WITNESS in this city. He is authorized to collect subscriptions, and to canvass for advertisements. Instead of having several agents as hitherto we shall in future confine ourselves to one.

THE PROPOSED CATHCLIC DAILY IN MONTREAL

After the announcement we made last week, our readers will be surprised to hear that we have withdrawn from all the efforts now being made to start a DAILY CATHOLIC PAPER IN MONTREAL. We have gone to considerable expense-lost a great deal of time-neglected the interests of this paper-and failure has been the result. What the cause of this failure may be, we shall not now say, but we can assure our friends that we are in no way responsible for it, and that we have been the only sufferers by the undertaking. Let it be distinctly understood that we do not attach blame to any one; but we think it time to set about repairing the harm that the project has longer, and to give us that support which all possible, to destroy religious fanaticism in our more or less. Into their errors we shall not the devil. There is plenty of room in Mont- predicts the fall of "Romanism." He has rejournals require.

"MAJOR MALAN OF THE BRITISH ARMY."

A paragraph in the daily papers inform us that "Major Malan of the British army preached in French" at the Church of Chiniquy, on Sunday last. We are further informed that the sermon was "a clear statement of the scriptural verities of our religion" and then the public is assurred—assured too from the lips of Chiniquy himself-that Major Malan would, "on an early future occasion give a lecture in that Church on his missionary experience in India and China." If Major Malan is now in Her Majesty's service then he has committed a breach of discipline by "preaching" in "Chiniquy's Church on Sunday last" and if Major Malan is not now in Her Majesty's service then he has fallen into bad society, and the sooner he leaves it the better for his reputation.

VICTORY AGAIN.

The Shamrock Lacrosse Club has behaved kindly to White Eagle. It has left no room for jealousies between his team and that of Keraronwa's. Both claim to be the best Indian team at the game of Lacrosse. White Eagle told a reporter of the Gazette that he was going to beat the Shamrock's first and then he would beat Keraronwa's team afterwards. But the Shamrock's reversed the order of his anticipations and beat him in three stright games. Then Keraronwa comes upon the scene, and challenges the Shamrock's, and with the same result, he is beaten in three straight games too. This is kind of the Shamrock's, for they have left the dispute between the rival Indian teams just where it was. Now all that remains is to play the best men of both teams combined, or let the Shamrock's challenge the best team of Whites and Indians combined, that Canada can produce. There can now be no more charges of "rough play" correctly brought against them. Any one who saw the game between the two Indian clubs and the Shamrocks must admit that all the rough play was on the part Indians. Some men indeed are slow to do the Shamrock's justice, but they have forced even their enemies to acknowledge that they are the best men in Canada at Lacrosse, and that they play the game with coolness and self possession. Let us once more express a hope that they will receive some recognition of their prowess.

"ROMANISM IN NEW ENGLAND." The Witness is at its old work once more, Since it failed to hang Sheehan it has gone mad on the Catholic question again. It is at the "priest ridden" people, the "educational system, the tithes," and all the thread bare weapons of assault, as of old. For a time we had hoped we expected that a more generous spirit had taken possession of our contemporary and that we would be allowed to pursue our way in peace. But we fear we are to be disappointed. We are sorry for it, but it is evident that the Witness is determined to have war to the knife. In last night's issue it bemoaned the growth of "Romanism" in the New England States, where according to Protestont testimony, the Catholics are one to four of the whole population. Then it appears that the number of births among the Roman Catholics are said to be three to one "so that in a short time there is danger of the Catholic population outnumbering the Protestant and then "woe" to the New England States. It predicts the probable "rule" of America "by Rome" and se on. And then it makes the discovery that "France voted against the Pope" that Spain admires "unbelievers," and that "only for a time will an Italian autocrat be able to convince the citizens of these countries that they are bound to submit to him and to make others do it." In its spleen against "Romanism" the Witness has become jaundiced and crazy. If "Romanism" triumphs in New England it is because the Catholic Church exacts morality from her children, and God's words are for ever held before the being who is tempted to offend. Not so with some Protestants in New England, where sins against God and nature have become habitual. We shrink from saying more upon this question, but if the Witness wishes to prevent the growth of "Romanism" let it advise the Protestants of New England to practice those virtues which are the causes of Catholic influence and Catholic

PROPOSED NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A number of gentlemen in Montreal have done us. It shall now be our ambition to ex- started a project for forming a "National Astend the usefulness of the True Witness by sociation" in Canada, and many of our leading introducing such improvements as will, we be- citizens have joined it. It is intended, as soon lieve, be calculated to please our readers. We as there are enough of members, to frame a conare already negotiating for correspondents in stitution which, we are lead to believe, will Ottawa, Quebec, and, perhaps, Toronto. have for its basis Canadian Independence. Meanwhile, we must request those of our One of the objects of this proposed Association friends who have hesitated to send in their sub- is to bring together men of different creeds and scriptions waiting for the Daily, to hesitate no to do something towards keeping down; and if They still hold fast to "private judgment," those poor Irish "Papists" from the jaws of

to offer a decided opinion upon the merits of this proposed organization, but if it prospers, and succeeds in even scorching, religious fanaticism, upon that count, it will receive our hearty assistance. We can be Catholics and Protestants without being fanatics, as we can be Catholic and Protestant without insulting those who differ from us. If as Young said a "Christian is the highest type of man," then he can only prove himself worthy of the designation by treating men of different creeds with courteous consideration. But we warn those gentlemen who are agitating this proposal for a National Association that their success will depend upon the efforts they, make to prove that they are the open and avowed foes of bigotry in every form. There is no hope for Canadian Nationality until every man is allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, without being subjected to insult. Until that day arrives Canadian Nationality will never be an accomplished fact. We would, too, be slow to violently wrench the bonds which binds us to Great Britain, for in that connection we have security and protection. At resent we repeat that we would be slow to advocate such a measure. Time may come, and no doubt will come, how soon no one can say, when Canada will find it to her interest to proclaim herself an independent country, but we are not prepared to admit that that time is just now. However in all purely political affairs, the will of the electors must be the will of the nation, and the truly loyal man is the one who gives this will a faithful allegiance.

RITUALISM. At the present moment there are thirty-nine

churches in London, against eleven last year,

where the daily communion is celebrated; there are too 340 churches where there are surpliced choirs, against 114 last year; there are 35 with eucharistic vestments, against 14 last year; and 39 churches display candles on the altar, while from 1867 the use of incense on the altar has extended from three churches to sixteen. These figures are a remarkable testimony to the growth of Ritualism, while we find a corresponding spirit of antagonism against it, in the lower grades of London society. It is true indeed that neither Ritualism nor Protestantism existed in the Primitive and Apostolic Church. Ritualism although not of modern growth yet in late years it has sprung into existence with the limits of the Auglican establishment, and in the very bosom of the most famous of her universities. At that time the Catholic Church was not strong in England, and it was from the centre of Protestantism that this remarkable reaction against the popular belief was to take place. that the Witness could be civil. For a period | From Oxford Ritualism obtained its nourishment and its strength, and all England held its After "Mr. G. Bourgoia" had addressed the not do so, then we will. It is then in Probreath in astonishment at the new departure. Insult and calumny were heaped upon the illustrious leaders of this movement. The roaring champions of "Civil and Religious liberty" could not allow the unoffending chiefs of Ritualism to go their way in peace. England awoke from its synope of astonishment and began war, war to the knife, upon Ritualism and its advocates. They were denounced at public meetings, they were condemned in furious sermons, they were saterised in polemical pamphlets, and all England cried Anathema! Anathema! But that movement in Oxford was Gcd's work, and, as God's work, it flourished in spite of the vain and pompous vapourings of men who denounced it. One after another the leaders came into the fold of the Catholic Church, until from that time to the present moment, it is computed, that no less than four hundred Protestants or Ritualists ministers of the Establishment have become Catholics. Time went on and the movement spread like wild fire. Men saw that Protéstanism was, day by day, leading the world to infidelity. People saw in Ritualism something that elevated the mind from nature up to natures God. The repugnance to "Romanism," which possesses the English masses, was in some measure overcome by the repugnance of educated men to materalism and unblief. They all saw that if society was to be saved, "Romanism" should be approached, and Ritualism became the compromise. Instead of demoralizing men, like the idealistic pantheism of Hegel and the German school, or like the materialistic atheism of John Stuart Mill, Ritualism purified the thoughts of men. Catholic ritual, Catholic phraseology, and Catholic vestments were imitated. The "Mass" was "celebrated," auracular confession became frequent and Ritualistic ministers began to be called "Father." All these things were indeed steps in the right direction. At present they stand between us and the Protestants of the establishment, and according to both, the Ritualists most bigoted Roman Catholic can be sayed," are wrong. The Protestants of the establish- of which let us remember that he " is a monument in England think the Ritualists went too ment;" why do not these gentlemen start an

which they are subjected we can protest. | sionaries" prosecuting labour for the "spread The rights of the minority are guaranteed in of the Gospel" in the "foreign parts of Griffinpolitics and it should be in religion also. No town." If they are possessed of the "Spirit man should be insulted because of his belief. of the Lord," these little trifles would be noth-Men who shout "Civil and Religious liberty," should practice it. But it is not so in England. God's mercy among them, it may be possiable The Ritualistic minister who practices the to save even the "bigoted Roman Catholics" ritual of his order, is liable to insult, if not to who surround St. Ann's. But we are not yet personal abuse. Ritualism is a revival hut done with the meeting at the Erskine Church it is no new thing in England. Queen It appears, according to the report, that the Elizabeth always had a crucifix in her chapel. | meeting being "of a social character, those pre-There were, too, lights and crucifixes in most of sent were kindly provided with refreshments" the Protestant churches at that time. It was | paid for, we presume, out of the funds of the hatred of "Romanism" and not the "open Bible "that induced Protestant England to we are to judge of the mental calibre of the abandon her ritual, and it is a better knowledge nen who spoke at this meeting, we should reof "Romanism" that is inducing some of the most gifted members of the established Church in England, to seek in Ritualism, an attempt to guard against the infidelity of the

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY

After the expose of the "French Canadian Missionary Society" made by Mr. Court, one would think that modesty would be the most becoming characteristic of the followers of the Rev. Dr. Wilks. But such is not the case. Last week they ventured into press again, the occasion being, "a devotional meeting" in the lecture room of Erskine Church where, we are informed "the attendance was not large"which means that perhaps about a dozen souls responded to call for the "devotional meeting." To be sure, one of the speakers, Mr. G. Bourgoin by name, principal of the Point aux Trembles school spoke "encouragingly" although he meekly admitted that he was " weak and needed the Spirit of the Lord." During the year, he said, that "130 pupils went through the school; 50 of them came in Roman Catholics; very few of them went home believers in that faith." The "Principal of Point-aux-Trembles school" is a careful man. He does not inform the public of how many of the "50" became perverts-it was only a "very few of them went home believers in that faith." Would the Principal of the Point-aux-Trembles school kindly inform the public as to the number he "converted"—what are there local habitations, and what are their names.

> "Had they a father; Had they a mother; Or was there somebody, Nearer and dearer than all others."

His "French-Canadian Missionary" friends will rejoice to hear of genuine "converts" crowding into the saintly arms of the "Principal of Point-aux-Trembles school." All Evangelism will rejoice, and great shall become meeting "where the attandance was not large." the Rev. Mr. Beaudry comes upon the stage, and speaks of "this great work of French-Canadian Evangelization." From this gentleman's remarks, we infer that he is a prevert, for he said that "he stood as a monument to God's mercy to prove the fact." that "even the most bigoted Roman Catholic could be saved." It is thus the Rev. Mr. Beaudry opens hell to our gaze. He is "a monument to the fact" that he was going to hell, but now, like Mr. G. Bourgoin, he has the "Spirit of the Lord"heaven opens to his view and he "will be saved." Of all this the Rev. Mr. Beaudry " stood as a monument." We would suggest that underneath this "monument of God's mercy" should be inscribed the exposure of Mr. Court, the false entries, the squandered money, and the fac simile of the writing of the special "monument of God's mercy," who suddenly became possessed of the "Spirit of the Lord." Then, too, he informed the public, at the meeting where "the attendance was not large," that "the Roman Catholic hierarchy were getting afraid of the progress of the work" of "French Canadian Evangelization,"—that is that the Church was alarmed at the "very few" pupils who "went home" from Point-aux-Trembles, "believers in the Roman Catholic faith," and that the "Principal" who needed the "Spirit of the Lord," and the "Rev. Mr. Beaudry who stood as "a monument of God's mercy," were making the "Catholic hierarchy afraid" at the progress they were making. Then comes the Rev. Mr. Black, who in sombre mood. deplored the scarcity of funds, and "measured the zeal of the various churches composing the four denominations," according to the paucity of their subscriptions. This means that the people who compose the "four denominations" have seen the folly of French-Canadian Evangelization, and they have refused to subscribe as liberally as they used. But if it is possiable, as the Rev. Mr. Beaudry said, "that even the far, while we think they did not go far enough? "Trish Evangelization Society" and resour

ing in their way, and with "monuments" of "French-Canadian Missionary Society." If commend the next time they require "refreshments"-that they should be furnished with a sugar stick, and we would advise the caterer to be careful and give them a slobbering bib as well.

"ROME'S FUTURE." The Witness has assailed "Rome's Future."

It thinks that the Protestants of Canada would

emigrate" if they did not expect the "decline

and fall of Romanism" in the Dominion, It says that "the utterances of the Pope are quite distinct to the effect that Protestant are not to be allowed to exist in the exercise of their natural rights wherever the Catholics can prevent it." Will the Witness kindly inform us where it obtained its information? We are not aware that the Pope has ever "uttered' anything of the kind, and the Witness will confer a favour upon ourselves, and a special blessing upon Protestantism, if it can show us where, when or how. the Pope has said that " Protestants are not to be allowed to exist in the exercise of their natural rights wherever Catholics can prevent it." We had a different opinion of the old man who guides the destiny of the Catholic world, and we shall require something more than the mere assertion of the Witness to alter our opinion. Is it practiced in France where Protestantism is as free as Catholicism and where the Church of the minority has the amplest guarantees of Religious Liberty? Could not the Catholics of that County prevent the Protestants from "the exercise of their natural gifts" if they were so disposed? Is it practiced in Austria, where there is no restriction upon religious freedom and where the Catholics could, if they wished, prevent the Protestants from "existing" at all if they were so inclined. Nay coming nearer home—what restriction is there upon Religious Liberty in this Province of Quebec where the Catholics could, if they liked, seriously impede the efforts of insulting evangelizers? Will the Witness come down to the name of Mr. G. Bourgoin, "Principal of fact, and not thus blind some of its readers Point-aux-Tremble school." But this is not all. with vague generalities? If the Witness will testant countries that you must look for unadulterated intolerance. It is Protestant countries where Catholics are not allowed to "exist" politically, and where "the exercise of their natural rights" are denied them. Look at the intelerance of the Falk law of Prussia; look at the intolerance of the English people in not sending a single Catholic M.P., to represent the 2,000, 000 of Catholics in Great Britain; and look at our own doors, at Prtestant Ontario, where 200,000 Irish Catholics are unrepresented in the Parliament for the Dominion. In this province the Protestants have more, far more, than their legitimate representation according either to numbers or wealth, while in Ontario the Catholics have no representation at all. How does the Witness account for this? We have often asked the question and we have never yet received a reply. We are thus left to assume that the Witness is unable to give a satisfactory answer, but it continues its vague assertions all the same. Does the Witness read history? Does it remember what Lingardhimself an Englishman—said of the way Protestant England persecuted Cathalic Ireland? Who persecuted the Church in Switzerlandwho but Protestants? Does it remember anything of Farel and the famous Bernese decree. Are we to trace the history of the "Reformation," are we to hold up the doings of its chiefs? England has always been intolerant, to Catholics. Other countries may be intolerant too, for intolerance, more or less has existed in every government in the world which professed a religion. Rome was intolerant when she would not admit the Gods of Egypt, any more than the Jewish or Christian Religion. But we hold to our opinion, which we think we can prove that there has been less intolerance in the Catholic Church than there has been in any Church in the world. Then the Witness continues its assault about "relics," "saints," and "martyrs," and all the stock in-trade of assertion. It quotes Hallam against Macauly, but it forgets to quote. Spalding, Balmes, Milner, Preston, and a host of others against Hallam, and by way of advertising, the New Dominion Monthly gives a quotation from its pages, in which the writer midst. It is too early at the present moment now enquire, but against the persecution to real, and we would rejoice to see the "Mis- peated the old cry, with which sectaries have

St. 12 (TO)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

consoled themselves for many centuries. From moting religious animosities, but SELF DEbefore that—the Arians proclaimed its demise but the all forgot the Syro-Chaldaic expression of our blessed Saviour, when He said-" Thou are Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church." Again the Witness says that it was the errors of "Romanism" that gave strength to Mohammedanism, while all the world knows that were it not for "Romanism" Mohammedanism would have overrun Europe. Surely it is not necessary to quote history upon this well-known truth. Again the Witness speaks of Tetzel, and contorts history by saying that it was because "he sold indulgences" that Luther's revolt was so successful. It was no such thing!! Luther's revolt was so far successful because it appealed to the passions of men and not to Faith. Tetzel's "sale of indulgences" had nothing to do with Luther's "success," or if it had, it is a marvel that the thousands of others who "sold" indulgences before Tetzel had not caused other Luther's to come upon the scene The Witness speaks of infidelity, as if Protestantism was not the fountain head of all infidelity, and as if the nearer Protestantism is approached infidelity does not flourish. We advise our contemporary to be more cautious in its historical research, and we are seriously thinking too that the Wilness will, at last, force us to be aggressive. Hitherto we have been on the defensive, we have never commenced a dispute with our contemporary, but patience has a limit, and perhaps a searching investigation into the past history of Protestantism, would open the eyes of some of our enemies, and force them to acknowledge the fact that, there are two sides to every question.

PEACE OR WAR-WHICH?

The Catholics of Canada are a patient people. Day after day coarse insult is flung in their faces, and yet they are patient. Time after time their Church is denounced, their priesthood rediculed and the most sacred mysteries of their religion made the medium for vulgar jest and coarse invective. Some men, known to fame, bave no other claim to the recognition of the world, than their abuse of Pope and "Popery." They seek by force of insult to obtain that noterity their poor talents could never otherwise obtain for them. To denounce the "Papist" has, with a few, become a fashionable pastime, and the portals, of not many respectable houses, are closed to men who learn to abuse their Catholic neighbours. They think that "Papists" must be vulgar, and they measure the " Papists" faith by their own repugnance to it. They think that we must be all rude and uncooth followers of the "Scarlet Woman," or else we are dupes to the funaticism of a bye-gone age, the unhappy victims to "priest craft" and "Jesuitism." Catholics settles that point, to the satisfaction of our accusers. Take for instance a clodhopper from the woulds of Yorkshire-such a man as when asked, "if he knew who Jesus Christ was"-innocently asked "Who be he?" yet he too despises the "ignorant" and "priest ridden Papists" as vigorously as the least ascetic and intolerant Protestant ministers of the day. These men are not afraid of God, but they stand in mortal terror of "'tother fellor" and of the "Papista," What is true in England, is true in Canada. In the city and in the hamlet you will find men who dislike the "Papists" with their religious zeal, and who would, if they dared, take extreme measures to do for "Popery" in what sentimental people call "This Canada of ours." However, the Catholies are a nationt people. They are always upon the defensive. They are never the aggressors, and it is only when oney are assailed that they bristle up and show fight. Let it not be considered that we charge all Protestants with these hostile intentions. Not at all. There are thousands of Protestants who repudiate these mischievous incentives to disturb the public peace. Indeed we believe that the majority of our Protestant neighbours give no encouragement to the ravings of the heroic denouncers of our faith But denunciation goes on all the same, and there are few protests against it. Occasionally some one like the Rev. Mr. Doumonlin, says a word in our behalf, and we rejoice thereat. But it is only soldom—the attacks continue in the press and in the pulpit,—and we are constantly called to the detence. It looks indeed on the defensive. If war is necessary to defend own business. on the defensive. If war is necessary to defend own pusiness.

Our Faith the Victory, Sadlier & Co., the interests of our Church, then we are free the interests of our Church, then we are free the interests of our Church, then we are free the interests of our Church, then we are free the interests of our Church, then we are free the interests of our Church, then we are free the interests of our Church, then we are free the interests of our Church, then we are free the interests of our Church, then we are free the interests of our Church, then we are free the interests of our individual, who volunatily gives his name for publication, and one, who only makes a general debtal, and, even then does so under the disguise of a non deplane, Perhaps before large, more important information in this case may be prought to comprehensive view of the Principal Doctrines ignit, which may require the services of a more of the Walland of the Christian Religious, and one who only makes a general debtal, and, even then does so under the disguise of a non deplane, Perhaps before large, more important information in this case may be prought to the services of a more light, which may require the services of a more of the Christian Religious, and one who only makes a general debtal, and, even then does so under the disguise of a non deplane, Perhaps before large, more important information in this case may be prought to the services of a more light, which may require the services of a more light, which may require the services of a more light, which may require the services of a more light, which may require the services of a more light, which may require the services of a more light, which may require the services of a more light, which may require the services of a more light, which may require the services of a more light, which may require the services of a more light. religious feuds. We have no intention of pro- I; is a comprehensive and exhaustive work,

Luther to Bismarck it has been the same FENCE is the right of every man and its persertheme—"Romanism is dying," Nay, long vation, one of the first laws of nature. Now suppose some one got up and gave a lecture upon the history of Protestantism. Suppose the crimes of its founders, and all that was bad in its history was traced with graphic pen, or in a public lecture in the Mechanic's Hall. Suppose all this was done, and the press reported the fiery utterances of the speaker, what then? Would it promote Civil and Religious Liberty? Would it calm the public mind and tend to cultivate that forbearance which one citizen should feel for another, Would it do good to society at large? If not what would it do? It would, if continued, simply retard commercial enterprise, stunt commercial speculation, and check all favour. attempts at the development of the Dominion at large. This would of a surity be the result of such a warfare if continued. Men would shun each other in the streets, turbalance would be general, and mob law would substitute the of the Month. law of the land. Who wishes for this state of affairs? We think we hear an echo, " Not I, nor I, nor I." Ah yes but the very men who Thames; The Eye of the Autumnal Excinox; shout "Not I" are doing their best to bring Dawn; Nicholas Minturn; Preservation of the shout "Not I' are doing their best to bring this state of affairs about. They are doing their followers their best to inflame the mind of their followers the Catholia What Ha Cost Her: Current Literature. to hate, and conspire against the Catholic What He Cost Her; Current Literature. Church. There is no use preaching forbearance and of practicing enmity. But we tell those men, and we address no organi- Tramps and Pedestrians; The Storm in the East; zation in particular, but we tell all that The Session and Carrent Politics; Samuel Warren with all those terrors before them there is Mahony, Philadelphia. Terms: \$2.50 per ansomething dearer to the Catholics of the Do- num, in advance; Single Copies, 25c. Contents :minion then commercial advancement, and that is the defence and their interest in the Church sia; An Irish Heroine; an Episode of the Amerithat shelters them. If the functics of Pro-testantism are determined to force us into an Bound; Comforted; Le Pays de Gayot; Social active warfare of opinions, then upon their heads be the consequences. Upon them will the Principal Doctrines of the Christian Religion. rest the responsibility, for come what may we A Life of Plus IX down to the Episcopal Jubilee will defend our faith, and if needs be, assail its share in any other circumstance which it may please God to place them.

REVIEWS.

NICHOLAS MINTUM. - Dawson Brothers, Montreal,-Nicholas Mintum is already a well known book. The author J. G. Holland, has already won his spurs by his "Sevenoaks" &c., and Nicholas Mintum is likely to add to his Parties and English Sympathies; St. Paul on Rafame. The style is racy and the adventures of tionalism; Historical Geography in the Seventeenth Nicholas are amusing and instructive.

RIGHT OF ORDINATIONS, by Rev. J. P. Lynch, Professor of Liturgy, St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, N. Y.:-Of the scope and nature of this important practical work the author thus speaks in his preface:-

country. Hence, throughout the work, the parti- Wonderland; Playmates. Poetry; Duncau Mc-Senses we have none—the fact of our being States, and of countries similarly circumstanced, as On the Prairie; Chapters For Our Boys; Feedling Ireland, England, and Canada, are explained along the Robin; The Little Smokers; Between twelve with the general or common law of the Church. and one; Pope Pius IX; Departments:—Evenings This we have done in order to enable the reader to at Home; Our Post Office; Our Young Contribucompare our special discipline with that of the uni- tors; Puzzle Drawer: Chapter on Magic; Pio Nono versal Church, and to understand the one better by American Catholic Young Folks, compaison with the other."

CONFESSION AND COMMUNION,-This is a practical guide for confession and communion dedicated to the Catholic youth of the the Seventeenth Century; Economic Laws' and Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, with the approbation of the Archbishop of Quebcc." It The War in the East; The Bidsdale Judgment and has passed through its Second Edition, and we the Priest in Absolution; National Interests and hope to see it pass through many more.

las Flood Davin has done his Countrymen in Per annum, payable in advance. Contents:—The Nuncio and the Two Vicars Apostolic. Adda, Leythe Dominion a substantial service by publishing "The Irishinon in Canada." In a style A Catholic Poet of the Seventeenth Century : Prowhich we may call fresh and fluent, he traces the history of most of the eminent Irishmen of the United States; Syriac Grammars; Book who have made Canada their home. Commencing at the latter part of the last century, Mr. Davin has labourously compiled the names and found out the history of nearly all the well known 1 rishmen in this Country from that date Religion in Jamaica; Marguerite; The Bells, Poem; down to a year or two ago. The book occupies nearly 600 pages, and is neatly bound. No Crisis; The Last Pilgrimage to Mont Saint-Michel; Irishman, who can afford it, should be without

EVERGREEN LEAVES,-Drysdale & Co., Montreal.-This is an interesting book of rambles through some of the most picturesque spots in England and Scotland. It is a book of travel, but it is written in a style which made against the latter by Edward Clark. Now, makes it as interesting as a novel. The reader from the nature of the defence in question, it would is taken from the ISLE OF WIGHT to Glasgow, nothing whatever of the case, or, having a knowl-Melrose, Abbotsford and Dryburgh-from Sur la Mer to Holyroad.

OTHER PEOPLES CHILDREN, Dryscale & as if this minority wanted war. It looks as if Co., Montreal.—This book is dedicated to these facts Clark says that when he first became their familiarity had made them despise our "Those who know how to manage other Pco-connected with the force he was warned by Richardovertures for peace, and that they were resolviff all of them buy the book, the demand for ed upon forcing us to adopt an offensive policy printing presses will be such as never before statement of Clark was published, at his desire, in as well as themselves. Now there is nothing was known." The book is amusing and call such a manner as to leave no doubt as to the authin our religion to force us to be always noting culated to encourage busy bodies to mind their orable, and your readers will be able to draw a

treating upon most, if not all, the doctrines of the Church. The name of the distinguished author is enough to command the book to the Catholic public.

THE HARP.—Those who remember The Harp in its palmy days will be glad to welcome it again. This time it is issued as the joint property of Messrs Gillies and Callaghan, and the contents of the number now before us is an evidence that care and good taste have been shown in the selection they have made. The story of "The O'Donnells of Glen Cottage" is continued in the present number, and the price lost. To so many in this world friendship is but a has been reduced from \$1.50 to \$1 a year. | name, We wish this latest addition to Catholic literature every success, and we hope to hear of The Harp occupying its old place in public

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW .- September, 1877 .-Belford Brothers, Toronto. Contents :- The Policy of Aggrandizement; Heine on Religion and Politics; Art in Community; The Scepticism of Believers; Chopin; Antilhetic Fallacies; Cicero as a Man of Letters; Home and Foreign Affairs; Books

BELFORD'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE .- October, 1877 .-Belford Brothers, Toronto. Terms: \$3,00 a year, in advance; 30 cents a number. Contents:-Up the

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE -September 1877.—Dawson Bros., Montreal. Contents:—Mine is Thine; A School of the Prophets; Pauline; THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—September, 1877.—Hardy

The Neutral Press; What Does the Need; To Erin. An Alien's Greeting; Frederick II of Prus-Tyrannies; Editorial Notes; New Publications .-Our Faith the Victory; a Comprehensive Vivew of

paign of Burgoyne; On A Melon Schooner; A Group of Classical Schools; Fabrics; From Brusa to Constantinople; An Old Umbralla; The Home Concert. A Poem; Raspberry Island; Popular Exposition of Some Scientific Experiments; Erema; or. My Father's Sin; The Regular Army of the United States; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Literary Record; Editor's Scientific Record: Editor's Historical Record; Editor's Drawer.

Century; The Schools of Charles the Great; The Three Canticles of Divine Love by St. Francis of Assisium; The Ethics of Belief; Alfred the Great; A Discovery in I628: Our Father Man.

CATHOLIC REVIEW .- Reviews ann Fotics; Postcript on Current Affairs.

OUR YOUNG FOLE'S MAGAZINO .- October, 1877 .-Duffy, Cashman & Co., Boston: Mass. Terms: \$1 60 llar laws, customs, and practices of the United | Hardy's Lesson; Our Log Bill; True Blue. Poetry;

THE LENDON QUARTERLY REVIEW —July, 1877.— Daws in Brothers, Montreal. Contents:—The First Lord Abinger and the Bar: Recent Discoveries in Art and Archeology in Rome; Oxford Gossip in Economic Facts; The Science of Electricity as applied in Peace and War; New Guinea and Polynesia; National Morality.

THE IRISHMEN IN CANADA.—Mr. Nicho- 1977.—D. & J. Sadlier & Co. Montreal. Terms: \$5 burn and Giffard; Positivism and Evolutionism fessor Huxley on Evolution; Enting Sitting Bull; The Relations of the Church and the Constitution

> THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- October, 1877 .- D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal Terms: \$4 50 per annum, 45c. Single Copies. Contents :- The Outlook in Italy; A Mountain Friend, Poem; Roc Amadour; A Silent Courtship ; Criminals an i their Treatment Our New Indian Policy and Religious Liberty; St Hedwige; The Character of the Present Industrial

THE POLICE FORCE. A ONTERAL, October 22nd, 1877.

To the Editor TRUE WITNESS.

Sin,-In your last issue "a Roman Catholic Subscriber" constitutes himself the defender of Sergeant Richardson, and brands as filse the statements seem clear that either your correspondent knows edge of the circumstances, wilfully substitutes mis-statements for the truth. Ex-constable Clark is prepared to verify on outh the statements published a few weekstago in your columns. In addition to as they could not in any way be depended upon, and, in fact, were unworthy of confidence. The statement of Clark was published, at his desire, in dividing line, between the utterances and writings "FAIT LEE.

LETTER FROM DUBLIN.

HOME RULE - THE CONFERENCE DONEGALL - MR. GLADSTONE-PEDESTRIANISM - QUEEN'S UNIVERS-ITY. STRANGE LIGHTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, Oct. 12th.

It is so long since I have written to you that I fear you have already numbered me as one of the

A charm that lulis to sleep, A shade that follows wealth or fame, And leaves the wretch to weep?

However it is not so between yourself and me old friend. You know that I am not demonstrative. and that I do not

Cast off friends, as huntsman his pack, Knowing well, when it pleased, I could whistle them back."

But enough of this. I suppose you want news and not nonsense. Well then the great question of the day in our political circle is the crisis in the Home Rule ranks. This crisis will soon reach its climax. The Home Rule M.P.'s had a meeting in the City Hall the other day, and it was unanimously decided that a more vigorous policy should be adopted in the House of Commons. That is just what we want, but the questions occurs,-What is a more vigorous policy? Parnell says that his plan is what he means by a more vigorous policy. This is repudiated by Mr. Butt, and so a NATIONAL Convergence has been called to decide who is right and who is wrong. There is however, no "division" in the ranks and all the talk about the "break up of the party" is untrue. Whatever policy the NATIONAL CONFERENCE decides upon the Homo Rule M.P.'s will I believe unanimously support. Meanwhile Home Rule Clubs are springing up over the Country. One at Kilmallock was inaugrated early this month. Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, M. P., being elected chairman for the year, Mr. Michael Walsh, Vice-chairman, and Dr. Sheedy, hon. sccretary. The Rev. will defend our faith, and if needs be, assail its
enemies with all the energy of men who can exhibit humility in peace, and who can do men New York Fireman; Girl and Woman; The Cambridge Should endorse the action of Messrs. Parnell and Mr. Sheedy, C.C., said if the club were to be con-Biggar, because the policy the people expected was a policy of retaliation and obstruction. The chairman pointed out that it would be premature to adopt a course of that kind pending the forthcoming conference, and the rev. gentleman subsequently agreed to become a member of the club. All were for a vigorous and combative policy, and you Tre Month and Catholic Ravisw. — October, may depend upon it that the stage coach M. P.s of 1877 -- Burns & Oats, London. Contents: — French the Home Rule party will have to take to locomomay depend upon it that the stage coach M. P.s of tives or else other political sands have run. By the way I see that that mad cap, Mr. John Daly, of Limerick, is still viciously opposing Mr. O'Connor Power, M P., everywhere he goes. Daly is supposed to be an "Advanced Nationalist," and he charges Mr. Power with descriing the National cause. He follows him from place to place, organises bludgeonmen and attempts to break up Mr. Power's nuthor thus speaks in his preface:—

"These pages have been written especially with reference to the discipline of the Church in this without Lessons; Natural History Auecdotes; ance. Mr. Power has to my knowledge the confidence in the confidence ance. Mr. Power has, to my knowledge, the confidence and esteem of all the leaders of the National party in Ireland, and it is only a few wild fanatics

> I see that the grand old Catholic county of Donegal is stirring. A Catholic institute is about to be opened under the suspices of the good bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. McDevitt, and the opening address is to be delivered by an Ulster Catholic, Lord O'Hagan. Let us hope that other Itish counties will awake from their lethargy and imitate the most aorthern county of what used falsely to be called "The dark north," though it has a majority of Catholics.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone's visit to Ireland will not extend beyond Ulster, and will be of a private character. Mr. Mitchell Henry has contradicted the report that Mr. Gladstone is to be a guest of his at Kylemore Castle. Mr. Gladstone has written to a gentleman in Dublin, confirming the statement that his visit is to be of a private character. He observes that it is his rule to deoline all share in nublic celebrations with which he has no local connection, and he adds that Ireland in its present state would have no reason to thank him for departing from the rule on the occasion of his forthcoming visit.

Smythe, the pedestrian known as the American Postman, began a sensational walking match against time in the Limerick Skating Rick on Thursday night. He is to walk 190 miles in fifty consecutive hours.

The convocation of the Queen's University met in Dublin last week. The principal matter debated was a resolution in favour of the admission of females to the medical schools in the colleges, the university having consented to give them degrees. Several members considered the motion unnecessary and inopportune, while others, take a more decided view of the subjects, were against the admission of female to the lectures, fearing that their presence would lead to unpleasant scenes. The motion was withdrawn. As matters now stand, women can obtain degrees in the university, but no

Mysterious lights have recently been seen on the coast of Wales, They seemed to rise from the sen, and flash about in an erratic manner, and no one can understand them. As far back as the fifteenth century they were observed, and in the seventeenth they became so bold as to land for a while and burn a field of hay. The tints of the flames are various and areas to feet alone the and

And now good bye for the present I shall not be so negligent in the future, and you may depend

upon me for a letter occasionally. Crowles About an Loving Tabland.

. Subsequent news informs us that he failed to to accomplish the task .- ED. T. W.

PERSONALS.

HANLON - A rowing race between Hanlon and Courtney is mooted.

FLEMING-Mr. Fleming has, we are informed; k ft the Ottawa Herald.

POPE-The Pope is reported to be in excellen health. SITTING BULL-Sitting Bull has rejected the

ernment. GLADSTONE—Mr. Gladstone is going to pay a private visit to Ireland. It is said he has never

terms of peace proposed by the Washington Gov-

DEVLIN-It is rumoured that Mr. Devlin, M. P. is going to reside in Ottawa, where he will practise

been there.

at his profession. FURLONG-Mr. Matteew Furlong, a well-known pioneer Irish gentleman of Ormstown, P.Q., died recently much regretted by all who knew him.

ROBERTS-Colonel Roberts, an Irishman, of New York is nominated on the Tammany ticket for

Alderman at large, for the County of New York. PEMBROKE-The new Catholic church at Pembroke will soon be completed. It is said that the interior will be very handsome.

ST. ANNE-Another miracle is reported from St. Annes'. A man named Simon Lupien says that he was cured of heart disease. Beyond his statement we know nothing.

BLAKE-It is rumoured that Hon. Mr. Blake intends to establish a Dominion constabulary force. This is a good move and we wish it

SISTERS-In a Canadian convent there are five sisters who are all professed, and who sur-rendered their combined fortunes, \$500,000 on

NAPOLEON-Half a century ago Napoleon said of Constantinople: " It is too precious a key, it alone is worth an empire; whoever possesses it can govern the world.'

HERMAN-The Herald's Cincinati specal says Gen. Sherman regards the Indian troubles as suspended for a time, but not finally ended until the army is increased to enforce obedience.

MANNING-Cardinal Manning has gone to Rome in order to receive his Cardinal's hat from the hands of the Pope. Although the Archbishop has been a Cardinal for years, yet he was not invested. with the hat of that high office.

LASGOW-A fearful colliery explosion took place at High Blantyre near Glasgow on the 22nd inst. There were four hundred souls in the pit at the time of the explosion and it is feared that they are all dead.

ARS-The News states that 18,000 men and forty cannon were captured by the Russians in the recent victory. Turkish reports that part of their army is holding out in the fortified posititons on Aladia are unfounded.

VALSH-His Lordship Bishop Walsh preached in Ingersoll on Sunday last. During his Lordship's visit it was proposed to erect a new Roman Catholic Church in the town at the cost of \$18,000. The sum of \$7,000 was subscribed on the spot.

CONVENT - The Catholic Convent of St. Lin. twelve miles from St. Jerome, was destroyed by fire at three o'clock Monday morning. A man had a leg broken. The loss is nearly three thousand dollars. No insurance HESSIAN FLY-The Cloke warns the farmers of

Ontario that the terrible riessian fly has made its appearance in certain districts of that Province, and advises them to plough up the land with fall wheat, as that is the only way of getting rid of this destructive insect. MACMACKENZIE - BRYDGES - Fred. Brydges

and Mrs. Mackenzie, were married in Boston on Friday last. The lady has been residing in Chicago for some time, and obtaingeg a divorce there lately from her former husband -New York

BOND-Mr. Frank Bond, Colonel of the Prince of Wales Rifles, and Mr. Campbell are standing their trial charged with complicity in a conspiracy to injure the City and District Savings Bank. During the trial we shall offer no comment.

MADEUS-The ex-king of Spain, Prince Amadeus, denies the report that he intends becoming a monk with a view to obtaining a cardinal's hat. His inconsolable grief over hie wife's death and regular attendance at church since that event originated the rumour.

McGOWN—The Nacao, a Catholic journal published at Lisbon, Portugal, has accounts from the East Indies stating that General McGown, late of the British service, and famous for his valor and military skill during the great Sepoy rebellion, has not only been converted to the Catholic Church but has also joined the Society of Jesus.

CHINIQUY—This moral and virtuous apostle of French Evangelization published a letter turce columns in length in The Canadian Gleaner, published at Hunting on. It is addressed to the Gazette but that paper very properly refused to insert it. In the letter Chiniquy tries to defend himself against the attacks of Mr. Court.

JOSEPH-The famous chief of the Nes Percez is described as having "the figure and mien of as gallant a warrior chieftain as ever confessed himself fairly beaten at the game of war." He is about thirty-five years of age, has regular and bandsome features, and eyes black and brilliant. CRŒSUS-General Grant told a Londou "World" reporter recently that, barring Vanderbilt, the four wealthiest men in America are Irishmen and Catholics. "They have got all the silver mines in their hands," said the ex-President, "and no one can tell the amount of their money." Grant smoked three cigars during the interview.

CONROY-The Minerve learns that a request, signed by some citizens of Montreal, has been presented to Mgr. Conroy, asking for the establishment of a branch of the Laval University in this city, and that the request is not in accordance with the wishes of the Medical School.

HENNING-The Rev. Father Henning has consented to deliver a lecture in Quebec in aid of the poor of St. Patrick's on Friday evening next. The subject is one full of interest, and the wellknown abilities of the Revd. gentleman will, we are satisfied, draw a crowded house at the Music

MOODY & SANKEY-The Globe says that an effort is to be made to induce Messrs. Moody and Sankey to visit St. John this winter some time, to conduct a series of revival meesings. There is usually a dearth of amusements here in the winter season, and the "revivalists" would probably perform to large audiences .- St. John's Free-

WAR IN AFRICA-Advices in London from Capetown state that war has commenced in Tracket between the Galekas and British and their netter allies. Eight thousand Galekss attacked the British, but were repulsed with the less of 200 The British lost one man killed and six wounded. Reinforcements have been dispatched. Volunteers are being enrolled.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Oct. 20th, 18772-08 4,865.

Same week last year: 4,151.

Increase 714.

CAUTION!

We caution the public against buying Alexaudre's Kid Gloves without A. T. Stewart & Co.'s initials in each pair. Thousands of common Kid Gloves are sold in Montreal as Alexandre's which ste not worth more than half the price of genuine Alexandres. A few years ago Messrs. A. T. Stewart & andres. A few years ago Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. had an agent in Montreal to sell. Alexandres. Co., had an agent in Montreal to sell-Alexandre's Kid Glove, but they have no agent here now layer Our 50c Two Button Kids will be found equal to what are generally sold in Montreal as Alex-

The Rine Movement. The lessening the sale of whiskey means the increasing the sale of Dry Goods. If all the money that is spent in Montreal in excessive drinking were spent in clothing, then all the city would be decently and comfortably ciad for the winter. Success to Mr. Rine and every one else who tries to make drunken men become sober men, or prevent sober men becoming drankards.

Ladies' and Children's Underware Department. Children's Heavy Undersuits, in one piece, 95c.

\$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.18. Children's Real Scotch Wool Undersuits, in one piece, very choice.

Ladies' Grey Wool Vests, 75c., 85c.

Ladies' Heavy Lamb's Wool Vests, \$1.10. Ladies' Grey Wool Drawers, 95c. Children's Wool Vegts, 25c, each Children's Wool Drawers, 25c, per pair. Ladics' Grey Wool Suits, \$1.25. Men's Underwear Department.

Men's Useful Ribbed Shirt's, 35c. 40c. 50c. 60c. Men's Useful Ribbed Drawers, 35c. 40c. 50c. 60c.

Men's Heavy Wool Shirts, 75c.
Mon's Heavy Wool Drawers, 75c.
Men's Extra Heavy Wool Shirts, double breast-

ed, \$1.00. Men's Extra Heavy Wool Pants, \$1. Men's Double Breasted Wool Shirts, 65c. Ladies' Hosiery Department. Ladies' Derby Ribbed Merino Hose, Velvet Finish

Ladics' Grey Merino Hose, Extra Heavy, 30c. Ladies' Navy and Clerical Merino Hose, Fancy Silk Cloaks, 40c.

Ladies' Heavy Bar Meriao Hose, 30c. Ladies' Fancy Striped all Wool Hose, 35c. Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Scarlet Hose, 38c. Ladies' Kid Glove Department.

Ladies' Useful Kid Gloves, 45c. Ladies' Useful Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, 50c. Colored Evening and Black, VERY SHOICE. Ladies' very fine Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, Medium Evening Black and White Shades, 75c Cloth Glove Department.

Fine Assortment Children's Cloth Gloves. Fine Assortment Ladies' Cloth Gloves. Fine Assortment Ladics' Cloth Mitts. Men's Shirt Department.

Mon's Fine Dress Shirts, 90c, \$1. Men's Oxford Working Shirts, 45c Men's Heavy Working Shirts, \$1.25. Men's Scarf and Tie Department.

Men's Champion Bows, 25c each; 3 for 65c. Men's Baronet Sailor's Knot Scarfs, 10c each. Men's Black Bows, 2c each. Men's Colored Bows, 3 for 25c.

Show-Room.

"We keep the largest stock in the city in Jackets, Shawls, Costumes and Shirts, all the Latest Styles."

Ladies' Waterproof Ulsters, from \$4.25.
Ladies' Checked Homespun Ulsters, from \$5.75.
Ladies' Frieze Ulsters, in black, dark blue and grey, from \$6 50. Good Cloth Jackets, from \$4.50.

Extra Good Cloth Jackets, from \$6. Fancy Cloth Jackets, from \$6.75. A splendid lot of Real Astracan Fur Jackets, 36 inches long, prices from \$29.

S. CARSLEY.

393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE.

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

Boys and Youths' Lustre Coats. Childrens' and Boys' Knickerbocker Suits made from Canadian Tweed and

Guaranteed to Wear Well. ditto Youths' Suits ditto ditto Mens' Suits 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

May 30, '77. FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G KENNEDY & COMPANY.

31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion

and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the BOYS' SUITS......\$2 TO 12

PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, Swiss, TUNIC

NEW STYLES

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

and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10.50.

J. G. K. E. N. N. E. D. Y. & C. O., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the

COMPLETE OUTFIT-INSPECTION INVITED \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO. Augusta. Maine. True and the day of the control of the con

\$570 \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free, Striken & Co., Portland, Maine.

end that, about that a been direct half. Vidue-

Continued from Second Rage T

Government. I found on better acquaintance that I had no opinion in common with Mr. Neilson, who, from his age and experience had great influence in the councils of the Opposition party, and Infound several of the Lower Canada British members as thoroughly liberal as I could wish. The resolutions recognizing responsible government were carried with only seven dissentients, four from Upper and three from Lower Canada. Mr. Neilson did not vote, but he was an avowed opponent of the principle, and before another year had expired was openly in the Conservative ranks. Towards the end of session Lord Sydenham net with the accident which caused his premature death. He was succeeded, after an interval of a few months by Sir Charles Bagot. In June, 1842, I was invited to accept the office of Inspector-General and as I had considered it my duty to snpport the principal measures of the Government during the preceding session, and as I felt bound, under existing circumstances, to cast my lot with those with whom I had entered into alliance, I did not hesitate to do so. All my leading supporters in the County of Oxford testified their approbation of my conduct by supporting me on the occasion of my reelection.

THE SECOND FESSION OF THE UNION.

About three months afterwards the second ression of the United Canada was opened by Sir Charles Bagot. There was no material difference in the state of parties, though the Opposition had gained a few seats, and had been much strengthened by the return of Mr. Lafontaine, the leader of the French Canadians, for the North Riding of York, in Upper Canada, Mr. Balwin, who had a double return having vacated that seat, and having strongly re-commended his Lower Canadian ally to the electors. The address in answer to the speech having been moved in due course, Mr. Baldwin proposed in amendment a vote of want of confidence. Meantime negotiations had been commenced for a reconstruction of the administration. It cannot be denied that they were very clamsily managed. A written proposal was made to Mr. Lafontaine by the Governor, which he felt himself unable to accept, and in the course of the debate the Governor's letter was read by Mr. Attorney General Draper, who was able to make out a strong case for himself He acknowledged with great frankness that he had at one time been prejudiced against the French Canadians, but declared that the experience of the previous session had removed all his objections to acting with them. He admitted the necessity of introducing into the Government gentlemen possessing their confidence, and as he was aware that under existing circumstances they could not take office without Mr. Baldwin, he stated that he had more than once tendered his own resignation, in order that his office might be offered to Mr. Baldwin There is no doubt that the leaders of the Opposition, Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin, were desirous of forcing the Ministry to resign, in the expectation that one of them would have been called on to form a new administration, and it is not improbable that if the Ministers had been weak enough to yield, such a result might have ensued. The Ministers, however; were firm on all essential points. The yielded so far on the proposed pensions to Mr. Ogden, the Attorney-General, whose office had been offered to Mr. Lafontaine, and to Mr. Davidson, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as to consent that their new colleagues and their friends should vote as they pleased, but Mr. Turcotte has fallen into an error in stating in his history that they retained their seats on condition of condition of conforming to the policy of their new chiefs. No such stipulation, nor any other, except on the subject of the pension vote, was proposed. In giving a list of the Ministers. Mr. Turcotte places Mr. Lafontaine's name at the head as" First Minister," exactly as it was properly placed in 1848. In 1842 Mr. Lafon-taine, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Morin, Mr. Aylwin, and Mr. Small became members of the old Government. six members of which retained their offices and their precedence, without concessions of any kind, Mr. House in France: Withrow is still more inaccurate.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE DOUBLE MAJORITY He states that even prior to the reconstruction "the principle of double majority, as it was called, was introduced" And why introduced? To counteract, he says, "the dominant influence" of the French members, who, numbering twenty-four "held the balance of power." Now, it so happens that the French Canadians, instead of holding the balance of power, never had so little influence as during the first session of the first Parliament. This was owing to the disfranchisement of Montreal and Quebec, and to the elections carried by violence. The balance of power was held by the Reformers of Upper Canada, who generally supported the Government, but occasionally divided with Mr. Baldwin. A Government by "double majority," instead of counter-acting the influence of the French Canadians, would have been the means of securing it. Elsewhere, when referring to Mr. Baldwin's resignation in 1851. Withrow asserts that "since the union successive Ministers had succeeded in carrying their measures by a majority from each Province." The fact is that during the whole of the second Parliament the Government was sustained by a majority from Upper Canada acting with a Lower Canada minority. Mr. Baldwin's resignation is stated to have taken place in obedience to this principle," but if a principle was at stake, all Mr. Baldwin's Upper Canada colleagues should likewise have resigned, and yet it was his own earnest request that they should not do so. Mr. Baldwin resigned because he was abandoned by almost the entire legal profession of Upper Canada, on a measure, the Court of Chancery, which he had himself carried through the Legislature, and for which he held himself personally responsible. I cannot make this allusion to that measure without recording my opinion that the attacks frequently made against the late Chancellor Blake as having promoted the Chancery Act in order to provide a place for himself are most unjust. Mr. Blake was not a member of the Administration, and Mr. Baldwin himself was the author of the measure, which was imperatively demanded by the profession and the country. Mr. Blake, on doubt, rendered valuable aid to Mr. Baldwin in the framing of the bill, which was nevertheless introduced on the responsibility of the Government, and Mr. Baldwin especially, and I know that it was at Mr. Baldwin's carnest and pressing solicitations that Mr. Blake, at the very commencement of what promised to be a most brilliant political and professional career, consented to abandon it in order to take a post, which no other man in the prefesson could have filled with so much advantage to the public. I have been glad of the opportunity of stating that up to the time of my leaving Canada in 1855, no political alliance was formed on the principle of securing majorities from the two Provinces. It was, of course considered desirable that the Government should have a majority from each section in support of its policy. At the time of crisis in 1842 there was every reason to believe that the Ministerial party was the strongest in the House, and it certially could only have been defeated by a coalition between the Conservatives, led by Sir Allen MacNab, and the opposing Liberals led by Messrs. Lafontain and Baldwin, ruch a coalition would have re-sembled very much that between Fox and Lord

(Continued on Fourth column.)

or legions of mails per secondar market and property

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

BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, HOLD GOLD

12 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. JAMES KEHOE BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLIGITOR, &c.

Office: Cor. Rideau and Sussex Sts., Ollawa, LEVEQUE, ABCHITECT,

No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MOSTREAL

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.B.C.L MULLARKY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 8 St. Helen Street, Montreal. May 2, '77. 1 38-у

[46-52]

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, June 27] MONTREAL.

ROUBK, M D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. 217 St. Joseph Street. CONSULTATION HOURS-8 to 10 A.M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9P.M.

FERON,

UNDERTAKER, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

July 25th-70-1y McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture

MIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MOSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, MD. Aug. 27, 1875]

COSTELLO BROTHERS.

GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings,) 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

DICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER. 689 CRAIG STREET,

(Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal. --:0:--

ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

STAFFORD & Co.,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 6 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL, P. Q. 1-41-v

May 23, '77.

INSURANCE. DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y MONTREAL.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

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

June 6, 1877. 1y. BOSSANGE & GARDINER,

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

GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, 16 Rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris.

JODOIN & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS,

STOVES, MACHINERIES, &c.

SALES ROOMS, 309 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal.

FOUNDRY AT

LONGUEUIL, Prov. Quebec. Oct 17, '77-1y.

PRACTICAL GUIDE

CONFESSION AND COMMUNION.

A short treatise on the Sacrament of Penance for the use of Schools and Colleges. This little book contains every thing necessary to nequire a perfect knowledge of the Sacrament of Penance—in its practical form. An examination of conscience adapted to every age, with summary explanations on the most frequent sins. Prayers before Confession—Communion. Prayers for Mass, &c., &c., which makes a very handy Manual for such persons who intend to make a good Confession and Communion.

Price, Bound-Cloth......0.20

CATHOLIC ART.

THE FINEST STAINED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES.

CHURCHES.

Bil paintings for Altars, Stations of the Cross, Banners, and Mural pictures, any subject to order, at low prices, by ARTHUR FITZPATRICK, Artist, pupil of A. W. PUGIN.

Exhibitor of the Royal Academy, London, received the Fine Art diploma of London 1871, and the PRIZE of the Centennial Exhibition, Phila., 1876 for the Best Stained Glass, Address. Address,

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

The Prize Windows Now for Sale.—Cheap Subjects: "The Holy Family," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "Our Lord in the Temple," "St. Augustine" "St. George," &c. June 20, 77-1y All you who fond remembrance cherish

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

Small pictures are made large, the large made small.

He suits the wants and tastes of all, He guarantees to give you satisfaction. North, but neither Mr. Lafontaine nor Mr. Baldwin As for his work you need not give a fraction. 195 ST. JAMES STREET.

A ethelitet man to it mitte begin de

would have consented to take office with Sir Allen MacNab. The new coalition was one between men who held common views of public policy, and it was completely successful, having been approved by an all but unanimous vote in the House. It is a circumstance not worthy of notice that the Gove-nor, who alone of all Lord Elgin's, predecessors, is held in grateful rememberance by the French-Canadian population, was a Conservative in his politics. Lords Durham Sydenham and Metcalf, though, all but especially the two first-named, decidedly Liberal, will never be so considered by French Canadians; while Sir Charles Bagot, I am inclined to think, stands at least as high, as any other Govenor in their estimation. Unfortunately that most upright and conscientious statesman was removed by death shortly after the reconstruction of the Administration, and was succeed by Sir Charles, afterwards Lord Metcalf.

THE CTO BE CONTINUED IN OUR MEXT)

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour, Superior Extra, \$6,15 to \$6,20; Extra Superfine, \$0,00 to \$5,00; Fancy, \$6,70 to \$5,57; Supering Extra, \$5,45 to \$5,50; Superfine, \$5,25 to \$5,50; Strong Bakers, \$5,80 to \$5,00; Fine, \$4,50 to \$4,75; Middlings, \$3,75 to \$4,00; Follards, \$3,00 to \$3,50; U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs, \$0,00 to \$9,00; City, Bags, delivered; \$2,85 to \$2,87\$. Oatmeal, \$4,40 to \$4,50; Wheat, Canada Spring, \$0.00 to 0.00; White Winter, \$0.00 to 0.00; Red Winter, \$1,32 to 0.00; Corn, 56 to 57c Oats, \$22[to \$3; Barley, 55 to 62]c; Peas, \$2 to \$3 per 66 lbs; Sutter 16 to 21c; Cheese 12; to 13; Port, Mess, \$17,55; to \$18,00 Thin Mess, \$16,00 to \$10,50; Lard, 11c for tubs 11; for pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots\$3.57; to 3.92; according totarcs; pearls, \$4,35 to \$4,40; Freights, \$8,0,00 0,00 per qr heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool or Glasgow.

GUELPH MARKETS.

GUELPH MARKETS.

Flour, per 100 \$2.60 to 2.75, White Wheat, per bu \$1 10 to 1.23, Treadwell do \$1.10 to 1.20, Spring Wheat, (Glasgow,) per bu \$0.90 to 1.08, Spring Wheat (red chaff) per bu \$0.55 to 1.00, Unts, per bu \$0.30 to 0.33, Barley, per bu \$0.45 to 0.05, Pens, per bu \$0.65 to 0.70, Hay, per ton \$10 to 12.00 Straw, \$3.00 to 4.00, Wood, per cord, \$8.25 to 4.00, Eggs per dozen, \$0.12 to 0.16, Butter, dairy packed \$0.17 to 0.18, Butter, rolls \$0.18 to 0.19, Potatoes per bag \$0.55 to 0.65, Beef, per cwt \$5.00 to 7.00, Hides, per cwt \$6.50 to 7.00 Sheepskins \$0.50 to 1.00; Wool \$0.00 to 0.00; Pelts 0.26 to 40; Lambskins 0.50 to 68.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall per bu, \$1,10 to \$1,25; wheat, spring, per bu, \$1,08 to \$1,13; barley, per bu, \$0,64 to \$0,66; oats, per bu, \$0,35 to \$0,36; persper bu, \$0,65 to \$0,70; yey, per bu, \$0,65 to \$0,70; yey, per bu, \$0,60 to \$0,00; dressed hogs per 100 lbs, \$4,50 to \$5,50; beef, hind quarters, \$0,00 to 0,00; mutton, per 100 lbs, \$0,00 to \$0,00; chickens, per pair, \$0,25 to \$0,35; fowls, per pair, \$0,40 to \$0,50; ducks, per brace, \$0,60 to \$0,70; geese, each, \$0,60 to \$0,70; turkeys each, \$0,75 to \$0,35; fowls, per pair, \$0,40 to \$0,60; ducks, per brace, \$0,60 to \$0,00; butter, lb, rolls, \$0,25 to \$0,27; butter, large rolls, \$0,00 to \$0,00; butter, the dairy, best, \$0,20 to \$0,00; butter, store packed, 0,10 to 0,20; eggs, fresh, per dozen, \$0,17 to \$0,18; leggs in lots, 14 to 15c; apples, per bu, \$0,20 to \$0,00; butter, store packed, 0,10 to 0,20; apples, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; tomatoes, per bag, 60c to 00c; onions, per bu, \$0,00 o 0.00; tomatoes, per bu, \$0,15 to \$0,20; carrois, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; turnips, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; beets, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; parsnips, per bag, \$0,00 \$0,00; cabbage, per doz, \$0,50 hay new per ton, \$17,50 to \$18,25; straw, per ton, \$15,00 to \$00,00.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Cowansville, J.S., \$1; Ulverton, D.M., 2; Gaspe Basin, A.J., Pinchaud, 2; Cornwall, A.T., 2; Carillon, J K, 2; Midland, Mich, U S, J B, 1; Tamworth, A J. K., 2; Midiand, Mich, U. S., J. B., 1; Tamworth, A. P., 4; St Sophia, Terrebone, E. C., 2; Longue Point, D. E. B., 1; Cote des Neiges, P. McK., 2; L'Assomption, P. F., 2; Ottawa City, M. A. H., 1; J. J. McG., do, do, 1; South Duoro, M. O'B., 2; Gananoque, Mrs. L. B., 2; Goldenville, A. McW., 2; L'Assomption, Rev. J. G., 2; Rimouski, Hon Judge M., 4; St Andrew, Rev. J. V. McD., 1; Brockville, Rev. F. McC., 2.

Per. J. N. Kingston, Portemputh, J. D., 2

Per J N, Kingston-Portsmouth, J D, 2. Per A McD, Alexandria, A B C, 2; J A McD. Lochiel 2; Rev M A E, Woodstock—D McM 28c; M L Ingersoll, 1; Per P B, St. Marthe—Self, 1.50; J M, 1.50; F B, 1.50.

Per J Brady, St. Lamberts-St. Martha, P McD, B McD, 1. Per R R, Point Edward—Self, 2; F C, 2. Per Rev B C, Bochet-J G, 4; M G, 4.

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

MONTREAL. P. A. MURPHY & CO.,

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

&c, &c., &c. No. 19 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL. May 2, 77

E. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Late of O'FLAHRRTY & BODEN), HATTER AND FURRIER 221 McGILL STREET, (Tourin's BLOCK).

JOHN D. PURCELL, A.M., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c.

No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES, Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal, Oct 10, '77

H. R. IVES & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c. IRON RAILING

of every description A SPECIALITY.

Send for cuts and prices. 123 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.

Sept., 26th, 1877. 8.3m THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOK

ING RANGES-Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00. REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,

> CHURNS; -ALSO,-

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

> L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 524 Craig Street, Montreal

(Sign of the Golden Padlock.) May 23, 77 1y

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

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

Tuition and Board, Doctor's Fee, Washing and Mending, Bed and Bedding, per annum—\$165.00.

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

LORETTO ABBEY,

WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA. A Branch of the Ledies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland, Board and Tuition—\$150, per annum. Send for circular and address to 1990 Fail 31 LADY SUPERIOR:

WILLIAM HODSON,

Delicrob sai konsielnoug realit . ABCHITECT. No. 59 & 61 ST PONAVENTURE ST., MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to look while w

F. B. M'NAMEE & CO. GENERAL CONTRACTORS. 444 St. Joseph Street, CHEF STREET MONTREAL.

F. B. MCNAMEE, A. G. NISH, CAPT. JAS. WRIGHT, May 30, '77' W. E. MULLIN & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot,

MONTREAL. WE KEEP IN STOCK ADD MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLES.

NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF

BRONZED and CRYSTAL GASALIERS, SETTEES,

TABLES and STOOLS for GARDENS. New Designs. UNION WATER METER CONMPANY METERS AT

CHANTELOUP'S ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO.

MANUFACTCRERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES. 333 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL

A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand May 2, '77

MATTHEW GAHAN.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c., 61-INSPECTOR STREET-61 MONTREAL.

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

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS. MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS,

Corner St. James and St. Peter Street. Entrance on St. Peter Street.) GEORGE BURY,
Official Assignee. JOHN MCINTOSH,

Aug 8, 777

number of 215.

9-8m

NOTICE

We give notice that we intend to apply to the Corporation for permission to keep a Wood yard at No. 160 St. Catherine Street. CHAUSSEE, DUPRE & CO. 2-10ins

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

Sophie Chartrand, of the parish of Ste Rose, District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Paquette, trader, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff;

Joseph Paquette, trader, of the same place,

Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted on the twenty-fifth day of May last, 1877, under the

O. AUGE, Allorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 5th Aug, 1877. No. 3209. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. CIRCUIT COURT.

A. B. Longpre & Co., Plaintiffs; vs. M. Mayer, Defendant. On the 26th day of October instant, at 12 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the Defendant, St. David Lane, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of said Defendant, seized in this case, consisting of furniture, piano, &c , &c.

Montreal, 15th October, 1877. CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal No. 2660.

P. ARCHAMBAULT, B. S. C.

Dame Asildo Doinne, of the City of Montreal in the District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Beaudoin, junior, of the same place, Post Office clerk, and duly authorized to ester en judgment,

The said Joseph Beaudoin, junior, of the same Defendant. Plaintiff has, this day, instituted an action en

separation de biens against the Defendant, her hus-EDWARD COUILLARD, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 24th September, 1877.

PROVINCE OF QUEEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2173. Dame Margaret Maria Dawson, of Montreal, wife of John David Lang Ambrosse, trader, of Montreal, duly authorized a ester en justice,

V8. The said John David Lang Ambrosse, Defendant.

Plaintiff;

An action for separation of property has been issued this day in this cause. A. BRUNET, Jan 1924 to a report of

Altorney for Plainliff CANADA, CANADA,
PROVINGE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Adeline Tourneur, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Octave; Drouin, Joiner, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff; es themselves of several to be about to

Octave Drouin, Joiner, of same place significabarteli er gressona si rem i I "Defendant. An action on separation de biens has been this day instituted in this cause.

\$5 ro \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Maine.

So free Symmetry Co., Portland Montreal, 19th September, 1877.

19-12m; Montreal, 19th September, 1877. is and it was agree in an of the west forces, on I haven't it in a divide of the fifth of what well want is been not make more manufacture of the



The Moutreal subscribers of THE HARP are hereby netified that the three numbers wanted to complete the Second volume ARE NOW PUBLISHED, all those who have changed their residences will please call at the Office 195 Portification Lane, and leave their present address. Our subscribers throughout the country who have changed their saddress are requested to write to P. O. Box 2014, giving address are requested to write to P. O. Box 2014, giving their former as well as present address.

Terms: One dollar per annuming in advance.

GILLIES & CALLAHAN, Publishers Montreal.

DOMINION METAL WORKS.

We are now prepared to fit up our

PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS.

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS,

at very low rates, if early application is made.

ECONOMY IN FUEL AND

PERFECT WORKING OF APPARATUS GUARANTEED.

CHARLES GARTH & CO.

536 TO 542 CRAIG STREET. May 30

CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

MULCAIR BROS.,

ARTIST TAILORS.

No. 87 St. Joseph Street.

In Stock-The Newest Spring and Fall Overclothing. The Newest Check Worsted Suiting.

The Newest Striped ďο The Newest Twilled do

The Newest English Tweed Suitings,

The Newest Scotch do The Newest Canadian do

The Newest Stripe Trowscring.

The Newest Check

The Newest Fancy Vesting.

The Newest Lines in gentlemen's Heberdashery.

West of England Broad Cloth. Blue and Black.

West of England do Single Milled do do

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

> MULCAIR BROS., 87 St. JOSEPH STREET,

Feb 9, 1.y

... Montreal.

do



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

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE. A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC

REMEDY. GREENFIELD, Mass. To Major Jno. Lane, Dean Sin,-I telegraphed for a package of your 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 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. En-closed I send you a five dollar bill. Please ac-

> Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY. Prica \$5 per package.

Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable institutions.

B. E. McGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street.



WALKER, PALLASCIO & CO., DESIGNERS AND **ENGRAVERS** ÓF

WOOD, Corner of

CRAIG & BLEURY STS MONTREAL.

(Entrance on Bleury st.) We beg to intimate that Engravers of the Dominion combined, and, in

work at lower charges than good engraving can be done for elsewhere. As we do not canvass, parties requiring Cuts will do well to obtain estimates from us.

May 16, '77

J. H. WALKER. PETRUS PALLASCIO.





157 ST. JOSEPH STREET

157 (Sign of the Red Ball.) FIRST-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSHIP GUATED-

A large a sortment of Gents' Haberdashery conblantly on hand.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

TREES.—Plant out a few trees every year, either for fruit or ornament. They add to the value of homesteads and pay continually in the comfort which they afford to all who live in and around them.

BUTTER TUBE.—Spruce butter tube are the best; while hemlock makes a sweet tub; acids from the oak color the butter and injure its appearance; while ash gives the butter a strong flavor if kept long and increases the lability to mould; maple smells and cracks badly. Soak all tubs four to six days in brine before using.

AROUND THE FARK.—The reports of widespread potato disease in the United Kingdom indicates that there will be an extra demand for foreign breadstuffs from that cause slone, and there can be little doubt, after a careful inquiry of the situation, that Great Britain will want all the wheat and corn we have to spare.

frost that is so destructive to evergreens, and gives a tender character to many beautiful varietiesthan the equinoctial storm of last spring afforded, The thermometer was only ten degrees below the freezing point, but the injury to evergreens was greater than at any time through the winter, when the thermometer was at zero - Gardener's Monthly,

sweet corn which was planted with seed selected by using only the upper ear where two grew on a stalk last year. The result is that nearly every stalk has two ears on; even five stalks with three ears on as there were with one but the two ears to the stalk were almost universal. Now, as we are so often teminded that we can improve a second transfer that the stalk were second to the stalk were almost universal. so often reminded that we can improve our corn by selecting seed, let us take the more pains thus to improve this most noble American product .-

killed. He gave the sow two quarts of sour cider and in a few minuts she lay down, evidently "the the worse for liquor." While in this condition the pigs were put to her to suck, and when she recovered from her "drunk" she owned the pigs all right, and now seems exceedingly fond of her progency.

need an abundance of water. The dry hay usually given affords little material for milk, and even with abundance of roots, unless water is placed within easy reach, cows will tend to fatten rather than to milk production. A great difficulty in cold weather is in having water so far from the yard that cows will suffer long before going from comfortable quarters to reach it. Whenever it is possible, a cistern should be constructed under the barn or under ground to hold water for stock,—Exchange.

REPAIRING THE MISCHIEF OF MICE.-The writer had some seventeen apple trees badly damaged by being girdled by mice, many of them clear around the tree and for a space of six or eight inches from the base up, the past winter. Those trees are now in full leaf, and are apparently doing as well as any, among about 100 of the same age. We encircled the damaged places with common grafting wax, over which we wound cloth aud then bound with twine. This was done as soon as we discovered the mischief and before the wood had seasoned .- Germantown Telegraph.

FEEDING NEW-BORN CALVES .- When calves are taken from their dams immediately after being dropped, care should be taken to feed them at first with their mother's milk, which at the time of calving is peculiarly adapted to act as a gentle purgative, ridding the bowels of the calf of the meconium with which they are charged at hirth. To induce the new-born calf to drink readily from a pail, a couple of fingers should be put into his mouth, and the muzzle then brought gently into the milk, which it will draw into the mouth while sucking the fingers .- Rural New Yorker.

ries of experiments recently made on the farm of Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I re-nine bushels of grain, with a proportionate amount of straw, while an adjoining acre left unmanured, produced only twenty nine bushels per acro. The entire cost of crop is not jet stated, but this experiment shows that the additional ten bushels resulting from the sait were produced at a cost of thirty cents each.

To BREAK Up A SITTING HEN -Our lady friends who generally have charge of the poultry depurtment are sometimes worried and tortured by the obstinacy of hens that persist in sitting when they are not wanted to perform that duty. Many plans have been tried to prevent hens from sitting, such as tossing them in the air, or driving them from place to place; but the best way is to fasten a string to the hens leg, four or five feet in length, and tie the other end to a stake driven in the ground, close to the path where you are in the habit of passing frequently. Then scare her as often as you go that way. One day effects a cure. -American Stock Journal.

Horses and their Drivers-Very many years ago I

GREAT REDUCTION

EFFECT OF WIND ON EVERGREENS.—There was never a better illustration of a point we are continually urging—that it is wind much more than

Conn .- Have just examined a piece of evergreen Rural Home.

Sour Civer .- Alonzo Crafts has found a good use for sour cider. He had a sow with litter of nine pigs which the sow would not own, and towards which she was very violent, and but for their timely removal the little pigs would have been

WATERING IN COLD WEATHER -Cows giving milk

EFFECT OF SALT ON WHEAT .- In an interesting

made up my mind that when there was a quarrel hetween a man and a horse, in nine cases out of ten the man was in the wrong. Continued observation has only served to confirm this belief. The radical error into which drivers fail, is, that the horse knows perfectly what is wanted of him, and will not do it. Then the driver proceeds to show that he is the master and in the vast majority of cases, the horse is punished without the slightest idea why he is so treated. For a horse to understand instantly our facilities now exceed those of all the Wood what his driver desires, there must exist a pleasant feeling between then. The horse must feel conficonsequence of this, we are enabled to give superior | dence in his driver and with one driver a horse will show himself fearless of locomotives, and with another he will dread them. One man will drive a horse fifteen miles with no more fatigue to the animal than another will produce in driving him ten. Nothing tends more to cruelty to animals than cowardice. The man who has a lurking fear of his beast, is the one who treats him the most harshly. The man who is afraid of no horse, is just the man who treats all kindly. He is perfectly aware that there is always danger in horses; but he also knows that this does not depend upon the horse, but mostly comes from extraneous source, the bad driving of others whom he meets on the road or accident of some sort. He has a friendly feeling towards his beast, as being a willing and useful servant and companion, ready to do his whole duty, and more than his duty. So there springs up a pleasant feeling on both sides, the horse is encouraged and cheerful, and gets through his work easily and well. ful, and gets through his work easily and well.
Such a drivic gets vastly more from his horses than
does a cruel one. They come in fresh, they food
and sleep well, and begins the next day's work
under favorable conditions. Ago tells but slowly
on them; at lifteen and sixteen Jest and horses
will show speed and endurance, and are still gay and free goers, with preas of disefuluess, before them, whereas the cruel man's horse is used up long before this. There should be kindness simply from kind feeling, but it does not the less certainly bring

its material reward.

IN THE PRICE OF

STOVES

ΑT

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

216, 218, and 220

ST. JAMES STREET.

DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE THEM A

CALL

AND ENCOURAGE

HOME MANUFACTURE. Aug 29, '77-6m.

STILL GOING ON!

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

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

THOMAS BRADY'S, June 20, 1y] 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

JAMES FOLEY,

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' CLOTHING

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

Part of a BANKRUPT STOCK,

and CHILDRENS' SUITS. June 27, 1877

GUION LINE.



UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS Sailing from NEW YORK every TUESDAY for QUEENSTOWN and LIVEBPOOL.

STREEGE-At Lowest Rates.

HART BROTHERS & CO.,

MONTANA 4320 Tons. WYOMING..... 3716 Wisconsin 3720 NEVADA...... 3135 IDAMO 3132 4 CABIN PASSAGE\$55, \$65, \$75. INTERNEDIATE—OF Second Class. \$40

For further particulars apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York.

Cor. St. John & Hospital Streets, Montreal.

NEW DAIRY BUTTER. Received daily by Express from the Eastern Town-

ships, very choice, at the EUROPEAN WARRHOUSE.

BEEF HAM, SUGUR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED do., CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts,) AT THE

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

APPLES (very choice, for table use,) ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet,) LEMONS. BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables,

AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN, 1363 St. Catherine street.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE \$35 with attachments. THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalted in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits.

It is the chespest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured.

A complete set of Attachments with each Ma-

Examine them before you purchase elsewhere.

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365 NOTER DAME STREET, Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE, 424 NOTRE DAME STREET,

in great variety.

LADIES' LINEN,

NOTICE.

OVER 200 SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATS, of the Latest Styles and Best Fabrics to be Sold from \$6.50 to \$8.50.

TWEED SUITS, for gentlemen, very choice designs-over 1,000 Paterns to select from, TROUSERS made to order, on shortest notice, from \$5 to \$6.
BOYS' CLOTHING, ready made or made to order, from \$2.50 upwards.
GOLTMANS "BOOK OF FASHIONS" now ready. Please call and receive a copy.

S. GOLTMAN, Merchant Tailor, 424 Notre Dame Street.

LOTTERY

OF THE

SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

His Honor JUDGE COURSOL.

And of the Honorables

President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart,

J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUIMET,

M. P. RYAN, E6Q., L. A. JETTE, ESQ., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, ESQ., M.P., R. H. TRUDEL, ESQ., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, ESQ.,

C. A. LEBLANC, Esq, Sheriff, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esc., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., C. S. RODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq.

And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect. The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four

thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD.

List of Prizes:

• •	To	tal		. 1	\$272,594	00
1	- 4	4		4 00	4	00
900	14	"		1 00	2,000	00
900	.44	. et	************	2 00	2,000	00
390	и	u	***************	3 00 ·	870	00
12	SS		****************	30 00	360	00
12	"	"		6 00	72	00
12	16	"	,	32 00	384	00
8	"	16	******	6 00	48	00
42		"	******	18 00	756	00
20	"	,,	****** ********** ****	20 00	400	€O
	Prizes,	.,	****** ! * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	24 00	1,200	
		riors' Astraca caca	at		250,000	
25		Take malund anah		10 00	250	
0	44		••••••••••••••••	50 00	250	
ລ	\ 11		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	100 00	500	-
1			·····	500 00	500	_
i	"		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,000 00	1,000	
ŗ	66		••••••••		2,000	
i	"		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		\$10,000	

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Se retary. Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfaits, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases. Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Eleven tickets for ten dollars.

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

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

256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal



NO CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma.

Epilepsy, Piles, all Blood Diseases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made.

State your case, inclusing 5 cts. stamp, to Howard Medical Institute, providence, R.I.

GRAY'S CASTOR FLUID,

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing-cooling, atimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in

a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Pruggists.

HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Established 1859.) D DORAN.

UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKER, 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Begs to inform his friends and the general public

that he has secured several ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

WOOD AND IRON COFFINS of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTEMDED TO.

[47-52 OWEN M'GARVEY.

MANUFACTUBEB OF MYERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, st. joseph steet,

(and Door from M'Gill Str.) Mont-cal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefull executed, and delivered according to instruction free of charge.

WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS,

AT LOW PRICES!! COOKING RANGES AND STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, FILTERS,

RUBBER HOSES AND SPRINKLERS CUTLERY, TRAYS, WINDOW CORNICES AND POLES, STAIR RODS, &c., &c., BABIES' CARRIAGES,

AT 652 CRAIG STREET, Near Bluuny, MEILLEUR & CO.

COAL AND WOOD.

Box 154 P. P. O.

LACKAWANNA, PITTSTON,

and WILKESBARRE COALS,

UPPER CANADA FIREWOOD at Lowest Market Rates. OFFICE AND YARD: 135 St. Bonaventure Street

DIRECT FROM MINES.

YARDS: 240 St. Joseph and 237 St. Bonaventure Streets. FRANK BRENNAN & CO.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.

NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO., ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IBON BOAT

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

BUILDERS.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for

always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels. SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33

Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels



per cent, in fuel over any other Engine.

BECKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Superior lielis of Copper and Tin-nounced with the heat Rotary Hang-lugs, for Churches, Schools, Farme, Pictorice, Coart Houses, Fire Airon, Tucer Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully Warranted. VANDUZEN & TIFT, 102 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnati.

JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS, and STEAM-FITTER



TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. SOLE AGENT EOR

Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES. REFERENCES: R. O'Neill, St. Francis d St. Lawrence Hall,

Ottawa Hotel, A. Pinsoneault, Janvier St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelsga Convent, Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, Alex. Holmes, 2 George Winks, Dorches Antoine Street, ter Street, St. Bridget's Refug

Street, James McShane, Jr., Metropolitan Hotel, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St.

Salle Street.

St. Bridget's Refuge. O. McGarvey, Palace Str. 675 OBAIG STREET, MONTREAL -[April 2 '77

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outsit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, 19-12m Maine.

Grand and glorious Celtic race

Destin'd to be after free,

Gifted poets, clad in armour.

Pouring forth in lays majestic,

Touching with pathetic feelings;

Moving as with mighty torrents,

Sympathy for every wrong.

Nature's genius in the land.

Building monuments of splender,

Destined to remain forever

Tributes of a noble race.

Bearing marks of costly grace,

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

VOTE ACCORDING TO YOUR CON-

SCIENCE.

Episcopacy.

The following important joint pastoral of the

Roman Catholic prelates of this Province, which,

presumably, was agreed upon at their late meeting

in this city called together by His Excellency the

Apostolic Delegate, was read on Sunday in all the Roman Catholic churches of Quebec, and, no doubt,

also at the same time in all the places of worship of

that persussion throughout the Province. We should

preface by saying that the Pastoral in question was

addressed to the Clergy, Secular and Regular, and to all the Faithful of the said Province, and set

forth that in view of the important events that had

occurred, and the many various difficulties that had

arison since the last general election, a reminder

was necessary of the principles and rules of conduct

previously laid down in Councils, Circulars and

Pastoral Letters, and especially in the Episcopl Letter of the 22nd Sept., 1875. To establish their obligations as electors, the ninth of the fourth

Synod of Quebec in 1868 was cited as follows:-

Let the pastors diligently instruct them upon

their duties concerning those elections, making

them clearly understand that the same law, which

confers upon citizens the right of voting, at the same time strictly obliges them to give their vote,

when required, and always according to their conscience and before God for the greater benefit of

our holy religion, as well as of the State and their

country; that consequently they are bound before

God and in conscience, to give their vote to the

candidate whom they judge to be really an honest

man, capable of discharging the important duty in-

trusted to him—that of watching over the interests of religion and the State, and of faithfully

devoting his efforts to their preservation and promo-

"The Fathers of the same Synod inveigh forcibly

"In 1873, we considered it necessary to put you

on your guard against the dangers of the Catholic-Liberal doctrines. To that end, Our Fifth Synod

made known to you, in the very words of the Sove-reign Pontiff, the character and fatal consequences

'Finally, Our Pastoral Letter of 22nd September,

1875, dwelt at greater length upon the same sub-

ject, and warned you once again of the dangers that

beset you. This Pastoral, submitted by one of Our

Body to the Sovereign Pontiff himself, won for us

words of praise and of encouragement from the im-

" Unfortunately, however, and contrary to our

intention, some have understood this document,

not as a mere statement of principles, but as in-

vading the domain of persons and political parties.

Our intention was to set before you the true doc-trine concerning the constitution and the rights of

the Church, the rights and duties of the Clergy in society, the obligations of the Catholic press,

and the sanctity that surrounds an oath; this only

was our purpose then, and this only is our purpose

now. Herein we do but follow the example of the

Holy See, which while it condemns the errors of

Catholic-Liberalism, abstains from pointing out

persons or political parties. There does not exist any Pontifical document containing the condem-

nation of any political party whatsoever; all the condemnations that have hitherto been issued by

that venerable authority, are directed solely against Catholic-Liberals and their principles; and

it is in this sense that the Brief addressed by the

Holy Father to one of Our Body in September, 1876, is to be understood by all. Wherefore, following the example of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the wise

rule of Our Fourth Synod, we leave it to each man

to decide for himself, in conscience and in the sight of God, who the individuals are who are

liable to these condemnations, no matter what the

"While engaged in coming to this decision, strive always, Dear Beloved Brethren, to practise that moderation and fair-play with which you yourselves

would wish to be judged by your fellow men, and

the dead. Give to the political questions affecting

your country all the attention they deserve; endeavor to form a correct estimate of persons, of

the one thing necessary, namely the eternity which

With an invocation of the Divine blessing the Pastoral concluded; and, to it, were attached the official signatures of the Archbishop of Quebec, and

of the Bishops of Three Rivers, Rimouski, Montreal,

Sherbrooke, Octawa and St. Hyacinthe, forming the entire Ecclesiastical Provinces. — Quebec

CITY ITEMS.

CANADIAN NATIONAL SOCIETY.—An attempt is being made in the city to organize a Canadian

National Society, adopting such a platform of

principles as may be approved by the members. It is proposed that the Society shall be essentially Canadian, comprehending all creeds, and origins

desirous of building up nationality. About seventy of our leading citizens, of all creeds and nation-

Sons of Earn, Point St. Charles .- At a general

meeting of the Sons of Erin, held in the Emerald Hall, Centre Street, Point St. Charles, Monday

evening, Oct. 15th, the following gentlemen were

elected office holders for the ensuing year :- Presi-

alities, have joined the movement. - Witness.

The same of the contract of the property of the contract of th

never ends and in which is your last end."

Chronicle.

political party may be to which they belong

against the lamentable disorders of the elections,

The Pastoral continued as follows:-

of that chief error of modern times."

baneful an evil."

mortal Pius 1X."

T. O'HAGAN.

Growing element of greatness,

Hearts inert and bosoms strong,

Wide thy mission strong thy hand, Moulding with a mighty impress,

Music, melody and song.

Hewing homes out in the forests.

Scattering round the seeds of toll,

Framing laws as patriot statesmen

Worthy subjects ever loyal.

Battling for the rights of man,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THE UNEMPLOYED.

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

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

PROTECTIONISTS, would secure them in the possession of work by a STIFF PROTECTIVE TARIFF. The hopes of all new countries are centred in their working people. Let us protect ours by a

tariff which will overtop the Great American Chinese So says CHEAPSIDE and what is good for the

working people is good for CHEAPSIDE.

GRAND SALE NOW GOING ON.

Black Alpaceas and Lustres.

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

Black Persian Cords.

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

Black French Cashmeres.

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

Black French Merinoes

Good Useful Black French Merino, 50c. Lxtra Double Finish Black French Merino, 600 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

Black Barathes Cloths.

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

Black Balmoral Crape Cloth. Good Black Crape Cloth, 35c. Extra Fine Finish Crape Cloth, 45c, 50c up to

75c a yard. Black French Poplins.

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

Courtaulds Crapes.

Go to

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

CHEAPSIDE

For Crapes

Black Silks! Black Silks!

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

CHEAPSIDE.

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

CHEAPSIDE

For all kinds of Black Goods.

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

Black Laces, Black Laces.

Black Silk Laces 10c, to \$5,00 yard. Black Guipure Laces, 40c, to \$5,00. Black Fringes quite new styles, 25c, 30c, 40c, 45c 50c, 75c, \$1,00, \$1,50. Black Ball Fringes, 25c.

Black Buttons all sizes, 8c, doz. up. Black Braids and Linings.

Cords, Dress Trimings of every description in

Black Silk Velvets, \$1,50. Black Silk Mantle Velvets, \$1,50 up to \$15,00 Black and Cold Checked Grenadine, worth 40c,

A5c, 50c.

Choice now 12½c, yard.

Dress Linens 7½c yard.

Gents White Dress Shirts, 75c, each.

Ladies Zanella Umbrellas with chains and caps, 370, each or \$4,35 doz.

Wincey, Wincey, Wincey.

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

Chambly Flannels, Chambly Flannels. 300 ps Grey Chambly Flannels, 30c, yard. Scarlet Chambly Flannels 25c, yard.

White Sarcony Flannels. White Lancashire Flannels. White Welsh Flannels. White Shaker Flannels. White Opera Flannels.

White Twill Flannels. White Serge Flannels. Scarlet Twill Flannels 40c, yard. Corsets, Corsets, Corsets.

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

At the Grand Dry Goods Emporum,

CHEAPSIDE

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

May 2, 77

[Established 1819.] 1-387

P. Ryan, E. Storey J. Murphy, W. H. Fanning, and W. D. Fanning. Marshals :- J. O'Dowd, J. Magruder. THE CELTIC BACE. Tyler: - P. Gallagher. Exiled far across the sea, Peopling strange and d stant lands,

THE VOLUNTEERS IN THE COURTS.—On Friday actions were entered in the Superior Court against the City, at the instance of Lieut.-Col. Bond and Lieut.-Col. Handyside, the commanders of the lat Prince of Wales Rifles and of the Victoria Rifles, for the sums of \$678.08 and \$714.92 respectively for the services of those regiments to the city on the 12th and 16th July last, and for which services the city has refused to pay by a majority of votes at a recent meeting of the City Council. Messrs. Lunn & Davidson for plaintiffs.

COLORADO BEETLE.-A writer in the Montreal Winess, says the "Colorado Beetle," should not be called the "Potato bug," for a bug it is not and cannot be. He furthur states that under favourable circumstances, this beetle can fly three or four miles, and that therefore the St. Lawrence is no barrier to its progress northward. In his opinion millions of females of this beetle will hibernate this winter on the island of Montreal "and doubtless we will have them by thousands of millions on small areas next summer." He further states, that only by harmony of action among the cultivators of the soil can this bectle be destroyed in Canada.

WANTED for the Sarnia Separate School, for the year 1878, a Male Teacher, holding a second class certificate. Applicants to state experience and salary expected.
Oct 24-10-3m
D. HART, Sarnia.

LOST near the Lacrosse Ground on Saturday, a White Terrier dog, with black patch over one eye. Whoever will bring the same to 103 MacTavish Street, will be rewarded. Important Collective Pastoral of the R. C

SITUATION WANTED—A young man, (R. C.) just arrived from Ireland, who has a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping, single and double entry, speaks French and English, and can transact correspondence in both languages, seeks employment in an office. Advertiser is a total abstainer, and hold testimoniais of ten years' good character from last employer, and from Catholic Clergymen. A very moderate salary expected. Address "Accountant" office of this paper.

"PUBLIC HEALTH MAGAZINE,"

Edited by Gro. A. BAYNES, M D., &c., &c.,

Says:—We have used Phosfozone in suitable cases with marked advantage, and were so pleased with the results that we now prescribe it constantly, having perfect confidence in its action. AS A TONIC during convalescence we know the property of nothing equal to it, and feel it a duty to recommend its use to our confreres and the public generally. A fresh supply fruit received daily.

H. R. GRAY,

11.3m ST. LAWRENCE ET.

KANSAS FARMS

- AND -

FREE HOMES.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address Land Commissioner, K. P. Ray., Salina, Kansas. 10-13

IRISHMEN IN CANADA.

Mr. JOHN McCORMICK, the well-known Irish Nationalist, is at present in Montreal, canvassing for

"The Irishmen in Canada."

The name of the gentleman who is soliciting subscribers for this really brilliant work is a guarantee of its genuinness, and is also a reason why every Irishman should take it as an acquisition to an Irishman's library.

S-4

EVENING CLASS.

and condemn in energetic language the corruption of the electors." "Let the Priests, the ministers of The Evening Commercial Course (Business Course) in connection with the Catholic Commercial Academy of Montreal, PLATEAU AVENUE, No. 1077 ST. CATHERINE STREET, will be resumed in the above Institution, on MONDAY, the lst OCTOBER next. CLASS HOURS—From the Lord, raise their voices against such a subversion of all the principles of religion and morality, let them rise up strenuously against so great and so

LORETTO CONVENT. Niagara Falls, Canada.

Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150. For futher information and prospectus, address LADY SUPERIOR. July 13-19

DISCOUNT.

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

Aug 29, 777 6-3m

CONVENT - or our -

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

Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders

and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of September.

The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of pro-curing for their children a solid, useful and refined educa-For particulars, please address
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
Loretto Convent, Belleville.

July 25, 77-1y

CONVENT - of THE -

Congregation de Notre Dame. KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

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

TERMS:

above all, by the Supreme Judge of the living and Payments to be made quarterly in advance. The yes N.B.—Lessons in Drawing, Painting, Vocal Music, and other Branches not specified here from extra charges. their conduct and of things; but be ever cautious lest the affairs of this world, which as a lightning flash passes suddenly away, should make you forget

Aug 22, '77

May 30 '77

WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS & MALTSTERS

Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and single Stout, in wood and bottle. Families Supplied.

The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. (Established in 1826.)

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly fersale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Acdent, P. Carroll, (re-elected) unanimously; Vice-President, J. Cahill; Secretary, G. Gorman; Asst. Secretary, J. O'Grady; Treasurer, W. Daly. Council:

MENEELY & CO. West Troy N. Y.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

QUEBIC CORPORATION .- The City of Quebec Corporation propose applying to Parliament for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

CANADIAN TOBACCO.-A French Canadian resident of the Gatineau Point is now preparing his samples of Canadian grown tobacco for the Paris Exhibition, in leaf, plugs, and rolls. PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Canadian display at the

Paris Exhibition is to have a space of 8,500, square

feet, independent of the special space in the main entrance tower where the trophies of the British Colonies will be placed,—Canada having the centre Subjects for Discussion.—At the approaching literary convention there are three subjects to be discussed. 1st. "The best means to be adopted to develop French-Canadian literature." 2nd. "The

importance of our archives, the places where they

are disseminated, and the best means to be adopted to secure their conservation and preservation; "and 3rd. The copyright in Canada—what it is, and what it ought to be! THE TREATY WITH THE CANADIAN BLACKFEST.—Tho Herald's Pembins special says by the Canadian Blackfeet treaty the Indians cede about 200,000 equare miles of the finest land in the Canadian North West to the Dominion. Each band is allotted a separate reservation, each Chief gets \$25 in cash,

a coat and silver medal. The annual payment to

each Chief is \$25; to each head man \$15; and to

all others of the tribe \$5. NEW BRUNSWICK .- The wilderness of New Brunswick is being gradually opened up. All who have had occasion to travel through that province by the Intercolonial Railway will remember "Painsec Junction" and its often attendant discomfort, In fact, many, rather than stay there to make train connections, preferred remaining at Shediac or passing on to Moncton. Well, an enterprising man has built a good sized hotel at Painsec and expects it will be a self-supporting affair.

Fire.-Portland, one of the suburbs of St. John, NB., was visited on Saturday morning by a disastrous fire, supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, by which 230 houses were destreyed and 2,390 people deprived of their homes. The whole of the block between Main, Acadia, Chapel and Portland-streets was destroyed, and many buildings on adjacent streets. So far only one life is known to have been lost, but several casualties occurred. Active measures, in which the St. John Fire Relief Committee is co-operating, have been taken for the relief of the sufferers.

ENCOUNTER.-News was received in town to-day from St. Joseph de la Beauce, stating that an encounter had taken place on Wednesday morning between Bartley and the two policeman who had been on the lookout. It appears that the policemen sighted him on the road, tracked him, and gave chase till he entered the woods again. As soon as he secured a good spot he began firing from his rifle. The police returned the fire, and then ran in search of him. Bartley seems to know every track in the woods, and escaped like a fox through one of them. Blood has been discovered in the brook at the spot where the firing took place. It is believed that he must have got wounded. Bartley has made threats that he will not allow himself to be taken alive, and before he is killed he will "spot off" a few more. This threat he seems determined to carry out.

NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOL IN QUEBEC .- An important announcement has been made by the Reverend Superior of St. Patrick's Church in connection with the higher education of Irish Catholic youth in Quebec. For a long time the great want of a Catholic High School for English-speaking boys has been deeply felt. It was difficult for many parents to give that higher kind of mercantile education to their children which would enable the latter to enter upon the race of life with equal advantages to our French Canadian and Protestant fellow-citizens. Through the exertions of the clergy now in charge of St. Patrick's an opportunity is given to Irish Catholics they ought to eagerly seize. The Artillery Barracks have been placed at the disposal of the Redemptorists by the Dominion Government, merely reserving the right to recall the mission should the barracks be ever required for military purposes. As this reservation is never likely to be placed in force, it is fair to say that the gift is one in perpetuity. The next great thing is to secure a sufficient number of pupils to place the school on a self-supporting basis. Father Henning has informed the congregation that upon no other ground than that of self-support will the school be established. He could not, he said, add the sunport of the school as another charge upon the congregation of St Patrick's as such, but as the people had long been asking for such an institution, it remained for them by supplying a sufficiency of scholars to make it pay, to show the carnest reality of their desires. We need not state that it gives us the liveliest satisfaction to know that the first steps have been taken in this important matter. We are known to be the fast and firm friends of all that tends to promote the spread of education. This youthful land is at present arising like a young giant who had hitherto been unaware of his real strength, and it would be a proud, a glorious satisfaction to the pariot, to the thinker, to the well-wisher of this fair land, were its future as a great and learned country to be firmly established. We heartly congratulate Father Henning on the acquisition of the Artillery Barracks. The Irish Catholics who desire to give a good commercial education to their chil-dren, under those auspices which are recognized as necessary by the Catholic Church, will have in this institution the opportunity of gratifying their laudable desires. We will watch with continued and carnest interest its growth, and will rejoice to see the spread of a better class of education amongst the descendants of those who once made Ireland the quiet home of sanctity and learning."

MOST COMPLETE BOOK OF ITS KIND. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary contains un-

wards of 3000 engravings, and numbers 1840 pages quarto. It is in every respect the most complete book of its kind ever published in this country. The Hon. Schuyler Coltax writes to the publishers as follows: "Whenever I wish exact definitions I consult it." Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati says: "The definitions of this book are so accurate and fair, wherever Catholic words are to be defined, that I respectfully suggest it should be a favorite with Catholics. Another reason is, that it is the fullest, most complete and only American Lexicon."—Catholic Review.

On the 15th instant, the wife of F. A. Quinn, Esq., Advocate, of a daughter,

CHEAP SHEET MUSIC.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,

"The dear little Shamrock," 15c. "Come back to Erin," 7c. "Tommy, make room for your Uncle," 7c. A variety always on hand of nearly 2,000 pieces. Also 1cc Song Books, Second-hand School, and other Books, Newspapers and Magazines, Stationary and Postage Stamps, at

RIVARD'S CHEAP MUSIC STORE,

MEW SCHOOL BOOKS

SO SHEHIROFOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 10th

SCHOOL TERM OF 18	77-78.		
:0:			
he Metropolitan Primerdo	z 30	reta	i1 _
1st Reader	1,35	(1	-
240.	3,25	"	15
the constitution of ardination in a	3,25	11	25
a y s at his 5th sa	4,50	"	35
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	6,75	"	50
"	9,60	((75
of the Sound Ladies Reader of Sound Ladies Re	10,00	11	1,00
opener,	1,35	(1	1,00
" " and Definer " " Catechism of Sacred	3,60	61	15
"Catechism of Sacred	•		40
History "	1,35	66	••
			15
tory	5,00	13	
" English Grammar"	3,00	£(50
	9,00	11	30
rown's First Lines of English	•		95
Grammar	3,50	44	2=
do Institutes do do do	7,50	do	35 75
lurray's Grammar abridged by	•	(-	10
Putnamdo	1,60	do	10
lurray's do revised by Kearney do	2 00	do	13
do Large Grammardo	3,00	do	25
letropolitan do with analysis do	3,00	do	30 30
tepping stone to dodo	(8)	ďo	
utlers Catechism for the Diocese		40	10
of Quebecde	48	фo	6.0
do do do		чu	06
of Torontodo	40	do	
comme Doctrinal Catachian		~ 0	05

Keenans Doctrinal Catechism...do 4,00 do 40 Catechism of Perseverance....do 5,00 do Boyds Elements of Rhetoric....do 7.20 do Quackenbos' 1st Lessons in Composition.....do 7.20 do 75 Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric....do 12.00 do 1.25

Bridges Algebra......do 3.00 do 30 A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools.......do 1.60 do Sangsters Elementary Arethemetic.....do 2.00 do Sangsters National Arethemetic do 4.50 do Packards Complete Course of Business Training.......do 4.80 do 50 do do with Key for Teachers and Private Students nett. 4.00

nett. Bryant and Strattons Common School Book Keeping.....do 9.00 do 1.00 Bryant and Strattons High School House Book Keeping......do 30.00 do 3.00 Sadlier's new Book Keeping Blanks.....

Journal.....do 1.92 do Cash Bookdo 1.92 do do Large dodo 2 50 do Worcesters Primary dodo 5.00 do 30do 5.00 do Nugent's Improved French and

English, English and French Dictionary......do 7.20 do 75 Spier's and Surrennes French and English Dictionary......do 14.40 do 1.50 Chambers Dictionary of the Latin

Language, containing Latin and English, English and Latin by W. R. Chambers......do 15.00 do 1.50
Introduction to English History do 4.00 do 45
History of England for the young do 7.20 do 75 do do do do advanced

with Questions adopted to the use of

First Lessons in Geography...do 3 60 do 40
New Primary do ...do 6,00 do 60
New Intermediate do ...do 12.00 do 1.25
New Physical do ...do 15.00 do 1.50 Pinnock's Catechism of Geography......do 1.40 do 15 Stepping Stone to Geography...do 80 do 10

Lovell's Easy Lessons in dodo 4.00 do 45 do General do in dodo 8.00 do 1.00 Guy's Elements of Astronomy....do 12 00 do 125 Smith's Illustrated dodo 10.00 do 1.00 Pocket Edition of the New Testa-

Testament......do 3.20 do Epistles and Gospels for Sundays

Westlake's How to Write Letters A Manual of Correspondence, do 7.50 do 75

Jenkin's Students Hand Book of British and American Literature, do 19.20 do 2.00 Botamy, How Plants Grow.....do 9.00 do 1.00 Patersons' Familiar Science School Edition.....do 6.00 do 60

Hill's Elements of do ...do 10.60 do 1.25 Louage's Moral do ...do 10.00 do 1.25 Balmes Criterior or How to detect Error and arrive at Truth.....do 10.00 do 1.25 Balmes Elements of Logic.....do 7.20 do 75 Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies do 4.32 do 54 Farquell's Introductory French

ing French......do 9 60 do 1.00 Magill's French Prose......do 6 00 do 68 Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in 3

numbers......do 80 do 10 Sadlier's Headline Copies in 11 numbers..........do 44 do 05
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's
International system of Penmanship in 15 numbers.....do 54 do 08

New York edition of Payson, Duntin and Scribners system of Penmanship. Primary course in 7 numbers....do 80 do Advanced do do 13 do ...do 100 do 10
Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with

Oblique lines indication the slant of Writing. Small for Primary Coursedo 20 do Large do Advanced dodo 24 do We have also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books, Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolson, Note and Letter

Papers, Slates, Slate Pencils, Pens, Holders, Lead Pencils, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Rietting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Penknives, etc., etc. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, STREET

C14 Chaig STREET, (near St. Lawrence Hall) Send stamp for Catalogue of Music, on the configuration for participations

e di saka ke mada ke ji saki a kada bilah