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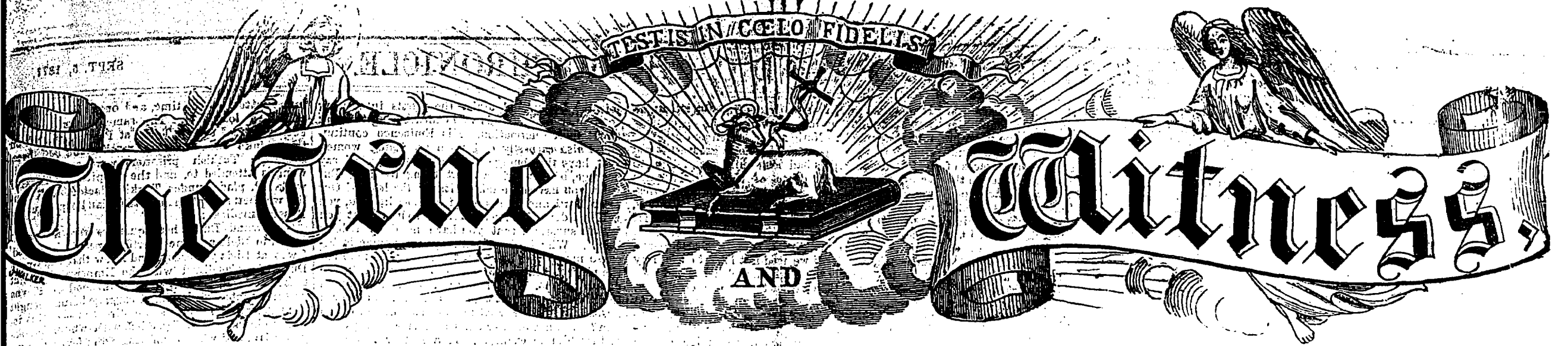
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 4. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1877.

TERMS:—\$2 per annum in advance.

CITY AGENT.

Mr. P. J. Gleason, of No. 22 St. Urbain, is our duly authorized Agent for the City and vicinity.

NEW AGENT.

Mr. Patrick J. Shea, is our agent for St. Thomas and the district surrounding, to whom subscriptions may be paid.

TRAVELING AGENT.

Mr. John Gough is our Traveling Agent, and is fully authorized to receive monies and grant receipts as such.

THE REV. MR. TOCQUE OF KIAMOUNT.

We publish in another column a remarkable sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Tocque at Kiamount, on the 12th of July. It was delivered before an assembly of orangers, and this fact makes it all the more remarkable. As may be understood there are many points in the sermon with which we disagree, but yet it is a sermon based upon broad and Christian principles, and most heartily do we wish that the spirit which it breathes was more general than it is.

HOME RULE.

The Herald in commenting on the Home Rule movement says:—

"The Home Ruler, having had a fight among themselves, are again at leisure to challenge everybody else to 'step on the tail of their coats.'"

This is the old cry. "Step on the tail of their coats." Could't the Herald furnish us with something new? The stage Irishman with bludgeon in hand, broken "caubeen" and trailing the "tail of his coat," is becoming a mythical personage, and surely the wits of satirists can supply a character in harmony with the genius of our people. Suppose we took a fling at the English clodhopper and associated his ignorance with the characteristic policy of the British M.P.?

THE NEW ALLIANCE.

We rejoice to notice that the first branch of the French Canadian Catholic Union has been formed. This is a step in the right direction and most heartily do we welcome our French Canadian co-religionists into the ranks of the Catholic Union, of Montreal.

Unless we do so we will find ourselves put on one side and being replaced, not by friends, but by our French Canadian co-religionists. To our French Canadian co-religionists we say that they are entitled to the same respect and consideration as we are.

in this Province, and more, that we shall assist them in retaining it. In their hands we feel that our liberties are secure. We shall stand by them in every issue where their legitimate power is assailed, asking only in return their friendship and assistance when our common Church is threatened.

A QUESTION ASKED.

MONTREAL, September 4th, 1877.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,—I would, through your columns, beg to ask the Postmaster General if one of the employees under his control obtained leave on the 16th July, to be absent from duty while he played and escorted a body of the imported Orangers from the Orange Hall to Bonaventure Depot.

Perhaps Mr. Johnson can give a satisfactory explanation to the above charge.—E.T.W.

THE FREEMAN ON ORANGE ROWDYISM.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal, owned and edited by a Protestant, writes of the late riots in Derry, where a Catholic was startled to death, thus:—

"There never can be any real prosperity in Ireland until the internecine feud between Churches is at an end. It is easy to see who is aggressor. Is there any celebration of the Siege of Limerick and the defeat of the pious Dutchman? Certainly not; and we trust that disgraceful day will never come when the Catholics of Limerick will degrade themselves by insulting their Protestant fellow-townsmen.

PROTESTS FROM THE RUSSIAN GENERAL.

The Russian Commander-in-chief denies that the check at Plevna was as serious as the press circulated. He has issued the following proclamation in reference to the reports of the disaster:—

"In foreign newspapers much is said about the flight of our troops after the unfortunate affair of Plevna on the 30th of July, about the pursuit of our troops by the Turks to Sistova, about the unsuccessful attempts to besiege Rustchuk and Silistria, about the victories of the Turks at Rustchuk and at other places. All that is as impudent a lie as the invention, disseminated last month by the newspapers hostile to us, of an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Danube at Nikopol, and a victory of the Turks at Bieli. Once for all, I request that no attention be paid to the systematic lies disseminated by the Turkish newspapers and by that part of the European Press which is hostile to us.

PLEVNA.

Plevna has been and is likely to be for a short time longer, one of the objective points of the Russian army. A military correspondent describes it thus:—

Plevna is a town of 14,000 inhabitants, built in terraces upon a hill, with the Vid and Grivica Rivers covering three of its sides. Its streets are narrow and tortuous, and as most of the houses are built of stone and surmounted by orchards or gardens with high walls or thick hedges it is susceptible of a good defence. The circumstance that it is not commanded from any point in the environs renders the position still more formidable, as it can be carried only by assault.

VERACITY OF RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS.

It appears, by all accounts, that the Russian press generally gives impartial reports of the progress of the war. A military critic says that the Russian journals, for reasons that are obvious, do not omit to mention the Russian losses.

has never made much of a mark in the reading world, but it sets a good example just now to newspapers that are printed in more accessible tongues. It is "nothing extenuates," and gives its readers the truth, unalloyed though it may be, about Plevna, the Armenian campaign, and so on, and chronicles Russian reverses just as candidly as though it were printed in Constantinople. In this it affords a striking contrast to the old process of toning down by easy stages a "brilliant victory" into a "contested advantage," thence by fine degrees progressing from repulse to disaster and to retreat, until at last the total rout was admitted.

A REVOLVING SHELL GUN.

A novel gun is described by a contemporary as:—

A most valuable addition has lately been made in the shape of a revolving shell gun. It is the invention of a Frenchman, and, in connection with the electric light, may be considered as the very best defence yet brought out against torpedo-boats. It throws a one pound shell with a pointed steel head capable of piercing the plates of which the Thornycroft is constructed, and has a range of something like 3,000 yards. Briefly described, it is a Gatling gun on a large scale, having five revolving rifled barrels instead of ten, the shafts being about 3 1/2 feet in length, and 1 1/2 inches bore at the muzzle.

FUNERAL OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A Salt Lake despatch says the funeral of Brigham Young was carried out in accordance with written instructions given by Brigham Young in 1873. A contemporary thus describes it:—

He desired that the body be made clean and kept from one to four days; that the coffin be made of redwood, with a canopy top, giving the appearance of his being able to turn over if he desired; that he rest on a cotton bed and be dressed in Temple robes; that the females of the family buy no black to wear at the funeral, but they could wear such if they had it, and that the males wear no crape; that the services consist of singing and prayer, and that if friends desire to speak a few words they be at liberty to do so; that the body be carried on a bier to the southeast corner of the private burying ground on the hill east of the Lion House and deposited in a cut stone vault covered with slabs and earth, and then roofed over, and there he desired to rest until the resurrection. He desired no one to cry or exhibit signs of grief. There were ten tiers of seats in front of the stand, occupied by the family and the relatives of deceased. Not less than twelve thousand persons were in the building. All his wives and children with a few exceptions were present, and many scores of grandchildren and relations more distant. The demonstrations of grief were few, though all seemed sad. From 9 o'clock the organ had been playing "The Dead March in Saul; Mendelssohn's 'Funeral March,' and a march composed for the occasion, by a Mormon. George J. Cannon was Master of Ceremonies, and at noon announced the hymn, "Hark from Afar," which was sung by the Tabernacle choir of two hundred and twenty voices, opening prayer by Apostle Richards, a hymn, brief addresses by David H. Wells, Apostles Woodruff, Trow, Cannon and Taylor. The speakers confined themselves to laudations of Brigham Young and exhortations to the Saints to remember and obey his counsels to proceed with the erection of temples, the foundations of four of which have been laid. A hymn composed for the occasion and the benediction by Orson Hyde closed the services. The procession then formed and marched to the Cemetery, half a mile distant. Four thousand persons were in line with uncovered heads. The ceremonies at the grave were brief, being only hymn and prayer. Brigham's first wife stood by the grave, sometimes leaning on the arm of Amelia, the favorite. Spectators were allowed to pass the tomb, after which it was closed and sealed.

A SENSATION RELIGIOUS.

The Witness, of Tuesday, the 28th September translated an article from the Gazette de Sorel, which referred to the fact of a poor American girl escaping from the convent in a deranged state of mind, and the Witness immediately flung an air of mystery round it, and loudly called for more light on the subject.

Even the Star could not stand the sickening efforts of its contemporary at sensation making, and rebuked it severely. We translate from the Gazette de Sorel of the 3rd inst., an article that exposes the whole affair in its true light and defends a Catholic Institution:—

"We do not know from what source the Witness borrowed such information; but what we do well know is that the said source is not the mirror of truth. It seems to us that the ample details that delicacy permitted us to give on the subject, were sufficient, without having recourse to flighty versions like those given by the reporter of the Witness. But we understand it now; the version was intended to cast a slur on a Catholic Institution. We might say for instance to the young girl 'that she preferred to die sooner than return to the convent,' and if we compare this last phrase with certain other parts of the writing above quoted, the malicious insinuation is still more striking. It is our duty to repair the matter. In the first place, let the Witness rest assured that all that could possibly be said about this unfortunate affair has been said already, and that the sooner it is forgotten, the better it will be for the morality of our little town so little used to like sensations (or events). In the second place the Witness is wrong. Not only two Protestant ladies, but several persons applied to the Chief of police to see the young stranger, and were equally dismissed for the good reason that the latter did not care to serve as a 'show' for the curious. At her own request, she received no useless visits, and we cannot imagine where the Witness fished up 'the gentleman who succeeded in obtaining an interview with her,' unless it be the same person, who, in order to render himself interesting, relates to any one who listens, that he passed the evening with the young stranger, whose insouciant act he admires sufficiently, to say disdainfully. It is not our Canadians who could make so much of it! Suffice it is to say the Witness would do better to let the matter drop here, instead of trying to make out of it a weapon of religion; for that is impossible unless it lies, and we will always be there ready to confound it or to unveil the truth.

LACROSSE.—SHAMROCK v. ATHLETICS.

This match came off last week on the Toronto Cricket Ground in presence of a large crowd of spectators, considerable numbers of them having accompanied the foreign team from Montreal. The Queen's Own band furnished the music, and the coolness of the day helped to make the proceedings very enjoyable. The Globe says:—

"Arrangements were made previous to the commencement of play, that the match should be considered over at ten minutes to six, in order to suit the strangers. The ball was faced at 3:20, and lively play was shown until 4:05, when Farmer, who was fielding well throughout, secured the first goal for the Shamrocks after a series of plucky runs. The next game was again secured by the Shamrocks by Lynch, who made a neat drop-shot through the posts. The ball was again faced at 4:40, when it was evident the home men intended to make a desperate effort to retrieve their position. After the ball had travelled once up and down the field, Fred Walker secured the first goal for the Athletics. The ball was faced for the fourth and last time at 4:46, and the struggle continued for the remarkably long time of one hour and five minutes, neither side obtaining any decisive advantage. At 5:50 time was called, the game standing in favor of the Shamrocks by two to one. For the home team Sullivan, McKenzie, and Walker made some brilliant running, and Rough's dodging and wriggling seemed to puzzle his opponents not a little. For the Montreal men, Hoobin, Butler, Giroux, and Farmer rendered conspicuous services. The following are the teams:—Athletics—Field Captain, W. Hook; Goal F. Sullivan; Point, R. McKenzie; Cover-point, J. Aird; Fields, J. Wright, R. Muldrew, C. Varcoe, F. Walker, W. Rough, B. B. Boulton; Home men, R. T. Blatchford, James Carruthers, and T. G. Dexter. Umpires, A. M. Blakeley and Harry Brown. Shamrocks—Field Captain, M. O'Connell; Goal P. Murphy; Point, J. Hoobin; Cover-point J. Morton; Fields, T. Brennan, T. Butler, E. Giroux, J. Hyland, T. Farmer, C. Maguire; Home men, T. Keogh, —Conroy —Lynch. Umpires, John Mulvey and Robert O'Farrell.

GINX'S BABY.

The conduct of the author of "Lord Bantam," "Ginx's Baby," and the late Agent General for the Dominion of Canada, Mr. Jinks, does not seem to satisfy the Home Rulers. The Catholic Times says in relation thereto:—

The versatile author of "Ginx's Baby" is in a dilemma. Following the rising of Parliament, he utilises the columns of a Dundee paper to vindicate himself from the charge, brought against him in the House by Mr. Callan, of having broken his pledge to the Irish portion of his constituency. The pledge was, as alleged, to back the Home Rulers in their demands, without which Mr. Jenkins would not have sat for Dundee. Mr. Callan, on seeing Mr. Jenkins's defence in print, called upon him to withdraw it or submit to an exposure. Mr. Jenkins stood fast. Mr. Callan then placed before the public some extracts from letters written to himself by the Liberal candidate for Dundee before the election came off. Two of them are worth giving. In one Mr. Jenkins writes:—"I shall help you in any fair claim to the Treasury, in any attempt to reform your legislation, and in the greatest of all your ambitions—the

power of legislating on purely Irish questions by an Irish legislature." The next is significant:—"My views are sufficiently well known, and a matter of tactics it would be better for you not just now to draw further public attention to them, or make any public statement about them." It must be "as a matter of tactics" that the hon. gentlemen has since changed front, and brought this revelation upon himself. The moral of this episode is that public men should be consistent. If an acceptance of the Home Rule programme endangers the chances of a British candidate, let it be manfully refused. No good can come of this secret conniving with one side to throw dust in the eyes of the other, and then stuffing both. Politics ought to be conducted with candour and good faith.

THE POTATO BUG.

The English papers complain that potato bugs is sent to the old country by Canadians as objects of interest to their agricultural friends. By and by this irrepressible insect may turn out to be something more than a source of amusement. The Liverpool Catholic Times says:—

Our lively cousins over the Atlantic seem determined that we shall have Colorado beetles at any cost, and curiosity is so strong on our own side of the water as to encourage this doubtful curiosity. We observe that the Glasgow police, finding a perforated tin canister in the mail ascertained that it was full of living beetles and locusts. A general battue was carried out, and then the vessel was forwarded to the postal authorities in London. It is now believed that the simultaneous discovery in a Bristol railway carriage of a lively beetle, and portions of a perforated cardboard box, arose from the carelessness of some one charged with the conveyance of a specimen insect. Orders have been given to watch the American mail, and arrest all such immigrants; but stern action should also be taken against any person or persons proved to have carried or received living Colorado beetles. If this country is to grow a colony of them, there will be ample time to repent any laxity now manifested in guarding against the pest.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

A presentation of a nicely filled purse was made to the Rev. Father Stenson, of Almonte, on Friday last previous to his departure for Ireland. The presentation took place in the hall of the F. M. T. A., which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. On the platform with the Rev. Father Stenson were seated Rev. Fathers McCarthy, McGinnis, McCormack and McCorkery; also Messrs. McDermott, Stafford and O'Brien. Mr. Dowdall, the chairman, made a few introductory remarks, after which a beautifully composed address was read by Miss Theresa Hanover, at the conclusion of which Mrs. Ellen McAuliffe presented the purse.

The rev. gentleman was deeply moved by this unsuspected token of love, and feelingly expressed his thanks, not only for the donation, but for the expressions of gratitude and esteem contained in the address. The gentlemen on the platform each made a few remarks, wishing Rev. Father Stenson a happy voyage.

Rev. Father McCarthy was then introduced by Rev. Father Stenson as the pastor of St. Mary's during his absence. The proceedings were closed by the brass band of the F. M. T. A. playing a few very nice selections. Com.

THE BALKANS.

VIENNA, Aug. 15.—The operations begun with so much success by the Russians on the southern slopes of the Balkans and in the rich valley of the Tundja have resulted in considerable losses for them at last, and in a terrible catastrophe to the populations of these regions. In the various battles fought at Baki Saghra, Yenl Saghra, Kazanlik and Kalofer, the Russians have lost more than 12,000 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, and the inhabitants of the fairest and most fertile valleys of European Turkey have been partly annihilated, partly driven from their homes. The fragments of Gourko's corps are intrenching themselves in the Shipka Pass the 8th Corps, appointed to support them is echeloned between Selvi, Brnova, and Tirnova, and a division of the 11th Corps occupies Koyanowitz. Against these troops, which form the bulk of the Russian forces in Western Bulgaria, there is advancing with slow but steady pace a Corp d'Armees coming from Shumlia by way of Osman Bazar. Sulleman Pasha, too, with a portion of his Army, the flanks of which are covered by another detachment, is advancing from Slivno in the direction of Elena; and lastly, some of Osman Pasha's men are marching from Lovats by way of Selvi on Gabrova. Russian reinforcements, indeed, are coming up, and parts marching by way of Sistova and Nikopol, are already on the scene of action, but the remainder will scarcely be able to arrive before September, and they are more than sufficiently counterbalanced by the fresh troops which the Turks are receiving from Asia. Moreover, as the military condition of the Russians is much worse than that of the Turkish camp, the gaps occasioned by sickness among the former are so considerable as almost to establish an equilibrium of force between the two combatants.

FATHER BURKE.

SERMON ON ST. DOMINICK.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

The Revd. Father Burke preached with his usual eloquence, on the occasion of the feast of St. Dominick, in the Dominican Church of St. Saviour St., Dublin. He selected the following for his text:—

"I have found David a man after my own heart; with my holy oil I have anointed him." He said that those words were peculiarly applicable to the great saint of whose character and life he was to speak. Judging the heart of the Divine Saviour by His words and actions we would find that His heart was absorbed and inflamed with four great loves. The first passion of His heart was His love for His heavenly Father, for the atonement to whose justice and the consummation of whose glory He came down to die upon the earth. The second love of His heart was His love for His Virgin Mother. With what confidence He trusted to her tender arms; with what affection He clung to her virgin bosom! He loved her and He honored her, for it is written in law—honor thy father, thy mother, and by God, the maker of the law, was its precepts pre-eminently fulfilled. The third great love of Jesus' heart was the love He bore the pure and holy Church which He had established. His zeal for her honor and glory, for the truth of her doctrine, the purity of her moral law, the faithfulness of her children, the staleness of her temples, that she should be beautiful and recognized amongst men as the spouse of God and the most glorious institution that ever existed on this earth. After His love for His Eternal Father, for His mother, and for His Church, comes His love for human souls. He loved human souls and He sacrificed Himself for human souls, eye even to the last drop of blood in the sacred chalice of His loving heart. He knew their value, the eternity of their existence, the glory of their mission—to bless and praise the Father through all time—and He came down from heaven and died upon a cross to save them. This sacred heart of Jesus, with its four great passions of love, was the model of all sanctity for all time. Now, He would ask them to consider the character of His holy father, St. Dominick, and if they found that His heart was modelled on the heart of Jesus He would ask them to join in the praise of Dominick with the angels and saints that that day praised and honored Him even before the throne of God, and thus offer a tribute of love to the heart of Jesus. It was an old story this life of Dominick, fully seven hundred years old. In 1170 Dominick was born. He might tell them here of the nobility of his blood, he might trace his descent from a line of kings and emperors. But the armorial bearing of sanctity that was emblazoned on the shield of Dominick is higher than any human heraldry can reach, and zeal and sanctity were the devices upon the glorious escutcheon that he bore. He was born of holy Catholic parents. His mother, herself a sainted woman, watched over his infancy to preserve and guide the first dawning of reason in His soul, that he should learn of the things of God before he was made acquainted with the iniquities of the world. But the holy woman had an easy task to perform, the mind of the infant Dominick turned instinctively to heaven. Scarcely was he able to walk when he would start out of his cot on Friday nights and lie down on the cold hard floor till morning, resigning all the comfort of his infant bed. He knew not why, but his mother had told him of a certain baby that was born in the manger of a stable, and holy instinct impelled him to make his infancy like the infancy of Jesus. When he was seven years old he was placed in the charge of his uncle, a holy priest, and for eight years afterwards he lived like Samuel in the sanctuary. He learned to bow his head in prostrate adoration at the august sacrifice of the daily Mass. He lived in an atmosphere of prayer; already he fasted and mortified his infant flesh; no stain of sin was upon him. His purity was angelic, no thought that might shame an angel crossed his mind, no word that might scandalize an angel was heard from his lips. In his fifteenth year he was as pure of soul as when he was carried from the marble baptismal font with the water of regeneration still glistening upon his infant brow. At fifteen he was sent to the University of Valencia in Spain, there to remain till he had completed his five-and-twentieth year. There he should live amidst sights and scenes and words of iniquity and sin; there amid all the hot passions, the unbridled recklessness, and the wild licence of youth. In the midst of this whirlpool of temptation the holy youth Dominick spent ten trying, ten terrible years of his life. He spent them after the fashion of the youth of Jesus, for the babe whom in his infancy he had imitated was still dwelling in his heart and protecting him from all peril. Thus, saith the Lord, he hath moved with me in peace and in justice, truth and holiness were upon his lips, and no iniquity could be found in him. With the sensitive instinct of sanctity he shrank from the sin around him. He sat in his room, with the crucifix before him, intent upon knowledge, human and divine, or he knelt in some lone corner of the cathedral pouring forth his soul to God. Four years he devoted to the study of earthly science and earthly accomplishments so highly prized by the world; but when he had reached his twentieth year he put away those things from him for ever. He turned, the ancient chronicle of his life relates, with all the love of his virgin heart, with all the force of his powerful and enlightened intellect, to the study of the Scriptures and the things of God. His future life was devoted to divine knowledge and to prayer. His life was retired and solemn beyond his years; he was never found in any place of public resort or amusement. Dike his Divine master and model, he was frequently seen to weep, but never to indulge in frivolous laughter. About this period St. Dominick made the great sacrifice of his early life. A great famine came upon the country, like the terrible famine that overwhelmed our own country some thirty years ago. St. Dominick's resources were ample, and he devoted them all to the relief of the poor. But these resources were exhausted, and the famine was unabated. Then his heart was still more moved, and he sold his books to buy bread for those that starved—those books philosophy and theology which he so much loved. It was a time when books were scarce and dear and difficult to be obtained; printing was not then invented, and in those days an estate was often given for a book. But Dominick surrendered this without regret in the cause of charity, and, turning to the crucifix, he exclaimed, "Oh, Divine and Eternal Wisdom, thou wert to me the sole fountain of knowledge henceforth and for ever more!"

when the grey dawn broke through the cathedral windows, and the canons returned, they found him changed, and pale, and exhausted, like one worn by terrible physical exertion—prostrated by the violence of his emotion. And there were traces of tears on the pavement where he knelt before the sanctuary, and another stain there was too upon the stones—the stain of blood. For this faithful man, as he knelt alone, would beat his shoulders and scourge himself with a scourge of iron till the blood streamed down, as it streamed from the body of Christ when He knelt in His agony in the garden of Gethsemani. Thus, for nine years of his priesthood his life was spent in the sanctuary, his heart consumed by the love of God; but, save his glorious example of purity and sanctity, he had as yet done nothing for his fellow-men. He had as yet only attained to the first of the great loves of the Heart of Jesus Christ—the love for His heavenly Father: At length came the period when the Holy Father went forth from the cloister—from the house of his profection and devotion, and his name now rises clear and bright in the horizon of history. He set forth with regret, hoping for the day of his return, that he might there end his days in the holy contemplation of God. He went forth with his bishop to travel in the more northern portions of Europe; but even on his journey he preserved in all their strictness the austerities of his order. But the moment he entered into the district of Provence his heart refused to beat, his brains to think; the whole sanctity and purity of his life revolted from the terrible scenes he had beheld. Those fair provinces, the fairest in Europe, were invested by the terrible and pernicious heresy of the Albigenses, in reality but another form of the old Malachian heresy, that had crawled like a venomous snake through the ranks of the faithful even while the Church lay hid in the tombs of the catacombs. They held the blasphemous doctrine that Almighty God was the author of evil, and was responsible for every sin that was committed by man; that no man was free to avoid sin if it lay in his path. That man had no power to avoid evil; that all manner of crimes, lying, adultery, drunkenness, and debauchery, might be freely committed. They denied the free will of man, they denied the existence of a place of future punishment or reward. They degraded God to the condition of the author, and man to the slave of evil. Those worse than Atheists made their God a demon by denying His greatest attribute, His infinite holiness. This licentious doctrine had everywhere spread throughout the country. The great barons patronized it; the common people liked it. The Catholic churches were pulled down, the priests were driven from their flocks, the nuns from their convents, bishops from their sees. The voice of prayer was no longer heard, and the abomination of desolation brooded over the land. All at once the mystery of his future life dawned before the eye of this great servant of God. He understood that his life henceforth was not one of peace, but of war. He understood that he should return no more to the quiet and holy cloisters which he loved, that he must draw the sword of truth, that he must arm himself with the helmet and breastplate of faith and justice—that he must arise like another David, for the people of God, and strike down the Goliath of heresy that assailed them. He thought he heard ringing in his ears the words of God, "Thou shalt smite them, and thou shalt be as a wall of brass and iron to resist their power." He felt it his mission to restore peace and happiness, truth and religion to those fair but tempted provinces. Then, indeed, the third great love of the heart of Jesus welled forth in the heart of Dominick, and he resolved to abandon for ever his beloved cloister, and to devote every energy of his soul and brain to stamp out this pernicious heresy, and restore unity and peace to the Church of God. All Europe was then Catholic, and the nations around, in the interests of religion, and fearing that those pernicious doctrines might creep into their own lands, had armed themselves to make war upon the promoters of this pestilent heresy. And Dominick watched the war, and never was greater human wisdom displayed than by the combatants on either side. And the passions of men were excited, and oceans of blood were shed; but the great end appeared as far from attainment as ever. And Dominick waited and prayed, and now his heart was inflamed with the second great love of the Heart of Jesus—the love for His Virgin Mother. Greater, far greater, than the love he bore for his own sainted mother who had borne him into the world was the love he bore the pure Mother of God, who had conceived him into spiritual life in that hour of her sore agony when she watched the form of her expiring Son upon the cross. Heart-broken at the desolation of the Holy Church, the spouse of Christ, Dominick wearied Heaven with prayer, and night after night he implored the assistance of God through the intercession of His Mother. And, lo! in a vision that assistance was vouchsafed him. As he knelt one night in the silent church, while in the country all around him the clang of battle and the cries of rage and agony were heard, while in prostrate prayer suddenly a sound of ineffably sweet music filled the church—the carved saints and angels around seemed to grow resonant with celestial harmony. He saw in the air above him the holy Virgin clothed in white raiment, the snow, dull by comparison beneath her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve lustrous and shining stars, and in her arms a child of surpassing beauty whose features resembled those of the Virgin even as the features of an earthly child resemble those of its mother. Then Dominick's soul was lifted up and he broke forth into a grand Te Deum of praise and adoration. He rejoiced exceedingly to see the Virgin, and the child in the arms of the Virgin Mother. And the lady bent down to her servant and giving her the holy beads she held in her hands, she said "Take this and preach my rosary. Teach them to pray, teach them the great mysteries of the life of my Eternal Son. Teach the people to love my Child and worship him in contemplation and in prayer."

Mary returned to Heaven, and next morning Dominick went forth on the mission he had given him. He stood erect between the two contending armies. A trace, he cried, to your wars, Christians unite with me in prayer. And he preached his first sermon on the rosary, and he knelt upon the ground and prayed. And the Christian soldier bent his mailed knee to the earth, and the heart of the heretic was softened as he listened to the mysteries of man's redemption, and soon both armies that had been engaged in bloody battle joined together in peaceful prayer. And soon, too, the rosary of Mary, preached by St. Dominick brought back one hundred thousand erring souls to the fold of Christ. That prayer, the most beautiful that ever issued from the lips of a Christian—the "Our Father," is taught us by God himself. The "Hail Mary" learned at the lips of an angel, the "Holy Mary" given us by the Church; the "Glory be to the Father," an act of faith in the Blessed Trinity and profound adoration for the Three Divine Persons. The rosary was one of the brightest weapons for the armory of God for the defence of the Church and the overthrow of heresy. The fourth love of the Sacred Heart was strong in the heart of St. Dominick when he labored thus long and earnestly for the salvation of souls. To the end of his life he labored, and before he died he had great and strong reward, accorded only to two of the saints of God in the history of the Church. St. Patrick was one of these; he was the only saint that converted a whole nation, that found it Pagan and made it Catholic, and so Catholic to the end of time. St. Dominick was the only one that so stamped out and destroyed a heresy that no trace of it remained, and even its name has passed away. The fruit of his life, as God promised His disciples, has remained.

It was now more than 600 years since St. Dominick was borne high up into Heaven, amidst the choir of rejoicing angels. Nations have risen and perished since. Great men have had time to grow great and be forgotten. Cities had been built and fallen to decay, the very appearance of this material earth was altered, and all through that period to the present day his children have followed in his footsteps, have been animated by the four great loves that filled his heart—have lived and died for the faith of Christ. To contemplate the sufferings and persecutions they endured we need not look to the fury and intolerance of the Turk, the relentless and despotic bigotry of the Czar, or the subtle cruelty of the Emperor of China. We may turn our eyes at home. As the English historian tells us, six hundred Dominican friars perished for the faith in Ireland during the persecutions in the reign of the gentle English Queen. But they had survived the storm; and he prayed God that while the shamrock sprang from Irish soil, Ireland would have Dominicans to follow the example of their great founder, and to preach from Irish lips and Irish hearts the faith of Christ.

LEAGUE OF THE CROSS.

PRESENTATION TO HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL MANNING.

On Monday evening a ceremony of unusual interest took place at the schoolrooms of St. Peter's Italian Church, Hatton Wall. A vocal and instrumental concert was given, during which His Eminence the Cardinal presented to the winners of prizes in the various athletic games at the recent demonstration at the Crystal Palace their trophies. This pleasing duty being performed, His Eminence was also presented with a prize which he has nobly won. The vocal concert was well sustained by the best of the amateur talent of this and the neighbouring parishes, and selections were given by the Woolwich, St. Anne's, and St. Peter's bands. The room was decorated in a more complete style than is usual by Mr. Dr. Burns, and presented a very pretty and harmonious appearance.

Father Brady opened the proceedings by announcing that he had been requested by the Cardinal to preside until his Eminence could arrive; and having made an affectionate allusion to the Cardinal, which was enthusiastically cheered, he called for the overture, and the concert proceeded.

About nine o'clock his Eminence entered the room, escorted by St. Peter's band and his guards, when the cheering almost drowned the strains of the band. His Eminence then proceeded to distribute the prizes, which consisted of photographs of his Holiness and the Cardinal, portraits of Father Mathew, prayer-books, and many prizes. In recognition of services rendered by the hands, for these were provided a silver cornet and a fife; these being cast lots for, the former was presented to the Seven Bolors' Peckham, and the latter to St. Joseph's, East Greenwich. This being finished.

Mr. Tom Campbell rose and said: I have the honour to night of being deputed by the members of the twenty-two branches of the League of the Cross to offer, in their name, a token of love, esteem and veneration to His Eminence the Cardinal for the many acts of kindness, not only in spiritual, but also in temporal matters, done to the poor Irish people ever since he took the high office of chief pastor over them and the Catholic Church of England (cheers). This token of love and mark of respect which I have to present I hope will not be lessened in value because it is not of that costly description which our hearts desire. The time will come I trust—and long life to his Eminence when some day, poor as we are though rich in love to him, we shall present him with some more adequate token of our affection (cheers). I have to present to his Eminence the emblem of our League of the Cross, and I hope he will wear it and live to come amongst us for many years to come (loud cheers).

Mr. Campbell then handed to the Cardinal a large gold cross of the design as worn by the League. His Eminence, replying, said: Dear children in Jesus Christ, you have spoken to me as a pastor; I now speak to you as children. You have taken me by surprise, for I little thought that this was prepared for me on coming amongst you to-night. I thought only to distribute the prizes to others; I did not think that I deserved a prize from you, nor did I look for it. I come among you to do a pastor's duties, and I always say, when thanks are tendered, that I feel thanked. When you give me thanks, it seems to me that you are surprised that I do my duty (no, no). It has been my happiness to be amongst my people ever since I have been their pastor, and I hope to be amongst them as long as God gives me strength (cheers). There are two places where a priest is out of his office: one is in the church, at the altar; and the other is by the bedside of the sick, and whenever his flock want him. It has been my endeavour to be in the midst of my flock whenever and wherever I have been wanted. I thank you for your gift, and I take it as a pledge of the past and of the future. In nothing that I can do in the future will I be found wanting (cheers). This League of the Cross gives me great consolation. I have had consolations, not only in London but all over England. Wherever I go, the League of the Cross has been heard of, and it is recognized as being doing its utmost for the salvation of souls, and to make the homes of our people peaceful, happy and Christian (cheers). When I go to Manchester, I am in the League, and there they know that we are working together for one great end—that of seeking to save men, women, and children from the havoc and ruin of drunkenness. I hope we shall all labor through good reports and evil report, and that we shall go on so long as we find it our duty so to do. Let us not complain of the opposition we receive even from good men. When a bad man opposes me I know what to do with him, for if he does not regard me as an enemy he certainly does as an antagonist, and as such of a bad man I hope to live and die (cheers). But when a good man opposes us—and there are many who do—when a good man looks with coldness upon the League of the Cross, I hope with prayer to be fortified to bear it, and I hope the day will come when they will work with us (cheers). The League of the Cross has brought to me other great consolations—particularly two. One was when I received an address—which I wish I had here in my hand—from the Union of Total Abstinence Associations in the United States of America, before the Convention at Cincinnati; and the other was an address which I received only the other day with an invitation to attend the Convention to be held at Buffalo on the 28th of the present month. They speak in the name of the Total Abstinence Associations of America which counts twenty-six dioceses, having 100,000. In your name, yesterday, I wrote, thanking them, and promised to make known to the League of the Cross their kind invitation and address, and also promised that, if you gave me any message to send back to them, I would do so, that they might know that on both sides of the Atlantic we are working unitedly to save the souls of our fellow-men, and the homes of our people, from the ravages of drink (cheers). It will, therefore, take me granted those who desire me to reply in the name of the League, of the Cross will hold up their hands (unanimous show of hands). All; very well (cheers). His Eminence then referred to the most successful meeting at Spicer-street, Spitalfields, and account of which we print elsewhere, and called the young men to

join the League and assist the priests in visiting the homes of drunkards and endeavouring to bring about their reformation. His Eminence continued: I also earnestly call upon all young women that have the courage to take the pledge. I say courage, because it is a great thing to do. But when you have once taken it; for the love of Our Dear Lord, and the souls for whom he died, you will find a real and self-sacrifice so light that you will be surprised that you have not done it long before. Why I call upon the young women is because many men have had the courage to take the pledge, and I call upon the women to put the men to shame. How many wives have thus saved their husbands! If a wife has shed tears over a husband, I ask her what tears she has done to help him? Let her dry her tears and take the pledge and set him an example. If a mother has wept over a wayward, drunken son, I ask her what self-denial she has done for the son over whom she grieves? She has wept; but her example will have a greater power over her son. I ask, is there a sister whose heart has been nearly broken when she has seen a brother whom she dearly loves go into evil company and go home with a face—not as a loving brother such as he left her, but with the face of a drunken brute—the fair face, the image of God transformed into the image of a brute—What have you done? You have talked to him; you have remonstrated with him, you have scolded him; but what have you done yourself to set him an example? I say that every sister, brother, or mother who has a heart at all in them should do this of denying themselves. I tell you plainly there is no other safeguard against drunkenness than total abstinence; there is no other power so strong as example. I am almost tired of calling upon a drunkard to take the pledge, and I now call upon those who do not drink to excess to set the example. How can we expect the drunkard to take the pledge at our desire if we ourselves drink? And, now, with regard to the children. Mothers and Fathers, bring up your children without taste of drink. As soon as they have the taste, they are in danger. If the children of the late generation had been brought up without the taste, there would have been little cause for us to be here to-night. With a further exhortation to take the pledge, his Eminence concluded by giving his blessing and then left.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

THE LATE CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

Sir,—You will, in your love of truth, kindly permit me to correct two statements amongst others made by the writer in your journal of this day, on the "Antonelli Claimant's Case." 1st. The late Cardinal never arrived to the dignity of a priest; he remained till his death only a deacon. 2nd. There were very few priests employed by the Pope in his temporal Government. All the ecclesiastics so employed were not priests; many only received the tonsure and minor orders, and were not obliged by the vow of chastity. These ecclesiastics were as one to eighty lay men, including chaplains of prisons, presidents of hospitals, superintendents of public institutions, etc., and the salaries of these ecclesiastics were not half as much as were paid the laymen. This disposes of a very widespread and wrong impression. The military post office, custom house, and all such departments were almost exclusively in the hands of laymen.

From my own personal knowledge, there is no better body of priests than those of the city of Rome. Your prudent readers will suspend their judgment till they hear the other side of the late Cardinal's case. His Eminence had many enemies. Who has not his calumniators? The recent case of Adeline Patti and her husband the Marquis de Caux presents very different aspects, as it is represented by the plaintiff and defendant, and so also with all other cases. Prejudices and false reports easily sway the minds, especially of all those who are predisposed to believe anything derogatory to the Catholic Church and its dignitaries. The story of the alleged daughter of the Cardinal appears very clumsily concocted. The alleged educational expenses of the girl, amounting to over two millions of francs, in a country where education is so cheap, will be a heavy tax on the credulity of an honest Italian jurymen.

I am, Sir,
Your very obdt servant,
Jno. Jos. Lynch,
Archbishop of Toronto.
St. Michael's Palace, Toronto
August 28, 1877.

THE ALLEGED RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

The military correspondent of the Times writes from Bucharest on the 3rd inst.—I find, by the Times of 28th of July, which is to be seen at Bucharest, that the Grand Duke Nicholas appeals to me with regard to the question of atrocities. In the interests of truth I respond to the appeal, though it would be far better and more conducive to the Russian good name if his Imperial Highness would arrange a proper system of postal communication, and facilitate the passage of newspaper correspondence. With regard to the so-called Russian atrocities, I do not believe one word of them. The Bulgarian villagers brutalized by centuries of misgovernment, are everywhere showing the results of their education by murdering the Turks as the Turks murdered them; and the soldiers of the Bulgarian Legion pillage wherever they go, to the horror of the Russian officers, whom I have seen driving them away from Turkish houses with whips. Between the Russian and Turkish advanced posts, south of the Balkans is a zone neutral only in the sense that the horrible deeds of the Bulgarians neutralize those of the Turks. There appears to be no sense whatever of the value of human life in that region, and I cannot see any practical difference between Christian Bulgarians and Mahomedan Turks. The Bulgarians claim the superiority, because they profess not to kill women and children, while the Turks spare neither age nor sex; but the idea that the Turk is a wild beast to be exterminated is so evident among the Bulgarians that I can believe them capable of any atrocity. Even the Bulgarian Legion is affected with the same brutal ferocity; but the Russians are neither cruel nor ferocious. They do their utmost to stop everything of the kind, and it has become a saying with General Gourko's force that while the Russians came here to make war against the Turks for the Bulgarians, they will end by making war against the Bulgarians for the Turks. There is, however, an evident desire on the part of the Turks to trumpet up atrocities so-called against the Cossacks especially. For instance a Turk came to me in great excitement at Kezalik to accuse a Cossack of an atrocity committed upon his person. On investigation I found that the Cossack had snatched off his fez. The Cossacks certainly plunder, but I have not been able to find a single authenticated case of murder or personal violence, beyond striking, and then it is more often the Bulgarians, who are struck for ill-behaviour to the Turks, than the Turks themselves. The Bulgarian Legion ought to be sent to the rear and kept there. I have known cases where Russian soldiers have reproached bitterly men of the Bulgarian Legion for behaving in a way to bring evil report on the Russian name. Of the top of the Shipka Pass I saw the remains of a Russian wounded, who had fallen into the hands of the Turkish Regular troops and had been horribly mutilated while yet alive. All this was described

in my letters at the time, and ought to have been published long ago. The same barbarities have been practised by the Turks at Plevna, and yet on the Shipka Pass, after the mutilations had been seen, the Turkish prisoners were spared, their wounds attended to, and the hospital for Turkish wounded, placed under Turkish doctors at Kezalik, was better kept than the Russian hospital under Russian medical men.

The Grand Duke's headquarters were not transferred to Biela as some terrified people imagined. I was at Biela yesterday, and knew that the Grand Duke Nicholas dined with the Emperor the night before and left for the neighbourhood of Plevna yesterday morning, his light baggage being brought towards Plevna. Gen. Ignatieff, with whom I spoke yesterday, and who is suffering from fever, told me that they hope to surround the Turkish position at Plevna and capture the forces there.

I believe there has been a great deal of unnecessary panic. Certainly the Russians have attacked the position twice and have been repulsed with considerable loss. It is astonishing that they were not repulsed at the first. They were strong at Widdin and Sophia, for you will recollect that I informed you of the fact privately long ago. The success of the first offensive movement on the part of the Turks confirms the modern principle of war that strategy should be offensive. If the Turks do not push the purely defensive in tactics will not succeed in the end. General Minsky believes that he can hold the Shipka Pass, if necessary, for a month, and the atrocious conduct of the Turks towards the prisoners at Shipka and Plevna causes the Russians to feel that it is better to die with arms in their hands than to fall into the hands of such implacable enemies. The warfare, as carried on by the Turks is like that of the Jews of old—brutal triumph for the victors, axes and harrows for the vanquished.

The force of General Gourko, with which I crossed the Balkans, was always victorious; it beat the Turks in several engagements, killed a large number of them, and captured at least 1,500 prisoners, with several guns. All those prisoners were well treated, and are arriving from day to day on this side of the Danube. I had to return here, not knowing whether an extension of leave is granted me.

All news fast, and Sistova, alarmed by the report of Bashi-Bazouks in the neighbourhood, and perhaps by reports of the lost battle of Plevna, fell into panic the day before yesterday. Men, women, and children rushed over the bridge, and Simaniza quivered with apprehension. Even a Russian train sped-panic-stricken into Sistova. All this is caused by the act of one energetic man, who dared to take the offensive. Your special correspondent who was at Bucharest is supposed to be in the neighbourhood of the Russian position on the river Osma. The news at Biela was more favourable yesterday morning, and reinforcements were passing over the bridge. Undoubtedly the Russians are stronger than the Turks, and ought to beat them in the open field, and I do not see why a dash should not even now be made for Adrianople.

The naval correspondent of the Times, who has called attention to the Turkish massacres in the Balkans, has given further details of the outrages, and adds:—His Excellency Raouf Pasha told me he had taken most severe measures to repress the plundering. But the measures to me and other British officers seem childish. Ten irregulars were stripped of their uniforms and flogged; fifty-two others also stripped of their uniforms (which, however, is a fancy kind of costume according to the tastes in military finery of each separate wearer), and sixty-two men sent to Stamboul. I told him these punishments were utterly inadequate, according to our idea of discipline, and that he would do more for the Turkish cause by shooting every Circassian or Zelibek, Mustapha or Bashi-Bazouk whom he caught in a Bulgarian village than by 50 small victories over the Russians. The commentary on his mistaken leniency is that under the windows of the railway station where we stood I saw Circassians quietly loading a luggage van with things stolen from Yeni Sagbra. The stationmaster very properly objected, as he knew it was stolen from the town. So a Turkish officer was sent to examine into the state of affairs, and was allowed by the Circassians to open a bundle selected by themselves. He naturally returned and said it was property belonging to the Circassians, so the whole lot was allowed to depart. But it is strange how these light horsemen arrive with empty saddle-bags and leave with bales requiring two men to lift them and two or three hundred luggage vans to carry them away.

"AN IRISH BIGOT AND AN AMERICAN STATESMAN."

Joe Medill, the Irish Orange bigot, denounced the Irish Home Rule members of the British House of Commons for taking advantage of all parliamentary tactics to force their views upon the British House of Commons. No condemnation was severe enough for this bigot. But Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, an American of brains, courage and consistency, views their conduct in a very different light. Mr. Dana, in his brilliant and courageous paper, speaks of the Home Rulers' parliamentary war as follows:—

"English legislators have been in the habit of pointing to the filibustering and resultant all-night sessions at Washington as proof of imperfect civilization. They have read the newspaper accounts of these strange American customs with amazement, not unmixed with pity. Now they know how it is themselves. A few Irishmen, smarting under a sense of unfair treatment, have, for days and weeks the House of Commons at defiance and successfully blocked legislation. The hard words hurled at them by their angry colleagues and by the London newspapers have made no impression. In order to overcome them the House has been reduced to the humiliating necessity of altering its rules; and there is a painful doubt whether they are yet overcome. This duel between her Majesty's Government and her Majesty's Opposition, the overwhelming majority of the House, on the one hand, and a handful of Irish members on the other, will furnish one of the most piquant chapters in contemporary history.—Western Catholic.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Justin McCarthy whose death was reported from London last week, and afterwards denied, has been one of the most successful authors and journalists in the Old World. He was born in Cork, Ireland, in November, 1830. After receiving a good education he became attached to the staff of a Liverpool paper in 1853, and in 1860 entered the reporters' gallery of the House of Commons for the Morning Star. In the following autumn he became foreign editor of that journal, and in 1864, chief editor, which position he resigned in 1868, in order to take a tour through the United States. He remained here for three years, visiting nearly every section of the Union. Mr. McCarthy has contributed to the London Review, the Westminster Review, the Fortnightly Review, and many other English and American magazines, including the Galaxy. While in this country he was editorially connected with the Independent. On his return to London he again became a radical writer for the daily newspapers. Mr. McCarthy is the author of several novels, the most successful of which are "My Enemy's Daughter," "Lady Judith," "A Fair Saxon" and "Linley Rochford."

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

OFFERING TO THE POPE.—Lady Stapleton Bretherton, of England has forwarded the General of the Society of Jesus £1,000, as the Jubilee offering to the Holy Father.

THE NEW BISHOP OF NANTES.—The Journal Officiel publishes a decree nominating Mgr. Le Coq, Bishop of Lucon, to the see of Nantes, vacant by the death of Mgr. Fournier.

MEETING.—A meeting of Belgian bishops took place on Monday week at the archiepiscopal palace of Malines, to consider various points concerning the Catholic Church in Belgium.

THE CATHOLICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BONN.—It is said that with the close of the summer term the majority of Catholic students of theology will forsake the University at Bonn and pursue their studies at Innsbruck.

CATHOLIC LEAGUE.—At eight o'clock on Friday evening there was a meeting held at No 11, McGill street, the object of which was the formation of a French Canadian branch of the Catholic League.

EXCURSION.—The St. Vincent de Paul Society of Kingston will have an excursion to Brockville on Monday, Sept. 10th. The tickets are limited. The "Maud" has been engaged, and such a fact is enough to make the announcement satisfactory to most people.

CONSECRATION.—From a despatch published in the Halifax Chronicle we learn that the Very Rev. Dr. McIntyre Bishop of Charlottetown has visited the Madeline Island where he has consecrated two churches, established a convent of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and confirmed a great number of persons.

THE DELEGATE.—Great preparations are being made to give a grand reception to Dr. Conroy at Three Rivers. Triumphant arches are now in course of erection and the population intend giving a grand manifestation of respect to the representative of the Pope, in Canada.

MASTING.—CATHOLIC LEAGUE.—The Universal Catholic League, according to a telegram from Rome, now going the rounds of the non-Catholic papers, has fifty millions of francs in hand, and two hundred millions of francs in French and English Government stock.

AFRICA'S FIRST CARDINAL.—It is reported that Pius IX. is about to name Monsignor Lavigne, Archbishop of Algiers, a Cardinal. He will be the first Cardinal of Africa, as Dr. McCloskey was the first of America. This new promotion will raise the number of representatives of France in the Sacred College to nine.

A GIFT.—The Dowager Marchioness of Lothian, a convert to the Roman Catholic church, who lately died, has left to the officiating priest for the time being of St. David's chapel, Dalkeith, Scotland, a gold locket, with the word "Rome" engraved on the back, containing a relic of the true cross in the Chapel Royal, St. James, in the time of James II.

FOUND.—In an old church at Winterthur, canton Zurich, Switzerland, a painting on the wall, of the 14th century, has just been discovered. The images were skillfully drawn, and the artist had displayed a great talent of decoration. Although the colors have partly faded away, there are still here and there parts which show the vivacity and good choice of tints. The painting represents the passion of Christ; Mary; the Apostles; and other saints.

OBITUARY.—A good and worthy priest died on yesterday at the presbytery of Ancienne-Lorette, Rev. Joseph Laberge, the pious clergyman who has left our midst was seventy-three years of age and during a long life, devoted himself with unsparring devotion to the welfare of his people. His funeral service and interment will take place in the church of Loretto on Friday next, at 9 o'clock A.M. The reverend clergy, as well as the relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to assist thereat.

THE OLDEST JESUIT IN AMERICA.—We regret to learn from the Baltimore Catholic Mirror, that Rev. John McElroy, the well-known Jesuit Father, who for several years past has been giving way to the infirmities of age, is confined to his apartments at St. John's Frederick City, in a very precarious condition. Father McElroy is one of the old school of missionary priests who worked for the salvation of souls when the country was but sparsely settled, and the mode of travel far less convenient for several years, and had to be led to the altar to say his Mass.

AN IMPERIAL MOURNER.—When the remains of the late Bishop Ketteler were being conveyed from the convent at Burghausen, where he died, to the railway station for transport to Mainz, a lady in deep mourning followed on foot immediately behind the coffin, who was supposed to be the nearest relative of the deceased Bishop. She was the Grand Duchess Maria Theresa, wife of the brother of the Emperor of Austria, who had been married only four years ago by the Bishop, and who thus paid him the last honors.

SOLEMN BLESSING.—On Sunday last the 26th inst., at two o'clock P.M. His Grace, Archbishop Taschereau blessed in St. Roch's church a magnificent wooden statue representing the Sacred Heart of Jesus. This statue was made in the Hospital of the Sacred Heart by a citizen who wishes to remain unknown; and will be placed in the niche surmounting the frontispiece of the new hospital. By those who have seen this statue, the artist is highly spoken of as having accomplished a great work, full of merit and deserving of having the sculptor's name placed on record. However humble he may be we hope that the name of the artist will be yet revealed, that he as he deserves, all may do him public honor.—Quebec Budget.

CATHOLIC EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The number of alien emigrants who arrived at the port of New York during the thirty years ending December 31, 1876, was 5,604,073. Of these 2,920,397 were natives of Great Britain and Ireland, 2,665,774 were natives of the Continent; and the remaining 17,902 came from all the other countries of the earth. Fourteen of the countries in this list are Catholic countries, and the emigrants from these number 2,212,963 souls. The proportion of Catholics among the emigrants from the other twenty-one countries would probably be, taking them altogether, not less than one-fourth of the whole number—597,772. This would give a Catholic emigration, at the port of New York alone, during these thirty years, of about 2,800,000 souls.

CONVERSION OF A TURKISH PASHA.—Russian newspapers affirm, professing on good authority that Hassan Pasha, the Governor of Eicopolli, has since his arrival at Kischoneff expressed a desire to become a convert to Christianity. He does not wish to enter the "Orthodox Russian Church," but would be willing to adhere to the precepts of Roman Catholicism. The change of religious opinions is said to have been brought about by a desire to express his gratitude to the Russian people for the generous manner with which he has been treated since he was made prisoner, and made by an inclination to accept the offer, that has been made him by the Czar of a military position in the Russian service! The place of "bismarck" assigned to him is "Oral," where he will meet his fellow-countrymen. All Pasha, popularly known as "the prisoner of Ardahan."

IRISH NEWS.

CHIEF JUSTICE SHEA.—The freedom of the city of Cork has been bestowed upon Chief Justice Shea, of New York.

WORTH OF IMITATION.—Sir John Arnot the proprietor of the Irish Times, has determined to erect, in a healthy portion of Dublin, for the use of the printers connected with his journal, cottages which he will provide for them at a merely nominal rent.

IRISH MILITIA REGIMENTS.—A Dublin press telegram is responsible for the statement that it has it on good authority that several Irish Militia Regiments will be kept embodied in case of their services being wanted at Gibraltar or Malta.

IN A QUANDARY.—The Carlton club is in a quandary. Mr. E. B. King-Harman, M.P., for Sligo, is a candidate for admission to the club, which is for Conservatives. Mr. King-Harman is undoubtedly a Conservative, but on one point his views are disagreeable to the English Conservatives. He is a Home-Ruler.

FAMOUS ATHLETES.—Of the brothers Davin of Carrick-on-Suir, the famous athletes, two put in an appearance at the Dublin Amateur Athletic Sports on the 21st ult., and scored for Tipperary four victories. Mr. Maurice Davin, in the purely Hibernian pastime of slinging the 56lb., was declared the winner, having cast this ponderous weight the enormous distance of 30 ft. 2 in.—The longest throw on record.

DUBLIN RECEIVES BIGGAR AND PARNELL.—A great meeting was held in the Rotundo, Dublin, Tuesday night 14th Aug. Messrs Biggar and Parnell were enthusiastically received. Both members strongly condemned the inactivity of the Home-Rule party generally. A resolution was passed that this meeting takes occasion to offer its hearty thanks to those Irish representatives who in honorable contrast to the tame and spiritless conduct of the mass of the Home-Rule members, supported Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell.

THE PHENIX PARK DISTURBANCE.—From a Parliamentary return issued on the 29th June, on the motion of Mr. Butt, it appears that the law charges paid out of the public moneys on account of the costs of the defendants in the actions arising out of the Phoenix Park cases in 1871 amounted to £10,403 17s 10d. The amount of the costs of Lord Haldingle, Mr. T. H. Bourke, Colonel Lake, and the police, in Mr. O'Byrne's case, was £5,486; in Mr. Frazer's case, £2,132; and in the case of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, against Lord Spencer and others, £184.

LORD JUSTICE CHRISTIAN.—The Lord Justice of Appeal having made the round of nearly all the Irish judicial bench, from the Lord High Chancellor downwards, in selecting subjects for severe criticism, has turned to the final Court of Appeal in the House of Lords for a new subject. Judge Christian reversed on appeal the verdict of the Master of the Rolls; but on appeal from that decision to the House of Lords the finding in the Rolls Court was confirmed, and Judge Christian's condemnation of the character and conduct of Alderman O'Rourke, J. P., a respectable Catholic merchant of this city, censured; whereupon Judge Christian assails Lord Blackburn, one of the Lords of Appeal, and charges him with needlessly lecturing him.

MONDAY'S DEMONSTRATION IN BELFAST.—Mr. John Rea on Tuesday applied to Mr. J. O'Connell, E. M. against Mr. J. A. Henderson, ex-Mayor of Belfast, in respect of an alleged criminal libel contained in the Belfast News-Letter's reports of yesterday's demonstration. The passage particularly complained of represented that when Mr. Rea called for a cheer for the Queen the crowd received Her Majesty's name with growls and groans. Mr. Rea was listened to with patience for an hour and a half while he denounced with language whose mildest terms I am afraid to send you, the proprietor of the paper, to the Mayor, magistrates and clergy. He wound up by warning the magistrates that, if he did not issue the warning—whether through corrupt design, ignorance of law, or unintentional error—he would memorial the Lord Lieutenant. Mr. O'Donnell said he saw nothing libellous in the report, and refused the application. Mr. Rea threatened to renew the application, and go to every magistrate in Belfast until his informations were taken. There has been much rain, and the town is perfectly quiet. Several boys and women of both parties were brought before the magistrates for stone throwing, and imprisoned for one month.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.—Speaking of the improbability of the Colorado beetle reaching this country, a correspondent recently put this question:—"How could it survive a sea voyage without its natural food?" Replying to this question, Mr. J. B. Doyle writes from Bessbrook, Newry, as follows:—"In compliance with my request, a gentleman residing in the State of New York sent me, by my son-in-law, who was over at the American Exhibition, eight full-grown specimens, which he enclosed alive in a little tin box about the size of a five-shilling piece, in which a single hole was punched. My relative had them in his possession for six weeks before I received them. He generally carried them in his breast coat pocket. When I opened the box, they were not only alive, but were so active that I found some difficulty in collecting them to put them into the box again, which I did very carefully, and not without some anxiety lest one should escape. I may add that no kind of food whatever was put into the box, such as the amazing vitality of the insect; so that upon that score we are deprived of the consolation which Mr. McDonald's query would inspire. I lost no time in plunging the living specimens into a bottle of spirits of wine, from which they were removed to my cabinet after twenty-four hours' immersion.

THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.—According to the Irish Registrar-General's Report, just published, the population of Ireland, though now increasing, makes but slow advance. It is estimated at 5,389,996, or not quite 123,000 more than in 1871. The registers show, in the year 1876, a fraction less than five marriages per 1,000 of population; in England the ratio was 8.2 per 1,000 persons. In the first quarter of the present year, 1877, the death-rate in Ireland was as low as 20.2 per 1,000 per annum; but the birth-rate was only 27.8 per 1,000 living. The registered deaths exceeded the registered births by rather more than 10,000; but more than 6,000 persons emigrated. The low death rate is surprising considering the wretched dwellings of the laboring class in many parts of the country. The Registrar of a district in Dundalk Union, for instance, reports many houses having no yard, and hence in some of them the pigs are kept "under the beds." Still, the people are long-lived. This quarterly return shows 23 persons registered as dying at 100 years or more; but no proof of the age is given, except that the Registrar of Pantry, reporting the death of a woman, aged 107, states that from careful inquiry which he made he believes she was older; she had 84 lineal descendants here, and others in America. The average number of persons receiving in-door relief in Ireland on Saturdays during the first quarter of 1877, was 47,689, or 707 fewer than in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year; but the average weekly number receiving in-door relief was 33,806, 1,085 more than in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

WAR NEWS.

WITHDRAWN.—The main Montenegrin army is withdrawn from before Nicosie, leaving only an observation corps.

RUSSIAN LOSSES.—A Russian Bulletin says the Russian losses in wounded in Shipka up to the 28th are 2,731.

REMONSTRANCE.—The British Consul-General at Belgrade has remonstrated with Servia for going to war, saying the principality will, if defeated, be left to the discretion of the Turks.

MORE TURKISH VICTORIES.—A column of Selim Pasha has advanced from Eski Dpeumal, and crossed the River Lam, near Agaslar, driving back the Russians.

DISPLACED.—The reported recent displacement of Mahmeden Pasha at the war office was caused by his responsibility for ordering a wasteful attack on Shipka Pass.

PLEYNA AGAIN.—Interest concentrates again on Plevna, where Osman Pasha is strongly reinforced, but if defeated the Turkish loss will be heavy.

NEUTRALITY.—The Pesther Lloyd newspaper states that the Powers agree that their neutrality shall remain unaltered, notwithstanding the alliance between Servia and Russia.

HOLDING BACK.—Greece is holding back, both because military preparations are behind hand and because the prospect is that Russia cannot end the war this year.

VOLUNTEERS.—Advices from Athens state that two thousand Italians offered their services to the Greek army. In Crete the agitation continues. Five hundred Christian families asked permission to leave the island, but the Government refused.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.—Nedib Pasha advanced towards Tarlak, repulsing the Russians and capturing two guns. A great battle is imminent. The Turks are assuming the offensive along the whole line.

TURKISH MINISTERS.—Redif Pasha having refused to attend Military Council for trial, it has been decided to bring him by force. It is reported that Safenet Pasha refused to accept the Ministry of Justice.

TURKS AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.—It is reported from Shumla that the Turks have retaken the Shipka Pass. Suleiman Pasha's advance guard is within two hours' march of Gabrova. The Russians have been repulsed at Agalar and Rasgrad along the whole line.

HEAVY LOSSES.—The London correspondent at Russian headquarters telegraphs that the losses up to Monday are no less than 12,000 on both sides. Gabrova was full of wounded. It is rumored that Generals Radetzky and Deptamsky are wounded. Bebrova was burned by regulars from Isagrad.

BLOCKADED.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphs, August the 29th, that the Turks blockade the Russians, and threaten the latter's retreat by Gabrova road. Some artillery and musketry firing during the day. Reconnaissance shows the Russians occupy Ehllogatch three hours' march from Gabrova.

REINFORCEMENTS.—Troops are pouring to the front at the rate of 5,000 per day. These battalions come from Batoun. Large numbers of Albanian volunteers are arriving to join Suleiman Pasha. They have exchanged their old guns for Martini-Henry rifles. There will be no decisive action at Shipka Pass until the arrival of the reinforcements.

SERVIA PREPARING.—Servia will soon be declared in a state of siege. Officers are required to be ready, and are forbidden to contract marriages. It is believed Servia will not take the field unless Russia gains decided victories. In the council of war General Horavotvitch declared the country was not ready, and opposed war unless success was probable.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING.—The Russians continue to advance toward Sukum Kaleh, having occupied Odgeschagowa and Zibeldinskof. The Turks, being reinforced, are fortifying Sukum Kaleh and neighboring heights. A Russian detachment at Igdye repulsed the attack of a superior Turkish force on August the 24th. On August the 28th the Turks renewed the attack front and flank, but were repulsed after five hours' fighting, with the loss of 400. Russian losses were insignificant.

SERVIA HESITATES.—A Vienna despatch confirms the report that the Servians are hesitating. Russia will conclude no formal treaty with Servia and Roumania, as that would acknowledge them as independent powers in advance of the rest of Europe. The Prince of Roumania enters the war, relying upon the Czar's word, and Prince Milan is ready to do likewise, but Minister Ristic insists on a formal convention—not expecting to get it, but wishing to make the best terms for Servia, and delay action till a less risky time. The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna informs the Powers that Turkey was once lenient to Servia at their request, but hereafter, if the Servians take up arms, the same moderation will not be shown.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT.—Mehemet Ali Pasha telegraphs:—"On Thursday morning a strong column of Turks from Rasgrad and Surinsofouler attacked the Russians near the village of Karahassauler. The fighting was desperate; the village was taken and retaken several times, but was finally carried by the Turks. The Russians retreated in disorder, pursued by the Turks. At 5 o'clock in the evening two other columns from Surinsofouler crossed the Lou, and forced the Russians to abandon Haidarava and fall back on Pop. My headquarters are at Sekar, whence I proceed to join Ahmed Eyoub Pasha at Karahassauler. The Turks engaged at Karahassauler captured a large quantity of munitions of war. Baker Pasha greatly distinguished himself. The Turks lost 3,000, and the Russians 4,000.

HARD FIGHTING.—A correspondent at Shipka Pass reports August 25th, that the Turkish redoubt commanding the road in the Russian rear is yet untaken and imperils the Russian position. The Turks can render the road impassable. It was on this road Gen. Dragomeroff was wounded and Gen. Dragetsky was killed. Men are picked off by the Turkish skirmishers two miles behind the Pass. Spite of reinforcements, the Russian situation is critical. Gen. Radetzky warned the inhabitants of Gabrova to fly at a moment's notice. Gen. Radetzky, on August the 25th, attacked the Turkish redoubt from the direction of the Pass and from the Gabrova side there was continuous firing for hours. The Russians advanced under cover of small trees, affording insufficient shelter, within fifty yards of the redoubt which was surrounded by abatis of felled trees almost impossible to pass. The Russians made a rush, but were driven back with fearful slaughter. Radetzky sent reinforcements; and under cover of a heavy fire into the redoubt, the second assault was made, which, though nearly successful, was repulsed. At the third assault, directed by Radetzky in person, the Russians for a few seconds gained possession of the redoubt, but were expelled. They surrounded it, pouring in a terrible fire, but had soon to retreat. The Turks in their turn attacked the Russian position in the pass from the front and rear. The conflict continued till late at night. The Russian losses are heavy. Reinforcements are arriving, and the fight is to be renewed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VON MOLTKE.—Field Marshal Von Moltke, says the Russians will vanquish the Turks just as soon as their commander in Chief is found to possess money, patience, genius and good luck.

BRIGHTON YOUNG.—Brighton Young the greatest impostor and one of the richest men of the age is dead. His son Edward will succeed him in his piety, but alas, receives but a tenth of his property.

DAZAIN.—It is said that the commander of the Turks, at the battle of Plevna, in which the Russians were so severely punished, was none other than the French Ex-Marshal Bazaine, who is reported to have secured a command in the Turkish service, under the title of Osman Pasha.

MR. BUTT, M. P.—The London Standard, of August 8th, understands that Mr. Butt has resolved to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds with the view of deciding the question of the future leader of the Irish party. A vacancy in the representation of Limerick, will in consequence be created.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL.—This Hotel is now being furnished, part of the furniture being supplied by Mr. H. J. Shaw, of this city. Last week Sir Hugh Allan, accompanied by Amral Keys, some officers of H.M.S. "Bellerophon," and many leading citizens visited the hotel, and expressed themselves delighted with all the appointments throughout.

"YES, M."—Three young swells are seated on a bench in the Tuilleries Garden with a young woman, and one of them dances on his knee a child of three, beautiful as an angel. A lady passing, struck with the child's beauty, pauses and says to the young man, "Your child, sir?" The three young swells arise, bow deeply, and answer in chorus, "Yes, 'm."

CATTLE AND SHEEP EXPORTATION.—Mr. Jas. McShane, jr., shipped by the Dominion S.S. "Mississippi" last week 150 head of extra choice cattle and 300 sheep for the London market. He left by the next mail steamer for England to complete arrangements for exporting live stock to Great Britain on a larger scale than has hitherto been attempted from this port. Messrs. L. Samuel & Bro., will ship 180 Texan cattle by the S.S. "Manitoba" for Glasgow on Tuesday next.—Montreal Herald.

LIEUT. GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.—Gallant Phil Sheridan said to the committee who invited him to be present at the Irish National picnic, that he was proud to be invited, proud to be known and remembered by his countrymen as an Irish-American, proud to be known as one who had no love for England, and he would attend. The presence of the hero of Winchester and his staff, in the handsome uniform of the American officer, will give éclat to the occasion, and will, doubtless, add thousands to the audience who will greet the distinguished orator who will advocate Ireland for the Irish.—Catholic Watchman.

TURKISH RECRUITS.—"B" writes to the London Times from Ingatstone, Essex:—"I was in Jaffa on the 14th of July, and saw there 1,500 new recruits—the last reserve—who had been collected from the neighboring towns and villages. These men were driven to Jaffa, manacled together in files of 16 to 20 men. They daily curse the Sultan and his Government. A number of recruits escaped from their guards but were recovered after a sharp fight, in which some were killed. The entire Christian, Arab, and Moslem population of Syria and Palestine would cheerfully welcome a change of rulers at the present time. Years of exorbitant taxation and bitter wrongs have made the Turkish Government most odious to the laborers and merchants alike. All classes pray for better government."

EXTRAORDINARY DISAPPEARANCE OF TWO ISLANDS.—By the Australian mail just arrived, intelligence from Perth, Western Australia, has been received of a series of disasters to vessels in search of guano off the coast of the Western Colony, and the extraordinary disappearance of two islands—the Barker Islands and their inhabitants. During Mr. Wedd's administration, Captain Fisher, a Tasmanian capitalist, purchased from the West-Australian Government the right to remove guano from two islands on the coast, described on the chart and known as the Barker Islands and situated in lat. 14 S., long. 125 E. Captain Fisher despatched three vessels in April with laborers and appliances for shipping the guano, but when the vessels arrived at the place where the islands were known to have been, there was nothing to be seen but a "wild waste of water." The islands had disappeared entirely, how and when are at present a mystery.

THE MULDOON LEGACY AND NO HEIRS.—We have received from our friend Dr. McKeown, of St. Paul Minn., the following letter, offering a chance to the heirs of Bernard Muldoon, who was born near Potigo, Co. Fermagh, Ireland.—St. Paul, Minn., Editor of the Pilot:—"By the last English mail, my brother tells me that this legacy has been handed after the legal delay of one year, to the niece, or brother's daughter, of the deceased Bernard Muldoon. It is strange that so many Muldoons and their collateral could appear and even cousins of the heirs, and yet no one of them are able or willing to trace out the heirs themselves. Brine Muldoon of (near) Potigo, had four children, John, Arthur, or "Atty," Mary, Bernard, and James. John died near Potigo, and "Atty" and Bernard, or "Barney," in London, England; and James and Mary emigrated to New Brunswick, or other parts of North America. And now John's daughter, who is married to a man named Phelan, or Felan, falls heir for Bernard's money and business, both amounting to a large sum. If, however, James and Mary will yet turn up, or either one of them, their claim is good against Mr. Phelan, or Felan, as I am informed. Dr. McKeown.—Boston Pilot.

EGYPT WILL FIGHT ENGLAND IN CASE OF SEIZURE.—The fanaticism of the Mahomedans is daily becoming more bitter and intense. The common soldier, the dealers in the bazaars, the donkey boys even, all have a defiant expression unknown here before. The Greeks and Moslems come to blows now much more frequently than a few weeks since. The house servants even bear themselves with a sullen, silent demeanor which bodes no good to Christians. The Khedive is said to be very much annoyed at these fanatical symptoms of his subjects, and sees in this a serious obstacle to the wished-for civilization of his dominions. Surely England, in fanning this flame of fanaticism, could not have realized the extent of the conflagration which may ensue. She has inaugurated a measure which, if properly directed, might have been an effective check to Russia, but now it may recoil with ten-fold force upon her own head in India. The Moslem population there is very restless, and in their bitter hatred to all Christians they recognize no distinction between Russians and Englishmen. An Egyptian pacha told me that one thing might be deemed certain, "That should England attempt to occupy Egypt she would have to cross swords with the Faithful, and that at moment a mutiny would break out in India which would cause British rule to tremble." And such as the unanimous opinion of all Mussulmans who have recently arrived here from Asia. It will thus be seen that even should the Turks be driven from Europe, the "Eastern question" still remains unsolved. Every movement of England is most attentively watched here, because it is in her power to plunge Egypt in a war which might undo all that has been accomplished toward civilization in the land for the last century.—London paper.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

LIGHT FROM FLOWERS.—Emission of light from flowers occurs chiefly in the months of June and July, and during the twilight—between sunset and the time when full darkness sets in. In some cases these sparks or flashes have also been observed in the morning, just before sunrise. The phenomenon is always most brilliant before a thunderstorm. It is also said that some flowers always emit light at the periods of floration and fecundation; at which periods, as has lately been found, the temperature of the petals rises above the ordinary point.

A MOTHER'S FIGHT WITH AN EAGLE.—About four days ago a child was attacked on Grosse Tete by a large eagle. Upon hearing the screams of the child its mother ran into the yard, and when she discovered the eagle endeavouring to carry off her child she made a desperate attack upon the intruder. During the fight between the eagle and the mother the child crawled under the house, and finally the mother was forced to retire, as the eagle fought with unusual desperation. Several persons were attracted to the spot by the screams of both mother and child, and after firing several shots at the eagle, he was finally killed.

SUNSTROKE.—It is not really a sudden stroke. There are preliminary symptoms that, if they are heeded, would enable one to avoid the attack. The temperature rises and the individual perspires, becomes thirsty, and feels very much exhausted. These symptoms increase until the skin becomes dry, the sufferer feels a terrible oppression, undergoes violent palpitation, and experiences an overburdening sense of coming death. This condition of sunstroke, fatiguing, utterly prostrating as it is, may be entirely recovered from; but in higher stages the brain is thought to be the seat of lesions that may have permanent effect on its functions. These are supposed to be inflammatory, and to leave the sufferers liable to mental diseases afterwards. It is, consequently, the duty of whoever feels the premonitions to succumb at once, rather than fight the fatigue and depression until it ends in permanent injury. All persons working in the open air will do well to remember this.

THE DUCK-BILLED PLATYPUS OR ORNITHORHYNCHUS.—Of the genus Ornithorhynchus only one species—the Platypus—has yet been discovered in the whole world, and it is, therefore, one of the great curiosities of animal life. It appears to be a union of a quadruped and a bird, and it is only to be found in Australia, where it inhabits the reeds by the side of rivers. It is about twenty inches long, having a flattened body somewhat like the otter, and is clothed with a dark soft fur. The elongated nose very much resembles the beak of a duck, and the food upon which these animals live is composed of water insects, shell-fish, and aquatic plants. The feet are live-toed and webbed, and in the fore-foot this membrane extends beyond the nails; the male is armed with a spur on each hind leg. This wonderful animal, in which a duck's beak is united to the body of a quadruped rolls itself up like a hedgehog, when it sleeps in its burrows on the banks of streams whence its food is derived.

A MORNING IN THE TROPICS.—We were in the tropics. You would have known it with your eyes shut—the whole wonderful atmosphere confused it. But with your eyes open, those white birds sailing like snowflakes through the immaculate blue heavens, with tail feathers like our pennant; the floating gardens of the sea, through which we had ruthlessly ploughed for a couple of days back; the gorgeous sunrises and sunsets—all were proofs positive of our latitude. What a sunrise it was on that morning! Yet I stood with my back to it looking west; for there I saw firstly the foam on the reef as crimson as blood, falling over the wine-stained waves; then it changed as the sun ascended, like clouds of golden power, indescribably magnificent, shaken and scattered upon the silver snowdrifts of the coral reef, dazzling to behold, and continually changing. Beyond it, in the still water, reflected a long narrow strip of beach; above it, green pastures and umbonous groves with native huts, like great birds-nests, half-hidden among them, and the weird, slender cocoa palms were there—those exclamation points in the poetry of tropical landscapes. All this lay slumbering securely between high walls of verdure while at the upper end, where the valley was like a niche set in the green glorious mountain, two waterfalls floated downward like smoke columns on a heavy morning.

WILD HOGS IN CALIFORNIA.—The pine lands of this country are everywhere inhabited by droves of hogs that have doubtless originally been propagated from domestic stock, which have escaped into the jungle and have become as wild as the famous game inhabiting the Black Forest, the hunting of which affords so much amusement to the German nobility. They live and thrive on the succulent roots to be found in the tules, and appear moderately fat whenever they are seen. They are exceedingly shy, however, and it is only by accident that one catches a glimpse of them, as they instinctively avoid the haunts of men. They are trapped and caught occasionally in an ingenious manner by the tale farmers, who build small but very strong corrals or pens on their stamping ground. A heavy gate made to drop perpendicularly, is fitted so as to close the corral when down. This is raised and held by a trap, to which a string leading to the ground is attached. Harley is then scattered on the ground inside the corral, and in continuous lines for some distance in different directions. The corral having been built over the trails of the hogs, they are not long scenting the barley, and once inside the corral they can scarcely fail to spring the trap in eating the barley. A drove of a dozen or more has before now been captured in this manner. The young ones are easily domesticated, but the old ones are slaughtered at once.

THE CROOKED LOG.—A Western farmer being very much annoyed by his best sow breaking into the cornfield, search was instituted for a hole in the rail fence. Falling to find any, an attempt was next made to drive out the animal by the way of her entrance, but without success. The owner then resolved to watch her proceedings. Posting himself at night in a fence-corner, he saw her enter at one end of a hollow log outside the field, and emerge at the other end, within the inclosure. "Eureka!" cried he; "I have you now, old lady!" Accordingly he proceeded, after turning her out once more, so to arrange the log—it being very crooked, that both ends opened on the outside of the field. The next day the animal was observed to enter at her accustomed place, and shortly emerge again. "Her astonishment," says the farmer, "at finding herself in the same field whence she had started was most ludicrous. She looked this way and then that, granted her dissatisfaction, and finally returned to the original starting place. After a deliberate survey of matters, to satisfy herself that it was all right, she again entered the log. On emerging yet once more on the wrong side, she evinced even more surprise than before, and, turning about, retraced the log in an opposite direction. Finding this effort likewise in vain, after looking long and attentively at the position of things, with a short, angry grunt of disappointment, and perhaps fear, she turned sharp round, and started off on a brisk run; her crooked coaxing or driving ever after induces her to visit that part of the field. She seemed to have a 'superstition' concerning the spot."

The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 5th.—St. Lawrence Justinian, Bishop and Confessor.
First Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia, 1774.
THURSDAY, 6th.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament.
O'Connell and Bepeal Prisoners liberated, 1844.
Fergus O'Connor died, 1855.
FRIDAY, 7th.—Feria.
SATURDAY, 8th.—NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY. St. Adrian, Martyr.
Malakoff and Sebastopol taken 1855.
Surrender of Humbert at Ballinacuck, 1798.
John Martin born at Loughorne, Co. Down, 1812.
SUNDAY, 9th.—SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
HOLY NAME OF MARY. St. Gorgonius, Martyr.
Munrogh O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin ("Murrough an tOshane") died, 1674.
MONDAY, 10th.—St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor.
TUESDAY, 11th.—Of the Octave. SS. Protus and Hyacinthus, Martyrs.
Massacre at Drogheda by Cromwell, 1649.

NOTICE.

St. Jean Baptiste Village Infantry Company.
The members of the above Company will assemble at 662 1/2 Craig St., on SATURDAY EVENING, the EIGHT inst., at HALF PAST SEVEN, for the purpose of being measured for uniform.

(By Order,)

M. W. KIRWAN,
Capt. Commanding.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We must request our subscribers to see to their accounts. This is the first time since the paper has changed hands that our subscribers have been reminded of their obligations, and such of them as are in arrears will oblige by forwarding their subscriptions. We do not care about dunning our readers, but it is necessary to remind them from time to time that we must all pay our way as we go along.

"AN IRISH CATHOLIC."

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the splendid letter from "An Irish Catholic," which we publish in another column. All we ask our friends is to ponder well upon the words of this spirited and elevating letter. The writer's name we cannot give, but let his words speak to us, and let us thank God that we have such men in our midst.

THE PROPOSED PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNS.

The Catholic Young Men's Society of Montreal are organizing a pilgrimage to St. Ann's. The advertisement will be found in another column. This pilgrimage is organized with the sanction of the clergy, and a priest from St. Patrick's will accompany it. It will partake of a purely religious character, and will, we are sure, be largely patronized by the Catholics of the city. The tickets are only \$2.00 each. The nature of pilgrimages of this kind is well calculated to quicken the religious fervour of our people, and we hope that many hundreds of our Catholic youth will avail themselves of the opportunity.

"FATHER DOWD."

An anonymous scribe in the *Witness* attacks Father Dowd. Something signing itself "Matter of fact," writes of the revered and beloved pastor of St. Patrick's as making a "hypocritical appeal" to his people "to heal the wounds inflicted on the peace of our fair city." This nobody, unknown and unmasked, writes thus:—"Can any man of moral precepts read his (Father Dowd's) speech on that occasion and pronounce it other than a reiteration of Mr. Kirwan's inflammatory challenge." Of course—"inflammatory," "moral precepts," &c., &c.!! This is charming! Just fancy—"moral precepts," "Holy Water, &c.," "Gods of Bread," "To Hell with the Pope," "Cripples lie down," "Protestant Boys," &c., &c., and "moral precepts!"

PERSONALITIES.

The *Witness* fights men and not principles. It invariably attacks the "editor" of the TRUE WITNESS and seldom the cause we advocate. It attributes "motives." We have now tried for eight months to elevate the tone of the *Witness* and to conduct our warfare upon the recognized rules of journalistic combat. We have never yet used a personality. Yet we have failed to secure the boon we laboured for. Well when we cannot obtain fair play by honourable warfare we must try some other means. If our opponents will insist in taking advantage of us, while we refuse to take advantage of them, we must see if there are no other means of bringing them to their senses. If personali-

ties be the rule in Canada, then we suppose we must use personalities too. So now we give fair warning that the next time we are assailed personally, we shall do our best to defend ourselves by descending to personalities in return. We daresay we can stand that kind of tearing just as well as our neighbours. The *Witness*, and its surroundings, can no more afford to be torn to pieces than any other paper, and perhaps not quite as much.

"CHINIQUY"

Chiniquy is again in arms, with soul eager for the fray. He denies that he asked for "readmission to the Church of Rome" and heroically shakes his fist in defiance at "his old accusers." He is, it appears, not upon his last legs yet. There is still a kick left in his immortal carcass, for virtue and Chiniquy have long been estranged. He is of the breed of outcasts. Angels pity, men despise, the grovelling porpoise. He is the duped of many, the laughing stock of all. Like dead sea fruit his words fall like ashes from his mouth. Poor man, the victims of the Mamartine were never more oppressed than he. He is of the world, and yet the world knows him not. Who knows but he may be a prophet in disguise? Is he not called a "father" a veritable "father" and may he not be a heaven sent friend as well? So think his admirers, the men who hound him on, and who, behind his back, treat him with scorn. But let him rave away. He injures no one but himself. He is a victim to fanaticism and we can allow the unfortunate man talk and talk. He has touched the pitch and he has been defiled therewith.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

We take the following notice from the *Official Gazette*:-

"St. Jean Baptiste Village Infantry Company.—To be captain, provisionally: Martin Waters Kirwan, Esquire, vice Alexander Simpson, left limits. Ensign E. Gaudry having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia."

We hope that this example will be followed over the Dominion at large. It is our right that we should have a fair representation in the volunteer force of the country. Our people have been too indifferent upon this question, and it is time that they should bestir themselves. If one-half of the Volunteers in Montreal were Catholics, there would be no such violations of military law—as a private calling from the ranks for "Three cheers for King Billy." We do not think that the "St. Jean Baptiste Village Infantry Company" are likely to cheer for the "immortal" William. We hope the men who are to compose it will know their duty better. But about that "Three cheers for King Billy," if the authorities do not take the matter up, then we must only have it brought into Parliament, for we are determined not to allow the charge to go by default.

THE "TRIBUNE"

The *Tribune* of Toronto has been called a government "hack." That is to say, it is a paper that is prepared to defend the government at any hazard. It is supposed to receive government assistance, and in return it gives the benefit of its circulation to prop up the powers that be, no matter who or what may assail them. It sells itself body and soul for a mess of government potage. Now, as a political organ, the *Tribune* has a right to do as it pleases. From a mere political "hack" nothing better could be expected. But this *Tribune* should take the cross it has abandoned from off its pages. It is not a Catholic paper. It may have Catholic news, and like the devil himself may be able to quote Scripture by the yard, and yet it is no more Catholic than he. It was not Catholic when it defended orange & r. Foy on the Immigration question, and it has not been Catholic on the orange question either. It is in fact a paper worked by men who care nothing for our faith, and the mission of the *Tribune* is to make everything subservient to the interests of the party that sustains it. It is fulfilling its mission to the letter. We regret that we are forced to say this, but as the recognized organ of the Catholics of this Dominion, we find it necessary to once more caution our people against the dangerous and subtle teachings of the *Tribune*.

THE SENATORSHIP.

MONTREAL, 3rd Sept., 1877.
To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR—In your last issue you announce that B. Devlin, Esq. M.P., was likely to be appointed Senator for the Rigaud Division, as it now turns out that such an appointment has not taken place, would it be pertinent to enquire if an Irish Catholic is entitled to the position, as the district is essentially French-Canadian, and the late representative was, although having an English name, purely of French nationality?
Again, the shrillness of Montreal if claimed by the English-speaking people, would be an equal injustice to the French people. If French-Canadians are entitled to no appointments in their own country, give them fair notice and let them emigrate.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

We do not object to the appointment of a French-Canadian, and we rejoice that an "Irish

Catholic" has thought proper to open the question. It is not to French-Canadians, as such, that we object, but it is to men who are neither French nor Irish, nor have done anything to promote the interests of either one or the other. By all means let the French-Canadians have the lions share of patronage in this province, as they are entitled to it, but let us, both French-Canadians and Irish, put a stop to bogus candidates, who try to use all parties and who belong to none. We are anxious to work harmoniously with our French-Canadian fellow-citizens, at the same time we are sure that they will give us fair play, when they have it in their power.—E. T. W.

THE "TRUE WITNESS."

For some time past the TRUE WITNESS has taken an exceptional stand with relation to the Catholic people in this Province and the orange organization. If there are a few of our friends outside this Province who think that that stand was too pronounced we beg of them to set their minds at rest. Our position is sustained by the wide spread silence of the clergy, a silence which we are bold enough to accept as not being a denunciation of our views. From one end of the Province of Quebec to the other the clergy have given no evidence of hostility to the views we have expressed. Archbishop Bishops, Clergy and all, have been complacently silent. Whether they have openly endorsed our views or not we shall not say, but we can assure our readers that there has been neither public nor private condemnation of our words. Our circulation has doubled and everywhere there are evidences that the whole of the Catholic public opinion is with us. Not only in the province, but outside as well, we have been sustained. With one solitary exception there has not been in any part of the Dominion a censure flung at us by a Catholic priest. We have good reason for knowing, that the good fathers at Ottawa, at Kingston, and at Belleville, have not opposed the TRUE WITNESS. When there is anything bad said of us we publish it, when there is any good said of us, we reserve to ourselves the satisfaction of knowing that we are supported by our friends. Out of piles of complimentary notices, we have scarcely ever published one. We allow the paper to speak for itself. But we think it necessary now to assure our friends that our policy is the policy of the Catholic people, and that no clergymen in the Province of Quebec, and perhaps not two in the Dominion, will condemn us for continuing to pursue the action which has hitherto guided our steps.

QUINN'S VINDICATION.

Our readers are already in possession of the facts connected with the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Michael Quinn, on a charge of the murder of the late Thomas Lett Hackett, on the 12th of July last. The accusation was formulated by a woman calling herself Maria Walsh, but whose real name, according to the testimony of her husband, is Mary Bradley. This wretched woman, whose character is of the very worst description, made the most positive statement in connection with the shooting of Hackett, and swore to Quinn as the man who had fired the fatal shot, in her presence in Victoria Square, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the day in question. Not satisfied with this she went farther and swore that Quinn had acknowledged his guilt not only in her presence, but in the hearing of several persons in his boarding-house, amongst whom was a young woman called Mary Leonard. Her evidence was complete from the beginning to the end, she had traced him from the moment when, as she alleged, he had torn an Orange Lily from the breast of a lady who works at a Mr. McCrudden's, until he fired the shot that caused Hackett's death. Quinn was arrested, he was then put into prison, and during several weeks the dreadful charge of murder was hanging over his head. The greatest possible secrecy was maintained by the authorities during the early progress of the investigation, and no doubt, as in the case of young Sheehan, there were those who had already pronounced the verdict of guilty upon him. Fortunately, however, the witness for the prosecution was a little too willing—she swore too much, and when her cross-examination was closed, in which, by the way, she forgot her lesson several times, and contradicted herself in a most glaring manner, the other persons whom she had mentioned in her testimony were called forward. One creature, who has since disappeared, was found willing to state she had seen this woman Bradley on the Victoria Square at the time of the shooting affray, but Mary Leonard contradicted her in the most positive manner. Three witnesses, her own husband included, proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, that she was not present on the occasion at all. That she was in her boarding-house from half-past eleven in the morning, until six o'clock of the same day. Still, fortunately for Quinn, several gentlemen came

forward and testified that he was not in the vicinity of the fatal occurrence, and that he had actually exerted himself to preserve the peace at another point where some trouble was threatened. In view of the overwhelming testimony laid before the Magistrate, the counsel charged, with the private prosecutions felt obliged to come forward and state that he had the fullest belief in the innocence of the prisoner, and Mr. Desnoyers, P. M., discharged him on Friday last, giving expression at the same time to his deep regret that an innocent man should have been made the victim of a woman, "who must have been grossly mistaken, if she was not actually guilty of a most heinous crime."

Mr. Quinn has been discharged, he has suffered great mental agony, he has suffered the loss of his liberty, and, being a poor man, he still has to pay another penalty, for he has lost his employment through the nefarious charge that has been laid against him. We hope something will be done to compensate him for the great injuries that have been inflicted on him. In the meantime, it is a subject of regret that this matter cannot be probed to the bottom, and that they, if any, who induced this wretched woman to prefer such a charge, are not brought to justice, it is at all events satisfactory to know that the proper steps have been taken to deal with Mary Bradley, alias Maria Walsh, as she so richly deserves. Quinn, her intended victim, is now a free man, and she is a prisoner in the common gaol, awaiting her trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench, on a charge of perjury.

OKA.

There is a society in London, England, called the "Aborigines Protection Society." It is composed of what the *Gazette* calls "old ladies in pantaloons." The members are of the "fogie" class, decrepit in form and bald in intelligence. In London their name is synonymous with "intermeddlers" and "imbeciles." No one minds what the "Aborigines Protection Society" say. But the members themselves hold quite a different view of the functions they are fulfilling. As the Sythian Ambassador said to Alexander, "The world is not large enough to contain," the ambition of this mighty power. Their intermeddling extends wherever the "Aborigines" are found. In Africa the negroes, Bosjesmen, Hottentots, &c., come under this especial case, and are made unhappy thereby. In Asia, the Aborigines, everything in fact from an Orang-Outang in Borneo, to a full-fledged Turcoman, are sheltered beneath the world-wide canopy of the "Aborigines Protection Society." In Oceania, the Maories of New Zealand, the "jins" of Australia, and the amiable "Jam-Jams" of the Fiji Islands, all, are sheltered by the paternal wing of this society of "old ladies in petticoats." In America, too, their jurisdiction is limitless. Here, the "poor Indian, whose untutored mind, &c., &c." is their charge. It is a very happy family, this "Aborigines Protection Society." The world is its cage, and it enfolds all the "aborigines" of the earth. Well, this "Aborigines Protection Society" has, of course, taken the Oka Indians under its protection. They have written to Lord Carnarvon upon the subject. The fun of the thing is that they deny that the burning of the Church at Oka was the work of incendiaries. Here is what they say:—

"Not unnaturally this catastrophe was supposed to be the work of Indian incendiaries, but the committee are glad to learn that thus far this rumor is unsupported by a tittle of evidence."

The "old ladies" were not well posted when they committed themselves to such an opinion. It is now placed beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Church was wilfully burned by a band of Indians, who threatened to take life, and then heroically flew to arms and defied the civil power. A grosser outrage was never committed upon law and order, and the sixteen braves who are now awaiting trial, will we hope receive such a punishment as will give us a guarantee that their is some protection even for Catholic property in this country. Of their guilt no one in this country has the shadow of a doubt, but it is from the "Aborigines Protection Society" that we are to obtain accurate information, and not from Judge Coursol or the men who know all the circumstances surrounding the case. Again this "Aborigines Protection Society" hold that the burning of the Catholic Church was a set-off against the destruction of the Protestant Church. This is odd. The one was wilfully burned to the ground by a lawless mob; with arms in their hands, and who fled from, and afterwards defied, the law, in consequence of their act. The other was destroyed by order of the Court, and in a legal manner. But the *Gazette* thinks that the Catholic clergy made a mistake because of their "reticence" at the time the fire occurred, and that it was because of their reticence that the "old ladies" on the other side have had the first, and the false story of the burning. It says: "Reporters of the daily press were sent up, their instructions being to obtain from all parties for

publication any statement they might desire to make. The Indians and their friends were naturally anxious to forestall public opinion, and gave the fullest information. The clergy, on the other hand, declined to make any statement, and as a consequence only one version obtained currency." (The italics are our own.)

This is not quite accurate. The clergy did make a statement which was obtained from them in the usual way, and which was published in the TRUE WITNESS. This statement is now proved to be true, as every Catholic was sure it was from the commencement. If the Catholic clergy were more "reticent" to others than to ourselves they had good reason. The *Gazette* says the reporters were sent to Oka with instructions "to obtain from all parties for publication, statements they might desire to make." Well we do not doubt that such were the instructions, but how were they carried out? Does the *Gazette* think that the Catholic clergy could be otherwise than "reticent" towards gentlemen who when they arrived at Oka, at once threw themselves into the enemies arms? They went straight to the house of the Rev. Mr. Parent. They were his guests. They heard his story first, and it was his story that went abroad to the world. The Catholic clergy could not be otherwise than somewhat reticent towards those gentlemen, and much as we think of most of the reporters on the press in Montreal, yet they committed a serious mistake, when going to Oka they at once threw themselves into the arms of Mr. Parent, and thus left themselves open to the charge of taking sides. It is not always that a man likes to denounce or to expose his host, and the reporters who went to Oka did not violate the laws of hospitality by even telling the truth about the doings of the Rev. Mr. Parent and his Oka braves.

"INTOLERANCE IN MONTREAL"

Many of the Protestant papers in Canada have pronounced against what they have called "Intolerance in Montreal." In emphatic and indignant tones they have emphasised the phrase, and from one end of the Dominion to the other, the tocsin has been sounded and its echoing note has been "Intolerance in Montreal." It is an astounding discovery! In this free land, wherever the genius of orangeism prevails, there, of course, Civil and Religious Liberty are secure. Was it not so in Ireland, and is it not so here? Do not the memories of the procession in Toronto, the butchering of nearly a dozen in Thorold in 1847—for which not one orangeman was imprisoned—the maimed at Brockville, the attacked at Belleville, and the ashes of Oka attest it. It is we alone, we poor "Papists," the "idolatrous" followers of the "scarlet w..."—we mere "ignorant" and "benighted" fools who believe in the "gods of bread" and whose "superstitious" "cant" only befits us to be made "croppies lie down"—it is we who are "Intolerant in Montreal." No matter if in this Catholic Province, Civil and Religious Liberty have full swing—yet we have "Intolerance in Montreal." No matter if we can challenge the Protestant minority to point out a single grievance that they labour under, yet no matter—we are "Intolerant in Montreal." What odds if we can prove that the Protestant minority has more than its share of the representation, still are we not "Intolerant in Montreal?" Our facts go for nothing, the opposition assertion carries the day, and the orangemen the world over look with anger upon the "intolerant" and "bigoted" Catholics of Montreal. It is a pitiable exhibition of mis-directed zeal. With nearly a quarter of a million of Irish Catholics unrepresented in Ontario, we think that we can turn the tables upon the frothy utterances of the orange braves. For true "intolerance" you must seek the brethren of the mystic tie. Their oath, even its modified form, proves it: "I swear" say these saffron gentry, "that I am not, nor ever will be a Roman Catholic or Papist, nor am I now married to, nor will I ever marry a Roman Catholic or Papist, nor educate my children, nor suffer them to be educated in the Roman Catholic faith." They hate us as their friend hates holy-water. We are "intolerant" because we resent insult, we are "bigoted" because we will not allow ourselves to be trailed at the coat-tail of orangeism, and we are "priest ridden," because we respect the men who are, to us, God's anointed. "Intolerant" indeed! Who was "intolerant" when that obscene and immoral outcast, Chiniquy—made hell rejoice when his blasphemous and sacrilegious hands outraged that "wafer" which we believe to be the Living God himself. Who were the "intolerants" who applauded the unhappy man in his madness and hounded him on to create here a bitter feud between men of different beliefs? Answer ye fanatics of Montreal who gloried in these assaults upon the "Papists," and who patting the insane apostate on to his doom. Yes, and there he is now left despised and neglected by his orange friends, and despised by every right minded man in the community. And who were the "intolerants" when, before that, a miserable

Gavazzi, insulted women who could not defend themselves, and who violated every code of manliness by hurling his foul slanders at the weak and innocent sisters of our Church? When has a Catholic ever assailed the Protestants thus! And we are "intolerant" because we will not allow these insults to go unnoticed, but we prefer like men to say that there never will be peace, until these outrages are at an end. That there never will be peace in Canada until these insults cease. Are we to lie beneath the affronts heaped upon our faith by such men as the Rev. Mr. Bray? Who were the "intolerants" when he assailed us with all the coarse epithets of a bigoted fury and when our enemies, in this city, held their breath in admiration of their darling champion and their youthful friend? Were the Catholic people of Montreal the "intolerants" then? Again who were the "intolerants" when the opposition press and people applauded the Oka outrage, clapped hands over open insurrection, and said not one word in condemnation of threatened murder? O yes, who were the "intolerants" then? Again who are the "intolerants" who applaud the bigoted assaults of McVicars and his like, and who are ever ready to assist anyone and everyone who has an insult to fling at the altar of our fathers and the temple of our God. Who were the "intolerants" when on the 12th of July the Victoria Volunteers gave "Three cheers for King Billy" in defiance of military law and in violation of their obligations to observe strict impartiality between all parties? Who again were the "intolerants" when the so-called Civil Rights Alliance was established, not to obtain justice for Protestants for that all Protestants have, but for the avowed purpose of making the habitants rebel against the authority of the clergy? Yes, there is "Intolerance in Montreal" but it does not, nor never has, sprung from Catholic sources. We challenge the press to point out where, when, or how, the Catholics of this City have shewn "intolerance" of any kind! They are always the assailed. They are ever on the defensive, and all they do is simply to refuse to be, actually or metaphorically, kicked through the gutter of their city. They have given place and power with a prodigal hand to those who differ from them in religious opinions. But the object of some few Protestant clergymen and laymen in Montreal is to arouse prejudices and not to appeal to reason. They have tried to make Catholicity synonymous with intolerance. The Catholic Church has ever been wonderfully tolerant for the ages through which it has passed, and it is not in Montreal that the policy of "intolerance" is likely to become an article of practice. Even during the dark days of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Philip II, of Mary or of Louis XIV, even then there was far more tolerance in the Catholic Church than there was in any Church in the world. If she had not been intolerant the world would not have been as civilized as it is. Her history is a history of Christian charity and tolerance. In Montreal the Catholics have never been intolerant. It is the men who live in the fetid atmosphere of fanatical hatred of our faith who have secured the monopoly of intolerance, here, as they have all the world over wherever they are found. And we poor miserable "Papists" are "intolerant" if we hold up our own heads like men and tell the world that we shall not be insulted with impunity, and that so long as the law supports us, we shall not allow any man, nor any body of men, to trample upon the faith we profess, nor to fling coarse efforts into our faces without seeking for ourselves such measures of defence as will vindicate our honour.

THE LAST ALLOCUTION.

The following is the full text of the Allocution delivered on the late conferring of hats and creation of cardinals:—

"Venerable brethren,—It is for us a great source of joy to meet you to-day, and to see your numerous attendance not only because we desire to speak with you of the choice of the eminent men who are about to enter your illustrious body, but especially because we are enabled to record our gratitude to our venerable brethren the pastors of the churches of the Catholic world, as well as to the faithful, and to manifest to them the warm feelings which we can no longer keep concealed in our breast. God, in His infinite goodness, has recently deigned, in addition to so many remarkable proofs of His good will to permit us to witness the fiftieth anniversary of our episcopal consecration, and to this favour He has joined many others, since he has permitted us on that occasion to become convinced of that tender love for us and the Holy See which is nurtured by not only the people of this city, but of so many of the peoples of other lands—many of them separated from us by vast distances of land and sea—whose admirable proofs of respect, piety, and generosity have been truly a magnificent sight for the whole world and for the angels above as well as for men.

"We were perfectly aware, and, in fact, declared it publicly in the allocution which we addressed to you on the 12th of March last that the whole Catholicity of the world were strongly attached to us and to the Apostolic See; but the faithful themselves have wished by splendid manifestations of all kinds to demonstrate that attachment; and to confirm it openly and publicly, and to will have carried this out that they have converted their praises we previously bestowed on them, and which they fully merited into a feeling of profound admiration, and while rendering glory to God have filled our heart with consolation. In fact, in almost every country in the world, the people of God have celebrated by public demonstrations of joy and piety this day of Divine blessing and mercy towards us. From all parts we have received letters full of filial affection, and full also of regrets for the iniquitous war of

which we are the object—letters which spoke as if the stifled voice of our children had made itself heard for the first time after a long silence.

"The rulers, themselves of the Catholic nations and other princes and princesses, illustrious, not alone on account of their ancient nobility, but on account of the royal blood which runs in their veins have offered us the homage of their attachment, thus showing in a striking manner that their religious zeal could not be surpassed by the plea of others. As to the multitude of every tongue, of every people, of every nation, of every rank, of every age—both male and female—who, following their pastors have come to us in pilgrimage even from the most distant countries, sustained by their love, their faith, in the midst of inconveniences of every kind, you, venerable brethren, have seen them—you, who, full of admiration for such glowing charity, have glorified God in praying that the Divine grace should be lavished on the pilgrims, and have yourselves come to me to tenderly accomplish your duty of congratulation.

"You have seen the faithful crowding here each day in dense troops, thus showing unmistakably how they burned to satisfy their ardent desire to see their Father and to speak to him. You have seen them venerate in our humble person the authority of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, by their protests and their demonstrations of obedience, often interrupted by tears; and you have seen them render homage in us to the Prince of the Apostles, whose heritage cannot perish, however unworthy may be the heir who has possession of it. But the Catholic people have wished to render that veneration still more remarkable and striking, in sending and bringing us from all parts the lavish outpouring of their generosity, in sending and bringing us gifts admirable from their great number, their variety, their value, and their artistic worth, and which in furnishing us with the means of meeting the wants of the Apostolic See, and the Church, now despoiled of its property, manifest the strength and splendour of the Christian charity which not only suffers all and bears all, but which, disregarding all obstacles which may arise from calamities or poverty, never perishes, and is never exhausted.

"But who, venerable brethren, has cheered the days of our tribulations by the practice and *et alia* of such great virtues? Who is it that has aroused and sustained such glorious faith—such noble piety? Who has accorded to our feebleness such a touching consolation as to allow us to be worthy of so many illustrious testimonies of the God of mercy and the God of all consolation. Whose habit it is to especially manifest His glory when the weakness and feebleness of His servants are greatest—who in His hands carries the hearts of men, and to whom all things are obedient. It is He who has vouchsafed His mercy to us; it is He who has aided us in the midst of our temptation, giving us strength to support the burden; it is He who has revealed His glory in the Church, by showing to the world that the more it is attacked, the more vigorously does it display its strength—the more its enemies seek to press it down, the higher it rises.

"Therefore it is that we can do no less before you and the whole universe than render thanks and glory to the glorious God from the very depths of our heart, by beseeching of Him in the abundance of His grace, to receive the sacrifice of praise and blessing which we offer Him, miserable as it is in comparison with the works of His mercy.

"But now that we have discharged our duty to the divine goodness, it is just that we should address ourselves to you, venerable brethren, and dear children of the whole Catholic world. We desire, in all faith, to express to each of you, from whom we have received so many pledges of love, the sentiments of our profound gratitude, as we have done to those amongst you who have come at the head of your flock; but as we perceive that that would be an undertaking more difficult and laborious than could be performed by the means of letters, we pray you not to be annoyed if, as you had but one heart and one soul in offering your homage, we, in our turn, make use of one single discourse, speaking to all publicly, for the discharge of the gratitude which we owe to each one in particular.

"Therefore, venerable brethren and dear sons, you who, as the Apostle said, are my crown and my joy, we speak to you and return you particularly our thanks with that affection and feeling which are much better understood by faithful souls than can be expressed in suiting words. You have laboured so that your light should shine before men; you have glorified God and the Church; you have well merited of the Immaculate Spouse of Christ and His Vicar on earth; and by your pious generosity you have prepared for yourselves in heaven an imperishable treasure which the world cannot injure or the worm destroy.

"As for us, we can affirm that the memory of your love will never be effaced from our minds. More than that, it will go down to posterity to serve as an example and an edification and a matter for praise, and we shall never have anything more at heart than to pray unceasingly to the Prince of Pastors to accord grace to you who have sown in His blessing and will reap abundantly in it.

"And now in this part of our discourse we cannot refrain from calling your attention to the real value and significance of this grand manifestation. What in effect is the meaning of this extraordinary warmth of the faithful—this zeal and constancy so remarkable—this great accord in solving the afflictions of your common Father—in coming to His aid by offerings to the Holy Apostolic See defending its cause, protesting against the insults which he has to deplore, and invoking the divine protection—finally, in undertaking such continued pilgrimages? What does this care and this solicitude prove? what is indicated thereby to the world? what is there in view? what is the object to be attained? Ah! all this proves and confirms evidently and manifestly, as we have remarked on previous occasions, the trouble and anxiety with which the faithful regard the hostile domination to which their common Father is now subjected. These demonstrations have the value of a true and solemn universal suffrage, by which the whole Catholic world protests, against the pretended opinion, or rather lies, of this century, expresses its desire that the Supreme Pastor of the Flock of the Lord should be allowed to govern the Church with dignity, with liberty, and with an authority subject to none. At the same time they also prove clearly the force of the charity which unites the members of the Church to their Head, and, consequently, the solidity of the common bond between them—they teach magnificently that the Catholic Church, assailed in all kind of iniquitous ways and with so much violence, and deprived of all external succour, but far from being either shaken or vanquished, always redoubting its efforts to support the fatigues of the combat and daily developing new forces—that the Church, as St. Chrysostom has said, has its roots in heaven and enjoys a divine and immortal life; and they also confound the words of the impious who have no fear in saying that the holy Spouse of Christ has completed her time, that her strength is exhausted, and even that she is dying.

"Finally, all this proves the vain and ridiculous schemes of those who, to use the words of St. Augustine, "in their inconsiderate, disorderly, and perverse desires, wish that the water should rise above the oil; but the water will be submerged and the oil will float on its top—who wish to make the light succumb to the darkness, but the darkness will be dispelled and the light will remain—who finally wish to place the heavens underneath the earth; but the earth will, by its own weight, fall into its proper position."

"For us venerable brethren, considering the ad-

miration ways of the Divine Providence, who mingles consolations with tribulations, so that the spirit and the strength will not fall, but rather that the confidence may be confirmed and virtue strengthened and encouraged, let us gather zeal and fortitude to struggle with the foes of the Lord, to accomplish faithfully the duties of our ministry and to support patiently our adversities in the cause of God and the Church.

"At this moment, when the cruel atrocity of war covers several countries with slaughter and blood, which is made use of by God to let us understand what must be expected when all rights, human and divine, are overturned, and truth and justice oppressed, our combat is not for that reason diminished. It is the much more noble and superior in its nature, because its object is the safety not only of religion but of civil society itself, and it tends only to the restoration of those principles which are the basis of peace and real prosperity. Let us continue, then, bravely the fight which is offered to us; let us sustain the Lord in the way of His judgments, and let us always pray to Him with fervour and humility, that he, who commands the wind and the sea to be still, will restore to us our state of tranquillity; and until that comes let us fear neither the hostility nor the power of our enemies, for God, who is with us, is stronger than the demon who rules the world.

LETTER FROM KINGSTON.
To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—There is a paper published at Toronto and purporting to be written in the interest of Catholics—The Tribune. I very seldom see, much less read it. A friend handed me a copy of the issue of the 17th inst., and I find its editorials in keeping with what I had anticipated. It was brought out under, I would think, a very unpropitious star, for no sooner did it see the light than it was lovingly embraced, fondled, adopted and sponsored by the Globe as a fair worthy of the paternal care of that Toronto Seminary. It is true this Catholic Tribune flaunts before its readers, in its principal column, extracts from a letter of the Holy Father and the great bishop of Tuam, showing what a Catholic paper ought to be, and thereby endeavours to lead, if such device were capable of doing so, the public to believe that it was really Catholic and written in a Catholic spirit.

But, sir, from its fruit we shall know it, and, if the principle article in the number before me, be an indication of its general tenor, ugly, unseemly and viciously tasting fruits for Catholics to partake of, they indeed are. Happy to have even one Catholic priest sincerely to endorse its earnest course it snatches up with the clutch of apparent despair—the unfortunate, illimed, uncalled for, and I would hope unpremeditated attack made upon the True Witness by the Rev. Father of Lindsay.

It has been running a muck against its Toronto neighbour from the beginning. Well, that was not to be wondered at. It was necessary that it should earn its bread and butter, that it should obey the behests of its Masters and prove itself a good and faithful servant. Who could find fault? Not certainly, your correspondent, for he believes that fidelity to engagements is of primary importance, and will not in this particular case discuss the morality of the contrast. But that it should champion the cause of sworn enemies of the Church against the True Witness was not to be looked for, no matter how desperate its straits to appear the willing tool of its employers. Whom the gods wish to destroy we are told they first send mad.

There is order though in the madness of the Tribune writer, borrowed from the land-o'-leaves to do the dirty work of division. The Rev. gentleman at Lindsay says that "the True Witness was not fit to be allowed in any Catholic house." See what bonhomie the would be Catholic paper takes up the refrain and speaks of you as a "brawling firebrand." Ah, but, look into the matter seriously. Your censor reminds us that "the conduct of the mob deserves unqualified reprobation, and all that incites to mob law merit the severest censure." You then, sir, have been an inciter of the mob. Why should not the mentor of the Catholic press at Toronto denounce you as a brawler.

But you have unanimous writers to back you up, and you allow them space in your paper, though they are mere nobodies, pigmies that must stand on tiptoe to get a peep over the shoulders of the Tribune. I would here say that, though I myself have done very little for Mother Church, you other unanimous friends have borne the burden of the heat of the day long before the scribe of the Tribune was known to the public. Well for him that he were still in that obscurity to which his anti-Irish proclivities will soon once more relegate him. And are there none others to come to your aid, to bring you the support of their names and their influence—none by whom "to be patted on the back," then these gentlemen whom this foul inklinger so sneeringly alludes to, and who for the present withhold their names through sheer charity for the fallen ones? *Le Nouveau Monde* with its scathing rebuke must I suppose steal up on tiptoe to get a sight of the great Tribune man. Is its Catholic article anonymous or its Catholic editor responsible? Are the resolutions, of the thousands of Catholics of Montreal approving your high-toned, fearless Catholic writings during the trying Orange dog-days of July, anonymous, and must they go for naught as against the impertinence of this man? And what of the voice from Kingston, Orange Kingston, the Derry of Canada as Tom-that-would-bring-woe-to-your-peaceful City would have it? The resolutions coming from united Catholic Montreal, this paid sycophant of power would not dare call in question. But, because of some informality on their first appearance the rebuke administered by our resolutions must be looked on, as the lawyers say, *extra veres*. We must be counted out. Our words are not worth the paper on which they are written. The Catholics of Kingston were not "legitimately represented." They indeed are merely "a pedestal on which to erect a monument to our great littleness" in the eyes of the mighty Catholic Tribunes. Think of that fellow Catholic citizen! How dare you raise your voice on behalf of the True Witness and your co-religionists of Montreal. What! you insignificant pic-nickers and holiday men. I address you as a whole, for I believe there is not one of you who does not endorse the wording of the resolutions,—in your great littleness you have presumed to speak as freemen, when Tom, the painter, the landing water in Her Majesty's service, and his horde of disloyal, (see Duke of Newcastle letter, 1861), rowdies cry, "Woe to Montreal!"

And that great man and much admired priest, happily once more in your midst. He, too, by implication, as a post factum, must be included in the number of inciter of the mob, or, if not, dropped into the vile course of the *soi disant* leader of Catholic opinion in Toronto. Yes, he would if possible be committed before his arrival. But no, never. He knew too well the history and the animus of the Orange lodge by its blood-stained record in his native Armagh. When I read the grand words, the spirited and patriotic words, of this true lover of his native soil, and of his adopted city, on the Orange invasion, my heart throbb'd with joy, and I said—"Montreal is safe—safe from the pollution of ruffians, banded together to insult and outrage, to sow the seeds of discord in a happy community, and to be kindle, there the demoniac flag, that has been the fruitful source of so many heart burnings to my native country. And I thanked my God that St. Patrick's altar was served and the congregation presided over by a patriotic priest who understood the circumstances and would act accordingly.

I would, sir, suggest that hundreds of thousands

of copies of his grand address, particularly that part referring to Orangeism, be printed on illuminated fly-sheets and that a copy be sent to each household in the land, free of charge. If my suggestion be adopted, I shall immediately forward \$10 to assist in defraying the expense. Let a short preface be affixed, stating the grave cause that inspired the Soggarth Aroon, and impelled him because of the necessity of the occasion and the wanton insult that would be perpetrated on a Catholic people, to deplete in that inestimable, eloquent and burning language this outboard society, and lay before us its true history. Then will not be found in the entire Dominion a family that will not rejoice to have a copy, have it framed and placed in the most conspicuous part of their house, that their children and children's children may read and know and thank God that their fathers had, in 1877, a representative priest, who would not submit to have the streets of the Catholic city of Montreal besmeared by the loathsome trail, in procession, of the illegal, unchristian, strive bestirring exotic.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC.
Kingston, Sept. 1st, 1877.

THE CLIMAX OF INSOLENCIE.
To the Editor of the True Witness.

OTTAWA, Sept. 1st, 1877.

Sir,—It is sufficiently galling to the feelings of a Orange ragamuffin and street gaming sifing and whistling their odious party tunes; but the nuisance becomes simply intolerable when repeated in the public corridors of the public buildings by persons styling themselves gentlemen and members of the public service.

Within the last ten minutes a person employed under J. L. Dennis, Surveyor General, passed through the corridors whistling with great relish and esprit "The Protestant Boys." If this insult be repeated, I shall favor you with the name of the individual. Meanwhile, I would advise the party to reserve his music for the street or the stables.

Civis.

KINMOUNT.

The following is a brief report of the admirable speech made by the Rev. Mr. Tocque, on the Twelfth, to the assembled Orangemen:—

The Rev. Mr. Tocque, on being called on to speak, said:—I am not an Orangeman, but I understand one great object of this organization is to consider the poor, and follow the command "Give alms of thy goods, and never turn thy face from any poor man, and then the face of the Lord shall not be turned away from thee." I often look at a man poorly clad, poorly fed, and living in a poor habitation, with this thought growing up at the same time in my mind—that individual has a soul as immortal and as precious in the sight of God as the greatest personage in the world. There is no difference between the value of the soul of a king and a beggar.

He was my equal at his birth,
A naked, helpless, weeping child,
And such are born to thrones on earth,
On such hath every mother smiled.
My equal he will be again,
Down in that cold oblivious gloom,
Where all the prostrate sons of men
Crowd without fellowship the tomb.

He spoke of the Orphan's Home in Toronto which the Orange Societies were in the practice of taking up a collection for. Another design in this organization is the upholding of civil and religious liberty, but we must remember that Protestants persecuted as well as Roman Catholics. Look at the Puritans of England. They brought King Charles I. to the scaffold, overthrew the Government, and turned many of the beautiful Cathedrals into stables. In Ireland, Cromwell caused confiscation, fines, imprisonment, and death. In New England, the Puritans were the greatest opponents of civil and religious liberty, and the most intolerant persecutors who ever set foot on American soil. The speaker shewed how they persecuted Churchmen, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Quakers, Presbyterians, and Indians, with fines, banishment, imprisonment, and death, for their religious opinions. There were no Methodists in those days, or they would have come in for their share of persecution. In 1737, John and Charles Wesley were missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Colony of Georgia. Wesley was denounced as a Papist, because he, like a true Puseyite, mixed wine with water at communion, and denied the validity of non-episcopal baptisms. This was not the first, nor the twentieth time, Wesley was accused of Popery. An account of these and other popish tendencies of Wesley, when on his mission to Georgia, may be seen in Tailfer's Georgia. How different from this was religious toleration in the Roman Catholic settlement of Maryland. The Roman Catholics' claim, the rights of conscience, were first fully recognised in Maryland. It is a fact that when Baptists, Quakers, Presbyterians, and others, were persecuted by the Puritans in New England, they were tolerated in the Roman Catholic colony of Maryland. What a great contrast between the conduct of the Roman Catholics of Maryland and the Puritans of New England, upon the grand subject of religious liberty. Papists could tolerate, Puritans could not. While Lord Baltimore's followers in Maryland were opening their doors to shelter all who bore the Christian name, the Puritans of New England were shedding Christian blood for crimes against their religion, the persecuted of Massachusetts were invited to Maryland, where lands and privileges were offered them and free liberty of religion. Was good ever more emphatically returned for evil? Here Rome herself puts Puritism to the blush, and heaps coals of fire on its head.

King William the Third was the advocate of religious liberty. He founded William and Mary College, in Virginia, and granted the Puritans of New England the new charter of 1691. The Roman Catholic Church has had her fruits of faith as well as the Protestants, such as Thomas a Kempis, Gregory the Marquis de Kenty, Bishop Fenelon, Bo. "Bourdaloue," says Bishop Warburton, "though a member of the worst society, (he was a Jesuit), and the worst church on earth, produced the best sermons which ever were written. John Wesley says,—Who has written more ably than Martin Luther, on justification by faith alone? and who was more ignorant of the doctrine of sanctification." On the other hand how many of the writers of the Romish Church, as Francis de Sales, and Juan de Castaniza in particular, have written strongly and scripturally on sanctification who nevertheless were entirely unacquainted with the nature of justification.

Persons may have a correct creed and yet be destitute of true godliness. On the other hand persons may be truly religious who hold many wrong opinions. We should guard against bigotry. Our separated brethren the Roman Catholics, though we believe they hold to many errors, are still men. God made them, Christ redeemed them. Let us not lose sight of the command, "Honour all men, Love thy neighbour, as thyself." Man was made in the image of God, to speak ill of man is to speak ill of God; to love what he good in man is, to love. We are to love God and love our neighbour. The one cannot be separated from the other. For he that sayeth he loveth God, and hateth his brother is a liar, and the truth is not in him. Here the speaker contrasted the doctrines of the Church of Rome, with those of the Church of England, remarking on the points of difference. On the conclusion of the speech a collection was taken up for the Orphan Home, Toronto.

PERSONALS.

BURKE—Father Tom Burke is slightly indisposed.

THIERS—M. Thiers, Ex-President of the French Republic is dead.

BOHN—The Rev. Father Bowen has left Quebec for New York.

CLUNE—The Rev. Father Clune of Smith's Falls is dead.

DEVLIN—Contrary to expectation Mr. E. Devlin M. P. is not yet named to the Senate.

SEMMS—Captain Semms of the Confederate Cruises Alabama celebrity is dead.

CONROY—His Excellency the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy has arrived in Montreal.

YOUNG—The Hon. John Young has returned from Australia.

BRAY—The Rev. Mr. Bray promises an address on Friday evening in Zion Church.

WALSH—Maria Walsh is awaiting trial for perjury in the Hackett case.

LEFLECHE—His Lordship Bishop Lefleche, arrived in Montreal last Monday.

UNION—The French Canadians have formed a branch of the Catholic Union in Montreal.

NEWTON—General Newton arrived in New York by the "City of Brussels" last week.

PIUS—His Holiness the Pope, is engaged writing his memoirs.

BATES—Sergt. Bates, the notorious bearer of flags attempted suicide at Saybruck lately.

PARNELL—Mr. Parnells constituents are organizing a gigantic demonstration in his honor.

TRANSVAL—The Transval Republic in South Africa has been annexed to the British Crown.

O'FARRELL—The appeal in the case of the Quebec Bar against Mr. O'Farrell, made by that gentleman, was heard yesterday.

SHEIL—Mr. Sheil, late of the firm of Battle Bros. & Sheil has left Montreal to live, probably, in Toronto.

CURRAN—Messrs. Curran, Q.C., and Wurtelle, Q.C., are of opinion that the oath taken by Orangemen is illegal in this province.

ANGLIN—The St. Johns Freeman, Mr. Anglin's paper, is out again, this time as a daily. We wish our contemporary God speed.

CAUCHON—Le Nouveau Monde says it is rumoured the Hon. Mr. Cauchon is to be appointed Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

DUFRESNE—M. Le Chanoine Dufresne has arrived from Europe. He sang at the Cathedral on Sunday.

McHALE—Archbishop McHale has given £100 to the fund, for the cultivation of the Irish language.

BAZAINE—It is said Bazaine, the man of Metz, and Osman Pasha, the man of Plevna, are identical.

O'LOGHLEN—The O'Gorman Mason threatens to file a petition against the return of Sir Bryan O'Loghlen.

O'DONOGHUE—It is now thought that O'Donoghue, M.P.P., will be appointed to the Registrarship of Carleton.

DONOHUE—This new celebrated Strike organizer, intends starting a workmen's organ in New York.

HEARN—Mr. John Hearn has been elected Alderman of Champlain Ward, Quebec. He received 50 votes; his opponent, Mr. Gunn, 22.

HANNAN—Father Hannan delivered an interesting address at the opening of a New Catholic Society in Quebec on Tuesday evening.

BURKE—The Rev. Father Burke of Quebec was lately presented with a handsome address by the young men of the Arch-Confraternity of the Holy Family.

DE BOUCHERVILLE—The Hon. Mr. De Boucherville Premier of Quebec, concurs in the suggestion that the 22nd of November shall be the day of thanksgiving for the abundant harvest.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA—The "Providence Journal" says:—Mr. O'Donovan Rossa is an applicant for a position in the New York Custom House, from President Hayes.

LYNCH—His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, contradicts the rumor that he has placed his resignation in the hands of the Apostolic Delegate.

STAFFORD—Mr. Stafford, the President of the Samrock Champion Lacrosse Club thinks that the Shamrocks may go to Europe next year. He considers the present team as good a one as the club ever had.

OBSTRUCTION—The famous seven "obstructionists" are Biggar Parnell, O'Donnell, O'Connor Power, Nolan, Sullivan, and sometimes Callan To those we think we may add Kirk, O'Gorman and perhaps Richard Power of Waterford.

GILLIES & CALLAGHAN—Mr. Gillies late proprietor of the True Witness and Mr. Callaghan one of the late proprietors of the Sun, are about to reissue the *Harp* as a monthly magazine. We wish them all possible success.

HYNES—The principal recipient of all the Medals and honors at Ottawa from the lodges, is Hynes, an old Penitentiary bird. He goes in for the open bible and civil and religious liberty. His number at Kingston was 737. "Woe to Montreal!"

BOWELL—The Orangemen profess annoyance at Mr. Mackenzie Bowell's M.P., absence from Montreal, during the funeral of Hackett. The threaten to remove him from his position of "Grand" something, if he does not turn up next year. Before next year we hope the law will put a stop to those unnecessary and insulting orange displays.

ORANGE RIOTS. This pamphlet which can be had at this office or from Troy & Co., 48 King street, Toronto, has a full account of the late riots the Oka troubles, and has Sir Francis Hincks letters as an index, price 20cts. Sent by mail on receipt of 25cts.

OLD PAPERS for the pound can be had at this Office.

MONTHLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the month of Aug., 1877. 10,533.

Number of purchasers served during the same month last year. 15,051.

One case Best American Tycoon Bepps to be sold cheap next week.

Next Week's Lot. The balance of Spring and Summer Dress Goods reduced to mere nominal prices.

S. Carsley's Scarfs. Four cases Ladies' and Gents' Silk Scarfs and Ties to be sold at desperate prices.

S. Carsley's Tables. See our Centre Tables in the Fancy Goods Store.

S. Carsley's Shirts. Our best Regatta Shirts, and two Collars, are reduced to \$1.

English Market Baskets. One lot English Market Baskets only 10c.

Dress Goods. Two cases new Plain Serges, wide-widths, and real good qualities in Navy Blues, Seal Browns.

The Umbrellas. Now is time to buy cheap Silk umbrellas, we are now clearing the balance of stock.

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A HEAD LYRIC. Said B 2 A the other day, Whilst they together sat.

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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.

THE LESSON OF THE HOUR. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—The public press furnishes of late unmistakable proofs that the Irish Catholics of Canada are becoming more and more alive to the duty of doing honor to their ancient and glorious race and religion.

By bettering their social and political standing in this their adopted country, or native land. The law, it is true, here proclaims equal rights to all; but, as yet Irish Catholics labor under many disadvantages.

By the result of legal injustice in the not far distant past; disadvantages which various sections of the body politic, through narrow-minded classiness, or secret organization and compact, which no society should tolerate, or long continued ascendancy, jealous of its ill-gotten wealth and power, seek to perpetuate.

These still existing traces of by-gone penal days, every lover of Canada should, in the interests of our common country, in the interests of justice and national honor, desire to see vanish as soon as possible from our midst.

This only can be realized the cherished wish of many to see the various national elements that make up our population, amalgamate and form an harmonious whole, a grand Canadian nation, composed of devoted patriots, ready to stake their lives at any moment in defence of a land where the rights of every man would be respected.

The exclusive policy hitherto followed by a bigoted grasping majority, as seen in parliamentary representation, in the settlement of the all-important education question, in office distribution, &c., will not speedily give way to the requirements of a generous enlightened patriotism; nor will it at all change without a determined struggle on the part of the injured minority.

The latter should not on this account despond or give up the struggle; for, sooner or later, the cause of justice prevails; her voice is eloquent, her appeals irresistible. Let us, therefore, persist in our united, determined demand for the just claims of Irish Catholics to a fair share in the honors and emoluments due to ability and integrity.

Ability and integrity are the only passports that should lead to offices of honor and trust, to seats in our legislative assemblies. This consideration leads me to dwell on the fostering care and generous encouragement that should be given to our educational institutions, especially those of the higher order, where the sons of Irish Catholics will be fitted to occupy to advantage the advanced posts alluded to, and to which their well known natural talent, when duly developed, and the traditional moral integrity of their race, nurtured and enlightened by genuine religious education, will undoubtedly entitle them.

As long as apathy is displayed by Irish Catholics in encouraging their institutions for higher education; as long as no generous hand proffers liberal endowments to these institutions to enable them to emulate, to compete successfully with well endowed Protestant institutions of the kind, of which there are many, be it said to the praise of our Protestant friends, whose enterprise, foresight and generous liberality in this respect are worthy of imitation; as long as we do not follow to the best of our power the noble examples set to the Catholic world by our Brethren of France in munificently endowing with their millions, not one, but five Catholic Universities, and this at a time when it was thought that every available franc had been drained into the German exchequer; so long may we expect dominant majorities to continue in the almost exclusive possession of every high and lucrative position in the land.

Poor Catholic Ireland has already subscribed her hundreds of thousands of pounds in support of this great religious and national undertaking so that in every town and hamlet of Ireland the Catholic University precedence of every other appeal to Catholic generosity. The Capital of this our adopted country possesses, since 1866, a chartered Catholic College, liberally endowed by the Federal Parliament with University powers, and therefore entitled to confer University degrees, which open to their possessors honorable and lucrative careers. But pecuniary aid is necessary to supplement the noble gift thus liberally granted by Parliament. Our people should not leave the devoted, self-sacrificing men who direct the College to their own slender resources. In view of the grand future in store for this Institution when the Catholics of Canada better perceive the great importance of encouraging it by every means in their power, the Oblate Fathers have, unaided, raised a noble pile of buildings, which, though yet unfinished, are an ornament to the Capital. They have thereby incurred heavy expense, which for years will sorely burden them, retard their progress, and limit their sphere of usefulness, if generous aid come not to their assistance. The Faculty of Arts, to which specially belongs the task of imparting University training, is in most successful operation its curriculum can well stand the test of close and enlightened scrutiny, and has earned the encomiums of learned men of high standing in society, for its thoroughness, efficiency, an clever adaptation to the requirements and aspirations of the age and country in which we live. The wisdom that led the Directors to mingle practical utility with excellence in the choice and arrangement of matters for the classical course, also led them to inaugurate three years ago a Civil Engineering Course. This the best professional talent has traced out in detail, and now it is in full and successful operation in the hands of fit and clever Professors. It is to be hoped that this course will meet with the encouragement it so highly deserves in this young country, rich in material resources, which, to be rendered available, will long require the skill of the well-trained Engineer. The faculties of Law and of Medicine are not yet organized. It is not the will to do so, that is wanting to the Directors of the College, but the means. Here again I would invite the Catholics of the Dominion to imitate the noble examples of generous devotedness to the cause of University education shown them by their Brethren of France and of Ireland. A generous response to this appeal would set the College Authorities at Ottawa immediately to work at organizing the said Faculties. Many Professional men would hail the event with joy and do all in their power, to render the Law and Medical Faculties of the Capital worthy of the favored City, where the elite of the entire country assemble to frame its laws, to discuss its gravest interests, to sit in Council in its Supreme Court. In conclusion I would exhort my fellow-countrymen not to lose sight of the fact, that in the Capital of the Dominion they possess a Catholic College endowed with University powers, a privilege which Catholic Ireland has sought as yet in vain; though earnestly, for her Capital; in our young Capital of bright promise, an educational site so central, so healthy, so picturesque, the sons of generous, lore-loving Ireland, for whom the Directors of the College of Ottawa specially labor, whose educational interests and the many other important interests connected therewith they have specially in view, and from whom they hope most, have this great privilege. I trust those whom I now address will henceforth prize this great privilege better, and so make strenuous efforts to encourage and advance an Institution entitled to enroll under its standard the Catholic youth studying for liberal professions in Protestant Institutions, where the surrounding atmosphere is surely not congenial to their Faith. And now I pray to be excused for the liberty I have taken in making this long appeal, urged by zeal for the noble cause of Catholic Higher Education, by zeal for the social and political interests of my fellow-countrymen of Irish birth and descent in Canada.

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6-12

CANADIAN TREMORS. FRENCH EXPOSITION.—A letter has been received by the Department of Agriculture from the Secretary of the British Commission, concerned in the French Exposition stating that Canada can have only one-third of the forty thousand feet applied for.

The British Empire has asked for five times as much space as the French Government is able to grant. A space thirty feet square under the tower at the main entrance to the foreign department has been placed at the disposal of the Canadian Government for the erection of a trophy of Canadian products.

The tower will be 142 feet high, and the trophy is restricted to 100 feet.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Mr. Vennor, who with a staff of geological surveyors who have been exploring in the vicinity of White Fish Lake, Pemechange, and St. Mary's Lakes, on the Upper Gatineau, reports that he has discovered an immense mountain of pure crystalline phosphate of lime, showing on the surface hundreds of thousands of tons that will yield an average of 90 per cent.

He says the two great phosphate beds running up by the Lievres and Gatineau rivers appear to meet, about 150 miles north of Ottawa, at this mountain, and the phosphate is thrown up to such an extent that the show is enormous; he believes also that the Lake Superior silver-bearing rock runs across the head waters of the Gatineau. This would corroborate the statements frequently made by Indians regarding the discovery of silver in this district.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Brother A. Quebec, \$2; J. B. Erinstown, 2; J. Q. Pointe Levis, 1; J. S. Quyon, 2; J. H. Walkerton, 2; J. F. Pointe Fortune, 2; J. T. St. Andrews, 2; W. B. St. Phillip, 2; M. O'D., T. F. J. L., L. G. Carrillon, per Mr Kelly 2; each Rev M F St Columban, 2; M P, St Columban, 2; J. D. Kemmiford 3; E. K. do, 2; J. G. Franklin, 5; Rev M C, St Come, 2; J. L. Aurora, 2; J. McR, Cornwall, 2; L. McR, Cornwall, 2; M J, Cornwall, 2; R. S. Hamilton, 2; Rev M P, Isle D'Orleans, 2; A. McK, Kenyon, 2; J. C. Lochiel, 2; A. McK, Lochiel, 1; W. H. St Columban, 2; M. B. Cornwall, 3; Rev F V, St. Annick, 4; Wm M, Cote St Paul, 1; H. McR, Lochiel, 2; J. McR, Fordyce, 2; Capt T F N, Edinburg, 3; E. T. Parth, 2; J. H. C. Poplar Point 3; J. J. McR, Montana, 2; J. C. Kingston, 50c; M. C. Kingston, 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour, Superior Extra, \$6.25 to \$6.40; Extra Superior, \$5.95 to \$6.05; Fancy, \$5.75 to \$5.90; Spring Extra, \$5.70 to \$5.75; Superior, \$5.55 to \$5.70; Strong Bakers, \$5.60 to \$5.75; Fine, \$5.60 to \$5.70; Middlings, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Pollards, \$4.00 to \$4.50; U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs, \$3.65 to \$3.74; City Bags, delivered, \$3.85 to \$3.90; Oatmeal, \$4.90 to \$5.10; Wheat, Canada Spring, \$5.00 to 5.00; Corn, 55c to 60c; Oats, 35c to 36c; Hay, 60c to 65c; Peas, \$3 to \$3.25; Butter, 17c to 21c; Cheese, 10c to 11c; Pork, Mess, \$16.25 to \$16.50; Thin Mess, \$15.25 to \$15.50; Lard, 10c to 11c for tubs and pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs; Pots at \$4.00 to 4.07, according to tares; Peas, \$4.50 to \$4.80; Freight, 33 to 35c per qr. heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool or Glasgow.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fall per bu, \$1.15 to \$1.18; wheat, spring, per bu, \$1.12 to \$1.00; barley, per bu, \$1.06 to \$1.04; oats, per bu, \$0.95 to \$1.00; peas, per bu, \$0.90 to \$0.97; rye, per bu, \$0.90 to \$0.90; dressed hogs per 100 lbs, \$0.00 to \$0.00; beef, hind quarters, \$4.10 to 4.00; mutton, per 100 lbs, \$7.50 to \$8.00; chickens, per pair, \$0.30 to \$0.40; fowls, per pair, \$0.40 to \$0.50; ducks, per brace, \$0.40 to \$0.50; geese, each, \$0.00 to \$0.00; turkeys, each, \$0.75 to \$1.00; butter, lb, rolls, \$0.23 to \$0.25; butter, large rolls, \$0.18 to \$0.20; butter, tub, dairy, best, \$0.18 to \$0.20; butter, store packed, 0.18 to 0.20; eggs, fresh, per dozen, \$0.14 to \$0.13; apples, per brl, \$3.50 to \$3.00; potatoes, per bush, \$0.60 to \$0.65; onions, per bu, \$0.00 to \$0.00; tomatoes, per bu, \$0.00 to \$0.00; 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 to \$0.00; hay per ton, \$13.00 to \$15.00; straw, per ton, \$11.00 to \$12.00.

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

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.)

WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS & MALTSTERS. Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and single Stout, in wood and bottle. Families Supplied.

The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz: Thos. J. Howard, 173 St. Peter Street; Jas. Virtue, 50 St. Vincent; Geo. H. Allen, 188 Fortification Lane; Thos. Ferguson, 289 St. Constant Street; Jas. Bowman, 152 St. Urbain; Wm. Bishop, 697 St. Catherine; Thos. Kinsella, 144 Ottawa Street; C. J. Maisonneuve, 585 St. Dominique Street May 30 '77

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. PRICE \$35 with attachments. THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stiffness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits.

It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured. A complete set of Attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

A NEW INVENTION. DEATH TO INSECTS. LIFE TO PLANTS. LYMAN'S PHOSPHORUS SOAP. For Destroying Insects, Worms, &c., on Plants and Trees, Gives vigor to Plants and new life to vegetation. It destroys all Insects on Roses; produces fine blooms and deep color. It destroys Caterpillars from Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and from Apple and Fruit trees, by simply washing the nests with the Liquid Soap, or sprinkling the leaves. It is invaluable for the Grape Vine, whether infested with Flies or Spiders. It increases the size and flavor of the Berry, by frequently watering the Vine with the Liquid Soap. Sold by all Druggists in Montreal.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. Szymos & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUBS & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. Szymos & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. Szymos & Co., Portland, Maine.

ROB GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY & COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, OR TO MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.

BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10 to 50.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

CANADA, PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1873.

Dame Martha Louisa Jordan, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James L. Adams, of the same place, manufacturer, duly authorized as *actress in justice*, Plaintiff;

vs. The said James L. Adams, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. ABBOT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & ABBOT, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 28th August, 1877. 4-5

CANADA, PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1873.

Dame Elizabeth Vantier, of Isle Perrault, in the District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Mauffette, of the same place, teacher and trader, duly authorized to the effect of these presents and to *actress in justice*, Plaintiff;

vs. Joseph Mauffette, of Isle Perrault, in the District of Montreal, trader and teacher, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property (separation as to property) has been issued in this cause, this 21st day of August instant, 1877. CURRAN & COYLE, Attys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 21st Aug., 1877. 3-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. In the matter of Victor Hudon of the City of Montreal, Merchant & Trader. Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the office of Perkins, Beausoleil, & Perkins, 60 St. James Street, in Montreal, on Thursday the 13th day of September, A.D. 1877, at 11 a.m., to receive statements of his affairs, to appoint an Assignee if they see fit and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Assignee. MONTREAL, 23rd August, 1877. 3-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of John Sney, of Montreal, an insolvent. Said insolvent has filed in the office of said Court a deed of composition and discharge of his creditors, and on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of September next, he will apply for the confirmation thereof to said Court. Montreal, 14th August, 1877. ETHER & PELLETIER, His Attorneys. 1-5

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Established in 1837. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, moulded with the best Rotary Moulding, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chimneys, etc. Fully Warranted. Catalogue sent Free. VANDERZEN & TIFT, 102 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnati.

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BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Established in 1837. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, moulded

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P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER AND CABINET-MAKER, 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

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

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

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52]

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. 195 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET.

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

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

Price \$5 per package. Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable institutions. B. E. MCGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, (Established in 1826.)

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 with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address.

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OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (and Door from McGill Str.) Montreal.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

WALKER, PALLASCIO & CO., DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS OF WOOD, Corner of CRAIG & BLEURY STS MONTREAL. (Entrance on Bleury st.) We beg to intimate that our facilities now exceed those of all the Wood Engravers of the Dominion combined, and in consequence of this, we are enabled to give superior work at lower charges than good engraving can be done for elsewhere. As we do not canvass, parties requiring Cuts will do well to obtain estimates from us.

J. H. WALKER, PETRUS PALLASCIO.

ORDER YOUR CARDS AT GEO. BISHOP & CO'S ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS, 169 ST. JAMES ST.

J.P. NUGENT, MERCHANT TAILOR, CLOTHIER, 157 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Sign of the Red Ball.)

A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

SAND FOR BEDDING.—The New England Farmer has the following in regard to sand for use in stables: Sand, if not the best, is one of the best articles in use for bedding cattle. It is a good deodorizer, and keeps a stable sweet (if a stable can be sweet). As the cattle work it back into the trench under their feet, it mixes with the manure, and thus divides it and makes it more suitable for the use of plants. If the distance to haul it is not too far, its very cheapness ought to recommend its use. In barns that have no cellars, where it is used freely, it would absorb a large amount of urine that is now wasted. Soil muck are dirty things to use in the stable, but sand is clean. Then, too, it is a nice thing to use under hen roosts, to receive the droppings, which can be easily raked off and put in barrels, and in the spring mixed with fine cow manure—one part of the former to two of the latter. This being shovelled over thoroughly two or three times, makes a mass of rich manure. A large handful of this in the hill will set corn to growing finely. Flowers, too, grow and blossom far better in soil that has an admixture of sand. So clayey and peaty soils are benefited by its combination with them, and vice versa. When spread on heavy soils in grass, it produces more effect than any chemical manure I have ever seen used.

MIXED FARMING.—Farmers are now trying mixed husbandry, instead of risking their whole crop in one or two staples. It matters not how small his farm may be, if he works it right and has a few cows, plenty of sheep, a few hogs, fowls, bees, a few horses, an orchard, a good garden, with small fields of grain, meadows, and varied vegetables, nothing is surer in the future than that he will not only make a good, comfortable living for his family, but he will soon be surrounded with all needed comforts and luxuries of life; and this too in the face of hundreds who tell him all the while that farming, and especially mixed farming, won't pay. This plan gives something for use and for sale each week in the year, adding comfort and money to the household, and employing the whole available labor every day. Whenever a farmer in such a home begins to feel he can find nothing to do, he may be fully satisfied he is on his down grade. If, instead of this varied plan, he desires to make a specialty of sheep-husbandry, dairying, fruit-growing, stock-raising or marketing, he will find it will take more capital in both cash and brains for these special branches than in mixed husbandry, and his failure will be all the more singular and disastrous. In mixed cropping one or several branches may fail, and still he can fall back upon others, and thus have to meet all needs. One important point in mixed farming is to note each year what articles succeed best and are best suited to your soil, and thus enhance your chances of making successful crops. This implies adopting and practicing the best system of cultivation, and the use of all necessary implements of the most improved style, all inspired and pushed forward by reading such agricultural papers as will throw light upon all departments of the farm interest.—Irrat Sun.

SCABBY LEGS IN POULTRY.—The unsightly disease which affects the legs of fowls, causing them to swell and become distorted, is due to a mite, a small insect which is similar in appearance to that which causes scab in sheep. It is roundish-oval, and semi-transparent, about one eight-hundredth of an inch in length, appearing when magnified 400 diameters, about half an inch long. If the scales from the leg of a diseased fowl are beneath the microscope, a number of these mites may be found between them. Beneath the scales there are spongy, scabby growths, in which the eggs and pupae of the mites are to be seen in great numbers. The pupae are very similar in shape to the mature mite, but are very much smaller, appearing, when viewed with the above mentioned power, about one tenth of an inch in length. The disease being of a similar character to the scab in sheep, or the mange in dogs and cattle and it may be cured by the same treatment. We have cured fowls of the disease, before accurately knowing with the cause, by applying to the legs a mixture of lard with one-twentieth part of carbolic acid. This should be applied with a stiff brush, such as those sold with bottles of nucilage. A very small painter's "sash tool" would answer the purpose, but something must be used by which the medicine grease can be applied thoroughly to the crevices between the scales. A mixture of equal parts of lard, or sweet-oil, and kerosene, which is equally as effective as the carbolic acid mixture. It is probable that lard or oil alone would be effective, but the kerosene more easily penetrates between the scales to the parasites. The remedy being so simple it will be inexcusable if this disagreeable affection is suffered to remain in a flock; while, however, one fowl is troubled with it, it will certainly spread, as the mites will burrow beneath the scales of the other fowls. If precautions were generally used, the parasite could soon be exterminated. It should be made a disqualification at poultry shows, for fowls to be affected with scabby legs or feet, in any degree whatever, for we know that several poultry yards are not free from this disease, and whenever affected fowls are sent out, the disease goes with them.—American Agriculturist.

NOTES ON ORCHARD AND GARDEN WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.—This month is the orchardist's and gardener's harvest time—not so much for the ingathering of fruit and other crops, but for the collecting of the experience of others, and the harvesting of information that shall be of use hereafter. This is eminently the month of fairs and exhibitions. Besides the special horticultural shows, the State fairs, and in many cases the local or county fairs have a special department for garden and orchard products and the cultivator may properly give up a good share of this month to attending these gatherings—not altogether as a matter of recreation, but as an investment for profit we refer to it not that which comes in the shape of premiums awarded to the articles he exhibits, for while it is a laudable ambition to carry off as many as possible of these, this should not be the sole, or even the leading motive for attending the fairs. The principal profit comes from seeing what others are doing, seeing new varieties of fruits, vegetables, etc., in examining new implements, and above all, in meeting with other cultivators, and in talking with them as to their ways and methods. The successful men are generally enthusiasts in their pursuit, or, as often said—"ride hobbies." Such men are willing and glad to talk with others engaged in similar occupations, and it is hardly possible for a wide awake man to visit even an ordinary fair, without learning something that he can turn to a useful account. Making the acquaintance of a variety of fruit or vegetable, that in earliness or other quality, is superior to that we now cultivate; will often put one on the road to prosperity. But one should visit the fairs to show, as well as to see. If every one held back, because he felt sure that some else would have something better, there would be no show at all. It is very disgusting to the managers of a fair—as we know from experience—to be told by a visitor: "I've got at home better grapes, (cabbages, or whatever) than any I see here."—If you have made a mistake in not exhibiting, do not say anything about it, but resolve to do better next year. The proper course is to show the best you have from the orchard or garden, and if others have better, try to learn the cause of the inferiority of your own.—American Agriculturist.

STILL GOING ON!

THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON! We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE AT THOMAS BRADYS, 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

MATTHEW GAHAN, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c., 61—INSPECTOR STREET—61 MONTREAL.

JOBBER CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.—[March 16, 12m]

GRAY'S CASTOR FLUID, A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists. HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street (Established 1859.)

NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF BRONZED and CRYSTAL GASALERS, SETTEES, TABLES and STOOLS for GARDENS, New Designs. UNION WATER METER COMPANY METERS AT CHANTELOUPS

W. E. MULLIN & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chaboille: Square, near G.T.R. Depot, MONTREAL.

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

RICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER, 689 CRAIG STREET, (Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal.

ALL ORDERS and REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.C.L.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

PRESENTATION.—The presentation of the medals and addresses to the Orangeman who went to Montreal took place at Ottawa on Friday.

EXCURSIONISTS.—A large number of Irish Catholics are expected at Ottawa from Montreal next week on the occasion of the picnic of the Catholic Benevolent Union.

REPUBLISHED.—The St. Patrick's Clergy of Quebec have republished, in pamphlet form, the lectures on health, by the late Dr. McGow, of this city, which are offered for sale for the benefit of St. Patrick's Church.

RUIN OF A YOUNG GIRL.—A young girl, 15 years of age, and connected with a most respected family, left her home the night before last, and entered into a house of ill-fame. Efforts have been made by the police to rescue her, but up to the present she has managed to evade them. The family are well nigh distracted.—London (Ont.) Paper.

CARELESS BUILDERS.—A stone weighing three thousand pounds fell from the main tower of the Western Block extension, Ottawa, recently striking on the roof of the building fifty-seven feet below. The galvanized iron on the roof was deeply dented, and the rafters beneath broken, but fortunately no further accident resulted.

OFFHANDLY.—Mr. Murray, who attacked the Minister of Justice in Parliament last session, has written to Detective O'Neil reminding him that the time for an appeal in his case has expired, and that unless the Governor General makes Hon. Alexander McKenzie come down with the 2,000,000, he will make it hot for them. He is not going to trifle with the matter any longer, having seen Her Majesty the Queen, who is fully satisfied that the Canadian Government is in debt to him some \$2,000,000.

CURIOUS MURDER CASE.—On Thursday morning about 3 o'clock Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, house carpenter, residing at Wales, Ont., was shot by some unknown person while sleeping in bed in the lower part of the house. Her husband says the window must have been raised and the shot fired from the outside. Captain Adams, J. P., proceeded to the house shortly after and questioned the victim in order to ascertain if she had any idea who committed the deed. She did not appear to have, and had no deposition to make. She lingered till about 5 o'clock last evening when death put an end to her sufferings. A post mortem examination is being held. No arrests have been made.

A SCENE.—Considerable excitement was occasioned at St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, on Wednesday night. A couple had announced their intention of being married there, and quite a crowd gathered to witness the nuptial ceremony. Shortly before the appointed hour, the father of the bride drove up with a revolver in his hand, and expressed his intention of shooting the couple as soon as they came up. Some one informed them of what had been said, and whilst the irate father was pacing up and down the stairs of the church, the young people quietly slipped down to the Bishop's Palace and were married. This rather sensational item is from the Ottawa Free Press.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE, 424 NOTRE DAME STREET.

NOTICE.

OVER 200 SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATS, of the Latest Styles and Best Fabrics to be sold from \$6.50 to \$8.50. TWEED SUITS, for gentlemen, very choice designs—over 1,000 Patterns to select from. TROUSERS made to order, on shortest notice, from \$5 to \$6. BOYS' CLOTHING, ready made or made to order, from \$2.50 upwards. GOLTMAN'S "BOOK OF FASHIONS" now ready. Please call and receive a copy.

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

GRAND LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART!

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

His Honor JUDGE COURSOL, President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart,

And of the Honorables J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUMET,

And of M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.P., R. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esq., C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEVART, Esq., C. S. RODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq.

And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect.

The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to

THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD.

List of Prizes:

Table with 3 columns: Prize description, Amount in Gold, Amount in Silver. Includes 1 Prize in Gold of \$10,000, 1 Prize of \$2,000, 1 Prize of \$1,000, 1 Prize of \$500, 5 Prizes of \$100, 25 Prizes of \$50, 500 Building Lots, valued each at \$24.00, 50 Prizes of \$20, 20 Prizes of \$18, 42 Prizes of \$18, 8 Prizes of \$6, 12 Prizes of \$3, 12 Prizes of \$3, 290 Prizes of \$2, 1000 Prizes of \$1, 2000 Prizes of \$1, 1 Prize of \$4.00.

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. OLEMENT, Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE, Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases. The FIFTEENTH OF AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing of the Prizes. Eleven tickets for ten dollars, and Special Inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets. Single Tickets \$1.00 to be had personally or by mail, on application, at the office of the Managing Director: F. X. COCHUE, 256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

GUION LINE.

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

Table with 2 columns: Destination, Tons. Includes MONTANA (4320 Tons), WYOMING (3716 Tons), WISCONSIN (3720 Tons), NEVADA (3135 Tons), IDAHO (3132 Tons), CABIN PASSAGE (\$55, \$65, \$75), INTERMEDIATE—or Second Class \$40, STEERAGE—At Lowest Rates.

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

Or to HART BROTHERS & CO., Cor. St. John & Hospital Streets, Montreal.

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

AT LOW PRICES!!

COOKING RANGES AND STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, FILTERS, WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS, RUBBER HOSES AND SPRINKLERS, OUTLERY, TRAYS, WINDOW CORNICES AND POLES, STAIR RODS, &c., &c., BABIES' CARRIAGES, At 652 CRAIG STREET, Near BLEURY, MEILLEUR & CO.

COAL AND WOOD.

LACKAWANNA, PITSTON, and WILKESBARRE COALS, DIRECT FROM MINES. UPPER CANADA FIREWOOD at Lowest Market Rates.

OFFICE AND YARD: 135 St. Bonaventure Street YARD: 240 St. Joseph and 237 St. Bonaventure Streets. FRANK BRENNAN & CO. Box 154 P. P. O.

NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

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

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

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

DOMINION METAL WORKS.

We are now prepared to fit up our PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS, FOR WARMING BUILDINGS, at very low rates, if early application is made.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.

PERFECT WORKING OF APPARATUS GUARANTEED.

CHARLES GARTH & CO. 536 to 542 CRAIG STREET.

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195

FORTIFICATION LANE.

All orders promptly attended to.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.

NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET, MONTREAL P. Q.

W. P. BARTLEY & CO.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS.

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass, Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses; Propeller, Screw, Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels. VEGETABLES &c.

Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine.

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves &c. 1-y-38

THE UNEMPLOYED.

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

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

PROTECTIONISTS would secure them in the possession of work by a STIFF PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The hopes of all new countries are centred in their working people. Let us protect ours by a tariff which will overtop the Great American Chinese wall!

So says CHEAPSIDE and what is good for the working people is good for CHEAPSIDE.

GRAND SALE NOW GOING ON.

Black Alpaccas and Lustres.

Good Useful Lustres, 10c per yard, worth 15c. Good Dress Lustre, 12c, worth 20c.

Black Persian Cords.

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

Black French Cashmeres.

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

Black French Merinoes.

Good Useful Black French Merino, 50c. Extra Double Finish Black French Merino, 60c.

Black Baratheas Cloths.

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

Black Balmoral Crape Cloth.

Good Black Crape Cloth, 35c. Extra Fine Finish Crape Cloth, 45c, 50c up to 75c a yard.

Black French Poplins.

One case new Black All Wool French Poplins, 45c, 55c, and 65c. Beautiful shades and wide widths.

Courtaulds Crapes.

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

CHEAPSIDE For Crapes.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

Good useful Dress Silks, 60c. Good Dress Gro Grain Silks, 75c.

CHEAPSIDE.

Black Shawls, Great Bargains.

Black Shirts, Great Bargains.

Black Kid Gloves, 75c for two Buttons.

Black Kid Gloves in Alexandre's and Josephines.

Black Neck Ties and Frillings.

CHEAPSIDE For all kinds of Black Goods.

Black Hosiery in all Sizes.

Black Fans.

Mourning Collars and Cuffs.

Black Prints, 10c yard.

CITY ITEMS.

PILGRIMAGE.—Want of space compels us to hold over the reminiscences of a pilgrim till next week.

FIRE.—A terrible fire broke out in New York on Monday evening, in which over a hundred people perished.

CORRECTION.—In an article taken from Le Nouveau Monde, which appeared in the True Witness last week, we accidentally omitted giving our respected confrere credit for it.

RESUMED PUBLICATION.—The St. John's Freeman has emerged once more after the great St. John's fire. We received a copy last week, and are glad to find it looking as sprightly as ever.

NEW PAPER.—We have received in exchange L'Éclair, a bright little French sheet, lately published in Quebec, with a subscription already of \$1,200. Long may it prosper.

BASE-BALL.—The Dominion beat the "Maple Leaf" again last Saturday, score 14, 28. The "Dominion" would like to meet the "Resolutes," and by their addressing the Secretary of the "Dominion," P. O. Box 274, that can be arranged.

ROUSSELLE CASE.—The argument in the Rousselle pistol-pointing case was heard on Tuesday by the Police Magistrate, who took the case en delibere. The hearing of evidence in the case of Rousselle vs. O'Brien for assault and battery was then commenced.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The Regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held at its rooms, corner of Craig and St. Alexander Sts., on Monday night last, Mr. Barry in the chair. After the usual routine business had been disposed of, the meeting adjourned, there being nothing of importance before it.

EXCURSION.—The St. Jean Baptiste Society is, with great prospects of success, organizing an excursion to Quebec, and we need scarcely say that the excursion will be an agreeable one to all taking part in it, as the organizers have taken all means necessary to ensure comfort. Those wishing to participate should procure tickets at once, as it will be the last of that description this season.

THE OKA CASE.—Yesterday Mr. McLaren presented a petition to Judge Torrance for a writ of habeas corpus to have Chief Joseph admitted to bail. Mr. St. Pierre appeared for the Crown, and asked to have it stand over until to-day, as Mr. Mousseau, Q. C., wished to be present and could not possibly attend yesterday. His Honor granted the application, and fixed the hearing for to-day.

THEATRICAL.—Mr. Bignold, the great Star Actor, has left after a fortnight's performance in the Academy of Music to splendid houses. Finer acting than that of Mr. Bignold's and his confreres has been seldom witnessed in the classic boards of the Academy. The nights dedicated to Shakesperian plays will long be remembered in Montreal by lovers of the legitimate drama.

MILITIA.—The Minerve of last Thursday says:—The Irish Canadian advises the Irish Catholics to enrol themselves in the militia regiments of the Dominion, the same as other citizens. We say in like manner to the French Canadians, learn with enthusiasm the practice of the military art for which they were formerly so distinguished. Besides its practical advantages it goes to complete the education of the citizen.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER ON A TRAIN.—We are informed that on Monday night last, shortly after the Montreal express had left Toronto, an intoxicated young man in a second class car drew a revolver and fired at an inoffensive fellow passenger facing him. The shot is supposed to have been taken at random by the young man in the frenzy of drink and merely grazed the unoffender's arm. The assailant was arrested and placed in custody at Whitby. It is supposed that he threw the pistol out of the car window as it could nowhere be found.

FUNERAL.—One of the largest and most imposing funerals ever seen in Montreal, took place on Sunday, when the remains of William Doran aged 34 who belonged to No. 5 Branch of the Catholic Union, were conveyed to the Catholic Cemetery. All the branches were present in regalia and a great many French Canadian Union men attended. The coffin in which lay the scarf of deceased was wrapped in a green flag and the President and Vice-President were amongst the mourners. A very large number of private citizens followed the hearse to the grave.

ARCHBISHOP TASCHEBRAU.—The Witness of Tuesday, not a reliable authority on such matters any day, gives the following:—It seems that Archbishop Taschereau has become so dissatisfied at his lack of authority over the bishops in his Archdiocese that at the meeting held at Sherbrooke he placed his resignation in the hands of Dr. Conroy the Delegate Apostolic, who has not accepted it. Yesterday Archbishop Bourget telegraphed from Sault-au-Recollet for Monsignor Desautels to come to him promptly, and there are evidently stirring times ahead in Roman Catholic ecclesiastical circles.

SAYS SHE IS NOT GUILTY.—Mary Colville, accused of having committed perjury in the case of Michael Quinn and the Hackett murder, was arrested yesterday morning on that charge immediately after she was discharged from gaol, where she had been detained as a witness. She appeared before Mr. Desnoyers, P. M., yesterday afternoon, when the depositions of Quinn and Mary Leonard were read over to her, to which she replied, addressing His Honour, "I am not guilty, sir; I am ready to swear again to what I have sworn to before." She further stated that she would be ready to cross examine complainant to-day.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A horrible accident occurred in the Victoria Bridge, in Montreal, last week. Men were engaged in painting the roof, and for this purpose erected high scaffolds, which were to be removed when a passenger train passes. At a quarter past four the New York train came into the bridge unexpectedly by the painters, and they rushed frantically to remove their scaffold, but were too late, for the engine caught part of it, to which Toussaint Bertreau was hanging, and in a second had crushed in the support, and Bertreau was thrown violently against the iron wall and flattened out. The train stopped soon, but too late. The poor man had been mortally wounded, and his remains were moved home to near St. Lambert street, where an inquest was held. There seems to have been carelessness somewhere.

WANTED.—Two competent English Professors. Address, P. O. Box 2114, Montreal. 4-1

TO LET.—Two furnished bed-rooms, at 19 St. Monaque street. 4-1

THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL TERM OF THE VILLA MARIA CONVENT, will be on the 4th SEPTEMBER. 3-2

INFORMATION WANTED OF Frank Tuttle, of Montreal, when last heard from (December, 1876), was in Ullin, Pulaski County, Illinois. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by Mr. McCambridge, Prince Street, Montreal. He will be cordially received by his mother, who earnestly invites him to come home. Illinois papers please copy. 2-8

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ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Studies will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th. T. FLECK, S. J., President.

LORETTO ABBEY, WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA.

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

LONGUEUIL CONVENT. The Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary established in Longueuil, will RE-OPEN their Boarding School on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER the 3rd. 2-3

LORETTO CONVENT, Niagara Falls, Canada.

Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150. For further information and prospectus, address July 25-1y LADY SUPERIOR.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario.

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

The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education. For particulars, please address THE LADY SUPERIOR, Loretto Convent, Belleville. July 25, 77-1y

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. The Convent, now completely remodelled and enlarged, can accommodate far more pupils than in former years. It imparts the knowledge of all that is suited to make a young female an accomplished lady.

TERMS: Board and Tuition in English and French, Fancy Work and Plain Sewing, \$50.00 Music—Piano, \$20.00 Bed and Bedding if furnished by the Institution, 10.00 Payments to be made quarterly in advance. The year begins the 3rd September.

N. B.—Lessons in Drawing, Painting, Vocal Music, and other Branches not specified here from extra charges. Aug 23, 77

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

Williamstown, (near Lancaster), C.W.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-Work. Scholastic year, ten months, (payable quarterly in advance. TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English, \$50.00 Music and Use of Instrument, 2.00 Drawing and Painting, 1.00 Bed and Bedding, 1.00 Washing, and Cc., 1.00 Entrance Fee, 3.00

No deduction made, when the Pupils are withdrawn before the expiration of the term except in a case of sickness. Parents wishing their children to be furnished with materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superior of the Convent. No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation. Uniform: Black and Plain. Board during the two months vacation, if spent at the Convent \$10.00. The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June. The classes will open this year, on the First Tuesday in September. 4-2 mo.

BOARD OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

The re-opening of the classes in the following schools, under the control of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, will take place MONDAY, the 3rd of SEPTEMBER next:—

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL, POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF MONTREAL, PRIMARY SCHOOL OF THE PLATEAU, Plateau Avenue, 1077 St. Catherine Street.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, 184 Craig Street.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, 140 Fullum Street.

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY, 73 Grand Trunk Street.

ST. ANTOINE'S ACADEMY, 233 Guy Street.

ST. DENIS' ACADEMY, 23 Roy Street.

The course of instruction at the Polytechnic School embraces the study and application of Mathematics, Physics, the Natural Sciences, etc., and has for its object the due qualification of the pupils attending it as Civil Engineers, Mining Engineers, Mechanical Engineers and Industrial Engineers.

The course of instruction in the different Academies is in all respects the same as far as the Syntax class inclusively, and comprises the study of Religious Instruction, of the English and French languages, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Drawing, Vocal Music, &c., &c. With a course of Book-keeping fully sufficient for the ordinary requirements of business.

To the Commercial Academy of the Plateau is reserved the exclusive right of giving a complete course of Commercial instruction, of conferring Diplomas and of teaching Telegraphy and Stenography.

For terms and other information apply to the respective Principals of the several above-mentioned Academies.

V. ROUSSELOT, President R. C. S. C.

R. ROURE, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. 217 St. Jean Street.

CONTRACTORS ESTIMATES—Go to A.M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P.M. 4-4

CANADIAN ITEMS.

MELANCHOLY.—Miss Mary Holliday, daughter of Mr. James Holliday, of Wickham, was a young lady of prepossessing appearance, of a happy but excitable disposition and unexceptionable character. Her attractions brought to her two suitors, and unable to withstand the impetuosity of their addresses she placed herself in the false position of promising to each her hand in marriage. Upon reviewing her conduct, her sensitive nature became so alive to the situation in which she had placed herself, that she fell into a state of extreme melancholy. Unable to see any escape, she took the rash resolve of putting an end to her suffering by voluntary death. On Friday morning last she took a quantity of strychnine, sufficient to ensure death. Although she said nothing of what she had done, her sickness was immediately perceived, and medical assistance procured. But the strychnine had done its work, and in little over two hours after taking the poison she was a corpse.

DUNKIN ACT.—Referring to his vote on the Dunkin Act and the conversation which he had with the Mayor in casting it, the Hon. Wm. McDougall writes as follows to the Telegram: I did not vote against the Dunkin By-law because Mr. Mowat voted for it as some have inferred. I asked the question as to his vote, because I could not believe the rumor that he had thus publicly expressed his want of confidence in himself and his colleagues in respect to their own elaborate and much amended policy on the subject. I assumed that he had at least read the Dunkin Act, and knew that where it came into force license laws, wholesale and retail, of the Local Legislature, ceased and became inoperative; in other words, that free trade in all kinds of intoxicating drinks would be established thereby and though not less than a dozen bottles could be sold at any one time, yet the reduction in the price of liquor, from the non-issue of licenses which the Dunkin Act prohibits, would go far to nullify the restriction. As the Attorney-General professes to be a Christian politician, and, with his brother Premier, loudly boasts on public platforms of his own and his party's unexampled duty and purity, I wished as a friend of Temperance to emphasize my dissent from their doctrines and their practice in this matter. If Mr. Mowat had accepted the amendment proposed by myself and others last session to Mr. Crook's Bill, viz., abolition of saloon licenses altogether, hundreds of those who have voted for the Dunkin Act without reading it or understanding its operation, would have been deprived of the only excuse they now give for the absurd attempt to restrain and make difficult the purchase of a dangerous article by cheapening its price and permitting every merchant and trader to sell it as he sells bread by the dozen loaves or tea by the pound.

PILGRIMAGE OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Catholic Young Men's Society.

With the sanction of His Lordship Bishop FARR, Rev. Father Down, and clergy.

The Steamer "Canada" has been chartered, and will leave the JACQUES CARTIER WHARF on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

RETURNING will arrive in Montreal on MONDAY MORNING, 17th inst. Arrangements have been perfected to ensure the comfort of passengers.

FARE TO ST. ANNS AND RETURN—\$2.00. To be had from the members of the Committee. Staterooms can be secured at J. & T. Dwanen, 199 McGill Street.

JOHN WARREN, Secretary.

DISCOUNT. CHEAP SALES.

Mr. J. B. LANE having purchased the stock of Battle Brothers & Shell, 31 Bleury street, is prepared to sell off the old stock at low discount rates. He will have on hand all the Books, Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals of the day; also Pictures, Chromes and Stationery, Irish and other Magazines, and from three to five cents each. Books, Pamphlets, and papers. CALL AT NO. 21 BLEURY ST. 3-3m

A RARE CHANCE. FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE, THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, BY M. LABBE J. C. DARRAS—in 4 vols.

With an introduction and notes by the Most Rev. M. J. SPALDING, late Archbishop of Baltimore, and as an appendix a sketch of the origin and progress of the Catholic Church in the United States. Bound in full Roan and in splendid condition. Address P. D. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, 4-2

CARD TO THE PUBLIC OF MONTREAL.

We have established at 216, 218, and 220 ST. JAMES STREET in this City, a branch of our extensive Stove

Factories at Hamilton and Toronto, with a view to supplying the inhabitants of Montreal and vicinity with well furnished

cheap goods in our line, at reasonable prices. Our manufactures consist of STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, GRATES, SCALES, &c., for all of which we earnestly

solicit your inspection, which we feel satisfied will guarantee your patronage. We issue a printed guarantee with each article sold, and repairs are kept constantly on hand.

Remember that you can get goods at any price you may wish to pay, all well furnished and guaranteed.

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