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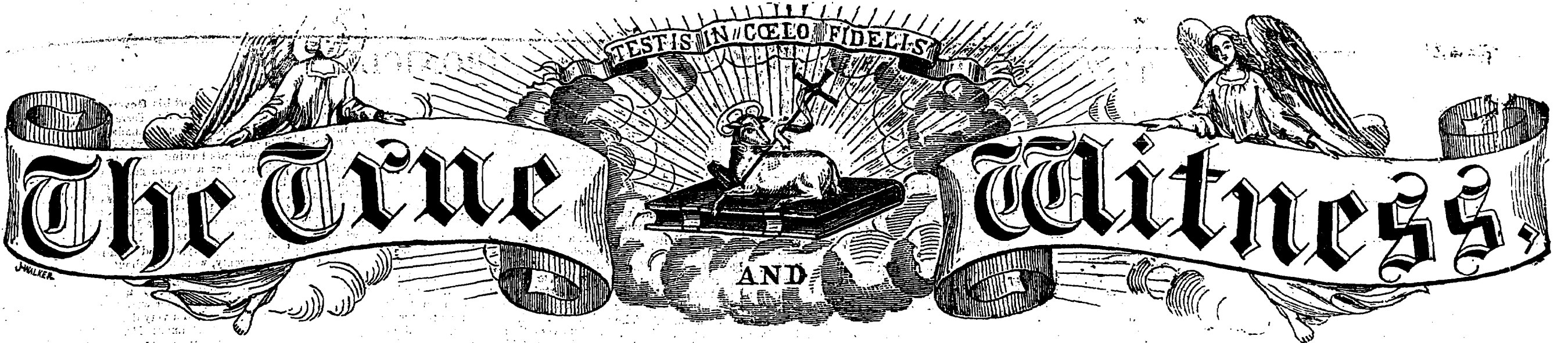
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 11. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1877.

TERMS:—\$2 per annum in advance.

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 intrenchments are being formed on bad ground, and he 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 demoralized; and, from what I have seen, Osman Pasha could hold his position against double the number of Russians who are now besieging them, even with his communications interrupted as at present."

THE RESTORATION OF THE HIERARCHY IN SCOTLAND. The Catholics 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 South-west 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 terms:— General Todleben, who though nominally the chief of the staff of Prince Charles of Roumania, is really the commander of the troops besieging 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 twelvemonth, 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,—it was hinted to him that his departure would give no offence. He remained, however, and so 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 1818. He is a graduate of the Imperial School of Engineers at St. Petersburg, and has passed his life in the service.

HOME RULE CONFERENCE. The Home Rule M. P.'s meet in conference in the City Hall Dublin, on the 9th inst. This conference of the Home Rule M. P.'s is but the precursor of the National Conference which is shortly to meet in Dublin. At that meeting the important question of Obstruction or no Obstruction will be decided. Probably a medium course will be adopted; the do-nothings will be censured 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 lengthy discussion, in which Mr. Butt, Mr. McCarthy 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 result 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 against the proposed Conference being of an unrepresentative character. The Conference is to take place some day between the 16th of December and the 20th of January next. A special telegram to the Ulster Examiner says:— At a meeting of the Council of the Home Rule League, held to-day, the following notice of motion for the 11th inst., was forwarded by Mr. Butt:—"That a Conference of Home Rulers be convened under the sanction of this League, for the purpose of deliberating upon the present position and prospects of the Home Rule cause, and the best means of forwarding that cause. Admission to the Conference to be by ticket; and the following to be entitled as of right to admission:—All Home Rule members of Parliament, the two nominators of every Home Rule member or candidate at the general

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 18th December, 1877, and 20th January, 1878, upon such day as a committee shall fix on, twenty-one days' 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 Oriani, 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 ecclesiastical functions" in a vacant parish, the Government has utterly failed in its attempt to frighten the clergy into acquiescence in its usurpations. 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 POSSIBILITY OF RUSSIAN SUCCESS. The Times thinks that after all Russians sure to win in the end, if the combatants are not 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 or England, she is rich when measured by Turkish standards. Her superior civilization will give her in the long run a far larger command of intellectual instruments. Above all, she is incomparably stronger in the number of her people. The longer the war lasts, the better will her position tend to become, while Turkey is likely to have her chief advantages at the outset. If the Czar's Government were to abandon the struggle before unmistakably defeating Turkey, it would lose in Asia as well as Europe that military reputation which is prizes more even than material prosperity. It will be less disposed to draw back now that its military position is improving. The retreat of Mehmet Ali has removed the only immediate danger of a crushing disaster. Meanwhile her troops occupy an admirable position, placed as they are like a wedge between the Turkish forces. A single General of capacity on the Russian side might quickly turn on the course of events, and even the incapacity of the Grand Dukes cannot altogether neutralise the advantage which the invading army will gradually and increasingly draw from its superior supplies of men.

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 direction of a German officer, Colonel Varneke; the second in Moscow, and the third in Ekaterinobol— for the preparation of condensed forage for the use of the cavalry of the Russian army in the valley of the Danube. In the establishment at St. Petersburg 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 valve 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 in every hundred parts of the mixture from thirty to forty parts of the first, from thirty to thirty-three parts of the second, from ten to twenty of the third, and from fifteen to twenty of the last named substance, a small quantity of salt being also added. The constituents are kneaded together in large wooden troughs, the dough being afterward rolled out in a cake about as thick as a man's finger, and cut into biscuits of three and a half inches in diameter. These are then dried in the ovens and finally strung on wires for convenience of transport. Twenty-six or twenty-eight of these small biscuits weigh four pounds, and this quantity forms a single ration for a horse, containing, it is stated, as much nutriment as would be afforded by twenty pounds of oats, and this in about one-fifth of the bulk of the latter. Already, according to the Invalide Russe the manufactory in St. Petersburg alone has forwarded five hundred thousand of these rations to the theatre of war in the south, and is still preparing them in large numbers.

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 Economist 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 veneer 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 Mahomedan 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 European 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 Mahomedan on the throne of the Caliph, 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 Mahomedan enthusiasm, and looking to subjection to the successor of the Caliph, as its sufficient earthly reward.

AN EX-KING BECOMING A MONK. From the throne to the cloister is a gigantic stride. History, however, affords a few such incidents, and Royalty has before this donned the cope and sandals of a Monks attire. The Paris correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's 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 says:— 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 religious observances. A great deal of his time has been passed in prayer in the gloomy vault of the House of Savoy 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 sacrifice and good-doing to his fellow-creatures, as a simple member of the holy ministry. Rumor runs before events in these days; therefore they say the prince-praet will not long remain uncovered with the sash and 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 eminent fathers of the Church. Prince Amadeo's demand for ordination will be the first instalment of the sincere repentance of the ambitious, though not schismatic, House of Savoy.—Paris correspondent of Freeman.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS IN EUROPE. A distinguished Catholic journalist 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 developed and spread wherever the Cuirukampf 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, 140, with 379,900 circulation; Bavaria, seventy-seven journals, having 383,300; Switzerland, fifty-three, having 138,900; Saxony, three, and 1,700; Wurtemberg, eleven, and 42,700; Baden, twelve, and 69,400; Alsace-Lorraine, one with 10,000; Hesse, twelve, 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, Bavaria, nineteen, Switzerland fourteen, Baden and Hesse three, Wurtemberg 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 instruction, 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 humanly could be done in opposition to God, has been done to extirpate Catholicity; but with what re-

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 diocesis, 3 apostolic delegations, 83 apostolic vicarages and 15 apostolic prefectures. In Europe at the present time there are altogether 535 bishops and archbishops, 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. Of religious 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'affaires in Paris, Vienna, Madrid, Liebon, Munich, Brussels, the Hague; by an apostolic 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 Central 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 correspondent 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 coming 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 groaning. I think some attempt might have been made, at whatever risk, to aid these poor fellows, for they were the gallant 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 attempt being made to attend to them. I could fill pages with a description of this harrowing scene 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 Welleley, the English military attaché, 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 days before, the doctors had still not been released from their attention upon those early cases. In the centre of the redoubt is a kind of traverse, and a curious covered corridor runs around it. In this I imagine the Turks sought protection from the shells which fell into it uninterruptedly 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 hear that a railway 186 miles long is now in progress for the conveyance of the Russian 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 country is gathered from the fact that the Powers friendly to Russia have applied to the Porte for permission to convey timber across the Danube to 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 thousand men, but not for more. When it is considered 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 if 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 it can be achieved.

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 battalions. The Turks, held in perfect discipline, reserved their fire till the leading masses of the foe drew near enough for it to tell with deadliest effect. Then opened above the heads of the defenders in the trenches a more than ever terrific cannonade, under which the Russians were seen to desperately quicken their step, advancing in open order, while their men were falling

single 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 assaults went down by hundreds; but fast as they advanced files thus melted away, swarms of fresh men could be seen pouring up from the rear. They only yered 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 ferocious 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 battalions 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-be-forgotten 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 throgs 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 it:—

"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 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 quarter past 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 were prayers specially suited for the subject. We then sang upon our knees the hymn in the Ordination Service, 'Come Holy Ghost, our souls inspire'; and then there was an address, of which we took 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. Some 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'clock 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, bed at ten.' In reply to other inquiries, Mr. Davidson said there was 'no such thing in the retreat as a confession of sin.' After a fresh storm of irrelevant chaff and disorder a Rev. Mr. Large claimed a hearing, and having got it, said, 'I have a very strong protestant, and yet he was at the Retreat. He thanked God for it.' A Rev. Mr. Latham jeeringly asked Mr. Large, were there 'ornaments' at the retreat, and was brought to task by Mr. Stokes, who said it was exceedingly unusual for one young clergyman to be bantering another in this profane way. It was seen that by this time the meeting had 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 proceedings 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—Orange 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 Catholics.

HEROISM OF SHOBELLOFF. Shobelloff 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 reconnoissances near Plevna he came in view of a delicious spring of water, apparently inaccessible, however, because of the ball of Turkish bullets that pattered round it. The soldiers shrank back; from facing almost certain death, till Shobelloff dismounted; leisurely walked to the fountain, drank freely of its waters, and bathed his face and hands. Stung by this implied taunt the soldiers rushed forward to shield him; Shobelloff ordered them under arrest for leaving their ranks; and calmly walked back.

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.

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 occurred 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.

EVENTS BEFORE THE UNION OF 1841.

In the year 1833 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.

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 absolutely 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.

same number of representatives." Lord Durham himself observes in his report:—"I 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 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 opinion 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 Provincial divisions would tend to defeat the purposes of union and perpetuate the idea of disunion."

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.

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 advertising 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 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 Irish Catholic Conservatives.

was virtually an ultra (in Lower Canada, and owing to the position of parties, almost as powerful in Upper Canada. He had divided the Conservative party in that Province, and in addition to a Conservative minority, had as his supporters the Reformers of Upper Canada and the British or Conservative party of Lower Canada, while the opposition to his government consisted of the French Canadian 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 LATE ROBERT BALDWIN.

All the circumstances of Mr. Baldwin's acceptance of a seat 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.

It is no doubt appears strange that any one acquainted with Canadian history could lecture thereon without bearing testimony to the labors of Robert Baldwin, but Mr. Laurier, although professing 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 existence 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.

pledged to support his Government. Some of the Lafontaines, the notable Terrebonne, for which Mr. Lafontaine, the Lower Canadian leader, was a candidate, were carried by violence, armed bands of non-residents having been marched to a polling place fixed at a remote corner of the county, at a distance from the centres of the population. The consequence of this policy was the increased hostility of the French-Canadians to the Government. 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 equal to the number of their opponents. In Upper Canada the Conservative 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 two sections were satisfied with the composition of the Government, and there was almost a unanimous declaration of want of confidence. Mr. Baldwin thereupon recommended to the Governor a reconstruction of the administration, and on his advice being rejected, 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, 1841, 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."

Chief Justice Robinson—is specially referred to. Mr. Baldwin held the office of Executive Councillor in 1836 for about three weeks, 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, consequent on the resignation of Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues, and the Government having been successful, Mr. Baldwin 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 possessed of "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 Lord Sydenham and Metcalfe. 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 1841 and 1842, when I was temporarily estranged from him under circumstances to which I shall have occasion to advert.

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 early 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, 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 the suburbs, and secured the return of members

pledged to support his Government. Some of the Lafontaines, the notable Terrebonne, for which Mr. Lafontaine, the Lower Canadian leader, was a candidate, were carried by violence, armed bands of non-residents having been marched to a polling place fixed at a remote corner of the county, at a distance from the centres of the population. The consequence of this policy was the increased hostility of the French-Canadians to the Government. 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 equal to the number of their opponents. In Upper Canada the Conservative 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 two sections were satisfied with the composition of the Government, and there was almost a unanimous declaration of want of confidence. Mr. Baldwin thereupon recommended to the Governor a reconstruction of the administration, and on his advice being rejected, 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, 1841, 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."

POSITION OF PARTIES IN 1841.

The effect of Mr. Baldwin's resignation was to place 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 or 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 six 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. Morin, 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 men, 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 was 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 Conservatives. The Ministerial strength lay in the support which it received from the 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, and the bill was carried against the Government in the Commons but was thrown out by the Legislative Council. 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 Canadian Reformers 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

The True Witness

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CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 24—St. Raphael, Archangel. First meeting of the General Assembly at Killenny, 1642. John Knox, Reformer, died, 1572. THURSDAY, 25—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 St. Simon and Jude. Last French Invasion of Ireland, 1798. SUNDAY, 28—TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. SS. SIMON AND JUDE, APOSTLES. MONDAY, 29—Feria. TUESDAY, 30—Feria.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company will MEET this (WEDNESDAY) 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 VILLAGE.

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 Constantinople.

BIELA, October 23.—The Czarewitch is pushing forward against Rasgrad, leaving a corps to operate against Ruzschuck.

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

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 Quebec 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 letter 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 CATHOLIC 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 done us. It shall now be our ambition to extend the usefulness of the TRUE WITNESS by introducing such improvements as will, we believe, be calculated to please our readers. We are already negotiating for correspondents in Ottawa, Quebec, and, perhaps, Toronto. Meanwhile, we must request those of our friends who have hesitated to send in their subscriptions waiting for the Daily, to hesitate no longer, and to give us that support which all journals 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 assured—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 of 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 that the Witness could be civil. For a period 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 Protestant 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 so 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 power.

PROPOSED NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A number of gentlemen in Montreal have started a project for forming a “National Association” in Canada, and many of our leading citizens have joined it. It is intended, as soon as there are enough of members, to frame a constitution which, we are lead to believe, will have for its basis Canadian Independence. One of the objects of this proposed Association is to bring together men of different creeds and to do something towards keeping down, and if possible, to destroy religious fanaticism in our midst. It is too early at the present moment

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 present 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 Anglican 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.—From Oxford Ritualism obtained its nourishment and its strength, and all England held its breath 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 God'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 Protestantism was, day by day, leading the world to infidelity. Peoplesaw 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 materialism and unbelief. 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,” auricular 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 are wrong. The Protestants of the establishment in England think the Ritualists went too far, while we think they did not go far enough. They still hold fast to “private judgment” more or less. Into their errors we shall not now enquire, but against the persecution to

which they are subjected we can protest. The rights of the minority are guaranteed in politics and it should be in religion also. No man should be insulted because of his belief. Men who about “Civil and Religious liberty,” should practice it. But it is not so in England. The Ritualistic minister who practices the ritual of his order, is liable to insult, if not to personal abuse. Ritualism is a revival but it is no new thing in England. Queen Elizabeth always had a crucifix in her chapel. There were, too, lights and crucifixes in most of the Protestant churches at that time. It was hatred of “Romanism” and not the “open Bible” that induced Protestant England to abandon her ritual, and it is a better knowledge of “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 age.

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

After the exposure 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 the name of Mr. G. Bourgoin, “Principal of Point-aux-Trembles school.” But this is not all. After “Mr. G. Bourgoin” had addressed the meeting “where the attendance 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 possible, as the Rev. Mr. Beaudry said, “that even the most bigoted Roman Catholic can be saved,” of which let us remember that he “is a monument” why do not these gentlemen start an “Irish Evangelization Society” and rescue those poor Irish “Papists” from the jaws of the devil. There is plenty of room in Montreal, and we would rejoice to see the “Mis-

sionaries” prosecuting labour for the “spread of the Gospel” in the “foreign parts of Griffintown.” If they are possessed of the “Spirit of the Lord,” these little trifles would be nothing in their way, and with “monuments” of God's mercy among them, it may be possible to save even the “bigoted Roman Catholics” who surround St. Ann's. But we are not yet done with the meeting at the Erskine Church. It appears, according to the report, that the meeting being “of a social character, those present were kindly provided with refreshments,” paid for, we presume, out of the funds of the “French-Canadian Missionary Society.” If we are to judge of the mental calibre of the men who spoke at this meeting, we should recommend 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 fact, and not thus blind some of its readers with vague generalities? If the Witness will not do so, then we will. It is then in Protestant 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 intolerance 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 Prestant 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 Lingard—himself an Englishman—said of the way Protestant England persecuted Catholic Ireland? Who persecuted the Church in Switzerland—who 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 Maquilly, but it forgets to quote Spalding, Balmea, 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 predicts the fall of “Romanism.” He has repeated the old cry, with which sectaries have

consoled themselves for many centuries. From Luther to Bismarck it has been the same theme—"Romanism is dying." Nay, long before that—the Arians proclaimed its demise—but the all-forgotten Syro-Chaldaic expression of our blessed Saviour, when He said—"Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church." Again the *Witness* says that it was the error 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 *Witness* 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 ridiculed and the most sacred mysteries of their religion made the medium for vulgar jest and coarse invective. Some men, known to fame, have 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 notoriety 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 uncouth followers of the "Scarlet Woman," or else we are dupes to the fanaticism of a by-gone age, the unhappy victims to "priest craft" and "Jesuitism." Senses we have none—the fact of our being Catholics settles that point, to the satisfaction of our accusers. Take for instance a clod-hopper from the wolds of Yorkshire—such a man as when asked, "if he knew who Jesus Christ was"—innocently asked "Who he 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 fellow" and of the "Papists." 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 Catholics are a patient people. They are always upon the defensive. They are never the aggressors, and it is only when they 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 seldom—the attacks continue in the press and in the pulpit,—and we are constantly called to the defence. It looks indeed as if this minority wanted war. It looks as if their familiarity had made them despise our overtures for peace, and that they were resolved upon forcing us to adopt an offensive policy as well as themselves. Now there is nothing in our religion to force us to be always noting on the defensive. If war is necessary to defend the interests of our Church, then we are free to adopt it. If we can gain advantage by assault, then there is nothing in the world to prevent us doing it. Certainly, this is not what we wish. We have no desire to raise here religious feuds. We have no intention of pro-

moting religious animosities, but SELF DEFENCE is the right of every man and its preservation, 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 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, turbulence would be general, and mob law would substitute the 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 shout "Not I" are doing their best to bring this state of affairs about. They are doing their best to inflame the mind of their followers to hate, and conspire against the Catholic Church. There is no use preaching forbearance and of practicing enmity. But we tell those men, and we address no organization in particular, but we tell all that wish all those terrors before them there is something dearer to the Catholics of the Dominion than commercial advancement, and that is the defence and their interest in the Church that shelters them. If the fanatics of Protestantism are determined to force us into an active warfare of opinions, then upon their heads be the consequences. Upon them will rest the responsibility, for come what may we 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 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 fame. The style is racy and the adventures of 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:—
"These pages have been written especially with reference to the discipline of the Church in this country. Hence, throughout the work, the particular laws, customs, and practices of the United States, and of countries similarly circumstanced, as Ireland, England, and Canada, are explained along with the general or common law of the Church. This we have done in order to enable the reader to compare our special discipline with that of the universal Church, and to understand the one better by comparison with the other."

CONFESSION AND COMMUNION.—This is a "practical guide for confession and communion dedicated to the Catholic youth of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, with the approbation of the Archbishop of Quebec." It has passed through its Second Edition, and we hope to see it pass through many more.

THE IRISHMEN IN CANADA.—Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin has done his countrymen in the Dominion a substantial service by publishing "The Irishman in Canada." In a style which we may call fresh and fluent, he traces the history of most of the eminent Irishmen 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 Irishmen in this Country from that date down to a year or two ago. The book occupies nearly 600 pages, and is neatly bound. No Irishman, who can afford it, should be without a copy.

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 makes it as interesting as a novel. The reader is taken from the ISLE OF WIGHT to Glasgow, Melrose, Abbotsford and Dryburgh—from Sur in Mer to Holyrood.

OTHER PEOPLES' CHILDREN, Drysdale & Co., Montreal.—This book is dedicated to "Those who know how to manage other People's Children" and the author assures us "that if all of them buy the book, the demand for printing presses will be such as never before was known." The book is amusing and calculated to encourage busy bodies to mind their own business.

OUR FAITH, THE VICTORY, Sadlier & Co., Montreal.—Price in paper, 75c., in cloth, \$1.50. This book is now in its third edition. It is a "comprehensive view of the Principal Doctrines of the Christian Religions," by the late Right Rev. John McGill, D.D., Bishop of Richmond. It is a "comprehensive and exhaustive work,

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 has been reduced from \$1.50 to \$1 a year. We wish this latest addition to Catholic literature every success, and we hope to hear of *The Harp* occupying its old place in public favour.

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; Antihetic Fallacies; Cicero as a Man of Letters; Home and Foreign Affairs; Books of the Month.

BELFORD'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—October, 1877.—Belford Brothers, Toronto. Terms: \$3.00 a year, in advance; 30 cents a number. Contents:—Up the Thames; The Eye of the Autumnal Equinox; Dawn; Nicholas Mintum; Preservation of the Buffalo; The Two Angels; The Story of a Flirt; The Silent Cottage; Fragments of the War of 1812; The Blessed Dead; The Paris Cafes; National Hymn; Evenings in the Library; Elegiac Dirge; What is Cost Her; Current Literature.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—September, 1877.—Dawson Bros., Montreal. Contents:—Mine is Thine; A School of the Prophets; Pauline; Tramps and Pedestrians; The Storm in the East; The Session and Current Politics; Samuel Warren.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—September, 1877.—Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia. Terms: \$2.50 per annum, in advance; Single Copies, 25c. Contents:—The Neutral Press; What Does the Need; To Erie; An Alien's Greeting; Frederick II of Prussia; An Irish Heroine; an Episode of the American Revolution; An Ancient Legend and its Answer; Nature's Obanges of Dress; Homeward Bound; Comforted; Le Pays de Gavot; Social Tyrannies; Editorial Notes; New Publications.—Our Faith the Victory; a Comprehensive View of the Principal Doctrines of the Christian Religion. A Life of Pius IX down to the Episcopal Jubilee of 1877.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—October, 1877.—Harper & Brothers, New York. Contents:—Mytown; Hunting the Walrus; The Life of a New York Fireman; Girl and Woman; The Campaign of Burgoyne; On a Melon Scooper; A Group of Classical Schools; Fabrics; From Bruin to Constantinople; An Old Umbrella; 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.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW.—October, 1877.—Burns & Oats, London. Contents:—French Parties and English Sympathies; St. Paul on Rationalism; Historical Geography in the Seventeenth Century; The Schools of Charles the Great; The Three Canticles of Divine Love by St. Francis of Assisi; The Ethics of Belief; Alfred the Great; A Discovery in 1628; Our Father Man.

CATHOLIC REVIEW.—Reviews and Fictives; Postscript on Current Affairs.

OUR YOUNG FOLK'S MAGAZINE.—October, 1877.—Duffy, Cashman & Co., Boston, Mass. Terms: \$1.00 per Year, Single Copies, 15 Cts. Contents:—Little Barefoot; Busy Bee's Birthday; Things Learnt Without Lessons; Natural History Anecdotes; Wonderland; Playmates. Poetry; Duncan McHardy's Lesson; Our Log Bill; True Blue. Poetry; On the Prairie; Chapters For Our Boys; Feeding the Robin; The Little Smokers; Between twelve and one; Pope Pius IX.; Departments.—Evenings at Home; Our Post Office; Our Young Contributors; Puzzle Drawer; Chapter on Magic; Pio Nono American Catholic Young Folks.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—July, 1877.—Dawson Brothers, Montreal. Contents:—The First Lord Alinger and the Bar; Recent Discoveries in Art and Archeology in Rome; Oxford Gossip in the Seventeenth Century; Economic 'Laws' and Economic Facts; The Science of Electricity as applied in Peace and War; New Guinea and Polynesia; The War in the East; The Bidsdale Judgment and the Priest in Absolution; National Interests and National Morality.

THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—October, 1877.—D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Terms: \$5 per annum, payable in advance. Contents:—The Nuncio and the Two Vicars Apostolic. Adla, Lyburn and Giffard; Positivism and Evolutionism; A Catholic Post of the Seventeenth Century; Professor Huxley on Evolution; Extracting Sitting Bull; The Relations of the Church and the Constitution of the United States; Syriac Grammars; Book Notices.

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 and their Treatment; Religion in Jamaica; Marguerite; The Bells, Poem; Our New Indian Policy and Religious Liberty; St. Hedwig; The Character of the Present Industrial Crisis; The Last Pilgrimage to Mont Saint-Michel; New Publications.

THE POLICE FORCE.

LONDON, October 22nd, 1877.

To the Editor *True Witness*.
Sir,—In your last issue "a Roman Catholic Subscriber" constitutes himself the defender of Sergeant Richardson, and brands as false the statements made against the latter by Edward Clark. Now, from the nature of the defence in question, it would seem clear that either your correspondent knows nothing whatever of the case, or, having a knowledge of the circumstances, wilfully substitutes misstatements for the truth. Ex-constable Clark is prepared to verify on oath the statements published a few weeks ago in your columns. In addition to these facts Clark says that when he first became connected with the force he was warned by Richardson to beware of the French-Canadians in the force, 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 such a manner as to leave no doubt as to the authorship, and your readers will be able to draw a dividing line between the utterances and writings of an individual who voluntarily gives his name for publication, and one who only makes a general denial, and even then, does so under the disguise of a non de plume. Before long more important information in this case may be brought to light, which may require the services of a more able defender than "a Roman Catholic Subscriber" has proved himself to be in the present instance.
"FAIR LIT."

LETTER FROM DUBLIN.

HOME RULE—THE CONFERENCE DONEGAL—MR. GLADSTONE—PEDESTRIANISM—QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. 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 lost. To so many in this world friendship is but a name,

A charm that lulls 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 CONFERENCE 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 Home Rule M.P.'s will I believe unanimously support. Meanwhile Home Rule Clubs are springing up over the Country. One at Kilmallock was inaugurated 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. secretary. The Rev. Mr. Sheedy, C.C., said if the club were to be conducted upon the old Home Rule lines he should repudiate all connection with it. He believed they should endorse the action of Messrs. Parnell and 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 may depend upon it that the stage coach M. P.'s of the Home Rule party will have to take to locomotives, 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 deserting the National cause. He follows him from place to place, organises bludgeonmen and attempts to break up Mr. Power's meetings. In one or two cases he succeeded, while in fifty other cases he did not put in an appearance. 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 who oppose him.

I see that the grand old Catholic county of Donegal is striding. A Catholic Institute is about to be opened under the auspices 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 Irish counties will awake from their lethargy and imitate the most northern county of what used 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 Kylesmore 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 decline all share in public 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 Rink on Thursday night. He is to walk 100 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 instruction.

Mysterious lights have recently been seen on the coast of Wales. They seemed to rise from the sea, 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 lights of the flames are various.

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.

LOVINGLY, IRLAND.

* Subsequent news informs us that he failed to accomplish the task.—Ed. T. W.

PERSONALS.

HARLON—A rowing race between Harlon and Courtney is mooted.

FLEMING—Mr. Fleming has, we are informed, left the Ottawa Herald.

POPE—The Pope is reported to be in excellent health.

SITTING BULL—Sitting Bull has rejected the terms of peace proposed by the Washington Government.

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

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

FURLONG—Mr. Matthew 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. Anne's. 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 success.

SISTERS—In a Canadian convent there are five sisters who are all professed, and who surrendered their combined fortunes, \$500,000 on entering.

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."

SHERMAN—The *Herald's* Cincinnati special 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.

GLASGOW—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.

KARS—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 positions on Aludja are unfounded.

WALSH—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 a 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 *Oracle* warns the farmers of Ontario that the terrible hessian 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—BYRDEES—Fred. Byrdees and Mrs. Mackenzie were married in Boston on Friday last. The lady has been residing in Chicago for some time, and obtaining a divorce there lately from her former husband.—*New York World*.

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 comments.

AMADEUS—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 his 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.

CHINIQUEY—This moral and virtuous apostle of French Evangelization published a letter three columns in length in the *Canadian Gleaner*, published at Huntingdon. It is addressed to the *Gazette* but that paper very properly refused to insert it. In the letter Chiniquey tries to defend himself against the attacks of Mr. Court.

JOSEPH—The famous chief of the Nes Porceiz 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 handsome features, and eyes black and brilliant.

CROESUS—General Grant told a London "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 *Mercure* learns that a request, signed by some citizens of Montreal, has been presented to Mr. 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 well-known abilities of the Revd. gentleman will, we are satisfied, draw a crowded house at the Musio Hall.

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 meetings. There is usually a dearth of amusements here in the winter season, and the "revivalists" would probably perform to large audiences.—*St. John's Freeman*.

WAR IN AFRICA—Advices in London from Cape Town state that war has commenced in Trakker between the Galekas and British and their allies. Eight thousand Galekas attacked the British, but were repulsed with the loss of 300. 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, 1877. 4,885. Same week last year: 4,151. Increase.....714.

CAUTION!

We caution the public against buying Alexandre'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 are not worth more than half the price of genuine Alex.

The Ring 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 clad for the winter.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear Department.

Children's Heavy Undersuits, in one piece, 95c. \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.15. Children's Real Scotch Wool Undersuits, in one piece, very choice. Ladies' Grey Wool Vests, 75c., 85c.

Men's Underwear Department.

Men's Useful Ribbed Shirts, 35c. 40c. 50c. 60c. 70c. Men's Useful Ribbed Drawers, 35c. 40c. 50c. 60c. 70c. Men's Heavy Wool Shirts, 75c.

Ladies' Hosiery Department.

Ladies' Derby Ribbed Merino Hose, Velvet Finish 25c. Ladies' Grey Merino Hose, Extra Heavy, 30c. Ladies' Navy and Clerical Merino Hose, Fancy Silk Cloaks, 40c.

Ladies' Kid Glove Department.

Ladies' Useful Kid Gloves, 45c. Ladies' Useful Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, 50c. Colored Evening and Black, various colors.

Men's Shirt Department.

Men's Fine Dress Shirts, 90c, \$1. Men's Oxford Working Shirts, 45c. Men's Heavy Working Shirts, \$1.25.

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.

S. CARSLLEY.

393 and 395 Notre Dame Street. Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Second Price.

OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE.

149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Mens' Linen Coats, from \$1.00. Mens' Lustré " from 1.50. Mens' Lustré Dusters.

J. G. KENNEDY & COMPANY.

31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice.

BOYS' SUITS.

PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

J. G. KENNEDY & COMPANY.

31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice.

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.

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31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF CANADA.

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 I found several of the Lower Canada British members as thoroughly liberal as I could wish.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE UNION.

About three months afterwards the second session 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. Baldwin, who had a double return having vacated that seat, and having strongly recommended his Lower Canadian ally to the electors.

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."

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

Terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

D. BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE.

12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

J. JAMES KEHOE, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c.

Office: Cor. Rideau and Sussex Sts., Ottawa.

A. LEVEQUE, ARCHITECT.

No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c.

No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. T. J. DOHERTY, B.O.L., C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.O.C.L.

MULLARKY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 8 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 1 39-y

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL. [46-52]

F. ROURE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. 217 ST. JOSEPH STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P.M.

M. FERON, UNDERTAKER.

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

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacturers of those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, MD. Aug. 27, 1875

COSTELLO BROTHERS.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nan's Buildings), 49 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

RICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER.

689 CRAIG STREET, (Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal.

W. STAFFORD & Co.,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 6 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL, P. Q. 1-41-y

INSURANCE.

DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000. NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 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 MOROCCO, KIDS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

JODOIN & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS, STOVES, MACHINERIES, &c. SALES ROOMS, 309 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal.

LONGUEUIL, Prov. Quebec.

FOUNDRY AT 171-y.

PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR CONFESION 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 acquire 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—very handy Manual for such persons who intend to make a good Confession and Communion.

CATHOLIC ART.

THE FINEST STAINED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES. Oil paintings for Altars, Stations of the Cross, Banners, and Moral pictures, any subject to order, at low prices, by ARTHUR FITZPATRICK, Artist, pupil of A. W. PUGIN. Exhibitor of the Royal Academy, London, received the "Fine Art" diploma of London 1871, and the PRIZE of the Centennial Exhibition, Phila., 1876 for the Best Stained Glass, Address,

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

The Prize Windows Now for Sale.—Cheap.

Subjects: "The Holy Family," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "Our Lord in the Temple," "St. Augustine," "St. George," &c. June 29, 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, As for his work you need not give a fraction. 1951 ST. JAMES STREET.

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 Governor, who alone of all Lord Elgin's predecessors, is held in grateful remembrance 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 Governor in their estimation. Unfortunately that most upright and conscientious statesman was removed by death shortly after the reconstruction of the Administration, and was succeeded by Sir Charles, afterwards Lord Metcalf.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour, Superior Extra, \$6.15 to \$6.20; Extra Superior, \$6.00 to \$6.05; Fancy, \$5.70 to \$5.75; Spring Extra, \$5.45 to \$5.50; Superior, \$5.25 to \$5.30; Strong Bakers, \$5.20 to \$5.25; Fine, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Middling, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Rollers, \$5.00 to \$5.05; U. Bags, per 100 lbs., \$0.00 to \$0.00; Oatmeal, delivered, \$3.25 to \$3.27; Oatmeal, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Wheat, Canada Spring, \$0.00 to 0.00; White Winter, \$0.00 to 0.00; Red Winter, \$1.25 to 0.00; Corn, \$5 to 0.75; Oats, \$2.00 to 0.60; Peas, \$2 to \$3 per 60 lbs.; Butter, 16 to 21c; Cheese 12 to 13; Pork, Mess, \$17.63 to \$18.00; Lard, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Beef, 11c for this 114 for Pails; Ashes, 1 per 100 lbs.; Potatoes, \$3.75 to 3.00; according to sizes; Apples, \$4.35 to \$4.40; Freight, \$5, 0.00 0.00 per heavy grain per sack or iron clipper to Liverpool or Glasgow.

GUELPH MARKETS.

Flour, per 100 \$2.60 to 2.75, White Wheat, per bu \$1.10 to 1.25, Treadwell do \$1.10 to 1.20, Spring Wheat, (Glasgow) per bu \$0.90 to 1.03, Spring Wheat (red chaff) per bu \$0.85 to 1.00, Oats, per bu \$0.30 to 0.33, Barley, per bu \$0.45 to 0.55, Peas, per bu \$0.65 to 0.70, Hay, per ton \$10 to 12.00, Straw, \$3.00 to 4.00, Wood, per cord, \$3.25 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 \$0.70 to 0.75, Hides, per cwt \$6.50 to 7.00, Sheepskins \$0.50 to 1.00; Wool \$0.00 to 0.00; Pelts, 0.26 to 0.40; Lambskins, 0.50 to 0.65.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall per bu, \$1.10 to \$1.25; wheat, spring, per bu, \$1.05 to \$1.15; barley, per bu, \$0.45 to \$0.65; oats, per bu, \$0.35 to \$0.38; peas, per bu, \$0.65 to \$0.70; rye, per bu, \$0.60 to \$0.65; dried hogs per 100 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5.25; beef, hind quarters, \$0.00 to 0.00; mutton, per 100 lbs., \$8.00 to \$9.00; 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, \$0.50 to \$0.70; turkeys, each, \$0.75 to \$0.90; butter, lb, rolls, \$0.25 to \$0.27; butter, large rolls, \$0.20 to \$0.20; butter, tub, dairy, \$0.20 to \$0.20; butter, stove packed, 0.19 to 0.20; eggs, fresh, per dozen, \$0.17 to \$0.18; eggs in lots, 14 to 15c; apples, per bu, \$1.00 to \$1.50 potatoes, per bag, 60c to 0.00; onions, per bu, \$0.00 to 0.00; tomatoes, per bu, \$0.15 to \$0.20; carrots, 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 \$0.00.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Cowanville, J. S. \$1; Ulverton, D. M. 2; Gaspe Basin, A. J. Pinchard, 2; Cornwall, A. T. 2; Carillon, J. K. 2; Midland, Mich. U. S. J. B. 1; Tamworth, A. P. 4; St. Sophia, Terrebonne, 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. C. 2; St. Andrew, Rev J. V. McD. 1; Brockville, Rev F. McC. 2. Per J. N. Kingston—Portsmouth, J. D. 2. Per J. A. McD., Alexandria, A. D. C. 2; J. A. McD., Lochiel, 2; Rev M. A. E. Woodstock—D. McM. 28c; M. L. Ingersoll, 1; Per P. B. St. Martine—Self, 1.50; J. M., 1.50; P. B. 1.50. Per J. Brady, St. Lamberts—St. Martha, P. McD., 1; B. McD., 1. Per R. B. Point Edward—Self, 2; F. C. 2. Per Rev B. C. Bochet—J. G. 4; M. G. 4.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER.

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 1 38-y

E. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Late of O'FLAHERTY & BODEN), HATTER AND FURRIER, 221 MCGILL STREET, (Tourin's Block). Oct 19, 77 9-12

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

No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES, Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal. Oct 10, 77 9-8m

H. R. IVES & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWARE, STOVES, &c. IRON RAILING of every description A SPECIALTY. Send for cuts and prices. 123 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL. Sept, 26th, 1877. 8-3m

THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOKING 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 the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa, Gatineau, and Rideau Valleys. The play-grounds are vast, the city water-works supply pure fresh water, and the heating system employed is of the best kind. Its Civil Engineering Course deserves special recommendation. The Classics and the various branches of Science and Commerce are taught in English. French is also carefully attended to. The Degrees of "B. A." and "M. A." are conferred on deserving candidates. Tuition and Board, Doctor's Fee, Washing and Mending, Bed and Bedding, per annum—\$150.00. 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 Manual," which will be immediately forwarded on demand. July 21-43-9m

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$3 free.

STANSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 19-12m

LORETO ABBEY, WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA.

A Branch of the Ladies of Loreto, Dublin, Ireland. Board and Tuition—\$150. per annum. Send for circulars and address to July 25-1y 501 MOUNT PLAZA LADY SUPERIOR

WILLIAM HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59 & 61 St. Rosemary Street, MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

F. B. McNAMEE & CO., GENERAL CONTRACTORS,

444 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL. F. B. McNAMEE, A. G. NICH, CAPT. JAS. WRIGHT, May 30, 77 1-42-y

W. E. MULLIN & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chaboules Square, near C.T.R. Depot, MONTREAL.

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

NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF BRONZED and CRYSTAL GASALERS, SETTEES, TABLES and STOOLS for GARDENS, New Designs.

UNION WATER METER COMPANY METERS AT CHATELLOUP'S

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES, 333 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand May 2, 77 1-33-y

MATTHEW GAHAN, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c.

61—INSPECTOR STREET—61 MONTREAL. JOBBING CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.—[March 16, 12m

BURY & McINTOSH, ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS,

MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Street. Entrance on St. Peter Street.) GEORGE BURY, Official Assignee. JOHN McINTOSH, Accountant. Aug 8, 77 1y

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. 2-10ins OHAUSSEE, DUPRE & CO.

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; vs. 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 number of 215. O. AUGE, Attorney for Plaintiff. 3-5

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. P. ARCHAMBAULT, B. S. C. 10-1

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2660. Dame Asside Dolme, 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 justice*, Plaintiff; vs. The said Joseph Beaudoin, junior, of the same place, Defendant. Plaintiff has, this day, instituted an action *en separation de biens* against the Defendant, her husband. EDWARD COUILLARD, Attorney for Plaintiff. 7-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2173. Dame Margaret Maria Dawson, of Montreal, wife of John David Lang Ambrose, trader, of Montreal, duly authorized a *ester en justice*, Plaintiff; vs. The said John David Lang Ambrose, Defendant. An action *en separation de biens* has been instituted this day in this cause. A. BRUNET, Attorney for Plaintiff. 8-5

CANADA, PROVINCE 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; vs. Octave Drouin, Joiner, of the same place, Defendant. An action *en separation de biens* has been this day instituted in this cause. ETHELIE & PELLETIER, Counsel for Plaintiff. 7-5

THE UNEMPLOYED.

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

THE CELTIC RACE.

Grand and glorious Celtic race Exiled far across the sea, Peopling strange and distant lands,

THE VOLUNTEERS IN THE COURTS.

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 1st Prince of Wales Rifles and of the Victoria Rifles,

CANADIAN ITEMS.

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

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

SCHOOL TERM OF 1877-78. The Metropolitan Primer, 1st Reader, 2nd Reader, 3rd Reader, 4th Reader, 5th Reader, 6th Reader.

GRAND SALE NOW GOING ON.

Black Alpaccas and Lustres. Good useful Lustres, 10c per yard, worth 15c. Good Dress Lustre, 12c, worth 20c.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

VOTE ACCORDING TO YOUR CONSCIENCE.

Important Collective Pastoral of the R. C. 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 persuasion throughout the Province.

WANTED for the Sarnia Separate School, for the year 1878, a Male Teacher, holding a second class certificate.

LOST near the Lacrosse Ground on Saturday, a White Terrier dog, with black patch over one eye.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, (R. C.) just arrived from Ireland, who has thorough knowledge of Book-keeping, single and double entry, speaks French and English, and can transact correspondence in both languages.

"PUBLIC HEALTH MAGAZINE,"

Edited by GEO. A. BAYNES, M.D., &c., &c. Says:—We have used Phosphozone in suitable cases with marked advantage, and were so pleased with the results that we now prescribe it constantly.

KANSAS FARMS

FREE HOMES.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers large body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms.

IRISHMEN IN CANADA.

Mr. JOHN MCCORMICK, the well-known Irish Nationalist, is at present in Montreal, canvassing for "The Irishman in Canada."

EVENING CLASS.

The Evening Commercial Course (Business Course) in connection with the Catholic Commercial Academy of Montreal, PLATEAU AVENUE, No. 107 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

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.

DISCOUNT. CHEAP SALES.

Mr. J. R. LAINE having purchased the stock of Battle Brothers & Snel, 21 Bleury street, is prepared to sell off the old stock at low discount rates.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario.

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

CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION OF 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.

WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS & MALTSTERS

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

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner.

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.

THE SONS OF ERIN, POINT ST. CHARLES.

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.

THE TREATY WITH THE CANADIAN BLACKFEET.

THE HERALD'S Pembina special says by the Canadian Blackfeet treaty the Indians cede about 200,000 square miles of the finest land in the Canadian North West to the Dominion.

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.

FREE.—Portland, one of the suburbs of St. John, N.B., was visited on Saturday morning by a disastrous fire, supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

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 policemen who had been on the lookout.

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.

MOST COMPLETE BOOK OF ITS KIND.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary contains upwards of 3000 engravings, and numbers 1840 pages quarto.

BIRTH.

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.

RIVARD'S CHEAP MUSIC STORE.

614 CRAIG STREET, (near St. Lawrence Hall) Country orders by Post, promptly attended to. Send stamp for Catalogue of Music.

CHEAPSIDE

Black Persian Cords. Good Black Persian Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Russel Cords, 25c, worth 40c.

CHEAPSIDE

Black Shawls, Great Bargains. Black Skirts, Great Bargains. Black Kid Gloves, 75c for two Buttons.

CHEAPSIDE

Black Hosiery in all Sizes. Black Fans. Mourning Collars and Cuffs. Black Prints, 10c yard.

CHEAPSIDE

Black Lace, Black Laces. Black Silk Laces, 10c, to \$5.00 yard. Black Guipure Laces, 40c, to \$5.00.

CHEAPSIDE

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

CHEAPSIDE

Chambly Flannels, Chambly Flannels. 360 Grey Chambly Flannels, 30c, yard. Scarlet Chambly Flannels, 25c, yard.

A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET, May 2, 77 [Established 1819.] 1-38y

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

Table of school books including: The Metropolitan Primer, 1st Reader, 2nd Reader, 3rd Reader, 4th Reader, 5th Reader, 6th Reader, Young Ladies Reader, Speller, and Deaner.