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# VOL. XXVII.

#### WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1877. MONTREAL.

#### HOME RULE.

The home Rule Cause is not dead, but it was sleeping. A gem of news comes to us from the old land giving us hope that there is fight in the ranks of the nation's champions We confess we were becoming discouraged at the apathy of the Home Rule M.P's. All the national papers in Ireland were becoming discouraged too. The Nation the Ulster Examiner, the Irishman, &c. &c., were each warning the Irish members that their annual parade of the Home Rule Cause would never make that cause a success. They called for a perpetual warfare upon the floor of the British House-of-Commons. Parnell and Biggar were the first to take up the fight, and for months-alone and deserted-they fought all the powers which the House-of-Commons could bring to bear. But they are no longer They have won friends, and have found no new opposition. We learn from a telegram to a New York contemporary that:-

London, July.—The House of Commons sat from four o'clock yesterday afternoon to seven o'clock this morning, chiefly in committee on supply. There were eighteen purely obstructive divisions and several attempts to count out. The obstructionists were Nolan, O'Donnell, O'Gorman O'Conor Power, Richard Power and Parnell, Home Rulers, and Mr. Whalley, Liberal. Concern is expressed lest such proceedings, which have greatly impeded business during several sessions, may lead to alterations of the rules of debate, curtailing the privileges of members.

This looks like business. It is upon these "Committees of Supply" that all the harm can be done. Yes, we say "harm" advisedly. Stop the supplies, gentlemen of the Home Rule party, and strike the enemy through his pocket. It is in your power, fairly and constitutionally, to harass the House-of-Commons, as the House-of-Commons has harrassed Ireland. If the British Parliament outrages Irish feeling, you are in duty bound to stand to your colours, irrespective of what the "tone" of the House may be. Ireland should be your first consideration. We are slow indeed to dictate or to presume to mark out a policy for your adoption, but we speak the policy that the people will accept and that the National press has applauded. Vigorous action will arouse the nation, may more, it will arouse the sympathy of the Irish people all over the world Prove that you are in earnest, fight the battle of Irish National autonomy with zeal, and you will obtain the enthusiastic support of the Irish race at home and abroad.

# CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

The Catholic Commercial Academy of Mont real has issued its report for the Academic year just closed. The boys are away for the holidays, and the responsible heads of the institution give the public the result of their labours. It is in every way a satisfactory document. The subjects taught would hardly warrant a critic in pronouncing the Commercial Academy the "friend of popular ignorance" as a divine lately called the Catholic Church. There is no subject necessary for a sound commercial education that is not taught at this flourishing institution. Banking, Discount, Exchange, Purchase, Sale, Insurance, and all the elements of commercial enterprise are taught by well qualified teachers. Caligraphy is taught in French and in English, a result we believe not yet attained in any Protestant school in the country. The languages, Commercial Geography History of Commerce, Commercial Law, and study of merchantable goods, are carefully taught and, as the examinations prove, successfully studied. For a commercial education such a list of studies is in itself sufficient to place the Commercial Academy of Montreal, high upon the list of institutions in this country. It is surpassed by none, it is equalled only by a few. Not alone, however, are the elements of commercial education in all their branches taught here, but all that is necessary to make the pupils accomplished men of the world, are taught as well and Calisthenics, Stenography, Instrumental music, form part of the pupils study. Then we have the Polytechnic School, where ject. Engineering is taught, and thus a new field for the young and ambitious Canadians is opened for the public good. In a country such as ours, where the natural development must be brought about by engineering skill in con-

structing railways and canals, bridging chasms, and tunnelling mountains, the profession of an engineer is one of the most distinguished that a young man can adopt. The liberal professions, law and medicine, are becoming overstocked, and the engineers have as large a field for their labours and less competition in their efforts. We congratulate the Commissioners of the Commercial Academy upon the results which they have achieved. The Commercial Academy of Montreal is a credit to the Catholics of the Dominion and we are sanguine that it will continue to exercise a healthful influence upon our rising Catholic community. One of the remarkable features of this institution is that, as we are informed in the report now before us, "the transactions of the business class are, as far as possible, the same as in a regular office; collections of samples of productions, raw and manufactured, and informations on the most frequent adulterations." This alone is a feature worthy of commendation, and one that is calculated to make the pupil capable of stepping from the school into the countinghouse, competent to take his place as a young man already acquainted with all that it is possible to learn outside of, the practical work of office life. We learn too that "on the first of October next, the business class will be opened in the evening from 7½ o'clock to 9½ o'clock, for young men engaged in business, or whose occupations will not allow them to attend during the day. Diplomas will be delivered to such pupils attending the evening course, as shall have undergone a satisfactory examination." But this is not all. Necessary as it is to give the youths a sound commercial and classical education, yet religious instruction is not forgotten, and once a week the youths attending the day school receive the highest of all education-THE WORD OF GOD.

## GROSSE ISLE.

When the famine, gaunt and spectre like, was on its death promenade through Ireland, thousands of our people flew from the land. Of the terrible story of '46, '47, and '48, we know alas too much. But even the attempt to escape death by famine at home only drove our poor people into the fever ship, and in it thousands of them found a grave in the

The shores of our own great river are honeycombed with their graves, Grosse Isle alone holding the remains of nearly five thousand of those exiles. Last year Mr. Peter O'Leary, who for many sterling qualities is favourably known both in Europe and America, wrote from Quebec aletter on the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of those whose ashes lay so far away from the old land they

The correspondence was addressed to his grace the Archbishop of Toronto, who replied in a letter breathing that broad patriotic and Christian feeling for which his grace is so distinguished. He unhesitatingly commended the noble idea, offered to become honorary President of an Association for collecting funds and carrying out the work and volunteering to head the subscription list with a handsome donation. Subsequently a Committee was formed in Quebec, of which his Worship the prominent Irish citizens were members. the matter has since fallen into abeyance. The Archbishop made it conditional on his accreed, as their were several Protestant Doctors and some Church of England clergymen yielded up their lives in the performance of their duty on the dreadful occasion. This act of his grace divested the project of anything like narrowness, and it will enable Irishmen of every creed to take his part in so noble a pro-

We reopen this question with a view to see something done to commemorate the fate of

of our people who were buried at Point St. Charles. Cannot something be done for Grosse Isle? Let us not allow the remains of our people to remain any longer unhonoured, but like faithful children of the one old fold, let us raise some tablet to their memory, and save their dust from violation and ourselves from reproach.

#### REVIEWS.

ELEMENTS OF ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.-This book is compiled with reference to the syllabus, the "Const. Apostolical Sedis" of Pope Pius IX., the Council of the Vatican and the latest decisions of the Roman congregations. It is especially adapted" to the discipline the Church in the United States. The author is the Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D., formerly professor of Canon law, author of "Notes" &c., &c. It contains 461 pages and is published by "Benziger Brothers, of New York," printers to the Holy Apostolic See. It has the "approbation" of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York. We are told in the preface that the volume is divided into three parts. The first treats of the nature, division &c., of ecclesiastical law; of the sources whence it eminates; and of the authorities from which it derives its efficacy. Next the nature and force of national canon law, especially with reference to the United States. The second part discourses in a general manner, an ecclesiastics as vested with power or jurisdiction in the Church. Hence it shows what is meant by ecclesiastical jurisdiction, how it is acquired, lost and resigned. It therefore treats chiefly of the election of the Sovereign Pontiff, of the the creation of Cardinals, of the appointment, dismissal and transfer of bishops, vicar-generals administrations of dioceses, and of pastors particularly in the United States. The third part treats in particular of the powers and prerogatives of ecclesiastics as clothed with authority in the Church. Hence it points out the rights and duties chiefly of the Pontiff, of the Roman congregations, of Cardinals, legates, patriarchs, primates, metropolitans, bishops vicars-general, administrators of dioceses, pas tors and confessors. The book is essentially a book for theologians. It is compiled from the. highest authorities, and it is written with a powerful and an elegent pen. Authorities are piled upon each other in every page. To review such a work would require a month of study, but even without the "imprimatur" of his Emmence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, the name and fame of the author is sufficient to ensure for "The Element of Ecclesiastical Canon Law" a large circulation.

# " BOARDING OUT."

Catholics in Scotland have had to resist for years past a plan adopted by the Poor-law authorities in that country of placing out pauper children to board in the houses of working from under the trees in the square. They first people in the rural villages :-

"The scheme, says the Tablet, was no doubt sincerely well meant for the good of the children, and in some instances was found to work well as regards their temporal well-being, but in the case of Catholic children it was both illegal and morally unjust, inasmuch as it removed them, partially always, and in most cases altogether, from the possibility of religious instruction, and subjected them inevitably to influences the most unfavourable to their perseverance. Even as regards tem-Mayor was acting president, and many of the poral well-being, however, painful facts have from time to time, come to light proving that pauper children are better off in the workhouse-bad as Through unforeseen circumstances, however, that often is—than as inmates in the families of working people. The 'boarding out' system has now it appears, been adopted by some of the Unions n England, and a terrible case has just been pubcepting the presidency that the monument ished, showing to what shooking treatment the Poor Catholics to whom it is applied may be and should be to the memory of all who perished are exposed, even when the checks and safeguards on the Island without distinction of class or provided by the law are in full operation. At Nantwich, on Saturday last, a case of revolting and systematic crueIty to children was disclosed at the Nantwich Police court. A labourer and his wife, named Sudlow lately residing neor Audlem, were brought bafore Mt. Wilbraham Tollemache, J. P., charged with inflicting bodily karm upon two children—probably Irish, judging from their names, Martha and Sarah Dunn-who had been placed in their charge, under the boarding-out system, by the guardians of the Nantwich Union some two years ago. Sarah Dunn, aged nine, said she remembered living in Nantwich Workhouse a long time ago, and leaving there to go to the Sudlows. A few months afterwards they began to abuse her, Mrs. Sudlow knocking her nose up

Her mistress kicked her with her clogs until her legs were covered with festering sores. She had sticks pushed into her mouth and her hair pulled out by the handful. Witness was dragged about the floor by her hair. The girl added that she was made, under threats of being whipped, to tell the guardians for the district that she was contented and happy; yet she was left in the house by herself, without food, and thrashed for feeding from the neighbours' pigsties. Her face was rubbed in filth, and during the last snowstorm the prisoner, Bichard Sudlow, rolled her naked in the snow. Mrs. Sudlow used to stuff her mouth with rags to prevent her acreams being heard while she was being thrashed."

#### RESULT OF THE TWEI FTH.

The following is an extract from a very suggestive letter for the whole of which we have not space :---

"Hacket sacrificed himself to gain an orange victory. He began the quarrel which has not ended with his death and what the Orangemen dare not do on the 12th they accomplished on the 16th with flying colors; they marched in regalia. If the young man had succeeded in slaying three or four of the crowd and escaped through the side door he would have been a hero and his assailants, ruffians, as it is the side door was closed, and four newspapers and a dozen correspondents are telegraphing the infamy" of the Catholic Union all over America. We deserve it all. Two thirds of the supporters of that contemptible sheet, the Star, are Catholics. Why cannot we have four papers as well as the Protestants or the enterprizing French Canadians, so that our side of the question may be reflected."

Why indeed dear correspondent, why have we not one?

#### LIBERALITY.

We clip the subjoined item from Monday's

"Last evening, John Cullen, a young man, while under the influence of alcohol, insulted ex-Water Policeman John Cuggy in St. Paul street, and before he could be prevented Cullen drew a revolver, but owing to his clumsiness managed to shoot himself instead of Cuggy. He was handed over to the police by Cuggy, when it was found that the bullet had made a glancing wound on the hand. This occurrence shows what dire results may be expected from the apparent wholesale arming of the city

It forgets to state that he is an Orangeman. To show the liberality of the Orangemen in Cornwall we are told that Mr. O'Halloran was serenaded by the Orange band and that the processionists cheered as they passed his house. complete were it not that Mr. O'Halloran is an apostate from the Catholic religion.

## A POOR LONE WOMAN.!!

This is how the excitement is worked up by a free use of the telegraph wires. The Quebec Daily Telegraph says:-

No doubt the Orangemen did not expect such treatment as was meted out to them at Victoria Square, while the congregation were moving out of Knox's church. After having come to an arrange-ment with all the different societies not to walk, the Orangemen kept their vow, and had no traps set to waylay anyone. As they dispersed in a scattered manner to their homes, no one dreamt that a set of cowardly ruffians would be so mean as to abuse and beat a poor lone woman, for having a lily in her What was in such a flower to bring about a row could not be conceived, and the moment poor Hackett saw her attacked, he, as a brave fellow, ran to protect her, but the crowd was too much for him and he had to fly for his life. The crowd ran out struck him down, ahen when he got up, they chased him and finally he was shot in striving to get into a doorway, to which he had been refused admittance. There is no end to the excitement among Orangemen over this affair. They say they acted faithfully in adhering to the wishes of the people to observe the day in quietude, that they little expected their wives and daughters would be assaulted in the manner in which they were, while leaving the

In all probability the Telegraph man refers to Mrs. Booth, well if he happened to meet this poor lone woman on the streets of Montreal with a poker in one hand and a carving knife in the other he would find another channel for his compassion, and get out of her way.

## MALTREATMENT OF McCULLOCH.

The Orange Young Britons held possession of the city on Saturday Sunday and Monday thus taking advantage of the flow of public opinion in their favor. Several Irish Catholies were badly beaten and illused amongst others Patrick McCulloch. Says the Herald ing corps, south of the Balkans, is endeavoring to

"On Saturday night pistol shots were heard in several parts of the city, and one man now lies at the point of death thereof. The particulars of the shooting are as follows; Patrick McCulloch, a beer bottler, formerly a driver for Ald. Taylor, was going to his home in the east end. When midway between St. Denis and Sanguinet streets he passed

and wrestled with a man near by, till he succeed-in seizing the man's hat. He felt a slight pain, but proceeded at once to the Central Station and reported the circumstances to Sergt. Kehoe, who retained the cap, and had the man taken to the General Hospital, where he now lies. McCulloch himself believes the shots came from a boarding house kept by a French Canadian named Labelle, and were fired by Orangemen, he himself being an Trish Roman Catholie. When the detectives visit-ed the boarding house, Mr. Labelle was absent, but his wife denies that any shots were fired from the house. She further says that just after the shots her husband saw a man run towards Sanguinet street. Another account is that McCulloch was under the influence of liquor and got into a quarrel with a number of men.'

It turns out however that McCulloch's injuries were caused by a bludgeon.

# DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Celt says:-

"Miracles may cease but wonders will never cease." A Tory Government defeated in the House of Lords, is a wonder at which we may marvel. The question is one relating to the burial of the Honour to the remains that once held a sentient, thoughtful, living organism, is a feeling common to humanity, though differently expressed in different nations. An agitation has been going on in England as to the use by Dissenters or Nonconformists of the ancient burial grounds, and the ceremonies to be observed on sepulture. Government attempted to solve this question by a measure, which at best, was a compromise, but like most compromises it failed, and has exposed Government to that humiliating exposure of defeat in the House of Lords. How this will eventuate remains to be seen. Government may take a new de-parture, and adopt Lord Harrowby's amendment, or it may withdraw the bill altogether, and leave things as they are. The former course would be the more statesmanlike, and would be in keeping with the policy of a Government which aims at the settlement of social questions.

#### RUMORED MARRIAGE.

We give the following, taken from an Irish Exchange for what it is worth, simply remarking that stranger things have come to pass-

Amongst the many rumors affoat, there is one of a contemplated marriage between the Prince Imperial and Mdlle MacMahon, the Marshal's daughter. There can be no doubt that MacMahon, has an old leaning for the Buonapartes—as what French soldier has not—his children and the young Prince played together long ago when the exiles of Chiselhurst reigned in the Tuillories; and between both families there is an attachment above The liberality of this demonstration would be is a fine card for both the Prince and the Marshal, and one likely to prove a trump.

## A GREAT BATTLE.

It is evident the hard fighting and great battles of the war are close at hand. The following is an account of some fierce fighting which took place on the Turkish side of the Balkans on Monday last:-

"A correspondent at Geni Saghra reports on Monday afternoon the Turks, under Liman, had an engagement with the Russians, defeating them, and driving them back into the Balkans with heavy loss: The battle was at Febditch, twelve miles from Geni Saghra. The Russian forces consisted of infantry and cavalry, outnumbering the Turks. whose first attack was repulsed, and flanking a column of superior force of dismounted dragomans which greatly imperilled the Turkish position. The Turkish artillery was splendidly handled, raking the Russians and thining them at every discharge Perceiving the terrible havor made by the Turks' fire, General Gourkha ordered the Russians to charge. A fearful hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The Turks formed in hollow square. After losing several guns the Russians attacked desperately, and fearful carnage followed. The Russians' flanking movement and desperate onslaught threatened to exterminate the Turks, when suddenly brisk firing on the left announced the arrival of Turkish reinforcements under Raouf Pasha. The Russians had no artillery, and the rapid advance of the Turkish reinforcements compelled them to face the new enemy, thus afford their opponents the opportunity to renew the attack vigorously. The Russian line thus held beteen two rows of bayonets was completely overwhelmed. The Cossacks made splendid resistance, fighting with the utmost bravery. The Turkish charge was made over heaps of dead bodies. driving the Russians back into the mountains. The flight was precipitate. The Turks pursued the flying Bussians until the mountain pass was recovered. This Russian advance column consisted of Circassian Cossacks, commanded by Colonel Judolmia. The main body was commanded by Gen. Gourkha. They were in light flying orders, without waggons transports or artillery. It is impossible to estimate the losses. The Russien main army intended to cross the Balkans at this point, the eighth corps leading. It is not known what effect the repulse of Gourkha's flying column will have on the main advance.

cut off all supplies by land from Shumla.

## LATEST NEWS.

Supplies for the French.—The story of the French ordering an immense amount of war provisions in Chicago, rests on a very good founda-

#### THE ROMAN PONTIFF

THE DIVINELY APPOINTED RULER OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

If it ever happened to a sea-faring man, while seated on the shore, to have his attention arrested by a vessel coming in from the wide ocean, and guided steadily in its course by a skilful captain, though at one time assatled by a hurricane, at another in danger from rocks, anon attacked by corsairs, what sympathy would not the sight create in his bosom? And as he saw her nearing the port with unremitting speed, and with the graceful headless the callent ship all unburt see worthwise. bearing of the gallant ship, all unburt, sea-worthy as ever, then, just touching land, and starting again on a voyage on the same sea with its former enemies and dangers full in view, would he not be lost in wonder and admiration, and filled with a high sense of the captain's skillful management and with an honest pride in his own calling? With similar sentiments does the Christian view the Papal sovereignty in its progress through the ages. Never arrested, never turned aside, never wavering, always advancing under the guidance of the Holy Ghost, through enemies now avowed, now unseen, now from earth now from hell, it has been in wars for eighteen hundred years and more, and having reached our days is quite prepared to pass on its peaceful way with sure and steady progress as before. This is the grandest phenomenon in the whold field of history. Not the creation of fancy, no a matter of opinion, it is an external fact, evident and public, and influencing at once the general politics of states, and the feelings and notions of individuals, high and low in society, outside the Church. It is however more than a phenomenon, it is a mystery, and profane history may not unravel it; the inspired records must be called in to enlighted us on the divine character of this acknowledged fact. These two witnesses, giving dates and names and places, agree in telling us, that the office and powers of the Roman Pontiff are clearly traceable in continuous succession back to St. Peter, and, beyond him, to Jesus Christthe Incarnate God, the Redeemer of our race, and the Founder of the Church. Nothing short of this will either satisfy the claims of historic truth, or account for the widespread, uninterrupted and vast influence of the Popes; an influence which carries all before it within the Church as effectually, and is felt without it as distinctly, at the present day, as at any former period.

There is not a more consoling thought, than that though we live in a world which, with all its pretensions to enlightenment, swarms with errors and uncertainties both in practice and theory, we have in the Head of the Church, that power which, transmitted to him from Jesus Christ, is the power of God Himself, and is ample security for mankind in the one thing necessary And to justify this consolation, let us in spirit quit Ottawa, and the blessed presence of the Apostolic Delegate which has suggested our theme, and travelling with a spirit's speed to the land of Israel, see on the spot the first beginning of the Christian Church and of the Papal power. We are here at the fountain-head of the New Law; here is its Founder: His teaching, His works, His aims, His institutions, must enlighten as on the topic under consideration.

What was the grand end of His life and labours? What definite means did He appoint to reach and secure that end? And with what claims, power, and solumnity did He undertake and carry out His work?

For the Redemption of the whole world, God the Eternal Word, descended from heaven and took His place in the Jewish dispensation. The work was divine. He alone could do it. He was man too, the son of Adam, Abraham, David, Mary. The work was to be sealed with blood, man alone could suffer flections inspired by the Holy Chost in that upper Redemption being the final-cause of His life and death, what menns did He establish to dispense His his position. O Jerusalem is not a place for him; tedesming graces to mankind? By heavenly the deicide city is doomed to ruin, and its priesthood redeeming graces to mankind? By heavenly doctrines, miracles, and more than angelic life in and temple and rites are set aside for ever; they human nature. He first attracted the public attention, and gained general respect. Soon surrounded by seventy two disciples, from these He selected twelve Apostles; of the twelve He appointed Peter | and the title of High Priest, so unworthily borne to be the Head and Ruler, and upon him He first by Caiphas, was Peter's right. The Church thus promised to erect, and then actually erected His full formed came before the world; it came out Church. He gave the Apostles the power in comfrom Judaism bright into view as the morning dawn mon to teach all nations, and gave it as coming directly from Himself and His own power. "All power is given to me, . . ! I am with you all days." But besides this commission given to all the Apostles, peculiar and superior powers were bestowed upon St. Peter.

A few passages from the words of our God may suffice to place this statement beyond all doubt. "Thou shalt be called Peter." "Blessed art thou Simon Barjona. . . Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. To thee I will give the keys of the kingdom of heaven. Whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth, shall be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth shall be loosed also in heaven." "Feed my sheep;" "feed my lambs." "Satan has sought to have you and sift you (Apostles) as wheat. But I have prayed for thee Peter that thy faith may not fail, Thou being converted (or turning) confirm thy

From which words the learned interpreters of the language and mind of Jesus Christ for the last and that field was the whole known world. It was a eighseen hundred years have remarked and reasoned thus:

1. If our Blessed Lord at His first interview with Simon Barjona, promised him that he should be called Peter, why this change of name? And if a new name is to be given, why Peter, rather than any other? The very meaning of the word suggests the intention in our Saviour's mind, when He made and the arts of peace. This took centuries to do; the promise. Peter means a rock, and a rock is an emblem of strength, firmness, durability, unmovembleness, and in architecture as well as in debut often equal, and even superior to his master.

foundation, and the strongest barrier. 2. But any doubt that might hang over this suggestive name, is dispelled by the clear language of the Alps. War now raging all round the Roman ground, with our own weapons, and by such punny Him who first promised it, and who in due time world, gradually crossed its limits, drove the humifulfilled the promise, and showed that it was admirably significative of this Apostle's high position in the Church. For our Lord having said "Blessed its outlying spurs, wending through its defiles, art thou Simon Barjona" and adding "Thou art scaling its towering heights and pouring down upon Peter." thus actually conferring the name and the fair fields of Italy, sweeping still before it the coupling the new name with the old, to show that stubborn Roman, till rolling on, still on, it reached he is addressing but one and the same person. He the Tiber, where with the power and roar of a proceeds to make a second promise to the favoured mighty tide, it settled down all round the walls of Apostle, namely, that He will build His own Church upon this man endowed by heaven with longer masters; but, not easily conquered they consuperhuman resources for the indefectability of that tinued to give fitful signs of vitality and vigour, Church,—that He will give him the keys of autill at last, they became one of many nations, and thority wherewith to open and that the gates of the elements of civilisation showed themselves all the kingdom of heaven, with the poor of loosing and binding all things in heaven and on earth. These are astounding powers, but they are conferred by Him who said of Himself: "All power is given ity. to me, in heaven and on earth." He who had all power, could share that power with another, without having it diminished in Himself. Such is the mighty import of a name when it comes from the of comparative peace which was required to receive lips of the Eternal Word, to express His Divine a new influence that had been at work even since Will and purpose. And beyond the mere name, the the days of Augustus and Claudius. While the vast extent of power given on the occasion, in barbaric tribes were fighting for freedom; the clear terms, to St. Peter, is nothing short of supre- mysterious power of the East had advanced and macy in the Church.

What did the commission to feed the sheen and lambs of Christ imply, but that Peter was to rule the Bishops and faithful in His Church, with the same authority and affectionate care with which

the shepherd rules and guards his flock?

Peter, regards the Apostle's faith, and his power over the other Apostles. Satan, it seems, longed to be master of the twelve Apostles and sitt them as wheat; the roaring lion would have the chosen but the interposition of our Lord Himself; and He did interpose; but how? He prayed but not for all. All were in danger yet He prayed but for one. He prayed but for Peter the rock foundation of His Churchi the chief shepherd of His own flock; he, once lodged safe beyond danger and with a faith secured against failure, would in his turn pray for the other Apostles, confirm his brother Apostles in the common faith, and thus uphold the structure of the Church for whose stability he was to be henceforth responsible.

He wild had matured His scheme of Redemption and the form and features of His Church from eternity, took three years of a mortal life to initiate mortals slow to understand and slow to believe, into the secret which He brought from heaven, and which they were to give, intelligible and practicable to the world. He completed His work, He established His eternal idea a fact in the world, He built His Church, He built it on Peter. To effect this, he worked a complete change in the state of religion. He was living in the very heart of Jewish dispensation. He was come of the race to which the one true religion had been entrusted. He subjected Himself to the Jewish Law in theory and practice; whatever was sacred to a Jew, was sacred to Him. But He was more than a Jew. He was above the Law, He was the very author of the Law, and had actually made it from the beginning, that He might Himself in the end come under it and out of it. It was remarked by the public that "He spoke as one having authority, and not as the scribes and Pharisees," and that "He was powerful in work and word." He in fact claimed all power not only in the Law but all over the earth and in heaven itself. What, then, was His object in the Law? Not to disturb it, not to destroy it, but to raise and prefect it. He was the very accomplishment of the Law. To Him at the prophecies, types, figures, and sacrifices of the earth's previous existence pointed; in Him they were summed up, realized, and brought to an end; and He the Law giver was now walking among His own subjects, changing old forms and rites of worship into new, which were to come out fair and stately in the Church of His own construction. Above all, He put a final close to the Aaronic priesthood and set up in its place that of Melehisedech, which was His own. The Apostle was occupied in setting up what to He, "a priest forever according to the order of Melchisedeck" took Peter and the other Apostles not approved by the state, and altogether independent into authority, investing Peter with its plentitude. Within His Church He also established the seven Sacraments, the Sacrifice of the Mass, and the other resident in Rome bearing one of their own nation rites, ceremonies and ecclesiastical functions to which the world is not now a stranger. Having completed His work on earth, and having ordered His Apostles and disciples to await the coming of tne Holy Ghost, who would descend upon them, to teach them all truth, refreshing their memories with all He had ever taught them, and giving them every quality necessary for their future toils in the establishment of the Church, He added His last paternal blessing, and in their presence ascended into heaven where He sits at the right hand of the Father.

II.

The work of Redemption once completed, how was it to be dispensed to the redeemed? Leaving other details, our theme confines us to the part which St. Peter had to inaugurate and his successors to maintain in the Church as set up by its Divine Founder. Peter on earth with His beloved Master in heaven, seems to stand alone; but he is not left to his own reflections or his own resources; for, with the immense resources already furnished him | tions of the vanquished nations. What a spectacle! from the riches of the Redeemer, and the lofty rechamber on Pentecost, he feels himself master of have served their purpose, and all that was of permanent use in them was transferred into the Church. There was now the true altar and the true victim. flashing from the gloom of night, and all that was bright and beautiful in the Synagogue was absorbed in the rising sun of Christianity. Nor did it find vices and forms of worship roused the bitterest the earth all unprepared for its coming. There were elements of good everywhere: Greece had its showed by fiendish cruelties what ascendency the wise men, many of whom were to appreciate the new light; and Rome had its virtues for she received the empire of the world. If idolatry and crime prevailed on all sides, yet these could not withstand the power that was divine; and the Prince of the Apostles was inspired to go into the thick of the difficulty and danger, and attack idolatry and immorality even in their stronghold, the city of the

Cesars. Possessed of some genius and extraordinary talents, Rome was from its earliest days a city of warriors and statesmen, and had such elements of strength within it as never perhaps met elsewhere. Hereditary virtues and vis, severe unrelaxing discinline, firmness and constancy of character, lust of his fury against this strange, unearthly foe. His rule, with a strange mixture of cruelty and clemency, which they brought into the field of action, mighty task for a small state to conquer all; but an indomitable spirit undertook it, and its venture was crowned with success. All Italy surrendered before their arms. Of the barbaric tribes which deluged Europe the nucleus lay beyond the Alps. The Romans fought and killed, or spared and ruled, tamed and confined to limits, and taught industry and as it went on, the barbarian tamed and taught, came. The persecutor saw and admired one virtue began to find himself a man, sometimes inferior, in his victions—his own characteristic courage." but often equal, and even superior to his master. fence, it is employed as the most solid and sure He frequently charged, and often drove before him the invincible legion, till at last he rose to the height of his strength, and the Roman retreated to them. Are we then to be beaten upon our own liated rulers before it, nor ceased till its waves dashed against the alpine barrier, rushing around the doomed imperial city. The Romans were no over the ruins of the defunct empire. The northern had rubbed off his native rudeness, and the southern had surrendered much of his pride and sensual-

> And thus Rome had fulfilled a great mission, on which it had been sent by an unseen providence. The world under it had been reduced to that state had fairly established itself in the very bowels of the land. Peter was there, at the head of a new state of things in which corrupt and humble Rome. was to some out regenerate, and to shine still more brilliantly than in the old. Strange that the re- they die for him. But he died for all men. How

> idolatry, and that too in the very hey-day of imperial greatness. A poor fisherman from the lake of Genesareth, surrived in Rome in lowly garb foot-sore, bearing asthis treasure a cross that would ones of our Blessed Lord for his prey. What would one day be erected on the summit of the capitol. save them from the impending danger? Nought He gathered his young church in the catacombs where the influence of the pagan city could with difficulty reach it. Converts were made, many among the poor and some among the rich. Often did St. Peter come out from his hiding-place to be harboured by the noblest of the city; and the curule chair which Pudens bestowed upon the Head of the Church for the ceremonies of his office, remains to this day to testify that there was virtue in the high places in Rome and that divine grace was destined for every class of society. The light of the gospel was setting on the dark atmosphere of idolatry. If it circulated a while in secret, its mission like the sun's was for the world, and as it broke out here and there, the stern Roman marvelled what it was, whence it came, and what it meant; for it was not a thing of night, Jesus had done everything in the light of day, and Peter did not lose any opportunity of setting it face to face with the lurid glare of paganism. Long ere the sceptre was wrested from the hand of Rome, Peter had set up in its midst that which was one day to take it. captive. But before surrendering, it would shed torrents of its captor's blood.

> > The Jews in Rome were, at the time, counted by

thousands, and their religion was there to be rated as the religion of a Roman province. But their presence there did not contribute to diminish the corruption of society. Their higher knowledge and purer lives did not pass to the Gentile. This barrenness of form of religion never intended to make proselytes, stands in remarkable contrast with the rich harvest made by the religion which was to absorb the Roman empire and the whole human race. The Christian religion entered Bome under the Emperor Claudius. St. Peter's object was to convert the world at its centre, and establish there the headquarters of Christianity. The definite plan of the Church had been laid down for him and the other Apostles by Jesus Christ, and fully developed to him on Pentecust. He therefore laid in Rome the foundation of the universal Church. It had a definite government, it had its wise laws and regulations, its members were in complete dependence on its rulers, its inner fruitful life was kept up by the presence of the Holy Ghost, and the Sacraments which diffused His grace, strength and life through the whole society. dent of it; thus doing wholly in Rome what Jesus Christ had partly done in Jerusalem. The Jews preaching the doctrines of Him whom their country-men had crucified, took various views of the preacher's doctrines, some persuaded by his words became the nucleus of the Church in Rome, others became his bitterest persecutors, and to their persevering enmity must be attributed not only his first banishment under Claudius, but also his final crucifixion under Nero. Romans too gathered with the fold, and in eleven years, Peter had brought the Church to such a state, that St. Paul who had not yet visited the city of the Cesara, testifies that the fame of the faith of Rome had spread over the whole earth. The grace of the Sacraments had leavened the mass, had formed new minds, new motives to action. Fallen nature awakening as if from a sleep, the doubly deep sleep of sin and ignorance, saw its wants, its powers also, and the loveliness of virtue and true religion, in dazzling contrast with the foulness of idolatry and sensuality, that still reigned in a city the cloaca maxima of its own abominations and the imparted abomina-The proud independent Roman who simply dispised every foreign claimant to power and rule, adopted the new principle of obedience to the teaching of barbarians. In his sensual and utterly corrupt mind that could relish none but what ministered to the senses, he now felt a spiritual influence inclining him to esteem and love what was unseen and unfelt, and he learned to guide his conduct by the

new principle divine faith. But while a "vast multitude" is stated by Tacitus to have died for the eastern religion, the bulk of the inhabitants remained in their supernature of Christianity than opinion set in against it. The system that aimed a blow at the favourite animosity, and the votaries of Jupiter and Venus, devil had acquired over his dupes. Rome had been built up from the beginning in blood; the offspring of the fratricide had extended their power amid blood in torrents, and when this new and spiritual enemy appeared, their first impulse was towards blood. The new and Christian Rome was to be founded thus in blood, drawn now from the veins of holy, generous, self-sacrificing men. The current of this new cementing power had begun at a divine fountain-head, even the Sacred Heart, which also had been opened by a Roman spear, and as it flowed from Calvary, in its regenerating course over the earth, receiving the tributary streamlets that claimed kindred with itself. The Roman arose in native valour so successful on the battle-field came out in all its patriotism against a poor Galilean fisherman, and his followers, a handful of unoffending Jews and citizens He first reasoned and sought to allure, but disappointed he threatened, tortured, mained and butchered, and exhausted his ingenuity in means of inflicting pure pain. The result was utter failure. Every Christian that died brought many into being; and one who lived in those days of carnage had written: "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of Christians." But a change What is there is these vile Christians that they will not be subdued? They would not yield, I think, if one of our legions were to bear down upon them, they prosper; if we strike them down, as soon as one goes, twenty spring up. What are our gods about?" From admiration he past to respect. "Brave they certainly are. Whence this courage? They go to death as joyfully as we go to victory. They are insensible to pain and fear, Why molest such heroism?" Respect led to enquiry into the secret of this new race of men, and their invincible strength and divine tranquility. It was explained, how human nature had fallen from its original integrity and had become a wreck, how the original Creator had descended into the human race, had taught heavenly philosophy, had worked miracles, and had given in his life and conduct an example of all the virtues; how pagan gods were either devils, or wicked men, or imaginary beings, with attributes that would digrace even brutes how Jesus died for the salvation of all, and restored Himself to life again on the third day, and had, at last, ascended to heaven, where He sits in human form and divine majesty ruling and guiding His Church on earth, and judging every Christian as he

passes away from time into eternity.

The Roman comparing together the principles of this new philosophy, its religious worship, and

bravely die: but then it is for our own interest and more from a disinterested principle like His We have sought to butcher others that we mig flourish and others—our cherished crimes, our mental misery! And what is this strange emotion that stirs my inmost soul? I feel as if I too could be a Christian. I feel the grace they speak so conbe a Christian. I feel the grace they speak so cou-fidently of which enters the soul as it directly from God, and creates a heaven within as It is so. Where is their High Priest, who receives strangers into his blessed society? If am a Christian." He left, behind him his kereditary pride and his self-sufficiency. He was humble and he became happy. fidently of which enters the general samples of the God, and creates a heaven within past it is so. While the infant Church was living its life of three God, and creates a heaven within past it is so. While the infant Church was living its life of three God, and creates a heaven within the life of three centuries in the Catacombs, its members were lifelieft behind him has kereditary pride and his self-torth to seal their faith with their blood. If Pius sufficiency. He was humble and he became happy. Is mow immured on the Vatican hill, St. Peter had as he had occupied the first place among the mations, so will he be distinguished as a Christian deep and dark dungeon of the Mamertine. What the Roman Catholics of St. Peters day thought of the hord lot that the Roman Catholics of our day in the very flower of their age, having before them the brightest prospects earth could afford, devoted themselves to a life of virtue whether in marriage or in celibacy. Many a delicate one from the families of the nobles and the palace of the Cresars, stood proof against the tyrant's persecutor, and went through all the horrors of martyrdom with the courage, the heavenly calm, the sweet hope of the Christian heroine. Thus one by one Romans, Jews, and others joined the rising Church, till St. Peter's personal services having laid its foundations, were no longer needed. The scene on Mount Calvary was renewed on the Janiculum; and the benefit done on the first mount to the whole human trom his own home and kingdom, while irreligion race, was secured on the second to the eternal citv.

But ere St. Peter, passed away, he appointed for his successor in the Apostolic chair, the saintly Linus. Bearing in mind the divine promise that the Church was to endure for ever, and that the form of Church government also had been permanently fixed by the divine Founder, he felt it his duty to maintain the order of things thus established. When the twelfth apostle had prevaricated and left a blank in the Sacred College, our Lord did not substitute another in his place, but left his earthly Vicar to arrange the choice. In the upper chamber St. Peter solemnly inaugurated the election and the lot fell upon Matthias. And now that he himself is closing his earthly career, he commits the keys of the kingdom of heaven to a faithful and true member of the Roman Church: What Peter had received and managed with success, Linus might now receive and use as efficiently as his predecessor. As our gracious Sovereign will parish on the momentous point. Meanwhile his in due time surrender the plenitude of her power children in Rome would have their father back, and sheep that Jesus Christ had entrusted himself with, to confirm his brethern of the episcopal office, and in a word, to take the general supervision of Church government and be its supreme infallible head. As the Church is a person half mortal, half undying, the principle of life that was in St. Peter continued in his successor, and so the Head of the Church lived on. The man dies, the Pope dies not. It needed no new visible act on the part of the divine Founder to appoint a second Peter The Church was an organized body and externally conducted its spiritual business on the original plan, having descended amid the fiery tongues of Pentecost into the body of the Church gave it its life once for all, became its very spirit, and was now living in its new ruler, and was a guide to Linus as it had been to Peter.

only great institution on earth, and that neither Greece nor Rome had ever produced so great a man as he who established it on the seven hills. Philsanctification of fallen man, namely a code of ing to success. The failure proved that something came Pythagoras, who actually formed a society which was to be kept together by moral precents all science subordinate to a moral end. His society grew and flourished in Cortona, till the secular government jealous of its growing importance subjected it to persecution, which gradually controlled and checked and finally crushed it. Individuals for many generations clung to its tenets, but the organized community was defunct. We have ing power. already seen that the society formed by St. Peter Looking set persecution at defiance and gained strength in the midst of its horrors. Plato came next, but contented himself with composing an ideal republic and founding a school, but did not venture on an actual society. Aristoth with an intellect powerful enough to create two sciences, was not able to create a polity that should rest on the precepts and practices of human wisdom. Lastly Zeno founded school and his system was eminently practical; but never did the world show either a town or village that was either Platonic, Peripatetic or Stoic. Two hundred years after St. Peter's day, Platinus sought permission from the Emperor Galbinus to build a city in Campania, which was to be called Platonopolis and to perpetuate the principles of Plato; but at the refusal of the ruling power all idea of the undertaking was dropped; not persoution, but the mere dread of it, being sufficient to guash what was of earth. But St. Peter's society stood firm and constant where he placed it, in the very hot bed of its enemies, who had power enough of persecution to extinguish any union of men that was not divine. And it maintains its position to the present day, counting its two hundred and fifty eight popes who fill up the whole series of more than eighteen hundred years. Thus where vaunted Greece and Rome failed, a poor fisherman without learning, wealth or worldly influence, or extraordinary natural genius, gave to Rome and the Roman world that system of morality, dogma and worship which has secured Christianity and created modern civilization. Not to him be the glory but to his Divine Master who not only taught his pupil, but invested him with superhuman authority and exriched him with a Divine light and with the sanctifying and actual graces that were needed to make a fit representative of His own Divine Person. But before the Pagan world of old, as before the unbelieving world of modern times, St. Peter appeared to be nothing more than a Plato or an Aristotle, influencing men by man's natural resources of conviction and persussion. If in reality he had no help from heaven. he must be a very portent, having achieved singlehanded that in which no other man or body of men ever succeeded: and if he gets credit for the inspiration and guidance of the Holy Ghost he stands forth a still greater portent,—a mortal man wielding the power of heaven.

III.

But as St. Peter was commissioned to give a beginning to what should outlast his own days, he must be repeated in heirs. And he was seen in Linus, his immediate successor, and has come out its effects on human misery and immorality, saw its in each successive age and Pope in the fulness of vast superiority to his own system of life and work his original supremacy. Nor has heldegenerated ship. "These martyrs do but repeat what their in Plus. The Holy Apostolic See has survived the Divine Master taught them. He died for them; convulsions that made and unmade States and dynasties, and while it still remains immovable as ligion of the cross should hope for a reception in a noble! He sacrificed His own happiness, that all the original Rock, its empire has extended im-4. The last remark on our Saviour's words to city which was the very sink of corruption and others might be happy. We Romans can also measurably since the days of Claudius. It long

ago overstepped the limits or the Roman empire, it ago overstepped the limits or the noman empire, it has crossed every ocean and mountain-chain, visited every island, traversed every forest and reached every mock of the earth. What if the reigning continues prisoner? His glory is but enhanced thereby and the forewarnings of the Redeemertage thereby proved true. Many of his produces of the redeemertage thereby proved true. predecessors wore chains and shewed scars; and while the infant Church was living its life of three his hard lot, that the Roman Catholics of our day think of the lot of Plus. It is the treatment that befel the master falling on the servant. Had no: Jesus Christ been bound and scourged and crucified? And had not His chains sufferings and death made His redeemed ones the free and joyous children of God? Well, in the present crisis we look to the future with the same sweet hope and confidence that harboured in the bosoms of the Catholics of old, of a Saint Prideus in Rome, and of the Mother of God on Calvary. We have seen the Holy Father plunged in deeper distress than is now his was seemingly triumphant in the Holy City. What was the issue of such a sacrilege? Not the downfall of the Pope and the Church, but fresh laurels for the brow of the Apostolic exile, new and unbounded joy for true Catholics, new lustre for the Roman Church, and new light amid the errors and confusion that darkened the times. It was precisely when cast forth from his people into the depths of obscurity and dishonour that the greatners of his power and the reality of his universal supremacy became most manifest. For it was then he took the first steps towards the definition of one of the great Christian dogmas,—the Immaculate Conception. He sent letters all round the globe, not to seek earthly aid or solace, but to ascertain tae tradition of the Universal Church respecting the grand prerogatives of the Mother of God: and from east and west, north and south, replies came pouring in from the ubiquitous Episcopacy, recording the tradition belief of each Bishop, priest and to the next heir, so did St. Peter constitute Linus and soon again he was reinstated in the hereditary the new Rock, transfer the whole Church to his home of the Popes. Once more free to carry on keeping, left him the power to loose and to bind all the business of the Church, he summoned the things in heaven and on earth, to feed the lambs chief pastors to his presence to record with their tongues the testimony of their pens; and in the midst of that most illustrious assembly he raised his infallible voice and proclaimed to the Catholic Church that Mary the Mother of God was conceived Immaculate. His words were music to the children of the Church, and their angelic sound went forth through Rome, Italyand Europe and all over the earth, nor will they cease to echo through all time and through the long ages of eternity to the glory of Him who could throw such lustre round the person of the Blessed Virgin Mother. This decree was easily issued, if compared with while it was guided from within by the light and that which followed and which book looked almost impulse of the Holy Ghost. For this Paraclete a formidable undertaking. He summoned an a formidable undertaking. He summoned an Ecumenical Council; and the Bishops again left their homes, and joyously took their way to the chair of St. Peter, to the number of one thousand. There they met in Council and sacred debate on the interests of the Church, and the errors and evils of a degenerate age. Those men of consummate A concluding glance at the work that was done by wisdom and enlightened piety, after long and earnest the first of Popes will convince us that it is the deliberation, called upon the Holy Father to declare to the world the Infallibility which Jesus Christ had in the beginning conferred on St. Peter. osophers had aimed at doing the same work as he. Unanimous in their belief on that point, they did, but had signally failed. Having formed a durst not teach that belief until empowered to do community of believers he set up on a firm basis so by St. Peter's successor. Deliberation and the three things necessary for the civilization and prayer were renewed, and the Father of the universal family, who opens and shuts the gates of morality, the true form of religious worship, and heaven, defined by the guidance of the Holy Ghost dogma. This combination the leading men in and solemnly proclaimed that Infallibility was the Paganism had attempted to effect, and neither divinely conferred right and prerogative of St. genius, nor talent of any kind, nor effort was wantof the subject had made the nations murmur and higher than mental powers was needed, something the peoples meditate vain things, but the spirit of above nature, and able to control nature. First faith prevailed in every clime, and, soon a calm came and now steadily continues through the whole Church. No to strict discipline and common belief, while he made of him, who in his infallibility represents not only an apostle but Jesus Chrish Himself. The dogmas thus defined might seem sufficient to till up a Pontiff's whole reign, but they do not embrace half the work done by the indefatigable exertions of this great man. The memorable syllabus may be taken as the third most prominent act of his teach-Looking from his Apostolic Chair round the re-

ligious world, he saw and lamented the alarming growth of error, and error distinguished by one feature peculiar to the age, error proceeding from scientific men and statesmen whose high sanction gave it a semblance of truth to the great body of the people. The evil was taking root, and received the countenance rather than met with opposition from any temporal sovereign. One Ruler alone, independent of public opinion, and seeing the danger that threatened society in its true colours, had power enough, conscience enough, and spirit enough to lift his voice and warn all within and without the Church, of the false principles that were stealing into politics, morality and religion. The Syllabus was a relict to all good men, consoled the universal Church and gave a new brightness to her aspect. Let us conclude by adding briefly to to these grand public acts of our Holy Father, the several hierarchies, the many episcopal sees and the various missions which he has established, the uncounted circulars, discourses, instructions and counsels, by which he has enlightened and encouraged the whole episcopacy and the Christian flock, the paternal warnings he has given to Sovereigne, heresearchs, and other insubordinate spirits, and lastly, the example which he has ever set of all virtues,-and you have the faint outlines of such a Pastor as has scarcely been seen since the times of the Apostles, and never can be seen outside the Catholic Church and the line of the Roman Pontiffs. It were a task above any man's power to calculate the amount of evil that has been prevented or checked, and the amount of good that has been originated and consolidated during the Pontificate of our own days,—a Pontificate which, with its countless points of light, looks like a galaxy among the many lights that adorn the firmament of the Papacy. Say then; is there not something more than human in all this? Has profune history anything to match it? Could it be imagined from any anningy and expected to turn up in the natural course of events? Does it not in some respects outdo the marvellous history of the first Pope? Does the looker-on from outside the Church, after comparing Pius with Peter, remark any diminution in the Papal powir after 1800 years' existence? Has time, or tyranny, or heresy or schism, or war, shaken its foundation, or taken from the grace and beauty and proportions of the mighty superstructure? What is earthly must decay and pass away; what stands and flourishes and strikes its roofs deeper and deeper with time, and gives every out ceeding day new signs of vitality and perpetuity must be a thing of heaven. There was a time, and some of us are are old enough to remember it, when the Papal power seemed to receive no little support from the Catholic sovereigns that owned its scepte but Catholic dynastics have been all cast aside, and probably for ever, or look on powerless spectators

CONCLUDED ON SIXTH PAGE.

#### CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

BisLE IN PUBLIC Schools.—The New Rochelle School Board has decided to continue the reading compelled to attend during such reading.

CONVERSION .- We learn from the Herold des Glaubens that eight persons, adults, were received into the Church on June 13, by Father Mehring, of Bloomsdale, Stel Genevieve county, Month

LONGEVITY. -In a convent of Capuchine Nuns, at Nuris, in Spain, a religious 120 years old is reported to be still living. But what is more extraordinary is the fact that she still attends to all the exercises of the community, including even Matins and

THE JESUITS. - The Jesuits, according to a work annually published by them at Vienna, number 9,-546, or 159 more than twelve months ago, and 4,-694 more than in 1847. France has 3,001—an increase of 83; Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Holland have 2,535; Italy, 1,466; England, 1,165; Spain, 1,382; North America, 727; and South America, 334.

AMENDING TRISH CHURCH ACT .- A bill has been printed, bearing the names of Mr. A. Moore, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, and the O'Conor Don, which proposes "to amend the Irish Church Act, 1859, so as to enable the Irish Church body to sell the Cathedral Church of Emly, in the county Tipperary, or any other ecclesiastical structure vested in them which they may not require for religious

ORDINATION TO THE PRIESTHOOD .- On Sunday, at the St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, Bishop Crinnon ordained and admitted to the priesthood the following deacons :- Revs. Geo. Brohman, Berlin : J. S. O'Leary, Guelph; P. Cassin, Ireland; and John P. Dougherty, P. McGuire and T. O'Keilly, also of Ireland. The six candidates for the priesthood have just finished a three years' course of study at the Seminary, Montreal.

THE EMERALD CONVENTION .- At the meeting of this Convention in Hamilton, on the 11th, the Secretary, Mr. Boland, of Pennsylvania, made an able report of the financial and numerical standing of the organization. The report shows that \$70,000 were received by the organization, and \$60,000 paid out in funeral and sick benefits. The funds in the various treasuries amount to over \$50,000, and the property of the association to nearly \$2,500,000. The membership of the Union, extending throughout the United States and Canada, amounts to 20,000. The organization is now being established in England, Ireland and Scotland. The organization is not a national body, being composed of practical Catholics of all nationalities, and is absolutely anti-secret. It is literary in its character as well as benevolent.

CATHOLIC TRUST PROPERTY .- A case that has attracted much attention has been on trial for several days before Judge Jones. Bishop Gilmour, Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Cincinnati, sought to enjoin the County Treasurer from collecting \$3,900 taxes assessed on lands alleged to be held by him in trust for the use of Roman Catholic parochial schools. The Judge to-held that the Bishop was realy the trustee of the property for school purposes. and that the Court of Equity could enforce the trust ; that school property was not exempt, as public school property, but being built and partially carried on by voluntary donations, and no income arising therefrome, they were exempt from taxation as institutions purely of public charity, and under the same law as other sectarian colleges and institutions of the State, so far as general taxation was

THE POPE AND ARCHBISHOP MCHALE.—The following roply has been received from his Holiness the Pope to the address of congratulation forwarded to him from the Archbishop of Tuam and the clergy and faithful of the archdiocese. The telegram was sent from his Holiness the Pope to the Archbishop per Cardinal Simeoni. The Papal telegram will be a source of delight and consolation to the whole archdiocese, but above all to its illustrious Archbishop, who, like the Pope, has been spared for a period long beyond the ordinary span, and, like him, has seen the 50th anniversary of his episcopal consecration. The following is the translation:—
"To the Sovereign Pontiff this new manifestation of love and devotion shown by the paster and faithful of the diocese of Tuam has been exceedingly acceptable. Therefore his Holiness returns to you and to the whole archdiocese his cordial thanks, and most lovingly he bestows on you and on the flock committed to your care the benediction which you ask."-Freeman, June 15.

PROCEESSION IN LONGFORD.—At Bix o'clock on Sunday evening, June 10, in St. Mary's Church, vespaving been sung a procession was formed, headed by the members of the choir. Next came the male branch of the Holy Family, to the number of six teen hundred, each member wearing the medal and ribbon of the order, and each section headed by a prefect carrying a shield bearing the name of its patron saint. These were followed by a group of young girls, arrayed in white, who strengt flowers before the Blessed Sacrament, which was carried by the Very Rev. Mr. Coffey, P. P., V. G., under a gorgeous canopy, borne by the Revs. P. Carey, T-Malone, J. O'Farrell, and P. Keating. After the canopy were some twelve hundred members of the female branch of the confraternity, each wearing the insignia of the order. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was then given. The arrange ments were under the superintendence of the zealous spiritual director of the confraternity, the Bev. T. O'Farrell, P. P., and were carried out with the order and decorum that give proof of perfect organ-

FORECASTE. -- Says the Voce Della Verita :- The vigorous and salutary act by which the head of the French Government, caring less for the responsibility to Parliament of some of his senseless ministers than for that of the graver responsibility he has himself assumed for the salvation of the country in receiving the supreme power from the hands of its representatives, has shaken the world, and almost entirely distracted attention from the awind struggle which has commenced in the East. and he is not wrong, inasmuch as all feel that war will not remain circumscribed to the shores of the Danube nor the mountains of Armenia; that in spite of all appearances to the contrary it is not a war of conquest between two rival nations, but that in it of the country, have sent in liberal subscriptions, is incarnate and manifest the first outbreak of a and some of the farmers' clubs have also stirred in colossal struggle long foreseen and apprehended, the matter. and perhaps decisive, between revolution and order, between Ohristianity and unbelieving barbarism of a new fashion, between Catholic civilization and the reviving pagan Cosarism . All feel that this war will fatally pass from the East to the West; and in the West a well-ordered and Conservative France is a formidable adversary to the Revolution. Hence arise the hopes of the good, and timid anxieties of the friends of the Revolution, among whom stands foremost the Liberal faction which has taken possession of our Italy and put her to that wretched moral and econimic torture of which we are at once the witnesses and the victims. The whole Liberal Press of Europe is furious, against. Marshal Mac-Mahon, because of the energetic and most noble Precaution he has taken in dismissing M. Gambetta, n the person of his "thrall" Simon as the Paris Figuro calls him.

#### IRISH NEWS.

VALUE OF LAND IN TIPPERARY. Thirty acres of land in the barony of Slievardagh, held under Landof the Bible in Public Schools, but no pupil will be ed Estates Court Title, with lease forever, were sold recently for £835.

> CABDINAL CULLEN,-His Eminence Cardinal Cullen has been suffering from a slight bronchial attack. The Pope's physician, Dr. Pelogallo, has been in attendance on the Cardinal, who is reecovering .-Roman correspondent of the Tablet.

THE NEW M.P. FOR DUNGARVAN.-The London correspondent of the Daily Express, writing on Tuesday, says :- Mr. O'Donnell took the oath and his seat to-day for Dungarvan. The hon, member was introduced by Mr. Parnell and Mr. R. Power. These are rather ominous sponsors, and would seem to indicate that Mr. O'Donnell is about to join the band of parliamentary obstructionists.

ILLNESS OF AN M. P.—In the House of Commons recently, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, the member for Louth, was suddenly seized with illness. As he entered the library, the hon member fell on the floor, where he lay unconcious for some time, surrounded by Dr. Brady, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Mr. Grey and others. Dr. Brady prescribed and in about a couple of hours Mr. Sullivan was removed in a carriage to his house by Mr. Gray.

MUNIFICENT GIFT .- At a recent meeting of the council of the diocese of Ossory, the Right Rev. Dr. Gregg, Bishop of the diocese, stated that the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe had given the sum of £2,000 to the Representative Church Body, to be invested by them, and the interest of this sum to be applied yearly for the benefit of the most doserving of the clergymen of the diocese whom the bishop might think was most in need of pecuniary assistance.

More Obstruction .- The House of Commons sat from four o'clock on 3rd inst. to seven o'clock next morning, chiefly in committee on supply. There were eighteen purely obstructive divisions and several attempts to count out. The obstructionists were Nolan, O'Donnel, O'Gorman, O'Connor Power, Richard Power and Parnell, Home Rulers, and Mr. Whalley, Liberal. Concern is expressed lest such proceedings, which have greatly impeded business during several sessions, may lead to alterations of the rules of debate, curtailing the privileges of members.

DISCOVERY OF ARMS NEAR LISMORE,-Recently the police of Lismore received information that arms were seen in a wood near the Lismore Castle, thrust into a brake of briars, by some boys gathering sticks. Two constables went in search, and soon discovered two riffes-one, an enfield breechloader. marked "48th Regiment," and the other a strong, American-made rifie, sighted for 400 yards, and marked "U.S." They were concealed in a brake of briars, and not much the worse for being exposed. The Enfield is believed to be the rifle taken from a sergeant of the 48th, while billeted in a public-house at Lismore about ten years ago.

THE CLIFDEN PROSELYTISERS.—The case of the Queen against Dean McManus has been decided by the Queen's Bench, on the 21d ult. The case was one in which Charles Grimes sought a writ of Haleas Corpus, to compel the Very Rev. Dean Mc-Manus to deliver up Katherine Grimes, a girl aged thirteen, to the custody of said Charles Grimes, her father. The delivery of the child, and thus determined the question as to who was entitled to her custody, but further proceedings have been instituted in the Court of Chancery, in order to endeavor to protect the girl's conscientious convictions.

ELEVATED.—The Holy Father has raised the Right Rev. Monsignor McCabe, V.G., P.P., of Kingstown, to the episcopal dignity. Mgr. McCabe has been nominated Bishop of Gadara in partibus infidelium and Bishop-Assistant to his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Bublin. The choice of the Holy Father will give great delight to the people of Dublin and to the Catholics of Ireland. The reputation of the new Bishop is second to none for learning, plety, ability and zeal, and all the virtues which could adorn the prelatial character he has exhibited in fulfilling the functions of vicar-general of the archdiocese, and parish priest of one of its most important parishes

OPERATION .- Mr. Barry Sullivan, the actor, has recently undergone a singulas operation connected with the eye-lash. It will be remembered that at Drury-lane Theatre Macduff's sword accidently struck him in the eye, causing an abrupt termination of his engagement and his retirement for some weeks. In the end he left the doctor's hands cured, it was believed, but ever since he has been troubled with a curious affection of the eye. Having consulred an oculist, the conclusion was arrived at that there must be something in the eyeball itself. Barry Sullivan consented to undergo the necessary operation for testing this theory. His eyeball was cut open, and from it there was taken an eyelash which had been thrust in at the point of the sword.

EXPERIMENTS WITH TORPEDOES IN CORK HARBOR.-Recently a torpedo, containing the explosive power of 100 pounds of gun-cotton compressed, was fired from the steam-launch of her Majesty's ship Thunderer, opposite Queenstown. The torpedo was of the class known as the jiffer, owing to its being attached te the end of a long pole which is pushed forward from the bow of the steam-launch as far as possible. The end to which the torpedo is attached being a considerable distance out of water, the object is to bring the case containing the destructive material as deep as possible below the water line of the vessel intended to be destroyed. It is then fired by electricity. On the explosion of the torpedo, a column of water was thrown perpendicularly in the air to the height of at least sixty feet, while the vibration of the shock was felt all through Queenstown.

THE GALTEE BOY .- Mr. Casey's defence is not likely to fall through for want of funds. Last week when the trial was expected to begin at once in the Queen's Bench, Mr. Dwyer Gray, M.P., opened "a fair-trial fund" in the columns of his journal, the Freeman, subscribing himself £25, and further authorising Mr. Casey to draw on him in the bank to the extent of £200, till the public came to the rescue. This generous act—the generosity of which will be all the better appreciated when the circumstauces of the late election in Tipperary are borne in mind-has not been without its fruits. His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, several members of Parliament, and other persons in various parts

Drowned .- On June 13, a party of fourteen of the militia recruits started for a bathe to the Folly Dam Armagh. Five went into the water and four were about to enter, when one of the former, James Holmes, aged 24 years, and belonging to Kilmore, got out of his depth, and not being able to swim, just threw up his aims and sank. As noue of the others were good swimmers they, were afraid to go near the drowning man. One of the first on the spot was the adjutant of the regiment, Captain Pakenham, who at once stripped off and dived, with others that had arrived, but all in vain. The pond wrs at once emptied, which took nearly two hours (as it is large), when the body was, found near the spot where he sank. Mr. J. G. Peel held an inquest when a verdict in accordance with the above was

#### WAR NEWS.

DENIED.—A Bucharest telegram denies that the Roumanians intend to cross the Danube on having concluded an alliance with Seraia.

MEELING.—The Vienna correspondent denies that there will be a meeting between the Emperors of Germany and Austria this year.

GOURT-MARTIAL .- Military and civil commandants of Sistova, Tirnova and Osman-bazar, have been summoned hither for trial by court-martial.

BLOCKADED.—The Bucharest correspondent says it is officially reported that Rustchuk is blockaded by the Russians.

WAR FEVER .- Belgium is mobilizing her army, and Holland her navy. These small states smell a political rat and have reason to know the powers are about absorbing them.

No MEDIATION.—The Russian telegraphic agency says Prince Bismarck has declared it to be his opinion that any mediation is at present im-

Desied.—It is denied that a convention exists between Roumania and Servia. Russia, and Austria have agreed to give those principalities good advice without assuming a right to intervene.

CZAR'S MOVEMENT .- The Czar has arrived at Fratesti Station, on the Bucharest and Giurgevo Railroad, where, according to some accounts he is about to take up his residence.

Correction .- A Russian official despatch from Tiflis, states that the Turkish force defeated when Tergukassoff relieved Bayazid, numbered Gen. 13,000, not 30,000, as reported in a previous despatch. RUESIAN PURCHASE OF COTTON,-The Russian

Government has purchased eight thousand bales of cotton here within a few weeks, and probrbly three times that quantity since the commencement of the REPULSED .- A doubtful report says the bombard-

ment of Rustchuk re-commenced on Tuesday afternoon, under cover of the bombardment the Russians attempted to take the town by assault but were repulsed ofter two hours fighting.

Another Army Corps .- The advanced guard of another Russian corps has arrived at Ploeisti. It is reported that a camp of 80,000 men is prepared at Plocisti. A battle is expected at Eskiojumanji, where the Turks are concentrated in great force.

BOMBARDING .- A Turkish frigate is bombarding the town of Simferopol, in the Crimes. The Russians, despite the protests of the Danubian International Commission have sunk ships laden with stores at the mouth of the Danube.

A DEEP SCHEME .- It is reported that the Ameer of Cabool agreed to harass the Russians wherever they can be found, by petty chiefs in Central Asia. which may compel a Russion expedition into Cabool, thus opening an Anglo-Indian difficulty, which may result in English interference.

ABMENIA AGAIN IN DANGER .- After the reinforcement of the army of the Caucasus, even if necessary by troops from the Central Asiatic frontier, a second invasion of Armenia is meditated, commencing with the capture of Batoum, and the suppression of the Abchasian rebellion.

ROMBARDING THE CITADEL .- The following official telegram from Bayazid was published yesterday:-The besieged Bussians having refused to surrender, the bombardment of the Citadel has therefore been reopened; Gen. Tergukassoff is near Sinck, four hours' march from Bayazid.

Turks Winning -The Pera correspondent sends the following, dated Friday evening: I have just heard, on good authority, that the Russians have been attacked simultaneously by Osman Pasha at Plevons, and Ahmed Eyoup Pashs at Monaster. The fighting lasted all Thursday and Friday. The Turks are getting the advantage.

MONTENEGRINS AGAIN TO THE FRONT .- A COITESpondent at Cettinge says the concentration of Montenegrin battalions has been ordered before Nicsics. professed for the seige of that place. Prince Kikta will refuse to entertain any overtures for truce. Several accounts agree that the destination of Suleiman Pasha's army is Adrianople.

Relieved .- A telegram was received here from Tiflis, datd Bayazid on the 14th, announces that the garrison of Bayazid citidal has been relieved by General Tergukassoff, who completely defeated the Turkish investing force, numbering 30,000, capturing 4 guns and 80 prisoners. The town of Bayazid is destroyed.

More Crossings .-- Herald cables say two more crossings of the Danube are projected by Russians, one in southern Dobrudscha, to get in rear of the Turks between Merjidie and Kerstendje, and the other near Kalafat. The Turks are pushing forward a large force to Shumula, and the Russians at Sistova now being well provided, cannot longer delay offensive operations.

REINFORCED .- A despatch from Plymouth says the new gun-boat Condon is to be fitted with torpedo apparatus, and sent as soon as practicable to the Danube, where she will with her sister vessel, the Flamingo, under orders of the British ambassadors at Constantinople and Vienna, for the protection of British interests. The Admirality has by telegraph ordered that the steam frigates Narcissus and Topaz be commissioned immediately.

TROUBLE IN THE CABINET .- Times cables say it is stated that Lord Beaconsfield had two interviews with the Queen this week, and yesterday the Queen presided at a Cabinet Council in Windsor Castle. the subject of which is said to have been the retirement of a prominent member of the Ministry, not Lord Beaconsfield. The Cabinet is also considering fresh despatches from Austria.

RAISING THE SIEGE.-Kiernan's London despatch says a despatch from Erzerom states that the attempt of the Russians under Tegukassoff to relieve the besieged garrison of Bayaizd, failed, notwithstanding the garrison made a determined sortie. The Russians, after suffering severe loss, retreated to Mount Arararat, where they were attacked by the Turks and again defeated. The Turks took many prisoners and captured six guns.

DISTURBING RUMORS.—There is much unessiness in regard to the Mohammedan population in India, the famine having the effect to render the Indian population unsettled. It is feared that this, in connection with the demands of the Sultan, who is their spiritual head, may lead to widespread outbreaks in favor of Ruesia, which afterwards may assume dangerous dimensions with reference to English interests. The Russian alliance with the United States proposes Canada and Cuba as the price. The idea is broached by Schouvaloff. The Russian Commissiariat is in a frightful condition, and is partially the cause of the delay on the Dan-

FREMCH ARMY SUPPLIES -The Inter-Ocean publishes as a portentous fact that during the past fortnight secret agents from the French Government arrived in this city, whose presence is known to but a few in France and fewer here. They have secretly contracted with a few large firms of Chicago packers for immense quantities of army supplies. The contracts specify not only the quantity and quality of the supplies, but the manner of their preservation, and the amount of rations in each package. A condensed soup, capable of preservation for a long period and speedy preparation, has been contracted for. Similar agents have been in a few other large cities in this country and in Canada. Enough food has been ordered to sustain a large army during a

#### ROUND THE WORLD.

Crops reported good all over.

Mdme. Tiliens is again in a critical state. The Austrians are to occupy Servia.

Sevastopol is to be attacked by the Turks. It is expected Earl Beaconsfield will resign.

Beetles devour potatoe bugs and relish them. The Russians have again occupied Tinorva.

The potato bug has squatted down on Irish seil. President Hayes believes in the Munroe doctrines.

St. John N.B., wants a new Chief of Police. A War with Mexico is feared in the States.

The population of London in 1876 was 4,286,407 Deaths from scarlet fever are reported from

Bishop Lynch of Charleston is not to be Cardinal McCloskey's co-adjuter.

Tuere was no attempt at an Orange Celebration in Quebec, on the 12th. Wheat is a little slow coming up round London, Ont. Perhaps it is afraid of the War prices.

General Grant dines with Kings-and cuts Grand Duke in the streets.

President Hayes goes in for the suppression of Mormonism.

The Peninsulars of Detroit beat the Toronto Club at Cricket on the 9th inst. A general rising of the United States Indians is

Captain Simmons is not altogether satisfied with

his late glorious achievement. The Orangemen and Young Britons celebrated

the 12th with their "usual bravery." The Bonapartists have had a grand meeting at

Chislehurst. The Russians have retreated from Kars and the

seige is raised. 10,000 Russian troops pass through Moldavia every day.

The licensed victuallers of Toronto have declared war against the Dunkin Act.

The remains of General Custer have been taken from the Big horn to Fort Lincoln.

United States troops crossed the Rio Grand last week and entered Mexico in pursuit of raiders. The remains of Pere Marquette have been dis-

covered at St. Ignace, Ill. Operations have been resumed on Sections 14 and 5 of the Canada Pacific R. R.

The organizers of the Caxton Celebration will have to pay \$400 of a deficit.

Miss Kate Kelly died at Decatus, Ill. on the 11th nst. of the effect of a bee sting. Mr. Moody's watch was stolen in Cohasset. He missed it in the middle of a pealm and was angry.

The Turks are at present successful all along the Greece has given up the idea of going to War

for the present. The Union says there should be no such parties as Right and Right centre, they are all Monarchist

and should unite in support of a candidate. The Ottawa papers are furious because Mayor Beaudry did not lose his head on the 12th, and order out the army.

No 12th of July disturbances are reported from Ireland. A papist or so killed in that district is not considered news. Mr. F. H. O'Donnell the lately elected Home

Ruler for Dungarven is a young man and a great The last rail on the Montreal, Portland, and Bos-

ton Railway, between West Franham and St. Lamberts was laid on the 12th. The British fleet at Bezika Bay numbers twenty-

four iron clads carrying 150 guns and eight thousand men. The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, of London,

The French Budget shows a surplus of \$5,000,000 and still the Wilness thinks Catholic countries are

There is a rumor affoat to the effect that secret agents of the French Government are in the States and Canada buying up immense quantitles of provisions.

It is impossible to tell as yet whether the Conservative or Liberal demonstrations are the more enthusiastic. There is no proper standard by which to measure.

The Lincoln tomb robbery turns out now to have heen a hoax. The two men who were sentenced to to two years imprisonment will however find it no ioke.

A strange thing connected with the Russo-Turkish war is that a battle is always imminent and England and Austria are always coming to an understandidg.

Lady Ernest Temple has cloped with Mr. Hungerford. The latter is a great friend of the Prince of Wales. The infuriated husband swears he will shoot the gay Latherio.

A number of Young Britons left Montreal on the 11th to take part in the proceedings at Cornwall. The Witness says "they played several inspiring airs."

Ella McCloud, a coloured woman in the South, is 120 years old. She has had eight husbands, or one for every fifteen years of her life. She has decided to remain single in future.

A New York despatch of the 13th, says Father McNamara addressed the Orangemen of that city as they were embarking on the 12th, and was courte ously heard.

A fight between the Catholics and Orangemen took place in Charlotte town, P. E. Island, on the 12th, the former using stones and the latter revolvers. The Orangemen hauled down their flag.

The Orangemen of Montreal on being appealed to as Christians gave up the "walk." It was very touching. Is it possible if the Toronto boys had been called upon in like manner they also would have refrained.

A letter of Mr. John Dougall, of the New York Witness, appears in the N. Y. Times which draws a parallel between the action of the civic authorities of Montreal and New York, much in favor of the latter as regards protection to Orange processions.

DETECTIVES IN TROUBLE.—At the Bow street Police Court London, Eng. Chief Inspectors Dillscovitch, Micklejohn and Palmer, the best known officers of the Scotland yard detective force, and a solicitor named Forggatt, were arraigned at the instance of the Treasury, accused of a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in a recent celebrated confidence case, in which a number of betting men were convicted of defrauding the Countess De. Goucourt of \$50,000. Mr. Poland, on behalf of the Treasury, charged the four above-named defendants with conspiracy, and also with being accessories after the fact to certain felonies committed in the Goucourt affair. Mr. Poland said he feared the case would be fully made out against the accused: Froggatt was admitted to bail in £2,500, but bail was refused in the case of the officers.

#### NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

PRICKLY COMFERY .-- In view of the fact that after many trials in some parts of the Old World, prickly comfrey has been abandoned, we have no hope of its being of any more value have ; indeed, as we have corn as a cheap fodder plant there is more to compete with here than there - Forney's Weekly.

THE SWALLOW.—The superstition as to the illluck attached to the killing of swallows is thought to be of Pagan origin; for we read in Ælian that these birds were sacred to the Penates or household gods of the ancients, and, therefore, were preserved. We also find in Atheneus that the Rhodians had a solemn song to welcome the swallow.

THE BREATHING OF THE WHALE.—The whale's way of breathing is by two spout-holes on the top of the head. When not disturbed, the animals rises to blow once in every quarter of an hour. When pursued, they will sometimes keep under water half an hour or more, though it is observed that a cow with a calf on her tail rises much oftener for the calf to breathe without breathing herself.

THE BEST SLEEPING POSITION .- The food passes from the stomach, to the right side; hence its pass age is facilitated by going to sleep on the right side. Water and other fluids flow equably on a level, and it requires less power to propel them on a level than upwards. The heart propels the blood to every part of the body at each successive beat, and it is easy to see that, if the body is in a horizontal position, the blood will be sent to the various parts of the body with greater case, with less expenditure of power, and more perfectly than could possibly be done if one portion of the body were elevated above a horizontal line. On the other hand, if one portion of the body is too low, the blood does not return as readily as it is carried thither; hence, there is an accumulation and distensin, and pain soon follows. If a person goes to sleep with the head but a very little lower than the body, he will either soon wake up, or will die with apoplexy before the morning—simply because the blood could not get back from the brain as fast as it was carried to it. If a person lays himself down on a floor for sleep, a portion of the head, at least, is lower than the heart, and discomfort is soon induced; hence, very properly, the world over, the head is elevated during the sleep. The savage uses a log of wood or a bunch of leaves; the civilised a pillow; and if this pillow is too thick raising the head to high, there is not blood enough carried to the brain, and as the brain is nourished, renewed, and invigorated by the nutriment it receives from the blood during slep, it is not fed sufficiently, and the result is unquiet sleep during the night weariness, without refreshments, to be followed by a day of drowsiness, discomfort, and general inactivity of both mind and body. pillow should be hard enough to prevent the head sinking more than about three inches.

THE ARCTIC NIGHT.-There is perhaps a very general misunderstanding that the Artic night is only night in name; that a perpetual twilight reigns; that a reflection of the snow illumines distant objects; that the moon is always at the full; and that the flashes of the Aurora, the merry dancers of the North, are always brilliant. We are not exaggerating when we say that we have, at one time or another, heard each of of these propositions, and the figment of a lunar theory, seriously maintained. by men who would be generally spoken of as "well informed..' It is well therefore, to say that they are each and every one of them misstatements and misconceptions based on absolute error. That in the lower latitudes within the Artic Circle the twilight at noon is very perceptible; that the moon when full shines through the clear air with great brilliancy; that the Aurora occasionally gleams with splendour and beauty and that what little light there is is intensified by the white lustre of the snow, are points to be readily admitted, but do not alter the great law of nature to which Artic travellers have to submit. The Arctic night is, practically speaking, as dark as any other night, and the experience of the officers of the officers of the Tegethoff affords ussome homely measures of its intensity. In the beginning of November, in clear weather, a faint twilight was perceptible at noon, but generally there was no difference between the light of midday and of midnight. The heavens were usually overcast, and the night of the Aurora, during the few minutes of its greatest intensity, seldom exceeded that of the moon in Ont., held their Annual Pic-nic at Stratford this its first quarter. Christmas and the New Year were celebrated with an attempt at German conviviality, in which the dogs 100k their part. Jubinal, a Siberian dog of great size and strength, found his way into one of the cabins, and refused to quit till he had finished a heap of of maccaroni. Sumbu, who, being of a close and saving disposition, had accumulated a private hoard in a depot of his own, got very drunk on the sailors' rum, and his companions, taking advuntage of his helpless condition, devoured his stores without scruple. It was thus, then, that through the darkness of a hundred and eleven days-from October 28 to February 16-in everrecurring danger, and ceaseless dread, fast locked in the ice, they drifted to the North.

THE LAUDHING JACKASS .- The Illustrated News, of

Adelaide, Australia, gives the following particulars

of this interesting bird : "The laughing jackass is almost too well known to need description. His appearance and extraordinary note are familiar to the inhabitants of every country village. Al-though a kingfisher, he never procures his food from the water, after the orthodox fashion of king fishers, but has more the habits of a bird of prey. Sitting motionless among the lower branches of some tall gum tree, unnoticed and apparently half asleep, he waits, like Micawber, for something to tarn up. Suddenly without noise, he drops of his bough and flies direct to a certain spot, whence he soon returns, bearing in his boak a lizard, a small snake, or perhaps a rat. His acuteness of sight is extraordinary. From his elevated post he seems to miss nothing, and discerns his prey in swamps and crevices of rocks at a distance that is perfectly astounding. The laughing jackass has the advan-tage of being able to live on almost snything that presents itself; hence it is always in good condition and apparently in good humour. But in spite of his carcless happy, happy life, the laughing jackass has his peculiar duty, and he performs it conscientiously. Snake-killing is his speciality; lizards, frogs, beetles, small birds, rats, etc., are his usual tood. In fact, nothing comes amiss to him : let a snake appear upon the scene, and the laughing jackass recognizes his quarry at once. Never hesitating, he makes straight for it, his agitation being observable by the quivering crest feathers. With some caution he swoops backwards and forwards. seeking an opportunity to seize the reptile. The snake, with head crect, ready to strike, keeps on the alert. The excitement continues for some time, till the bird finally settles down, close by, on the ground. But all his stolid, heavy appearance is gone. His wings and tail quiver with agitation and cagerness. Fully alive to the dangerous character of his opponent he keeps at a safe distance. Flitting round, his head just out of reach, he continues to annoy him, till becoming exhausted, the spake affords him the opportunity he is seeking. With the rapidity of lightning the bird descends upon his prey, then rises in the air bearing with him the captured snake, neatly held just behind the head, in such a position as to render him per-fectly powerless. Rising until he has attained a considerable height, he directs his flight to a more open part of the country, then suddenly backing in the air, he drops the reptile, following it down and reaching the ground almost at the same time. Stunned and bruised, the unfortunate snake is in no condition to renew the contest, and is very soon

dispatched and eaten by his victorious enemy?

# The True Witness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

CALANDER-JULY, 1877. WEDNESDAY, 18th-St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor. SS. Symphorosa and Companions, Martyrs. Definition of Dogma of Infallibility, 1870. THURSDAY, 19th-St. Vincent of Paul, Confessor.

Great fire in New York, 1845. FRIDAY, 20th-St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor. St. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr. Hugh O'Neill, Prince of Ulster, died at Rome,

1616. SATURDAY, 21st-St. Henry, Emperor, Confessor,

(July 15). First Battle of Bull Run, 1861.

SUNDAY, 22nd-Ninth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Mary Magdalen. Bishop Egan, Philadelphia, died 1814. The Six-Mile-Bridge Massacre, 1852.

Garibaldi born, 1807. MONDAY, 23th-St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr. St. Liborius, Bishop and Confessor. Emmet's Insurrection, 1803.

TURSDAY, 24th-Vigil of St. James. St. Christina Virgin and Martyr. John Philpot Curran born, 1750.

#### NOTICE.

In future the City Subscription to the TRUE WITNESS will be the same as the Country-\$2 per annum, in advance. At the commencement of the Volume in August, the papers of all subscribers who are THREE MONTHS in arrears will be stopped.

#### POSTPONEMENT.

The Lecture on Oka, announced to take place on the 17th instant, has been postponed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. "L. W. D."-Your contribution will appear in our next.

### THE GREAT QUESTION.

curse of Orangeism is upon us with a vengence. The descendents of the fanatics have at last been let loose in Montreal. On Thursday, the 12th of July, Orangeism was in the dust; on Monday, the 14th, its emblems desecrated our thoroughfares. One day the demon of bigotry, like a whiped cur, crawled dreds of imported ruffians pointed their remen should not walk. They had been " petitioned" not to do so. They never would have walked whether they had been "petitioned" or not. It was rumored in Montreal that the Catholics would oppose them to the death. Unprotected by the bayonets of the Volunteers, the Orangemen of Montreal would not have faced an outraged and indignant Catholic people. But they were " petitioned" forsooth. They were urged in the name of "Christian feeling," to abstain from their parade. They cleverly brought pressure to bear upon themselves, when they had no idea in the world of carrying out their threat. But the Protestant and Catholic united in "petitioning" them to abstain from insulting us. And they did abstain. And they were praised for their abstention. And they were applauded for keeping their agreement. And we were told that the Catholics attained a great "moral victory." "Moraj victory" indeed. The Orange organization knows no morality when Catholics are in ques. tion, for the blood-stained pages of its record exhibits one long chapter of hate to our faith. But they succeeded in this matter and they "abstained," from doing what they had no intention of doing, and so they were applauded for "Christian feeling." Of course they kept their compact on the 12th of July,they went to Church as citizens. At Church they heard an inflammatory sermon. The Rev. Mr. Doudiett spoke of "Papists" and lauded the glorious memory of the man who rescued them from the evils of "Popery" and all its surroundings. The Orangemen left that Church full of hate for the Catholic people. They left it after having heard a sermon calculated to make them regard Pope and "Popery" as the enemies of civil and religious liberty. They firebrand "Chaplain" ringing in their ears. One more unfortunate than the rest went into a resolute mind. But as the "12th" was their Victoria Square. If he wanted to avoid a row why did he go there at all? Could he not | triumph for the Orangemen of Canada. Under have taken some other way and thus have placed the protection of the military and the prehimself out of harm's way? But no the un- arranged forbearance of the Catholics, the side by side, rally around the one Baptism. happy young man walked through Victoria Orangemen walked in full regalia through our the one Faith, the one God.

The defiant words of the "Chaplain" was a souffle about a lilly, the deceased went, to help a friend who was in trouble. And here let us pay a tribute of respect to his memory. Yes he went gallantly but madly to the rescue of a friend. We can admire bravery in a foe, just as much as in a friend, and we shall not refuse to pay this tribute of respect to the memory of Hackett. But it was the bravery of a madman. His friend had been beaten, but mark well, no shot was fired. There was no intention of "killing." The man to whose rescue the unhappy Mr. Hackett went was benten, but no revolvers were drawn until the unfortunate young man himself fired into the crowd. Three shots in rapid succession were discharged from his revolver. Some say that he fired four times before he was shot down. But he drew first, and fired first, and from that moment escape was impossible, and his death became certain. He was shot down in an instant. But here let us regret the manner of his death and express our horror at a number of men attacking one. It is not fair, it is not manly. We disclaim all sympathy with those individual assaults, and we ask our friends to do all in their power to combat Orangeism as an organized conspiracy to upset the Church of Rome, but under no conditions to draw upon themselves the censure of all right-minded men of making war upon individuals. But when Mr. Hackett was shot down, the papers say that a clergyman "attempted" to say a few consoling words to him as life was passing away, but that he was "prevented by the mob." This is not the truth! We challenge the press to produce the clergyman: we challenge the press to name him. They cannot do it, and being unable to do it, on their heads rests the slander. Then police and military were called out. The Orange Organization passed defiant resolutions, and Protestant socities, and the Protestant press condemned the Mayor. And as to those defiant resolutions. we fling them back into the teeth of the Orange Organization, and we tell them that we accept the challenge, while we repudiate the lie they carry. Yes Orangemen of Montreal the Catholics of this City will we are sure take up the gauntlet, and fling it into your teeth again. There will we hope, be no more "petitioning," you not to walk. There will, we hope, be no more bending the knee to your order; but we expect that there will be a bold and united front shown to your spirit of bigoted aggression. Every legal means will be exhausted to combat your evil influences in this Dominion. through our streets, in a few days after hun- There can be no "reconciliation" now, no turning the cheek for another blow, but we volvers at our people. And how did it all shall give you back-measure for measurecome about? Echo answers "how indeed?" | full to the brim. And then about the abuses On Tuesday it was decided that the Orange- heaped upon the Mayor. We say Mavor Beaudry has acted throughout this business with consummate skill. If the military had been called out it is not one, but it might have been a hetecomb of dead that we would have had to follow to the grave. The military are, with the exception of the French corps, Protestants almost to a man, and we have a strong suspicion which side they would take in the event of a general disturbance. Yes we say this boldly, and we deliberately charge Colonel Bond, of the Victoria Rifles with allowing his men to sing the "Protestant Boys" through the streets of Montreal. What security can we have when military commanders thus openly take sides, nay more, when they incite to assault? We call upon the military authorities to see to this gross breach of military law, and we promise Colonel Bond that, if we can, we shall probe this violation of order to its very source. What confidence could the Mayor have in such men? Colonel Bond is a bigot before he is a volunteer. Hatred of our Church is to Colonel Bond a far higher "duty" than the strict observance of military law. We call upon Mr. Devlin to see to this matter, and to protect the Catholic citizens of Montreal against the possible onslaught of a fanatical bigot. These questions must now be faced and fought, and it is our own fault if we do not insist upon such a distribution of force as will no longer leave us at the mercy of such men as Colonel Bond. But of the Mayor, if he is censured by the Protestant press, that no reason why in this matter. he should not be applauded by us. We hope the Catholics of this city will stand by their Chief Magistrate, and present him with a handsome testimonial in recognition of his cool and manly conduct during the trying days just gone past. This is a left it with the inflammatory words of the time when we must stand shoulder to shoulder. and exhibit that free bearing which indicates

day of humiliation, so was the 16th the day of

streets. They were for the most part a hard were in his ears, and no doubt he felt that if and ragged lot of men. They were dirty but he fell, he fell a blessed martyr. Then there they looked determined. Nine-tenths of them were a low lurking lot of fellows, the few respectable members being Montrealers. They looked like farm-labourers, and some of the females who accompanied them along the route, were not of a respectable class. However there were some respectable women of whom we have nothing to say. Once along the line of route, they drew their revolvers, and were nearly firing into the people. Well they buried their "brother." Returning from the funeral they played party airs-" Croppy lie down," "The Protestant Boys," and the "Boyne Water." Our people bore it all. They knew that a day of reckoning would come. It was reported that they had a flag of a most insulting character, but we have not been able to trace the rumour to any reliable source. But they returned, and "brother" Robinson, a chief from Kingston, said that they "intended to insult no one." After playing "Croppy lie down," "no insult" was intended. After shouting the "Protestant Boys," "no insult" was meditated. Yes, yes, insult was intended and insult has been accepted, and unless these Orange displays are stopped in this Province at least, we fear bloody work is in store for us all. The Catholic people of this country will welcome strife rather than submit to persecution. They will hail civil war with joy rather then be trailed at the heel of an Orange ascendency. We, for our part, now repudiate all the overtures and resolutions made during the past week-we have gained fresh experience but only to make us more determined in our resistence to Orange aggression. The editor of the paper is not long in Canada. He did not like to take upon himself any responsibility. That was for men who had been here all their lives. But over tures and peace resolutions to the winds nowa new leaf is turned—our liberties and our altars are at stake and we must stand by the temple of our God at any and at every hazard French Canadians this issue is as much yours as it is ours. If Orangeism triumphs our liberties are gone. Stand by us in this battle and united we will remove from our path the dangerous elements which threaten us. Not against your Protestant friends, not against Protestant institutions, not against Protestant liberties-no-you must guard them as you would guard your own, but against Orange aggression pledge yourselves with us to stand up for the Church of your fathers, and swear a solemn oath to resist all efforts to destroy that Church if needs be at the risk of your

## THE GAZETTE.

The Gazette of this morning advocates the abolition of all processions, national, religious, and political. It says "why should not the Catholics give up St. Patrick . Day, the Frenchmen Fete Dieu and the Orangemen the '12 of July." Surely the Gazette is joking!! What! give up our peaceful processions because an illegal society, bound together by oath to destroy the Church of Rome, imports armed ruffians to intimidate the Catholic people? Because these same ruffians sing.

"Holy water, Sleet and Slaughter We'll trample the Catholics every one, Cut them asunder, we'll make them lie under, The Protestant Boys will carry their own."

And we are to give up National, Religious, and Political processions, all because of a society that is neither national, religious, or political. We are in fact to lick the dust before the hated emblem of our faith. No, no, we shall do nothing of the kind. Party processions - away with them if you like, but now, national and religious processions, we shall insist upon more determinedly than ever. We ask our Irish lawyers to see to this Orange organization. It is illegal and the authorities have violated the law by protecting them at all. The right of articles of capitulation. Of that there is no mistake, and next week we shall give the text. These other rowdies, the admired champions of the Gazette have no right whatever, yet we forsooth are to abandon all our rights because of the terror inspired by the ragged groups that walked through Montreal on Monday. We may be compelled to do so by law, but to consent to it, the Catholics of this Dominion never will. We "would rather be a dog and bay the moon' than consent to such a humiliation. Catholics of the Dominion, this is no time to waver in your resolution. This is no time to grow weak in your determination.

# THE 12TH OF JULY

VERY LITTLE ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED.

A CURIOUS SERMON.

# RIOTING IN THE STREET

ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

A MAYOR THAT WAS NOT TO BE FRIGHTENED.

THE ORANGE "LADY" AND THE CATH-OLIC " FEMALE."

HACKETTS FUNERAL.

Montreal Press Prejudging the Prisoners.

HAVE CATHOLICS ANY RIGHTS ORANGE-MEN ARE BOUND TO RESPECT.

CONDUCT AFTER THE FUNERAL MILITARY OCCUPATION.

(By our own Reporter.)

On the twelfth of July, 1876, an Orange celebration was attempted in Montreal and succeeded to a certain extent. Emboldened by this, it was comtemplated by the Lodges to organize a procession on a grand scale in 1877, but the Irish Catholics took the alarm and dreading that the scenes of Toronto and other places, where Orangeism is powerful, might be enacted here, formed what is called the Irish Catholic Union, and, it is said, resolved to prevent the procession by force, if necessary. They, in justification, contended that the Orange was a secret and disloyal association, that the object of the celebration was to commemorate the victory of the Boyne, gained 188 years ago over their ancestors through the cowardice of an English King, that their flags were offensive, and their party tunes insulting to their religion and nationality, and that, in a word, it would be cowardly to stand by and see a body of men trampling as it were on the faith and honor of their motherland without EXPRESSING THEIR DESSENT

by every means. The burning of the Seminary and Church at Oks a month ago at the instigation, and with the assistance of the Orangemen of Como, and the serio comic defence of that transaction by the ultra Protestant press of Montreal, intensified Ca- other tholic feeling, not only among Irishmen, but their French co-religionists who, caring little for the results of the Boyne, were shocked at the length to which their bitter enemies were prepared to go in their blind hatred of the Catholic Church. As the twelfth of July approached rumors of coming preparation filled the air and disquieted the minds of peace-loving citizens, Catholic and Protestant. The Orangemen held anxious meetings at which they could not decide as to what should be done, and meetings of the Irish Catholic Union were also called. Arms-especially ravolvers-were extensively purchased and imported, and it was known that the Customs had detained a number of Carabines and small arms, until the twelfth had passed over. On the night of the 10th, as reported in our last issue, steps were taken by the different Societies-national and religious-of the city which extricated the Orangemen from an awkard position, and they promised not to march. Montreal breathed more freely for a day, but on the evening of the 11th, disquieting rumors having been circulated to the effect that the Young Britons had not bound themselves and intended to walk, and that bodies of the brethern were coming from Ottawa and other parts to their assistence, the public mind was again unsettled, the

in the evening papers not at all tending to allay the excitement. Early on the twelfth men ap-peared on the streets—roughly dressed for the most part, and comprising representatives of all the nationalities of the city, or to speak more correctly French, Irish, and Anglo-Scotch; and here may be the proper place to observe that the majority of the Orange body of Montreal is not at all composed of Irish or men of Irish descent, but includes even Negroes and Indians, who would be somewhat puzzled to locate the Boyne water or give a lucid explanation of

THEIR PRINCIPLES.

The largest numbers congregated on St. James St.. and Victoria Square and lounged about or sat down waiting for events to shape themselves. It is presumed most of them were armed with revolvers for as if to assure themselves

EVERYTHING WAS CORRECT.

In the meantime the Orangemen and Britons to the number of about 200 went in twos and threes to Knox Church, on Dorchester street, where service was to be held and a sermon preached by the Revd. Mr. Charles A. Doudiet, Deputy Grand Chaplain of the Supreme Grand Lodge of British North America, Grand Chaplein of the Grand Lodge of the Quebec, &c. &c. &c. Many of the congrega tion, which was rather a small one, including several ladies, wore Orange lilies, and the Revd. Grand &c, was in full regalia. He took the following passage for his text:-

"For we have found this man a pestilent fellow and a mover of sedition among all the Jews throughout the world, and a ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes.—Acts xxiv., 5.

"Then said Paul, I stand at Casar's judgment seat, where I ought to be judged; to the Jews I the Catholics to walk is guaranteed by the have done no wrong, as thou very well knowest." " For if I be an offender, or have committed any-

thing worthy of death, I refuse not to die; but if unto Cæsar .- Acts xxv , 10 and 11."

After comparing himself to St. Paul, the eloquent preacher went into a defence of Orangeism, describing it as a meek persecuted order of Christianity, after having first however launched out into a tirade against the Catholic Church, and Indulging in the usual phrases, "drunken with the blood of the saints," the woman that sitteth on the seven hills" papists and traitors, and such expressions, the usual stock in trade of Grand and Deputy Grand Chaplains. He roundly abused the Editor of a Catholic paper of this city-True WITNESS, who, he said, a few days ago had written an article, stating that the Orangemen burned down the Catholic Church at Oka, and that the volunteers had armed the Indians! When the service was over the congregation dispersed as they had come in small The crisis is upon you, now or never, stand Protestant newspapers of Montreal, morning and

and snatched it. We find this Orange lady later on in the evening running a muck through St. Joseph Street with a carying knife in one hand and a bunch of lilies in the other, defying the powers and using expressions not commonly found in the gospels. Whether one was a "lady," and the other merely a "female," and where the difference begins, if any difference there be is what we are not prepared to say, but the female strove to tear the hateful emblem from the lady and the spark was ignited. The lady—both ladies in fact—spoke loudly and attracted a crowd. This took place on Benver Hall Hill, and as the crowd around the pair of amazons increased, multiplied and became menacing, the

ORANGE " LADY "

person escorting la dame aux lis drew a revolver upon which one of the opposite party did the same, A young man, well dressed, and having the out of a gentleman, now interfered and requested the cavalier to put up his weapon when all would be well, but unfortunately used other words which angered the still increasing crowd and drew their attention away from the advisee to the adviser,

ROUGHLY HANDLED,

beaten and kicked, but not the slightest attempt was made to shoot him although, as could easily be perceived, a hundred armed and excited men were around, and others advancing to the scene of the turmoil. He ultimately took to his heels and gained the corner of Radegounde and Jurors St. where he entered Mr. Ansel's cigar store for protection, the proprietor at once locked the door. The crowd became furious at seeing their prey escape and commenced forcing the door when Mr. F. B. McNamee placing himself in the doorway harrangued them and begged them for God's sake to desist. He was soon after joined by Mr. M. P. Ryan and Alderman Kennedy who united their prayers to his. The crowd at first refused to forbear and even menaced Mr. McNamee, but reason ultimately prevailed as the excitement wore off and

MAN WAS SAVED.

Mr. Henshaw who had interfered to rescue the person above described was also badly beaten by a part of the same crowd but no shot was fired at him and he was ready for duty the same night in his company. Another part of the original crowd which had first collected on Beaver Hall Hill followed a young man of about twenty years of age who wore orange emblems, and carried a revolver in his hand, as far as Dunn's store at the corner of Fortification Lane and Victoria Square. He was accompanied by a few others who fortunately managed to get away without injury and it seems he was the first man who had drawn a revolver on that 12th of July day. He tried to gain admission to the store but failed and becoming fearfully excited turned round on the steps and fired promisclously amongst the crowd, wounding Mr. Edward Giroux, who was accidently on the spot in the neck and another man slightly, in a moment the unfortunate man was shot in two parts of the head and fell dead at the bottom of the steps, a victim to his own rashness and the excitement produced by the Star and Witness in their efforts to surpass one an

IN CIRCULATION.

We append a report of the unfortunate affair from each of the city papers. The Herald certainly the most impartial says :-"The service over, each one made his way home-

wards or down town, but as the female portion of the community have often precipitated and brought on crises, which otherwise might not have occurred so in this instance was the first difficulty due to one of them. Coming down Beaver Hall Hill, a young lady carried an orange lily on her breast, to which persons on the street objected. They gathered round her and gesticulated wildly, some of them using remarks of most insulting character to the female, whose companions in order to protect her hurried her into a store on Radegonde street. Before however, this was effected several blows were exchanged and one individual, dressed in gray clothes, who had acted as one of the woman's protectors was compelled to take to his heels in the direction of Victoria Square, where he ran the risk of being very roughly handled but managed by dodging to avoid injury. Meantime Alderman Kennedy, Messrs. M. P. Ryan and F. B. MacNamee were endeavouring to a far fairly succeeded.

There are so many stories as to the shooting of Hackett, that we present to our readers this morning several of them. One of them says that two women met in Victoria Square, in the neighbourhood of Fortification Lane, one of them wearing an Orange lily. The other ordered her to take it out, which was refused, and a tussle ensued between them for the possession of the flower. Eventually a crowd gathered, when a man in light clothes interfered, but getting in danger rushed for Dunn's store, into which he entered. from the steps several parties came down to defend him and the woman, when a shot was fired which was followed by several others, the unfortunate man Hackett falling down dead Shots were fired about this time in several parts of Victoria Square and much excitement prevailed. It was a long time before any satisfactory, information could be obtained as to the name of the deceased, some saying it was Brownley, or Browning, others now and then they might be observed moving their said Hick, but presently his identity was satishands softly outside their coat or trowsers pockets factorily established. It was during this same melee that the other parties who were wounded received their injuries. The police, who were not upon the square, were at once sent for, and coming down in force there was no futher firing, a detachment being left to patrol the locality."

"This is what a Gazette Reporter saw :-

After the first skirmish at the foot of the hill went into Mrs. Putney's restaurant or lunch room on Victoria square, and had been seated there some seven or eight minutes when I heard a shout, followed by a cheer. There was another cheer shortly afterwards, but having heard many false alarms I paid little attention to it. The dining room, however, was cleared in an instant, the diners, returning in a few seconds. Immediately after this I heard one, then another, and finally a perfect fusilade of shots. At the first shot I reached the footpath, where I obtained a view of the whole scene. There must have been seven or eight hundred in the mob. At the corner of Fortification lune I saw a tall, fine looking man dressed in a greyish suit, who seemed to be fighting a score of assailants. Further on there be none of these things whereof these accuse was another party who seemed in pursuit of a me, no man may deliver me unto them. I appeal light, slim-looking man dressed in dark clother. This man tried to get into the door of the store of Messrs McIntyre French & Co., but found the door closed against him, and on coming down stairs he tried to get into the door of Messrs. Robert Dunn & Co's building. I could see the tall man in the grey suit, whom I atterwards found to be Mr. Henshaw fighting his way along through the crowd, his arms flying in all directions. He reached the stairs leading to the door of the Messrs. Dunn as the door closed in the face of the smaller man, and two men rushing up tore the young fellow down to the ground. All this occupied very few seconds, and the firing still continued. I saw nothing more of the young man, but Mr. Henshaw rapped on the door and seemed in the act of begging to be allowed to go into the store. He then turned and faced the crowd, when I heard two shots fired apparently group in different directions—and all would have from the crowd. Mr. Henshaw was standing on ended as peaceably as it had begun, and the four the upper stone step of the staircase leading to the store and appeared to be wiping the blood from his evening, would have been sadly disappointed if one face. At the first shot fired at him he seemed to "woman," or, let us quote the Winess, if a Catholic wince a little, and at the next almost stumbled, so "female" had not seen a lily in the breast of an that I thought each of them must have hit him.

He then staggered feebly down the steps and seemed that he walked to faint, but I afterwards learned that he walked to faint, but I afterwards learned that he walked menced when they had left them, nor was this all, knew not what he was doing Mr. McGrath was business. He had no prayer book at church. It business. He had no prayer book at church. It business the head no prayer book at church. It business the head no prayer book at church. It business was he who the Recorder for they had to come to Montreal again tor a similar purpose, woo to Montreal again tor a similar purpose, woo to Montreal again tor a similar purpose, woo the sidewals. My attention was then directed to another assault which took place on Graig street end of the square, but I could not note the details of or the state a man who had received two or three blows was hastilly running up the street. Near where I stood, on the western side of Victoria square, there occurred another row and a man was knocked down. By this time the firing had ceased, and the crowd which commenced to scatter at the first shot had effectually cleared away, so that I could now see that Henshaw had escaped, and in full view was the body of the the unfortunate man Hackett. Mrs. Putney and the ladies present were reactly excited, but the practical sympathy of the lady urged her to call out that no one was assisting the wounded. I asked for a pitcher of cold water under the impression that such a fusilade would certainly have wounded a large number. Being supplied with a glass of ice water I hastened to the scene. Seeing a group of men struggling along as if carrying some one out of the Square at the Western side, I rushed in that direction, and found that there was a controversy over another young man who had been beaten. One of the party claimed him as a friend, and begged the others to desist from striking him. The poor fellow got several blows before he was allowed to go, and I was asastonished at the respectable appearance of his assallants. After pleading with the men to let the youg fellow alone, I hurried over to the spot where I saw the wounded man. On reaching him I found Mr. Patterson holding his head, and he did not appear to breathe. It seemed he was still alive. however, as when the cold water was poured through his partially opened lips he smiled faintly, and that, I think, was the last of him. I did not notice him move afterwards."

Among other versions the Witness says :-"A crowd of Irish Catholics had been watching in Radegonde street for the man who had taken refuge in a house there after protecting a lady who had been insulted for wearing an Orange lily. About twenty minutes past one a young man dressed in light clothes who went past from the house was believed to be him, and as he had an Orange lily the crowd rushed after him. When he got in front of the new buildings adjoining Ald. Clendinnengs stores, he endeavored to run into Fortification Lane, but the crowd was too close on his heels, and then a gentleman dressed in dark tweed clothes and with a moustache, interfered, stating that he would take the young fellow's part. At this the mob turned from the young man first pursued, and attacked the other on Victoria Square. The first man then got clear, and rushed into Dunn's. The second endeavered to rush after him, but the mob was so close that those inside shut the door suddenly, and he was at the mercy of the crowd. In this alarming position, elevated above the surging multitude, he drew his revolver; and fired into them. Previous to this, a shot was also fired from the door or window of the store, and then severol men in the wildly excited crowd began firing. The man on the steps endeavored to get away, but when he had come down the steps, and about reached the middle of the pavement, a man standing just off the pavement fired on him twice, and he fell heavily stone

The Star whose reporters seem to be always excited states :-

" Around Victoria Square an immense crowd of all kinds of citizens had gathered awaiting the advent of the expected Orange procession from the church: suddenly a young man was seen flying for dear life around the square towards Fortification Lane, and a shout arose from the assembled crowd, who were immediately seen starting in hot pursuit. They caught him in the lane and immediately mobbed him; soon they issued forth once more, and moved in an excited platoon down towards Clendinning's store; soon a shot was heard, then another, and following on that a score of revolver chambers were emptied, finishing the existence of one unfortunate man, name unknown, and wounding two other men named Giroux, a painter, and Boon, as well as a woman, name unknown. Deceased has two bullets in his head. The shocking scene created an intense feeling of horror and excitement among the sers on but not a policeman hove in sight until the shooting was over, and then two appeared on the scene. We heard a remark, in an undertone, from a party in the road, on Victoria Square, that they were only waiting for the word, and they would be ready."

## This is its second version :-

"Another story of the fatal affray is that two women wearing Orange-colored ribbons were set upon by a crowd who rushed upon them as they passed Clendinning's buildings, Victoria Square, and snatched the ribbons from them. A scene of confusion ensued, in which several shots were fired. Some of those present then attempted to enter Robert Dunn & Co's store, when the persons on the steps, probably thinking that the mob intended an upon the premises, fired a few shots, which caused the intruders to run back. One man, however, evidently the deceased, continued his attempt to enter the store, when a ball fired, some say from the store, sent him to the ground. At the same instant, two revolvers were dropped on the sidewalk. A man here immediately picked one of them up and fired at deceased, who was in the act of trying to rise to his feet. Deceased was attended by Dr. Ward, but a wound over the right eye proved fatal. His body was sent to the Morgue."

When those occurrences became known there was great excitement in Montreal not lessened by the reporters flying around in the most crazy manner listening to the story of every person they met, and then running to their offices the facts being multiplied as they went along until through the agency of the telegraph the Dominion was ringing with the "slaughter" in Montreal. The Star had as a heading to its last edition

"A BLOODY DAY"

During all this time the police were faithfully doing their duty, indeed some of them as will be seen in the sequel were doing a good deal too much whatever partizans may think or say to the con-trary. We doubt if all the police in Canada can calm the passions of men or prevent religious bigotry, what surprised the Witness and others, who would delight in seeing the streets red with the blood of Cathelics, was the quiet attitude of the Mayor and the absence of the military. "Why said the Witness, in a voice of agony," does he not call out the military"? It seemed to forget that the Hon. Mr. Beaudry is not an Orangeman and therefore might be excused if he was not so eager for blood as his culminators. If the military were called out they could not prevent the killing of Hackett but they, as they are mostly Orangemen, could have taken a terrible vengeance and there is little doubt that they would. Besides when His worship was conscious of real danger and that more harm could not be done by their presence than without he gave the order for their being called out It is a strange thing connected with the military that when the order was given they had no occasion to go to their armories for their rifles. They had them in their possession as individuals although they should have given them in according to order on the 11th lnst. When they were dismissed at night and everything was profoundly quiet they re-united and with fixed bayonets marched through the streets singing "Croppies lie down," the "Protestant boys," uttering party cries, and cheering, and all this with their officers at their head. They ceased man, -appeared on the scene and notwithstanding

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at Point St. Charles until three o'clock in the morning—Comically enough when a report of this noise and confusion reached the authorities an order was sent to one of those same companies to march to the spot—Wellington Bridge—to quell the disturbance, that is to say, to put down the riot they themselves were creating. We mention these facts not as a set off against the death of Hackett but in order to show that the Mayor was warranted in delaying as long as possible the calling out of those zealous Orange partizans. The following choice morceau from the only "religious daily" will show what efforts were made to prolong the agony.

#### POINT ST. CHARLES.

" This portion of the city had received repeated menaces during the whole of yesterday as to what the "Union" would do when the shades of night closed in. Mr. Lomas, of the St. Charles Club House, had received, early in the day warning that his house would be fired. He at once sent word to the Chief of Police of the menace, but received no reply, and the only protection given the whole day to the Point, up to 19.30 p.m.—when Sergeant Hilton and about ten policemen arrived—were Acting Sergeant Lecuyer and one policemen. Mr. Lomas seeing that no protection was likely to be given, closed his house, throwing the whole responibility of any damage to it upon the Corporation. In consequence of rumors Guardian Beckingham and the men of No. 9 Fire Station got ready for an attack, and were quite prepared to give a very hot reception to any blackguards that should make their appearance. Threatening rumors were freely circulated. By ten o'clock p.m. nearly 200 determined men stood near the railway crossing, ready for the 300 roughs who had filled the Union headquarters in the old Baptist church on Centre street. accompanied with yells that would have done no discredit to wild Indians. No trouble appearing, after posting sentries to give the alarm, the main body of the men at the Point returned to their homes. About one o'clock the sentries gave the alarm of the approach of a large body of men along Wellington street. The alarm flew from house to house, the men turned out half-dressed, and in less alities here that for motives of Christian charity than ten minutes the whole of the two hundred stood on Wellington street ready to defend themselves. The excitement grew stronger as the steady tramp of the approaching force sounded on the night air; suddenly singing is heard, and the strains "Red, White and Blue" strikes on their ear, but still they are not certain whether it is friend or foe. "Be steady, boys, perhaps it is only a ruse," cries out a voice, and steady they remained, till another tune caught the ear,—it was "Rule Britannia." They are our fellows surely," cry out the crowd, and suddenly "Hold the Fort" is commenced, and then out burst a cheer-such a cheer!-as the volunteer company appeared returning home. The oughs at once left their headquarters and by three o'clock safety was finally established. One of the defenders was heard to remark when he heard the singing of the volunteers. "This puts me in mind of Lucknow and the bagpipes playing the 'Campbells ate Comin'.' "

This is pretty good considering that the poor people in that district were in mortal terror of their lives from the military and that very little excuse was required for a wholesale fusilade and bayonet-

At the annual meeting of the Orangemen held in the evening of their half on St. James, St. the following resolution were unanimously adopted:—

First Whereas the Orangemen of Montreal, with the Christian forbearance so characteristic of the Orange Association and at the earnest entreaty of the representatives of various, national and benevolent societies of this city determined to forego the

celebration of this day by a public procession.

And whereas the aforesaid representatives pledged their word of honour that they would take such steps as would prevent any insults being offered to women a children going to or returning from chuch, and also to restrain their co-religionists from making any demonstration of an insulting or riotous

character; And whereas the aforesaid representatives having failed to keep their word, so sacredly given, but on the contrary, allowed the streets of the city to be mono. streets calculated to be interpreted into opposition, polized by arabble of disloyal and disorderly ruffians, organizeg forthe special purpose of insulting peaceable and loyalcitizens, male and female, and, finally, committing the most dastardly and cruel murder

ever perpetrated in this city.

We, the Orangemen of Mogireal, declare that we can no longer place the slightest reliance upon any profession of peace and good will, that may at any future period be addressed to us, and that we shall take such measures as will effectually protect us from the assaults of such cowardly and bloodthirsty ruffians; and henceforth we shall not only claim, but exercise the right to parade the streets of Montreal in the same manner as other societies, and, further, no threats of violence from enemies or entreaties of false friends shall ever influence our councils in

"Second. Whereas the Orangemen of Montreal, in the exercise of their rights to hold a procession to Church, were threatened by violence and bloodshed by the members of a certain Roman Catholic Scciety known as the Irish Catholic Union, and having made application to his worship the Mayor and several other Magistrates, upon sworn affidavits, for civil and military protection. And, whereas both Mayor and magistrates refused to grant such pro-tection, and allowed a lawless rabble of ruffians to congregate in thousands in the streets ond squares of the city, during the greater part of the day, menacing the lives of orderly and peaceable people, and endangering the peace of the city. And, whereas no measures were taken to disperse these crowds, consequently riot and murder resulted from want of proper measures being taken by the Mayor to preserve peace and order: we, therefore, hold the Mayor to be in the highest degree culpable for all the evils that have occurred, and morally guilty of the murder perpetrated in our midst."

The above resolutions were passed when the Orangemen were very much excited and under the circumstances were only natural. They seem however to have forgotten that if the Catholic Union had acted as an organized body the consequences would have been still more serious. The prominent Catholics that were seen in the vicinity of the scene of the disturbance such as Messrs Me Namee, Ryan, Kennedy, &c., acted strenuously and successfully in the saving of lives and after all Hackett was the first to draw a revolver. Even now it is not known if his death wounds were inflicted by people in Dunn's store or by the crowd in front It is a fact that to-day there is more real and

## SINCERE REGRET

电路旋动 经总统

at the untoward occurrence feltamong the Catholics of Montreal than among Protestants. As an instance of the overzeal manifested by some of the police it may be mentioned that a French communist named Lucroix passed and repassed and several times the National Hotel kept by Mr. John McGrath, Craig and St. Dominque streets in such provocative and arrogant mauner as to impress the proprietor with the idea that he was being studiously insulted. He remonstrated with the man, who was drunk and had it appears, been prompted to the offensive proceeding, and on Lacroix still persisting Mr. McGrath, dealt with him as he deserved i.e., kicked him from his door. A policeman named Maguire-an Orange-

#### RESISTING THE POLICE.

Verily it is good to be of a religion that has four newspapers to advocate its views right or wrong, and an army of volunteers to defend it right or wrong, and a zealous policeman who always appears in the proper time and a Recorder who views the thing in

#### A PROPER LIGHT.

The following document was issued to the world for its information on Friday by the Orange Crand Master.

#### To the Public of the Dominion:

As many mistaken ideas prevail as to the Orange order, we state here by way of preamble and in the very words of our printed constitution that the Loyal Orange Association is formed by persons desirous of supporting to the utmost of their power, the principles and practice of the Christian religion and maintain the laws and constitution of the country, afford assistance to the distressed members of the Order, and otherwise promote such laudable and benevolent purposes as may tend to the ordering of religion and Christian charity and the supremacy of law, order and constitutional freedom; and whereas, when we had intended this twelfth of July, 1877 to celebrate the day by a procession from our Lodge rooms to church, there to return thanksgiving for the great deliverance he granted the ration on the day of the Boyne in 1690. We have been threatened with violence in consequence and have asked the authority of Montreal for the civil and military they have shown themselves unwilling to accord, we had resolved to ourselves and to God to carry into effect our intention, feeling that the same liberty, which other societies enjoy, to walk in procession through our streets when it suits them, was refused us, and a crime was committed against the rights and liberties of loyal British subjects which necessitates vigorous resistance on their part, but, whereas, we have on the tenth day of July been approached in a different spirit—not with threats, but with the earnest request of honorable representatives members of the various national and benevolent societies of Montreal, representing all creeds and nationwe should abstain feom the said public procession this year, we have, after due consideration by our brethren in their Lodge assembled resolved to comply with the said request, at the same time hoping that our example may induce others to likewise abstain from public displays."

Christian forbearance has a magnificent sound but it was scarcely carried out by the brethren in Toronto a few years ago when they almost caved in the skull of a Piedmontese organ grinder who, in the ignorance and innocence of his heart, happened to

be in the act of grinding out

"ST. PATRICK'S DAY" when the Young Britons procession was entering the Queen's Park on Queen St. At a meeting of the

#### IRISH CATHOLIC UNION

on Friday night the following resolution were unanimously passed :-Resolved,-That we, the members of the Irish Catholic Union, representing the various branches of that organization, deeply deplore the calamity which the fool-hardiness of one individual, and the impulsive onslaught of others precipitated :- That we hold that the Orange Association is no more answerable for the proceedings of that individual than the Irish Catholic Union should be held responsible for the acts of persons outside of its ranks or in them, acting in disregard of the solemn injunctions given by their officers and leaders, and in direct contavention of the discipline enjoined for the occasion. And further, that the Irish Catnolic Union repudiate all sanction or approval, before or after, of such acts, and regret with all earnestness not excelled by any class of the community, the

and forbearance would appear to have been violated. Resolved .- That the Irish Catholic Union hereby warn its members, collectively and individually, against any interference in any form, by look, word or action, with the projected funeral of the deceased T. L. Hackett; that we caution all members of the and will hold any violation to this resolution or council thereto as coming from an enemy, not only to our organization, but to our race, country and

proceedings by which a solemn compact for peace

creed." The circumstances surrounding the death of Hackett not being gloomy enough the Star invented a story to the effect that a clergyman who was on the spot to offer religious consolation to the dying man was prevented by the crowd. It must be understood that not only were the above and other horrors freely inserted in the local press, but tele-graphed to all parts of Canada and the States, for the reporters are also correspondents for the Associated press and the principal Canadian dailies. Where the Star man obtained his information is up to this shrouded in mystery. If a clergyman was present no one recognized him as such, Mr. P. Carroll in refutation of the charge wrote the following letter.

## To the Editor of the Star.

Sin -In your elaborate description of the twelfth of July proceedings, you have-I trust inadvertently -fallen into a gross error, to correct which is now my object in addressing you. In alluding to the circumstances surrounding the shooting of young Hacket, you state that a clergyman, who was present, offered the consolations of religion to the dying man, but was abruptly prevented by the crowd, or, as you are pleased to designate it "the mob.',

Now, sir, I will answer your charge in a single roundabout fashion, and in a series of positive denials. I assert emphatically that a "Protestant clergyman" was not "rudely pushed back." I further assert that a "Protestant clergyman" made no attempt " to offer up prayer for the dying man;" and, lest you may consider this contradiction wanting in explicitness, I assert with equal emphasis that there was neither a "Protestant" nor any other "clergyman" on the spot at the time at all. In support of these statements, I beg to say that scarcely had five seconds clapsed between the firing of the fatal shot and my arrival, in company with Mr. C. J. Shiel, Dr. Ward, Mr. Martin Tracy and other gentlemen by the side of the unfortunate man, and there were no Protestants at all, much less a Protestant clergyman, to render to poor Hackett either

physical or spiritual assistance. I have only to add, in conclusion, that the present excitement cannot be materially allayed by the publication of a false and exaggerated coloring of an event happily rare in the history of our good

#### Yours truly, P. CARROLL.

No. 16 Wellington st.

city.

It now appears that much as his death is to be regretted, the late T. L. Hackett was no martyr after all, and from circumstances that have come to light, which the Montreal papers seem inclined to ignore, that his action on the 12th

## WAS PREMEDITATED.

On Thursday before he went to Church, he gave received a receipt for it—the amount being \$83.00.

and when he retired to Mr. Dunn's store he could have entered were he so minded the side door being open. His intention evidently was to kill some of his opponents and then enter

#### UNFORTUNATELY FOR HIM.

as those inside saw the crowd outside increasing and danger to themselves at the same time becoming imminent, they closed the door thus cutting off HIS LINE OF BETREAT.

# The excitement on Saturday and Sunday was in-

tense. The boat from Cornwall on Sunday morning emptied on the streets of our city two hundred of the most villanous looking men ever seen in Montreal. They represented the lowest type of humanity and scattering themselves over the city in groups at once engaged to rows with anybody and everybody they could find willing to oblige them. One of them whose name we cannot at present discover was arrested by a water policeman for acting in a disorderly manner.

#### THE MAYOR'S PROGLAMATION.

was posted up on several street corners on Saturday night and attracted great crowds. Several fights and shooting affrays occurred in the streets on Sunday initiated principally by the Orange roughs imported from Ottawa, Cleveland, Cornwall and other places, who went round shricking for vengeance and mad with whiskey. The funeral took place on Monday and was attended by about twelve hundred Orangemen and Orange young Britons proper and a number of respectable sympa-thizing Protestants. A company of the city police marched in front with trailed arms and in line, next came two troops of volunteer cavalry and a battalion of infantry followed by a battery of artillery and then the Orangemen and Britons. The hearse containing the coffin of the deceased Hackett was followed by another company of police. It was the same hearse in which the remains of Guibord were conveyed to the Cemetery that carried those of Hacket. When the cortege commenced to march some of the bye-standers cheered Another company of police together with the Prince of Wales battalion brought up the rear. The lodges

#### WERE IN REGALIA. A few trifling disturbances, caused chiefly by women and boys, took place along the route, but nothing of importance occurred to impede the procession. At one of these disturbances the Orangemen were confused, and some voices from their ranks shouted to fire on the crowd on the sidewalk, but the leaders commanded them to refrain and fortunately were nttended to.

After the funeral the procession marched down Beaver Hall crossed McGill and turned up St. James St. in the full flush of victory and as each battalion in succession came along towards the lodge it struck up a choice party tune, which made a gentleman on the sidewalk remark he thought ho

#### AT HOME IN TORONTO.

The bands played the tunes "Croppies lie down" the infantry sang it, the cavalry hummed it, the whole horse foot and artillery chorused it until the city rang again, and as the Orange army passed St. Lawtence Hall its enthusiasm broke forth again and again as a servant girl flourished a dirty old white apron through one of the windows of the hotel. They were dismissed at eight o'clock and went to their homes or to the taverns as they choose. The astonishing celerity with which they divested themselves of their colors and regalia was very remarkable and showed they were not tied on with black knots, or perhaps in this as their organ the Witness tells us they shewed "their usual Christian forebearance."

As may be supposed those proceedings excited the deepest indignation in the breastt of the Catholics some of whom did not pause to consider that their enemics were merely making a cowardly exhibition of their strength and were doing under the Majesty of the British flag and its miniature army what they shrank from under less favorable circumstances.

"My God, said a bye stander at the corner of St. Peter and St. James Sts, these people are in a position to bayonet us first and afterwards lo telegraph abroad that we are in the wrong for they possess the ear of the world and grasp the

## HILT OF

From that hour until the following morning, and indeed up to the present time the city of Montreal is in the bands of armed Orangemen and well do they know it, and with a high hand do they hold the reins of power. They perambulated the city in equads up to a late hour, on Monday night with bayonets fixed singing offensive songs, or filled the taverns velling like

## INCARNATE DEMONS.

The Grand Master of the Kingston Lodge waved his banner above his horse's and his own head on St. James' St., and made use of the following remarkable expression which was cheered to the echo by the volunteers and the ragamusiins under his

WE HAVE COME TO PROTECT THE ORANGEMEN OF MON-TREAL ON THIS OCCASION, BUT WOR BETTINE THIS CITY

IF WE EVER HAVE TO COME HERE AGAIN!

As a crowd of Young Britons numbering about 300 were passing over Wellington Bridge on Monday night singing party sougs they were hooted by some small boys in the vicinity and immediately commenced firing off their revolvers. A rumor spread to the effect that they were about to attack St. Anne's church and a party of Catholics turned out and chased them from the place wounding in the fray a young man of the name of Elliot rather severally in the back and neck Asj an instance of how completely the ascendancy made themselnes felt throughout Montreal we may mention the following circumstances
An ex-water policeman named Cuggy—a highly respectable young man, at one time a member of the Irish Constabulary was attacked by half a dozen Young Britons on Sunday near St. Paul street. He ran away from them, being marmed, and was overtaken py one of them a rough named Cullen who fired at and narrowly missed him. Cuggy turned on his pursuer captured and gave in charge to a policeman. He was examined before the Recorder on Monday and put back for the quarter sessions. On the evening of this placky capture, Cuggy visited the Chaboillez Square station where Cullen was incarcerated and happened to see there another of his assailants whom he at once indentified and re- the eyes of the braggart. The Orangeman said no quested to be taken into custody. To his great amuzement Sergeant Meaher, in charge of the station, refused and gave no reason and we can only conclude that the awe of the lodges was too much for his spirit of justice. We trust that the conduct of the Sergeant will be fully investigated. We may state that Cuggy who acted courageously and legally throughout the whole transaction left the water police at his own request after obtaining a better situation.

## WOE TO MONTREAL!!!

We clip the following from the Herald report of

the funeral poceedings:—

Acres 17 July 18

"Mr. Robinson, the Grand Marshal, then addressed the men. He advised them to go quietly to their hotels and behave themselves as they always did—like gentlemen. They should on no account whatever give an insult, but on the other hand to see no brother attacked without resenting the affront over his money to Mr. Harris, a fellow clerk, and They should all remember that they did not come to Montroal to walk its streets to show themselves, When his clothes were searched at the Morgue no but to bury a brother, who had been foully murder-less than 63 rounds of ammunition were found in ed, and they had done it (applause), and done it

to Montreal."

As deputations seem to be the order of the day would it not be well if a body of our citizens were detailed to go to Kingston to assuage the wrath of the heroic and conquering Robinson?

#### THE PHYSIQUE OF THE ORANGEMEN.

The appearance of the brethren as they marched in procession on the twelfth was the subject of general comment. The noses of most of them were scarcely as large as so many marbles, and speaking generally their faces were not like that of Appoleo. In Robinson's command from Kingston were specially hard-looking cases. When this body was marching down McGill street to the boat, which was to wast them to their homes, a little boy innocently remarked, in answer to a questtien from a gentleman, "I suppose they are going back to the Penitentiary."

#### " PREMEDITATED WHOLESALE MURDER."

This is the sensational heading of the Star in its edition of Monday, and beneath it says :-"The following epistle has just been received by County Master of the Orange Order :—

MONTREAL, 16th July, 1877

I have reasons to inform you that the water at the cemetery for drinking will be poisoned to-day. I could not rest in peace till I had informed you of it, and know I have done my duty. It was a plot overheard yesterday at St Jean Baptiste vilage, Mile End.

Believe me to be, yours, truly,

A FRIEND, G.L." Since the Orange embroglio began the Star seems to have gone crazy, and daily vomits forth its il-literate, ungrammatical spleen on the heads of the Catholic community. It must feel very confident in the gullibility of its readers and supporters two thirds of whom are Irish, when it [ventures to traduce them in the manner it has done and is doing

### THE ORANGE TROUBLES.

(Extract from La Minerve July 16)

daily. We wait for more plots.

The trouble of Thursday was neither spontaneous ner capricious. It was the explosion of discontent which for a long time has remained under control. of one of these ill directed popular indignations which neither the counsel of wise men, reasoning, nor cool common sense can in any way control. Our Protestant brethren know that for many years they have not been placed in the character of victims in the religious disputes which have agitated the country-while the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, thanks to guarantees generously conceded, occupied a privileged position in our province, the Catholic minority of New Brunswick passed through a period of persecution which nothing has been able to temper or in any manner dimin

While the Catholics, in their extreme good faith, showed themselves ready to condemn certain acts of Riel in the North-west, and even went so far as to find him guilty of murder, the jury being composed of his own countrymen, not one Protestant raised his voice to demand the punishment of the other guilty parties against whom the blood of Goulet cries out with equal justice, and the determined manner in whicha price was placed on Riel's head will live long in the minds of the Catholics as a souvenir of hatred and intelerance.

Is it necessary to refer to the insolent discourse of Hon. Mr. Huntingdon, to the incendiary crusade of Sir A. T. Galt, to the invectives of Rev. Mr. Bray, to the insane harangues of Chiniquy, or to the war waged overy day against Catholics and Catholicity by the Witness, Star, Herald Leader and other English papers?

Not one Protestant voice has been raised to condemn the atrocity at Oka, but on the contrary, money and Protestant arms and volunteers to protect the perpetrators.

The Witness and Star did not by any word denonnce the conduct of the parties who committed the Oka outrage.

The hot heads of Toronto we would advise to romain quiet, and we tell them in the the name of a million Catholics whose opinion we express " you will never deprive us of the privileges which have been granted us by generous England, never, never."

This is an oath which we will make at all times, and make you understand by all means. Abandon, at once, these foolish ideas and threats which have

no effect upon us. Let the Witness before attempting to dictate to our priests, teach its ministers their first duty, tolerance and the ability to discern criminal actions. Let them condemn the crime at Oka before exacting

## INFORMATION WANTED.

anything from others.

Montreal, July 17th 1877.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. Sin,-Would you kindly ask through the columns of your excellent paper if the Collector of Customs ordered a bunch of Orauge lillies to be placed on the desk in the warehouse keepers office, on the 12th inst., or if the emblems were the property of J. R. Thomson, one the clerks. The public have a right to know, as both these gentlemen are public servants, and neither should be permittedlto do anyghing calculated to annoy or give offence to any class of persons having business with the depart-

ANTI. HUMBUG.

EMEUTES ON THE WAY TO THE CEME-TERY.

MONTREAL, July 17, 1877.

To the Editor of the True WITNESS.

Sir,-In the account of the Orange procession, which appeared in the "Extra Edition" of the Star of last evening the following item appears:-"Hardly had the procession got fairly started

before a middle sized man, whose name is unknown, walked from opposite the St. Lawrence Hall, and speaking to an Orangeman in the procession drew a revolver from his hip pocket in a threatening way. The Orangeman was quicker with his weapon. in an instant the muzzle of his pistol was between word, but there was a rush at once, and the fellow who provoked the first disturbance took the opportunity to slink away."

Now, Mr. Editor, the above statements are incorrect in every particular, and as I was an eyewitness of the whole occurrence, along with some others of my acquaintances, I hereby give you the particulars of the case which are substantially as

While the procession, or funeral, was forming on

CONTINUED ON EIGHT PAGE.

# THE EMIGRANTS' GUIDE.

A LARGE 48 Column Newspaper with illustrated heading is now out. It is an honest Guide for all classes of immigrants seeking homes and employment in the West, and describes without color or prejudice the best localities in all the Western States. For sale by all News Dealers, One copy

mailed free. Address M. O'DOWD, Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo

# WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week of Five days, ending July 7th, 1877..... 4,291 Same week last year ..... 4,208

> INCREASE.... July Cheap Sale.

"DO NOT FORGET OUR JULY SALE." In the Show Room we are offering great bargains. Lace Jackets, extra large sizes, prices from \$5.50 to \$12.50.

Silk Jackets reduced to very low prices. Cashmere Capes and fichus, reduced to \$2.90 \$2.50 \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50, original prices \$8.00 to \$24.00.

Waterproof Ulsters very cheap, our own make and good style, prices from \$4.75.

#### Shawls.

Real Llama Lace Shawls from \$4.50 to \$16.00. These Shawls are worth from \$7.50. to \$24.00. A large assortment to choose from. Shetland Shawls from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

Camel's hair Beige Shawls from \$7.50. Heavy wrap Shawls from \$2.50. Good Paisley Shawls from \$4.00. Birck Cashmere Shawls from \$2.00.

A handsome Linen Costume reduced to only \$3.00. Our own make in Linen Costumes from \$3.75, these are by far the cheapest Cotumes in the city, and the best assorted stock to choose from Full Trimmed Black Alpaca Costumes only \$9.00, worth \$12.50.

Costumes.

Good washing Skirts only 50c. All our Skirts are reduced to much below cost, so as to sell them quick. Underclothing.

Skirts.

All Cotton Underclothing is reduced to very low prices, the most of it much below cost.

Dress Goods. Tremendous bargains in Dress Goods all this week

S. CARSLEY. 393 & 395 Notre Dame Street.

#### 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.

# CATHOLIC ART.

THE FINEST STAINED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES.

Dil paintings for Altars, Stations of the Cross, Banners, and Mural pictures, any subject to order, at low prices, by ARTHUR FITZPATRICK, Artist, pupil of A. W. PUGIN. Exhibitor of the Royal Academy, London, received the Fine Art diploma of London 1871, and the PRIZE of the Centennial Exhibition, Phila., 1876 for the Best Stained Glass, Address. Address.

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

The Prize Windows Now for Sale.—Cheap. Subjects: "The Holy Family," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "Our Lord in the Temple," "St. Augustine," "St. George," &c.

# OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE.

149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Sevond Price. Mens' Linen Coats.....from \$1.00

Mens' Lustre " ..... from

Mens' Lustre Ducters Mens' Linen Ulsters

Boys and Youths' Linen Coats. Boys and Youths' Lustre Coats.

Childrens' and Boys' Knickerbocker Suits made

from Canadian Tweed and

Guaranteed to Wear Well. ditto Youths' Suits

ditto ditto Mens' Suits 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. May 30.

# P. DORAN, UNDER

UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKER 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several-

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

of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

# BOSSANGE & GARDINER,

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

HOUSE IN FRANCE:

GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, 16 Rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris.

# 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

Price 25c per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST,

144 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Established 1859.)

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET, T46-52 June 27] MONTREAL.

Mulcair Bros.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 87 & 89 St. Joseph Street,

MONTREAL.

THE ROMAN PONTIFF. Continued from Second Page.

of their Holy Father's wrongs, or have even turned their very sword against him.

And has the Papal dynasty coased? Or does it give indications of death or of decay? Let the whole life of Pope Pius be the answer! Even as he paces his prison, or labours under all the physical infirmities of an extreme old age, every act he performs, every word he utters, is duly reported at the telegraph office and made to traverse the earth, is greedily sought after by millions in every clime, and of every creed; even sovereigns and statesmen always hear his pronouncements with respect, and often with fear-stricken consciences. Bome needs no secular arm to do the work of Christ, and courts none. The Church leans not on reeds, but stands firm on its own original rock. Leave the head of the Church free within his own modest dominion, and away with foreign bayonets. There is one help that he needs and demands—the union of all those who call him Father; and this union is a fact, which is his strength in the present crisis. What more cheering than to see the Bishops with Priests and flocks, all of one minds on the necessity of mutual succour and cooperation,—all rallying round the white unspotted flag, and taking for their watchword: "Fidelity to the Pope and the Church," For the work of Christ has been attacked at its very root; the fundamental virtue of faith needs to be well guarded in these days of withering scepticism and stupid Darwinism. Yes, our Holy Father looks and longs for our filial love, along with the spirit of union that ought to reign in a family whose very life is brotherly love; and this union actually shows itself real and solid amid the temporal disasters that afflict us all, and in despite of them. What then remains but to perpetuate the blesinggs we enjoy? Let every one do his duty in his sphere; and the leading duty is to live the life of sanctifying grace. Such a life comes of prayer, control of the passions, and frequentation of the Sacraments. These make our cross. Well, our Divine Lord was crucified, so was St. Peter, and Pius the Ninth was centuries ago, named by the Irish Malachy, " Crux de Cruce."

W. BENNETT, O.M.I.

#### CANADIAN ITEMS.

DIOCESAN TOUR .- Archbishop Taschereau returned, having completed his annual tour to the various parishes of his diocese:

DELAYED. — Owing to unforeseen delays Lord Dufferin will not be able to leave Ottawa for Manitoba till the 30th inst.

A MIRACLE.—The most astonishing miracle is reported from La Bonne St. Anne in the case of a lame and infirm woman from Cap St. Ignace while on a pilgrimage to that place.

RECOVERING .- Mrs. Sayers of Kingston the victim of her own or her husband's violence, passed a good night, considering her condition. There are hopes of her recovery.

Ferocious,-Last night a man named Goulden was attacked by one Pelletier, in a Clarence street hotel, Kingston. A fight ensued, during which a portion of Goulden's nose was bitten off. Pelletier has been arrested.

CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPONS .- The first prosecution since the recent proclamation against sheath knives took place at the Police Court on the 13th inst., in Quebeo, by the trial of a seaman of the barque "Alice Wilson." The case was dismissed, counsel for the prisoner establishing that he had fled from the violence of twelve people on board his ship.

ATTACKED .- A man named Reid, whilst returning home from the City Hall, Ottawa, with his wife on Thursday night was attacked by Letter O roughs and badly beaten. He was struck with a stone, and had his jaw broken. The crowd then kicked him. He is beeter to-day. There is no special reason for supposing that religion had anything to do with the attack. Reid is not an Orangeman and said or did nothing to any one. Mrs. Reid does not remember anything said by the rowdies.

DELEGATE APOSTOLIO gate Apestolic arrived in Kingston on Friday, accompanied by Vicar-General Farraday, Father Reddy, and Father Conway. He was met at the station by Bishop O'Brien and a large number of clergy, and escorted to the palace. At his own request there was no public display. The church, however, and the palace were beautifully decorated, and the bells were rung. The Delegate's stay will be but short for the present. He leaves for Montreal to-morrow morning by the steamer.

STRANGE DEATH.—An unknown man died suddenly on the steamer, "Bermuda" on Tuesday, while on the passage from New York to Halifax Just before the sailing of the steamer, on Wednesday night, he went aboard and took possession of a stateroom. When asked for his ticket he had none, and promised to pay here. Early on Friday the steward found him sitting on the cabin steps unconscious. He was removed to his stateroom, and remained in the same state till 2 p.m., when he died. In his pockets were one dollar and fifty cents American currency, two baggage checks, a silver watch, and a note addressed "Nettie" and signed Wm," stating that enclosed would be found cheques for a trunk and carpet bag now in the passenger depot of the Eastern Railway, Boston. An inquest will be held.

TWELFTH JULY Row.—After the Orangemen were dismissed on the evening of the 12th at Charlottetown several stood out in front of the lodge room. They were greeted by a shower of stones thrown by roughs in the streets, and two were severely hurt. Another volley followed. A pistol shot from the lodge room wounded a man. Great excitement ensued; volley after volley of rocks from the streets were answered by about 20 shots from the lodge room. Two persons were wounded by the bullets, and one severely hurt in the head by stones. For an hour the city was in the hands of the mob; the police were useless. The Stipen-diary Magistrate, to make peace, got the Orangemen to lower their flag, when quiet was restored. The Orangemen held an excited meeting on the 13th, condemning the police and Stipendiary Magistrate One hundred special constables were sworn in, and 28 warrants for the arrest of the ringleaders were issued. Several arrests have already been made.

A TRAGEDY AT SEA .- MONTREAL, July 11 .- Rev J. A. Vernon, of the French Canadian Missionary Society, who sailed from Quebec for Liverpool per steamship Memphis, on the 11th of June, in a letter to a friend in this city gives an account of a shocking tragedy which occurred on board during the voyage. A young man named Fernley, some 25 years of age, the only son of a wealthy family in England, was on his way home to arrange the affairs of the estate with his three sisters, to whom it had fallen by the death of the father a few years since and the recent sudden death of the mother. One evening until twelve o'clock he was with the captain of the ship, and afterwards promenading the deck in the moonlight until two o'clock a.m., when he went to his cabin. Two hours later the steward discovered blood on the floor of the saloon, which he traced to Fernley's cabin, and opening it found the mutilated body of the young man lying in the midst of a pool of blood. He had committed sui-cide by cutting his throat with a small pair of scissors. During his sojourn in Canada he had acquired a large and fine farm property at Belleville.

ARCHITECT, No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

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

## HEAD LYRIC.

Said B 2 A the other day, Whilst they together sat, Let U & I just go and buy At Robertson's a hat. Said A 2 B I plainly C

You know the place quite well, His hats fit me just 2 a T And none can them X L. 232 M'GILL STREET.

# AT LOW PRICES!!

COOKING RANGES AND STOVES REFRIGERATORS, FILTERS, WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS, RUBBER HOSES AND SPRINKLERS OUTLERY, TRAYS,

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(Established in 1826.) THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-ner 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 Ad-

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# STILL GOING ON!

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

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE SPOCK

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

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

#### THOMAS BRADY'S, June 20, 1y]

400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

MULCAIR BROS. PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

will allow the usual discount

Argry.—Whilst the Orange procession was returning from the Canada Central Station, Ottawa, on the the 14th inst. a Frenchman threw a stone into the crowd striking District Master Clarke on the head, and slightly injuring him. The precession stopped, but no disturbance occurred.

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour, Superior Extra, \$\$,15 to \$\$,25; Extra Superior, \$7.90 to \$\$,00; Fancy, \$7,40 to \$7,45; Spring Extra, \$7,25 to \$7,30; Superior, \$7,00 to \$7,65; Strong Bakers, \$7,40 to \$7,60; Finc, \$6,50 to \$6,60; Middlings, \$6,00 to \$6,15; Pollards, \$5,60 to \$5,80; U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs, \$3,56 to \$3,60; Gity, Bags, delivered, \$3,70 to \$8,70. Oatmeal, \$6.10 to \$6,86; Wheat, Canada Spring, \$0,00 to 0.00; Corn, 56} to 57c; Oats, \$9c to 41; Barley, at 65c; Peas, 96c to 98 per 66 lbs, Butter. 15c to 19c; Cheese, \$1 to 91c; Pork, Mess, \$17.00; Thin Mess, \$16.00; Lard, 11c to 11½c for tubs and pails; Ashes, per 100 ibs.; Pols at \$4.05 to 4.10, according to tares; Freights, 3s od to 3s 6d per qr. heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool and 4s 6d to Glasgow.

KINGSTON MARKETS. KINGSTON MARKETS.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Flour—XXX per bb \$9.50 to 10.00, XXX per 100 lbs \$5.00 to 5.50, Family per 100 lbs \$4.30 to 4.50. Grain—Barley per bushel \$0.00 to 0.00, Ryc do \$0.70 to 0.75, Pena do \$5 80 to 9.65 Oats do. \$0.00 to 0.00, Ryc do \$0.70 to 0.75, Pena do \$5 80 to 9.65 Oats do. \$0.50 to 0.55, Wheat do. \$1.60 to 1.75. Meat—Reel per 100 lbs \$7.00 to 8.00, Pork, per 100 lbs \$7.00 to \$0.00, Muton per lb \$0.07 to 0.08, Lamb do. o to oc. Ham do. in store \$50.00 to 0.00, Bacon do. \$0.00 to 0.00, Hides—No. 1—Inspected \$7.00 per 100, No. 2 \$6.00 per 100, No. 3 Hides (all kinds) \$5.00 per 100, Grubby Hides \$0.00 to 0.00, Sheep pelts \$0.25 to 0.00, Calf Skins per lb \$0.00 to 0.00, Deacon Skins \$0.00 to 0.00, Tallow rendered \$0.07 to 0.08. Poultry—Turkeys, each \$1.00 to 1.25, Chickens, per pair \$0.50 to 0.75, Geese, each \$0.80 to 1.00, Ducks, per pair \$0.55 to 0.70, Fowls per pair \$0.00 to 0.00. General—Potatoes, per bag \$1.25 to 1.50, Cabbages per dozen \$0.00 to 0.00, Butter, pail, per lb \$0.00 to 0.00, do print \$0.15 to 0.17, Eggs, per dozen \$0.11 to 0.13, Lard \$0.12 to 0.13, Cheese, \$0.10 to 0.12, Turnips per bag, \$0.00 to 0.00, do print \$0.15 to 0.17, Eggs, per dozen \$0.11 to 0.13, Lard \$0.12 to 0.13, Cheese, \$0.10 to 0.12, Turnips per bag, \$0.00 to 0.00, Hay, per ton, \$13.00 to 1.20, Straw do \$6.00 to 0.00, Wood, hard, \$4.00 to 0.00, Coal delivered \$6.05 to 0.00

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

WANTED by a young temperance man, a situation as coachman, messenger, assistant storeman or Porter. Can make himself generally useful. His last situation was that of coachman. Best of City references. Apply by letter "C.U." this Office.

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An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientions desire to relieve human suffering, he will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, Dr. J. C. Stone, 32 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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1127 W. Stephens, Pointe aux Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, Tremble.

Street,

George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str. 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. -- [April 2 '75

Insolvents. I, the undersigned, John Fulton, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified

with security at six and twelve months from date. JOHN FULTON, Assignee.

In the matter of BATTLE BROTHERS, of the City of Ottawa, Booksellers and Stationers, Insolvents. I, the undersigned, John Fulton, of the City of

JOHN FULTON, Assignee.

JUST RECEIVED.

FRENCH COATINGS, TWEEDS, &c

ARTICLE of the kind ever made. For sale by all leading jobbers and retailers. Beware of imitations and infringements. MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY 28-13-eow NEW HAVEN, CONN. JOHN BURNS, PLUMBEE, GAS, and STEAM-FITTER, 675

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FURNACES, &c. COOKING RANGES, HOTEL and FAMILY

> REFERENCES: B. O'Neill, St. Francis d Salle Street, A. Pinsoneault, Janvier

> > M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr., Metropolitan Hotel, Notre Dame Street,

Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street. St. Bridget's Refuge.

INSOLVENT ACT 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS. In the matter of Battle Brothers & Shiel, of the City of Montreal, Booksellers and Stationers,

to meet in the office of Rhind & Fulton, 26 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of July current, at Eleven o'clock forenoon, to take into consideration the offer of composition made for the estate by M. Christopher J. Shiel of twenty-five cents in the dollar, payable

Montreal, 11th July, 1877. INSOLVENT ACT 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.

Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet in the office of Rhind & Fulton, 26 St. Francois Xavier street. Montreal, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of July current, at Eleven o'clock forences, to take into consideration the offer of composition made for the estate by Martin Battle of thirty-three and a third cents in the dollar, with security, payable at six and twelve months from

Montreal, 11th July, 1877. 49-1

AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

A large Assortment of

#### NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and firm of LAJOIE, PER-BAULT & SEATH, and will carry on the business of Assignces, and Accountants, at Nos. 64, 66, and 68 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal.

LOUIS JOSEPH LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal. CHARLES OVIDE PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal

DAVID SEATH. Accountant and Commissioner. Montreal, 2 July, 1877.

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LADIES and CHILDRENS CLOTHING in great variety.

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June 27, 1877

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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.

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(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 Engravers of the Dominion combined, and, in consequence of this, we are enabled to give superior mostrils; tight enough to stay in place, but not lower charges than good engraving can be done for elsewhere. As we do not canvass, be done for elsewhere. As we do not canvass, parties requiring Outs will do well to obtain estimates from us.

J. H. WALKER. PETRUS PALLASCIO. | desired end .- London Advertiser.

#### FARMERS' COLUMN.

Onion Maggors .- Before concluding that nothing will destroy the onion maggot, let readers pour over the bed attacked, water just off the boil, and perhaps they will be surprised to find how much more heat vegetable can stand than maggot life.— London Journal of Horticulture.

FEED FOR Hogs.—Three pens, three hogs each nearly full grown and about equal in weight and thriftiness, were fed four months as follows: One pen, soaked corn ; one pen, cooked corn meal : one pen, dry corn. At the close of the experiment those fed on dry corn had made the most weight.-The Producer.

REMEDY FOR COLIC IN HORSES.-An officer who commanded artillery during the late war informs us of the following simple remedy for colic in horses, which he tried with perfect success in hundreds of cases: Rub the horse well between the fore legs and around the girth, with spirits of turpentine. Immediate relief follows.—Atlanta Constitu-

NEW PEAS .- The Rural New-Yorker gives in substance the following notes of experiments on some of the newer varities of the pea: Cartes's First Crop, as early as any in cultivation, small, rather deficient in flavor. Carter's Extra Early Premium Gem, height one foot, pod long, peus large, hard and comparatively flavorless; not so early as last named. McLean's Little Gem, one of the sweetest, large, prolific, desirable. McLean's Advancer, pods large, peas small, sweet, delicious, not early.

Bearing Reins for Hoases .- The disuse of bearing reins for horses is attracting attention in England. Prominent men are lecturing on the subject, largely attended, says the Agricultural Gazette, by gentlemen, cab proprietors, etc., a large number of coachmen, grooms, and drivers. The horse manager of the Northeastern Railway company stated that they, as well as the Midland Company, had abolishbearing reins on all their draught horses, and great interest and attention accompanied the earnest appeal and clear exposition of the lecturer.

Sowing Machine.-The farmer who in the London Country tells of sowing his grain from on horseback, will no doubt be credited by many with laziness. But Americans are generally ready to adopt any labor saving expedient, and if as the writer says, he "could distribute seed grain more regularly from the saddle than on foot, and with far more ease and comfort," then it is not a notion to be laughed at. The tendency of farm work now is to put more labor on machinery and animal power, and demand mental skill of the owner in direction thereof, rather than a constant strain on his muscles.

WEED SEED .- A single head of wheat has been made, on its fourth sowing, to increase to one hund-red and twenty bushels. But that does not compare with the doubling up which weed seeds will accomplish if simply left alone. And English Professor interested in the matter discovered in a pint of cow grass seek 12,600 weed seeds, in broad clover 39,440, and in one pint of white clover 70,400 for-eign seeds. The same satistician finds on a single plant of camomile 46,000 seeds, on a burdack 26,-000, and on the common dock 1,700. How long will it take to stock a farm ut that rate? It might he mentioned in this connection, for the benefit of those who never read it before, that the easiest time to dispose of weeds is in their infancy or early caildheod.

THE TIME TO CUT HAY .- All the best authorities concur in advising early mowing.-If your field consists wholly of timothy or wholly of clover, it is easy to judge when it is time to start the ma-chim. But it is usual to sow clover and timothy together, and they do not ripen at the same time. Clover blooms first. If you mow when it is ready, it is to soon for the timothy. If you wait for the timothy, clover is past its best. As clover prepondentes in our field, we have concluded to cut accordingly, but the question arises, Why this stereotyped arrangement of sowing clover and timothy together? There are other good grasses that bloom and ripen with clover, why not associate some of these with it? Is this one of the nany illustrations of the terangy of custom of are there good and sufficient reasons why clover and tinothy should be married though they are not mated?

THICK VIRSUS THIN SOWING .- No greater waste in kitchen garden is known to me than sowing good seed thickly. This does not apply to one kind of smal seed more than another; and the wasto is not only in sowing more seed than is necessary, but lattle plants which come up in a thick mass are always very much inferior to those which have sufficient space to develop themselves from the first. Sometimes the need is suspected to be bad, and is sown thickly so as to insure a crop, but this is a poor apology, because seed of so questionable a nature should never be depended on for a cror. When the seed is sown thickly the plants use in a mass, and when they come to be thinned those left bend down in the fall down and are blown about about until they are next to useless. Good produce need nover be expected from young plants of this kind. Seed of such crops as lettuce cabbage, cauliflower etc., the plants of which are drawn and transplanted as soon as they can be planted, may be sown a little thicker as such as carro's, turnips, and other crops will remain on the grenud. Does it not appear ridiculous to have two or three hundred plants coming up in a three or four feet run of a row when not more than than three or four plants will be ultimately required to form the crop? London Journal of Horticulture.

A SELF-Sucking Cow .- Among the noteworthy things that have transpired on our farm since the last chronicling, the discovery that one of our cows had converted herself into a calf, and was sucking her own milk, may be mentioned. She was discovered, lying at ease, with head bent around to her bag, taking "a pull" with all the gusto of a toper enjoying a sherry-cobbler. On milking her, two teats were pretty well emptied. Of course this trick must be cured effectually and at once. We remembered that the old-style plan was to put on a halter bristling with iron points at the muzzle. Thinking that the march of improvement might have evoived something simpler and less expensive, we began to search our agricultural library under the head, "Cows sucking themselves." The search was awarded by finding two contrivances. One was a hickory pin eight inches long, and half an inch thick, to be through the cartilage that divides the nostrils; the pin to be made rather smaller in the middle, so as not to slip out. The other method, which we found both both in the American Agriculturalist and Illustrated Register of Rural Affairs, we considered preferable to that first named. A piece of oak board about five-eights of an inch thick, five inches by eight in dimensions, with an oval hole two inches by three about five eights of an inch from one of the long edges, and an opening in the centre of the oval pole next the near edge, the two points rounded, pointed, and made smooth, the opening just wide or three attempts we succeeded in making a nosejewel of this kind for our calfish cow, but it is too soon to speak positively as to its efficacy for the

### CANADIAN ITEMS.

ALMOST ROYAL,-An Ottawa despatch says that the Duke of Argyle is spoken of as Lord Dufferin's successor.

THE SLOUX.-It is reported that the Sloux Indians in the North-west forcibly took possession of a quantity of powder and ball belonging to a Winnipeg trader, and made off to the Black Hills.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL .- The Governor-General is expected at Winnipeg on the 7th prox. It is be-lieved that His Excellency will leave Montreal on the 24th inst.

A 10c Contest.-The gold-headed cane contest at the Roman Catholic pic-nic at Napanee, on Tuesday, resulted in Mr. Cartwright's winning the cane from Sir John Macdonald by 390 majority. 1,090 votes, at ten cents each, were cast.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER .- Edward Sayers, who was arrested at Kingston on the morning of the 12th July for the attempted murder of his wife, was remanded till the 19th. Hopes are entertained of her recovery.

[Signed]

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING .- During the thunder storm on Thursday afternoon, near Tamworth, a line-repairer in the employ of the Montreal Telegraph Company, at Napanee, named Basville, of St. Anne's, P.Q., was struck by lightning and killed while trimming some trees. He was the only support of a

TORONTO AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.—The by-law granting \$90,000 to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway, by the municipalities of Pickering, Reach, Scugog and Port Perry, was carried on the 13th by a large majority, placed at 273. The Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway will be formally opened on the 31st. Through passenger and traffic trains will commence running on the 1st of August.

INSURANCE -The agents of the leading insurance companies doing buisness at St. Johns, publish a resolution to-night, binding themselves not to accept or grant any insurance upon any wooden. veneered, brick-cased or iron-plated building hereafter erected, or any stone or brick building hereafter roofed with shingles, or the contents thereof, within the city limits of the City of St. John.

#### FOR NINETY DAYS FROM DATE

Elegant Table Silverware

Can be secured by all on compliance with the following conditions: The National Silver Plating Company, 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, manufacturers of Pure Coin Standard Silver-Plated Ware, will send to any one who receives this Notice, a Set of Double Extra-Plated Silver Spoons, and engrave on each spoon any desired initial. You are required to cut out the following Silverware Coupon and send it to the above Company, with your name and address, and also to enclose with it 75 cents to pay all the charges, including cost of engraving initials, packing, boxing and express charges. The Spoons will be sent by express (or mail, if you have no express office), and delivered in you hands without further cost. These Spoons are guaranteed to be of the best material, and equal to the best Silver-Plated Ware made, as the following letter from the Company will testify:

Office of the National Silver Plating Co, 704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. To whom it may concern.—The Spoons sent out under this arrangement we guarantee are of best quality, first heavily plated with pure nickel (the hardest white metal known) and a double-extraplate of pure Coin-Standard Silver added on top of the nickel, thus rendering them the very best Silver-Plated Ware manufactured. We will honor no order which does not contain the Silverware Coupon, and we will not honor the Coupon after ninety days from the date of this paper.

NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., 704 Chestnut St, Philadelphia.

SILVERWARE COUPON. On receipt of this Coupon, together with 75 cents to cover all charges, including express or mailing, engraving and boxing, we hereby agree to send to any address a set of our pure Coin-Standard double-extra plated SILVER SPOONS,
and on each Spoon engrave any desired initial. All charges are to be prepaid by
the 75 cents sent us, and the Spoons will be delivered at destination free of any

other charge.
Good for ninety days from date of this paper, after which this Coupon is null and void. (Signed) NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO, 704 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Should it be desired, any one of the following articles will be sent in lieu of the Spoons on payment of the following charges: Six solid steel knives, blade and haudle one solid piece, best steel, double nickel and silver plated, \$2; six forks, double nickle and silver plated, 95 cts. If all these goods are desired, enclose the total charges, which will be 75 cts. for spoons, \$2 for knives, and 95 cts. for forks—total, \$3.70—thus securing for \$3.70 what would cost you much more in another way. Remember that each article, except knives, will be engraved with any initial desired without extra cost.

#### -:-0-:-IMPORTANT NOTICE.

This liberal offer holds good for only ninety days from date, therefore it is to the interest of all who can secure its benefits to see to it that they are not debarred by reason of the expira-tion of the time specified. All letters ordering Silverware should be addressed direct to the NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., No. 704 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

#### 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 Paterns to select from. TROUSERS made to order, on shortest notice, from \$5 to \$6.

BOYS' CLOTHING, ready made or made to order, from \$2.50 upwards.

GOLTMAN'S "BOOK OF FASHIONS" now ready. Please call and receive a copy. S. GOLTMAN, Merchant Tailor,

424 Notre Dame Street.

# SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC DISHOP OF MON-TREAL, 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. OUIMET,

M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.P., B. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esq.,

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

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

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

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

# List of Prizes:

ı	Prize in	Gold of	\$10,000	00	\$10,000	00
ī	11	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2,000		2,000	
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5	"		50	00	250	00
25	tt		10	00	250	00
500	Building	Lots, valued each at	500	00	250,000	00
50	f'rizes,	"	24	00	1,200	00
20	"	4!	20	00	400	00
42	66	ii	18	00	756	60
8	44	14	6	00	48	00
12	tt.	"	32	00	384	00
12	64	"	6	00	72	00
12	и	"	30	00	360	00
290	μ		3	00	870	00
1000	44	"	2	00	2,000	00
2000	44	"	1	00	2,000	00
1	16	(i	4	00	4 •	00
	То	tal ,			\$272,594	00

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lettery; 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.

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Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets.

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

256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

GUION LINE.

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

MONTANA ...... 4320 Tons. WYOMING...... 3716 Wisconsin ..... 3720 CABIN PASSAGE .................\$55, \$65, \$75.
INTERMEDIATE—or Second Class. \$40 STEERGE-At Lowest Rates.

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

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A LLAN LINE. Under Contrac with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS

1877—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1877 This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:-

Vessels Tons. Commanders.
SARDINIAN......4100 Lt. J. E. Dutton, R. N. B. CIRCASSIAN..... 3400 Capt. J. Wylie. Polynesian......4100 Captain Brown. SARMATIAN...... 3600 Captain A. D. Aird HIBRRNIAN ...... 3434 Lt. F. Archer, R. N. R. NESTORIAN...... 2700 Capt. -Moravian. ..... 2650 Capt. Graham. PERUVIAN ...... 2600 Capt R. S. Watts. MANITOBAN ...... 3150 Capt. H. Wylie. Nova-Scotian ....3300 Capt. Richardson. CANADIAN. .....2600 Capt. Millar CORINTHIAN. ....2400 Capt. Jas. Scott. ACADIAN......1350 Capt. Cabel. WALDENSIAN......2800 Capt. J. G. Stophen. PHENICIAN...... 2600 Capt. Menzies. NEWFOUNDLAND.... 1500 Capt. Myllns.

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Lock Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Pagsengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC.

Caspian ..... 21st July Sarmation ..... 28th " Sardinian ..... 4th Aug Peruvian ...... 11th " Polynesian .... 18th "

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND, Special Reduction in Rates of Passage Cabin ..... \$80, \$70, \$50

(according to accommodation) Intermediate ........\$40 00 Steerage from Montreal ....... 25 00 THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are in-

tended to sail from the Wide and Portland at intervals during the senson of winter navigation, Manitoban ..... about 19th July Canadian ..... ' 26th Phonician..... Waldensian .....

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Steerage ...... 25 An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

For Freight or other particulars apply to:-In Portland to H. & A ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordenux to Lafitte & Vandencruvce of E. Dras & Co.; in Quebec to Allan, Ran & Co.; in Havre, to John M. Cunius, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre ; in Antworp to Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns; in Rotterdam to G. P. Ittmann & Roon; in Hamburg, W. Gibson & Hugo; in Belfast to Charley & Malcolm; in London to Montgomerie & Greenhorne, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to James & ALEX. ALLAN 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BRO-

THERS, James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal





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

knowledge. 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.



CLOTHIER,

157 ST. JOSEPH STREET. (Sign of the Red Ball.) FIRST-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSHIP GUSTON-

A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland,

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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Linen fabrics were made long before the first pages of authentic history were written.

Linen has been used by those same persons for over three thousand years without being worn out

Ireland at present is the great seat of manufactures in Linen, as the following table will illustrate:-

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Ireland Scotland England 866,000. 317,000. 369,000.

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Hurrah for Ireland on the Linen question.

These Irish Linens may be had in every variety

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100 yards Grey Chambly Flannels, only 30c a yard. Ladies' Fans, 3c each.

Ladies' Corsets, 50c, worth 75c.

Ladies' Collars, 7c each.

Gents' Stripe Cotton Hose, 10c pair.

Ladies' Hose, 10c pair.

Ladies' Umbrellas 40c, worth \$1.00.

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Dress Goods, 10c yard.

Black Lustres, 121c up to 25c.

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White Piques, great bargains.

Splendid Prints, 33 inches wide, 6c yard.

Heavy Grey Cottons, 6c yard.

Gents' Ties, 10c each.

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Good Croydon Sheeting, 2 yards wide, only 25c yard.

Gents' Merino Shirts, 33c each.

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Best Canadian Yarn, 60c 1b.

Splendid Irish Linens, 25c yard. Very Best Irish Table Linens, 40c, 45c, and 50c

Gents' Regatta Shirts with 2 Collars, 1,00 cach, Better goods than cash stores sell at 1,25

Gents' Oxford Shirts Extra Sizes, 50c each. Stripe Twill Lineas for Boys wear, 20c well worth

3 Boxes of Ribbons to be cleared out at 1c, 2c, 3c, a yard worth 19c 12c and 15c.

Cheap Towels 5c each.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, 12c well worth 25c pair.

1 Case Ladies Scarfs.

1 Case Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

1 Case Ladies' Lace Ties, Scarfs & Bibs.

1 Case French Cambrics.

CARDINALS,

NAVY'S,

SEALS,

MYBTLES, &c., &c.

1 Case Lace Curtains Greek Pattern, worth 5,50, your choice at 3,00 pair or two pair for 5,75.

1 Case Silk Scarfs.

1 Case New Gloves, 75c.

at CHEAPSIDE,

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

THE ORANGE TROUBLES. Continued from Fifth Page.

St. James street, a young Irishman, wearing a green badge quietly sauntered down, and when opposite the St. Lawrence Hall, a stalwart "gentleman," bedecked in Orange colors, rushed out of the ranks, and tore the badge off the breast of the young lrishman, and quickly rushed back into the ranks again, followed by the "braggart," as the Star styles him, who seized him by the collar, and made him hand over his green badge, which he coolly pinned once more on his breast, and then put his ist under the nose of the "gentleman," procession-ist, whereugon one or two Orangemen rushed off for the police, succeeded in bringing one to the scene, when the young Irishman, or "braggart" quietly walked down the street undaunted or undismayed by the Orange horde.

Now, sir, I unhesitatingly assert, and can prove the above facts under oath, not only on the part of myself, but by numerous by-standers, all of whom were loud in the praise of the pluck of the so call-ed "braggart," and in denunciation of the ruffianly conduct of the Orange bedecked "gentleman."

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will give this in-

sertion in the columns of your valuable paper, I am, dear sir, Yours, etc.,

# CITY ITEMS.

An Eye-Witnese.

THE INQUEST .- As the enquiry into the death of Hackett proceeds it becames the more evident that Farrell had no hand in the death of deceased.

Pic-Nic .- St. Bridget's Society hold a pic-nic to-day (Wednescay) at Boucherville Island in aid of the poor under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul

ACCIDENT .- Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning a young man was terribly crushed by the falling of a tub into the hold of the steamship Redewater, where he was working.

VOLUNTEER WOUNDED .-- A bugler of the Royal Fusiliers was struck on the head on Monday, with a stone. He was attended by Dr. Burland, who put a few stitches in the opening.

PISTOL PRACTICE.-A shot was fired on Place d' Armes Hill Monday night about 12 o'clock, and the man pursued, but he escaped. Several shots were heard in various parts of the city.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- An old man, aged 92 years of age, named Peter Kenny, was run over on Sunday, the 8th of July, on the 6th con. west Wawanosh, County of Huron, and died the next morning. Mr. Kenny was a Catholic.

CORRECTION. - In our last issue in the vote of thanks to certain gentlemen by the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society Mr. C. A. Briggs was mentiened as being one of the contractors for the Inland Cut. It was a mistake of the Secretary.

DUBIOUS .- It is said that the County Master, who invented the well poisoning at St Jean Baptiste for the benefit of the Star has no existence, though strange to say he says he has a conscience. If the suspicion of our informant be well founded, the canard inventor is not far from Craig street.

THOUGHTFUL.—Outside several houses on the route of the procession on Monday, were placed ice coolers, for the benefit of the thirsty souls on the march. These evidences of kindly feeling elicited frequent bursts of applause from the grateful processionists.

FOURTH ESTATE -On Monday night several of the reporters who ventured too near Point St. Charles -beyond the Balkau Mountains-had stones and other missiles thrown at them. Mr. Wallace, of the Star, was slightly hurt, one of the other party mistaking him for a Union man.

FOR TRIAL.—Patrick Dwyer who so wantonly drew his revolver on Messrs. Duchesne and Lemay on Monday-mistaking them for Orangemen-was put back for trial at the Queen's Bench. He pleaded as an excuse thar he was drunk and knew not what he was doing.

WITH AND WITHOUT .- There was an immense difference, observable in the physique, dress and general appearance of the Protestants who attended Hackett's funeral on Monday, through sympathy and the Orangemen proper. The former looked like gentlemen and behaved like gentlemen and were disgusted at the conduct of the brethren on St.

Assault .- Three men dressed in uniform, it is alleged, attacked a party of men in the East end, about 12 o'clock Monday night, knocking one man down and kicking him, and inflicting several injuries. One of the assailants drew a revolver and was about to fire at the defenceless man; but was prevented from doing so by his comrade. Applica-tion is being made for a warrant against the soldiers.

SIRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—About one o'clock, during the storm, the house of Mr. Westgate, of the firm of Davie and Westgate, 126 St. Mary street, was struck by lightning and slightly damaged. Mr. Westgate, the only occupant at the time, received a severe shock, which rendered him insensible for some seconds. He describes the sensation as rather puzzling. His hearing was not affected, but he was unable to move for about half a minute.

An Official Partizan .- Mr. Robinson of Kingston who made the great bloodthirsty speech on Monday while in command of the Kingston detachment fainted twice, from what cause we cannot say, probably from emotion. He is, we are informed an official connected with the Kingston Penitentiary and if so his conduct is a proper subject of enquiry, we call the attention of the Dominion Government to the matter.

INQUESTS .- The enquiry into the deaths of John McKeown and Thomas L. Hackett are still proceeding, and as the aworn testimony is taken considerable light is thrown upon matters which modify in a grand degree the pre-conceived ideas of the Star and Witness. The canard about the clergy-men having been refused the duty of praying over one of the dead men is completely refuted, and as Mr. Carroll asserts in his letter, there was no clergyman present whatsoever.

OKA.-Judge Coursol arrived at Oka on the 16th and opened the investigation by order of the Quebec Government into late affairs at Oka, Fathers Lacan, Thibault and others were examined, and their testimony was found in accordance with the statements as they appeared in the Taue Witness. AnI ndian woman named Ponspelle, testified to the firing of the cannon and the setting fire to the Seminary by armed Indians, and on the strength of the evidence adduced His Honor issued warrants for the arrest of three Indians, alleged incendiaries, one of which was executed, and Xavier Decaire placed in durance.

at very low rates, if early application is made IN A BAD WAY .- William Elliott, the Orangeman who was wounded in the fray near Wellington Bridge, on Wednesday night, is in a precarious condition. The bullet entered near the spine, at the small of the back, and lodged in the kidneys. Slight hopes of his recovery are entertained. A report of his death was bruited abroad yesterday, but there was no foundation for it. He is reported as progressing favorably this (Wednesday) morning, and is able to tell his own story. Of course he and the party he was with behaved like lambs and actually did nothing, and, of course, his assailants were everything vile. One thing how-ever is certain that after wounding him they put him in a cab and sent him straight off to the General Hospital.

### INSURANCE.

DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000. NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y

MONTREAL.

# FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M. P. P. ..... President. HENRY LYE ..... Secretary. C. D. HANSON...... Chief Inspector. June 6, 1877.

#### THE ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The business of this Company for the year 1876 was more than Three Times

THAT OF ALL THE OTHER CANADIAN COMPANIES transacting Accident business, combined.

Reference is made to over Two Hundred recipients of in demnity, on account of Injuries from Accidents, as to the treatment of Claimants at the hands of the Directors.

THIS IS ESSENTIALLY THE ONLY Purely Accident Insurance Company

IN CANADA AND THE ONLY ONE THAT HAS MADE

The Special Deposit With Government FOR THE SECURITY OF ITS POLICY HOLDERS.

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#### CONVENT

OF THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

Williamstown, (near Lancaster), C.W.

---:0:--The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of uesful and ornamental Needle-Work.
Scholastic year, ten months, (payable quarterly in advance.

TERMS,	
Board and Tuition in French and English\$6, Music and Use of instrument	
Drawing and Painting. 1. Bed and Bedding. 1,	0
Washing, and &c 1.	0
Entrance Fee	

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 Superioress of the Convent.

onvent. No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation. Uniform: Black and Plain. Board during the two months vacation, if spent at the Conrent \$10.00
The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at The classes will open this year, on the First Tuesday in September.

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MONSIGNIOR FABRE AT ST. ANTOINE ABBIE.—The Pastoral visit of his Lordship Bishop Fabre to St. Antoine Abbie on Saturday and Sunday the 14th and 15th was the occasion of more than ordinary ceremonies. Besides administering the Sacrament of Confirmation to 350 children, his Lordship raised to the Holy order of Priesthood Rev. J. Mallette and M. Charbonneau, theological students of Ste. Therese Seminary. His Lordship in an eloquent discourse in both languages clearly defined the series of ecremonies attending the Mass of Ordination and demonstrated the grand dignity

of Priesthood, he also complimented the parishion-

ers for the good will manifested and generous sacrifice made in the erection of a nice commodious

stone Church and a presbytery since his previous visit three years ago: Many of the Clergy and

laity of the adjacent parishes were present. ACQUITTED. - The volunteer Fitzpatrick who bayonetted McKeown, has been acquitted by the jury. The following is the verdict :- "Wherefore the jurors aforesaid, upon the rolls aforesaid, do say and declare that, having given patient and close investigation into the cause of the death of the late John McKeown, which occurred on Wednesday afternoon, the eleventh day of July instant, in the city of Montreal, we are unanimously of opinion, after hearing full evidence, that the deceased John McKeown came to his death by a bayonet wound, in resisting arrest, at the hauds of Francis Fitzpatrick, private of the 65th Regiment of Rifles, Canadian Militia, in consequence of having unlawfully interfered with the said Francis Fitzpatrick, while engaged in the duties of sentry at the Quebec Gate Barracks, and in the discharge of his proper duties as such, and we exonerate the said Francis Fitzpatrick from all criminal culpability in the

#### CANADIAN ITEMS.

premises."

DIVIDEND.—The Quebec and Levis Ferry Company have just paid a half yearly dividend of six per cent. A few shares of this company's stock have recently been sold at forty-five premium.

RECEPTION.-Montreal Orangemen are expected in Toronto as a delegation to the Grand Lodge; arrangements are being made for a reception and banquet on Thursday evening.

held in Ottawa, on Monday evening, when arrangements were made to give the brethren who went to Montreal a grand reception on their return home. DIED.—A woman named Hickey, an inmate of the

county gool, arrested for vagrancy last May, died Monday morning about 5 o'clock, in Ottawa. An inquest was held and a verdict returned of death from diphtheria. Drowned.-A store keeper named James Mc-Bride was found drowned at Newton Brook on Sun-

day; one report stated that he was seized with

cramp while in the water and another thrt he con-

mitted suicide. POSTPONED .- At the Police Court, Toronto on Monday, the preliminary investigation into a charge made of conspiring fo defraud the shareholders of the Toronto Gold Mining Company, was postpored till August 16th.

INQUEST .- The Coroner's inquest on the body of the old man who died on the steamer "Bermida" terminated in a verdict of death from natural causes The name of "W. Schouler" was marked on several articles of his clothing.

THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL .- The steamer " Truid," with the Governor-General and countess of Differin, arrived in Quebec from a fishing cruise in the gulf at an early hour on Monday. Their Excelencies left for Montreal by boat this evening, en soute for Ottawa and Manitoba. STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a thunder storm at Waterford, Ont., on Monday, the lightning struck

stovepipe struck Mrs. Lester in the Ireast, and coursed down her body to her feet, setting fire to her clothes, and burning her severe'y Though fearfully shocked, it is thought she will recover. Presentation.—On Saturday evening a deputation from St. George's Society waited upon Captain Simmonds, on board the "Queen Victoria," and in a quiet manner, presented him with a copy of a resolution adopted at a special generol neeting of that

body recently held. The resolution was finally

engrossed on parchment, and bore the corporate seal of the Society. THE INDIANS .- Traders from the West report that now two thousand lodges are in the vicinity of Wood Lountains, and the band led by Sitting Bull has recently arrived. It is thought here that the outrage at Wood Mountsin was not a very important affair, because me trader, whose brother it is alleged had been carried away a prisoner, remained in Winnieg two days without communicating with the authorities or newspaper offices. The Free Press states that the total emigration of Sioux into the West does not exceed fix hundred lodges. The recent outrage at Wood End

occurred two mile south of the boundary. HOMICIDE.—A shocking homicide took place in the township of London in Friday night last. That evening two men, named William Willis, and Josiah Badfield, the latter a blacksmith of Devis, were walking home together from Prospe t Hill. On the way, feeling weary, both lay down for a sleep. The story goes that Badfield was awakened by his friends endeavours to rob him. A fight ensued, which culminated in Badfield being struck by Willis a blow over the head with a club, from the effects of which he died two hours afterwards. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that the deceased came to his death by a blow at the hands of William Willis. The latter was arrested and brought to London gaol under a commitment for trial at next assizes. The prisoner is a farmer of about 27 years of age, and a native of the township of Blanshard.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, OTTAWA. At a special meeting of the St. Patrick's Society

of Ottawa, which was held on Sunday 15th July

Thos. Dnnn, Esq., Vice President in the chair.
It was moved by D. J. O'Donaghoe, M.P.P. seconded by John Grant, Esq., that in view of the late proceedings on the 12th July, in Montreal. This Society, as an Irish Catholic Association, deeply deplores the death of the late T. L. Hackett,

the Catholic Union. TERENCE MCGUIRE, Asst. Sec.

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