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VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 18.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1877.

\$2 per annum

DEATH OF MOTHER M. BENEDICTA. The Toronto papers announce the death of E. Grant, in religion Mother M. Benedicta, for many grant, in religion Mother M. Benedicta, for many years Superior of the popular and far-famed monastery of "Loretto Abbey" in that city. The deceased lady, had been ailing for many years, but no palpable progress in the fatal malady had given any wright to her friends until a day or two before her anxiety to her friends until a day or two before her death. For sixteen years Mother Benedicta had been a professed nun, and it is the unanimous decision of her sisters, that seldom if ever, has religious vows been performed with such simplicity and perfection. Gentle, amiable and charitable to everyone, the poor of Toronto and Belleville have lost a kind friend, the pupils of the schools wherein the taught an invaluable teacher, and the Ladies of Loretto, a model Sister and friend.

The funeral took place on Wednesday and was largely attended.

The grave has closed over a true noble woman for so pure a soul it is sinful to mourn, nor do we grieve for her. The Sisters, her friends, and parti-cularly the family around whose hearth so dark a cloud has fallen have our sincerest sympathy in their sorrow.

A BASIS FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

MASt. Petersburgh correspondent professes that the following is but an echo of opinion in influential circles:-"The Russian Government has solemnly promised to annex no territory in Europe, and will probably be obliged to recognise the independence of Roumania. As soon as Roumania becomes an independent State Russia is completely shut out from the Balkan Peninsula, and can no longer exercise the influence she ought to possess among the Southern Slavs. The only way in which she can effectually recover this influence is by gaining the command of the Black Sea, which is at present in the hands of the Turks. If she possessed the com mand of the Black Sea, not merely in virtue of dip-lomatic documents, but also by the material guarantee of a powerful fleet, she might abandon her intention of demanding the free passage of the Dardanelles. In this arrangement there is nothing inconsistent with the received principles of international law. The victor has always the right to demand compensation for war expenses, and Turkey cannot possibly pay a large sum in money. The fleet would befor us what the five milliards were for the Germans after the Franco-Prussian war."

THE SUICIDE OF THE RUSSIAN GEN-ERAL HARTUNG.

The St. Petersburgh correspondent of the Journal dat Debats gives the following particulars regarding the suicide of the Russian General Hartung, which was announced a few days ago. General Hartung, who was married to a daughter of Poushkine, the poet, had borrowed large sums, at the rate of two hundred per centum, from a Moscow money lender named Sanftleben, who appointed him one of his executors. At the latter's death General Hartung, who took possession of all his papers, destroyed all the cills bearing his own signature, and, this fact having become known to Sanftleben's widow, she at once instituted procedings against him. Count Lanskey, sen of one of the Czar's former Ministers, was also accused of complicity in the fraud, but the jury acquitted him, while returning a verdict of guilty against General Hartung. The General, who, in accordance with the Rus ian custom, was not in court when the verdict was returned, but in an adjoining room, blew his brains out as soon as he was informed of it, and there was found upon him a letter in which he affirmed in the most solemn terms that he was innocent. His suicide created a great sensation in Moscow, and popular opinion, which had at first been very much against him, underwent a complete revulsion. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people, and half the people of Moscow believe that he was the victim of a miscarriage of justice.

ASSAULTING NUNS IN BELFAST AND ITS PUNISHMENTS.

At the Belfast Summons Court yesterday week before Mr. Henderson, J.P., Sub Constable Carnahan summoned Jane Agnew and Henry Agnew, mother and son-the former for using abusive language, and the latter for assaulting persons in view of the constable. The facts, as stated by the constable in evidence, serve to convey a fair idea of how the youths of Belfast are trained up in "the way they should go." Henry is an innocent little boy of eight summers, and Jane is an ancient woman, to all appearance sensible and respectable. On the 12th of November, two nuns, very possibly of the order of the Sisters of Mercy, were passing up the Old Lodge Road, and, as they did not say anything to little Henry, Henry decided to say and do something to them. Little Henry had a cabbage stalk in his little hand, and the little youthful hero shouted out at once, "Look at the nuns," and slap bang, away goes the cabbage stump from his little hand. And the constable looked around and he saw one of the nuns struck with the cabbage stalk. The constable, like a sensible man, caught the little gentleman, and brought him home, we hope by the ear, to his mother. Mrs. Jane Agnew did not say, "Thank you, sir." She did not say, "I wish you had taken him to the black hole, sir;" nor did she say, "I will give him a read hole, sir;" nor did she say, "I will give him a read hole, sir;" nor did she say, "I will give him a read hole, sir;" nor did she say, "I will give him a read hole, sir; " nor did she say, "I will give him a read hole, sir; " nor did she say, " I will give him a read hole, sir; " nor di give him a good beating," so that she might impress upon the young gentleman's mind that he ought not, at such an early age, and in broad daylight, throw cabbage stalks at nuns as they pass on missions of charity. No; Mrs. Agnew became angry. She boiled over in a fit of virtuous indignation at the fact of a constable having touched her dear little boy. Jane called the constable bad names, actually said he was "a brute," demanded "why he dared to interfere with her son," and finished off with such a Volley of abusive language as old women up about the Old Lodge Road only can use. The mother—we must give her her due—contradicted the constable's version of the occurrence, and, with re-markable simplicity, accounted for the cabbage stump incident in this wise:—Little Henry was playing himself on the road, the nuns were passing by, a hig blast of wind came and blew the stalk out of Henry's hand right up against the nun. Sub-Constable Carnaban, we may state, was of quite a

different opinion, and seemed at the same time to be quite convinced that he heard Mrs. Jane Agnew calling the dirty names she denied using. Mr. Henderson said if he thought the little Loy could be guilty of doing such a thing as the constable said upon oath he did, he would punish him. However, he fined Jane, the mother, in 5s and costs, giving her at the same time what would, if we could judge from the decision, appear to be a superfluous advice—namely to take better care of her son in the future. The charge against Harry was dismissed. -Belfast Examiner.

CATHOLICS IN NEW ENGLAND.

It was said some time ago that the day was near at hand, when the Puritan would be lost among the imigrants who are crowding to New England from Europe; that Patrick and Hermann would shake hands over the grave of Brother Johnathan. This is no doubt an exaggeration, but every year witnesses the rapid growth of the Catholic element in the most Protestant portion of the country. On this point the Manchester, N. H., Mirror says: "Our own observation teaches us that the land of the Puritans is passing into the hands of the Catholics by a process more rapid than it is pleasing to admit. A few years ago our foreign and Catholic population was confined mainly to our cities and one might ride a week without finding a follower of the Pope owning a farm Now any of us can point to whole districts peopled almost entirely by them. In the country, as in the city, they are clannish, and when one buys and settles upon a farm others follow, a d_in a few years they possess the whole neighborhood, and thus one by one the old homesteads, the nurseries of New England ideas and the cradles of new England sons, are slipping from the grasp of the Yankees. We have said this is not a pleasant fact to contemplate, for while the settlement upon our land of a Catholic family, brings to us much needed bone and sinew, and often industry, frugality, and perserverance, it is an almost unerring sign that the days of the Yankee community in that neighborhood are numbered. For some reason the Catholic and the New England Protestant do not make pleasant neighbors. They do not fraternize, and from the start there is a marked line between them, and in the end one folds his tents and departs to seek more congenial neig bors. As we have seen, it is generally the Catholic who stays and the Protestant who goes. This natural autagonism is not so much the result of their religious beliefs as of their general characters and ways of living, which are vastly different."-Catholic

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

"Mr. Froude on the Revival of Romanism" is the suggestive text of the opening article in the December number of the "Catholic World." What the English historian has to say about the, to him, much-dreaded revival of Catholicity, and what the "Catholic World" has to say on the other side, forms an article that could hardly fail to be lively, interesting and timely. The examination of the doings and sayings of the recent Protestant Episcopal Conveniton and Congress makes another lively paper. "The German Element in the United States" is an article containing many valuable reflections and suggestions. The paper on recent "Polemics and Irenics in Scholastic Philosophy" will prove of special value to the more advanced students and readers of the graver kind of literature. It is a grand exposition of free Catholic thought, and will well repay a careful perusal by any serious minded man. Quite in contrast to this is the pleasant article on "Religion on the East Coast of Africa," wherein the writer gives some curious personal reminiscences in a brisk, off-hard styleth t is very entertaining. The short article on the "Irish Hedge Poets" is very gracefully written, and to many will open up quite a lost branch of literature. The few remarks on the recent" Fortifications of Rome," which look to a contemplated war between Germany and Italy on France, have been confirmed by recent disclosures; in the European press. "Among the translators" is the second of the graceful articles that take up the English renderings of Virgil and Horace; the present one being devoted chiefly to the Horatians. The two charming stories "The Little Chapel at Monamullin" and "A Sweet Revenge," end as happily as they promised. And a strong wierd story is well told in "The Mystery of the Old Organ." There is more poetry than usual, and all off the high character for which the "Catholic World" is famed, the poem to Father Faber being especially good. The literary criticisms always a feature of this magazine, are full and important

CAN HANLAN ROW COURTNEY DOWN.

Hanlan's four last trial heats at Toronto, over the five mile course, were made respectively 35m. 15s., 35m. 16s., 35m. 18s., and 35m. 30. Thereupon, and influenced by the short work he made of Ross, "his backers are prepared to match him for 10,000 for two races with Courtney, one of three miles and the other of five," Ross' own backers being eager to furnish half of this enormous stake. The Tipoto course is said to be forty yards over five miles. The above figures, then, would show that he went at the rate of a mile in about 7m. 1s., or three miles in 21m. 2s. But while their very closeness renders them almost certainly a very accurate index over the longer distance, all carsmen know that it is equally certain that hrd the distance been but three miles the pace must have been somewhat faster. How much, it is of course impossible to fix, but his time to the stake in his race with Ross will aid in his calculation. That is 17m. 50s, for two and a half miles, which would if maintained half a mile farther, make him do the three miles in 21m. 24s. This does not include the turn, which would add materially, making the time not far from 22 minutes. While, after the first mile, Ross did not drive him, neither did he seem to waste much time on the outstretch, so that, putting his five and two and a half mile times together, and making proper allowance for the turns there would seem to be no reason to conclude that he can row three miles including a turn, in less than 21 minutes But Courtney made the Saratoga three miles in such scheme; the future Queen of the Belgians is

10m. 48%s, and came home faster than he went out. Again at Oswego last week he cut the time down to 20m. 14½s., heating Riley easily, as usual, while Riley himself was only 10 seconds behind. While these figures (always supposing that each track was exactly as long as named)indicate that in a three mile race with Hanlan, Courtney need not give himself great concern it cannot be denied that he has not yet shown himself also a fast five mile man. To be sure, he has till now had no occasion to; but encouraging as his three mile figures are they are not so safe a reliance as is the calm, self assured, well nigh plegmatic way in which he rows all his races, coming in never blown, never jaded—at least in appearance—looking for all the world as ajcat does when playing with a mouse, and evidenthaving still more reserve power. Hov much of t no doubt his coming race with Hanlan will tell, but to make sure beyond all peradventure that there is enough it behooves him to at once turn his attention to fast five mile work, and with the uncommonly valuable index of his rival's capacity had in the above figures, to settle forthwith in his own mind whether the championship of America at the sculls is to continue to rest at Cavuga Lake or to larger Ontario, a hundred and fifty miles to the north.—New York Herald.

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.

Three centuries have now elapsed since 1578 when for the first time, with the full authority of the law, it was made penal for any priest to celebrate Mass in England, Cuthbert Maine being the first martyred ecclesiastic there and then solemnly put to death for so doing. From that date during two hundred years a systematic effort was made to stamp out Catholic religion. By a most determined and most desperate endeavor, which lasted without intermission for exactly two centuries the government of the land strove to root out and utterly destroy the Catholic priesthood. Throughout the whole of that persecution Catholic ecclesiastics were hunted down like vermin. The foxes had holes and the birds of the air had nests, but the Catholics between 1577 and 1777 had nowhere to lay their heads in peace except upon the block. They were habitually in hiding. They moved hither and thither in disguises. For fifteen years together one of them travelled to and fro in Hunt-ingdonshire, Leicestershire, and Bedfordshire, dressed as a pedler, concealing an altar-stone among the wares in his wallet, and with the altar-stone the sacred vestments, clad in which he was enabled at rare opportunities to offer up the Adorable Sacrifice for the consolation of the faithful. It used to be relate l by Bishop Milner in regard to one of these itinerant missionaries, by name Father Hotuyhold, that upon one occasion while he was engaged in saying Mass to a small congregation collected together in a private apartment at Grantham, on the constables end a roring to burst open the door of the house, finding that he would not have time to take off his vestments and effect his escape, he borrowed from an old women present her cloak and bonnet, arrayed in which, and kneeling in a corner he escaped ob servation. During the whole of those two centuries of persecution the Catholic priests in England were subjected to imprisonment, to torture, to execution and to banishment. Stowe relates in his "Annals" how upon one occasion "twenty massing priests were shipped off at the tower Wharf to be carried to France by virtue of a commission," and how upon another "thirty two priests were embarked at Colchester, by order of the Council, to be transported to the coast of Normandy." Camden, in the same way, makes mention of eighteen others all priests but one, who were sent away from northern prisons, some of them being sixty, some seventy, and one of their number eighty years all of whom had for a long time been subjected to incarceration. The design of this persecuting Government was to strike the hepherd, so that the flocks might be dispersed. It was once remarked by Dr. Lingard, that when the extraordinary intensity and the prot acted continuance of the Elizabethan persecutions is borne in mind, it is one of the greatest marvels in the history of the world, how any body of men could have survived it. Those two terrible centuries of blood and torment having run out, however the time at last came, in 1777, exactly one hundred years ago, Parliament rescinded its penal legislation Catholic priests being henceforth allowed to be educated in England, and being permitted again, in the face of day, to discharge their sacred duties without imminent risk of death and imprisonment

DESIGNS OF GERMANY ON BELGIUM.

That the bold and unscrupulous intellect which created and directs the new German Empire is content with what he has already achieved and believes in the finality of the limits by which the Imperial power is at preasent circumscribed there is every reason to doubt. Only last week an evening contemporary called attention to the revival of Prince Bismarck's designs upon Belgium. And we have good grounds for believing that the statements to which we refer were made upon sufficient authority. When we speak of the German Chancellor's designs upon Belgium, it must not be supposed that he intends to conquer or violently to annex it. He only wants to absorb and assimilate it. He asks the Belgians, with the utmost politeness, to walk into his parlour, and about any subsequent proceedings he is as delicately silent as silent as the spider was in his conversation with the fly. He is said to put it in this way: In the event of a war between France and Germany, Beigium would not be able to enforce respect for her neutrality, and England, the only Power which cares for her independance. would not, or could not, help her. Therefore, as Germany would not allow Belgium to be occupied by a foreign invader, to be already a part of the all-powerful German Empire, independent of it as regards her own internal administration, but protacted by it against all foreign complications what-ever. This is not the first time that similar overtures have been heard of; but this time we are told that, while they are rejected in certain high quarters, they are approved in quarters higher still. And there is a family connection which may perhaps eventually favour the success of some

a Hobenzollern Princess, sister of Prince Charles | be banished, and suffer death on his return | Priesta of Roumania. We suspect, however, that the arrangement would be intensely distasteful to the Belgian people, and as long as this is the case the efforts of diplomacy will not be of much avail. The logic of facts is the only argument which can overcome strong popular opposition.

MEHEMET ALI INTERVIEWED.

A lady correspondent of the Cologne Gazette gives the following result of an interview with Mehemet Ali:--

He began to chat familiarly with me, telling me

of his recall, which did not seem to affect him much, and which he ascribed to a Palace intrigue against him in consequence of his last official report. He complained of the Egyptian troops, but not of Prince Hassan, with whom he was on very good terms. The conversation then turned on Achmet Eyoub Pasha, "He had 17 battalions and nine guns at his disposal, and only came to my assistance with two battalions and no canuon; the donkey! Observing the extreme communicativeness of the Pasha, I felt it imperative on me not to conceal from him the especial interest I took in what he said, and, therefore, interposed, "Excuse me, Excellence, you are speaking to a newspaper correspondent. He looked at me in astonishment. Well, it does not matter, you can report all I tell you. It was expected of me to take Biela (he pro-nounced it Bela), but how could I do that with only 40,000 men? The Russians were led to believe from my movements that I had 100,000 men, and consequently withdrew a part of the army of Plevna to reinforce the Coarewitch. That was exactly what I wanted, and more I could not accomplish with the men I had." At this point he was summoned into the dentist's operating room. "I shall be back directly, and then we can talk further." His friend however, who seemed to be an Armenian, remained behind in the waiting-room, and continued the conversation with me in French. He avowed his sincere at achment to Mehemet Ali, and related how the latter had arrived here the day before yesterday with a frightful toothache, coming, by-the-by, in the same vessel as his enemy, Achmet Eyoub Yesterday he called on the Seraskier, and wished, also, to have an interview with the Sultan, but he was not admitted; he was told that his Majesty had gone out to take a drive. He was received, however, by Mahmoud Damad Pasha, in the place of his brother-in-law. To him Mehemet Ali said, "You were displeased with me for not having made a rapid advance, and you sent Suleiman to replace me, believing he would act according to your ideas. You gave him 40,000 fresh troops, which I never had. He has now been at headquarters seventeen days, and hitherto he has done nothing but retreat, retreat! The late commander-in-chief, the Armenian informed me, had paid his visits though scarcely able to speak for pain, which, however, he was un-willing to betray. His friends described him as in-ured to all kinds of hardships. "If you could only speak with his servant, he could tell you wonders. For forty-five days during the late campaign Mehe met Ali, never took his boots off, just as before that, in Montenegro, he lived thirty-five days or biscuit and water, unwilling to fare better than his men. His merits have long been distorted by envy. It was he who infused order into the Ottoman army though his initiative is passed over in silence. He knows every inch of ground, and shapes his plans accordingly; but yet he is commanded to execute others that are worthless." Here Mehemet All himself returned and we bid each other adieu. I handed him my card with the words Kotnische Zeitung written on it. "Do visit me again," he said kindly. At present I have only a small house, but in a fev days I shall be living in a grand Konak." With the permission of your Excellency, I will call upon you at your humble residence; my newspaper would like to hear further of you; you like the Kolnische, I hope?" "I do, indeed; come and see me within the next few days, and if I am not at home, introduce yourself to my wife, though you must converse in dumb show with her; my friend there will give you the name of the street and when there, just ask for Mehemet Ali's house, any one will show it to you."

THE BLUE-LAWS OF CONNECTICUT

The remarkable work by an eminent Protestant divine, entitled "General History of Connecticut," published in London, in 1781, has been recently repuglished in this country by C. Appleton & Co., New York. This work was exce dingly rare in America, every copy of the first edition having been publicly burnt. In March, 1877, at a sale of old works a copy of the book brought the fabulous price of one hundred and fifteen dollars. The author of the work was a resident clergyman of Connecticut, the Ray. Samuel Peters, L.L.D., whose people for three generations had lived in that colony, and had made notes of the proceedings of the government and people. We extract the following sketch of the Blue Laws, which, says the author, "will give a tolerable idea of the spirit which pervades the

Whoever says there is a power and jurisdiction above and over this Dominion, shall suffer death and loss of property.

Whoever attempts to change or overturn this Dominion shall suffer death.

The judges shall determine controversies without

No one shall be a freeman, or give a vote, unless he be converted, and a member in full communion of one of the Churches allowed in this Dominion. No man shall hold any office, who is not found in the faith, and faithful to this Dominion; and whoever gives a vote to such a person, shall pay a fine of £1; for a second offence, he shall be disfranchised.

No Quaker or dissenter from the established worship of this Dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of Magistrates, or any officer. No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker,

Adamite, or other Heretic. and not suffered to return but upon pain of death. may be seized by any one without a warrant. No one to cross a river, but with an authorized ferryman.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave, on the Sabbath-

No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day. The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's garden, shall be deersed a theft. A person accused of trespass in the night shall be-

udged guilty, unless to clear Limself by his oath. When it appears that an accused has confederates, and he refuses to discover them, he may be racked. Whoever publishes a lie to the projudice of his neighbor, shall sit in the stocks, or be whipped fifteen stripes.

Men-stealers shall suffer death.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver, or bone lace, above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen. shall tax the offender at £200 estate.

A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shell be let out, and sold, to make satisfaction. Whoever sets a fire in the woods, and it burns a house, shall suffer death; and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned, without benefit or

No one shall read Common-Prayer, keep Christmas or Saints days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the

drum, trumpet, and Jews-harp.
No Gospel Minister shall join people in marriage; the Magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's Church.

The selectmen, on finding children ignorant, may take them away from their parents, and put theminto better hands, at the expense of their parents.

Adultery shall be punished with death.

A man that strikes his wife shall pay a fine of £19; a woman that strikes her husband shall be punished as the Court directs.

A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.

No man shall court a maid in person, or by letter, thout first obtaining consent of her parents: £5. penalty for the first offence; £10 for the second; and, for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the Court.

Married persons must live together, or be imprisoned.

Every male shall have his bair cut round according to a cap.

Dr. Peters' comment on the above laws is as follows: "Of such sort were the laws made by the people of Newhaven, previous to their incorporation with Saybrook and Hertfort colonies by the charter. They consist of a vast multitode, and were very properly termed Blue Laws; i.e. bloody Laws; for they were all sanctified with excommunication, con. fiscation, fines, banishment, whippings, cutting off the cars, burning the tongue, and death

THE EFFECT OF THE CHINESE LABOUR IN CALIFORNIA.

There can be no doubt that the first effect of extensive Chinese labour in an American city is the lowering of wages of white workers, even to starvetion rates. We are not of those who favour protection; we want free trade and the free immigration of all civilised races. But the question of Chinese immigration and cheap labour is unique, and must be treated according to its own condition

Chinese labour is "degrading our women," says the San Francisco Evening Post. There are thousands of white women in the city unable to carn a living Mr. Beeching, agent of the San Francisco Bene-volent Society says:—" Working women, whom we know to be honest, sober people, are famishing in large numbers. They come to us day by day. One case is very bad indeed. We visited and found one woman making underclothes. She was employed on chemises, made elaborately, with ruffles and lace, for 25 cents each—and it takes an entire day to complete one. Another case is even worse. The husband is out of work, and has been for a year; the poor wife doing her utmost and making at least twenty cents a day by needlowork. Her husband is willing and able to do whatever he can find. but there is no work for him. It comes," says Mr. Beeching, "hard upon many widow women with families who depend upon their washing for their broad. Many have been employed by families for a day or two each week, but have been crowded out by Chinese. There are respectable women who are worthy objects. One man we have assisted—an American, who has been at work for seven years in oue place, has been turned out and Chinamen put in his place. Ninety-six cases of extreme distress have been investigated and relieved. We have altogether the last six months relieved 1,121 cases. There seems no remedy at all; the women are beaten down to the lowest rate of wages, and if they murmur the answer comes, 'Do as you please; we can get a China boy for five cents less. But how, asks the theorist, is this state of things

to be avoided? The Chinaman has as much right to come here as any other immigrant; and he also has the right to work for wages as low as he pleases. This sounds well; and is, indeed, unanswerable if the Chinaman takes his place in the labour market

on the same conditions as the white labourer. But the matter assumes another aspect upon investigation. The Chinese immigration in not like that of the European races. It is purely selfish and its tendancy is un-American. The only immigrant who is a lasting benefit to the country is he who comes here to remain, to bring up a family, to cast his lot for life with the Republic.

The Chinese come in droves-all men, no women —with the intention of saving enough money to carry them back to their native country in affluence. Those who know them declare that every Chinaman in California intends to return to China. They live in densely-packed masses, in habitations where white people could not exist; their food is of the If any person turn Quaker, he shall be banished, poorest and simplest; they have no wives and not suffered to return but upon pain of death. families to support. It is not strange that they No Priest shall abide in the Dominion; he shall can underbid the white labourers.

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THE BLACK PEDLAR OF GALWAY.

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPTER XI-(CONTINUED)

"To tell you my mind freely," sait O'Reilly, "I wish it. Show me how I can regain his favor, and I am ready to do any service that will lead to it."

"Listen then. You need not fear the presence of this stranger. He is as deeply interested in you as I am. You have spoken of Shemus Dhu as of a friend; has he let you into the secrets of the ser-

vice which you performed for him." Shemus has spoken to me as you do. He has adsome honorable service, which I little regarded at the time, as there was more prospect af danger and of labor than of gain or honor. Seeing me unwilling, he proposed to me to put D'Arcy and his fellows on a wrong scent for some days, with a promise of advantage to me. I thought it no dishonor to do this, though I knew not the object of it. This is all I know of Shemus' latter movements, save that he lies now in some dark cell in the

Quay gaol." "May I ask you, sir," said O'Halloran, with a voice of anxiety, "did you act according to Shemus' instructions in directing D'Arcy?"

'I did, but not in every particular; he was too cunning for me; I am sure I let some words escape me at a carouse, which he understood much better than I. But I will yet, I hope, be even with him."

"But was it from you, D'Arcy got the news of Shemus Dhu's secret visit to the coast?" said O'Hal-I ran.

"I can't say that, for I don't recollect. D'Arcy has many sources of knowledge. Some think it is from a darker source than men wish to speak of openly. Others say that D'Arcy's chief director and informer is Shemus Dhu himself. But you both seem to know more than I concerning Shemus. If you be his friend, fear not me; if you have any plan to serve him, trust me; I will go as far as any of you for its success."

"It is well," said O'Halloran, earnestly; "I will trust you." And he extended his hand to O'Reilly,

which the latter shook with a warm grasp.

"I will also trust you young man," said Connel.

"There are lives of more worth than you imagine depending upon the trust. You can be faithfulwill you be so?"

"In any deed in which my honour is not tarnished, I will be faithful even to the death, but I will do

no secret murder. "God forbid," said Connel; "but if this be the only reservation your honour makes, we will satisfy you.

"Stop; there may be another," said O'Rielly "yes, the office cannot be below the dignity of a born gentleman. By Jove, that would be too bad. I have cocked my beaver for the profession always. I can't and I won't give it up now. And then the guerdon; you know, sirs, I must live by my labours and wits; they are my only fortune."

"You shall be satisfied in all," said Connel. "H ar me now, do you say D'Arcy has injured you ?"

"Yes : deeply, by -. Cease your oaths, young man. It is impious to swear. You would be avenged on him?"

"Yes, in a slight matter. I would go some length for satisfaction, but not far for revenge." " Your disposition suits us the better. You have heard perchance, the name of Godfrey O'Halloran, who was once a merchant of wealth in your town? " Yes, I have some recollection that I have. He was persecuted-I have heard my father often say

-for his faith; others say otherwise." "You may believe your father. He was his friend. He was generous and noble-minded, and a defender of the poor man's rights, and for these, he obloquy that rested upon his name. We are his

" Say no mote," warmly said the generous O'Reilly, whose feelings of virtue were only dormant, and required but to be excited by an appeal such as Connel's; "I am yours"

dearest friends, and we now depend upon you to sid

"knew it," said Connel. "But you have not heard all yet. The man, who under the guise of friendship, has effected all this, and now enjoys the temporal fruit of his villany, isD'Arcy ;-but

"Then the villans doom is fixed; we will expose him."

"No my friend that would defeat our plans; we must go more prudently about it. We have to contend with one who is well versed in wiles. To gain advantage we must use his own weapons."

"Well we will do what you direct. I will be guided by you, for you must be something above your appearance. However, I thank you from my heart, my friend, whoever you may be, for putting me into honourable action. This life is burdensome without something of the sort. I have it now, and I have also an opportunity of proving to my father that I am yet capable of honourable feeling. D'Arcy! you may be successful for a time; but I have you in my power; and as the old fellow in the play says, I will feed fat my ancient grudge. Oh, I suspected there was something in the wind, from his fears, and his hurrying hither and thither these three days back, and his long conversation with the old wizard yonder in the wood. Ah! he thought I didn't know they were closeted together all night."

"Of what wizard do you speak," said Connel, with earnestness. "Is it the hermit of Kilrany?" "The same. Some old knave or dotard, who, in

my mind, should be hanged." "Do you know the purport of the visit? Have you heard anything from them?

" By my faith, they took good care I shouldn't. They drugged a posset for me. My bed was good. I awoke often, though, and heard them in con-

versation: but I was heavy, and I slept again." Connel mused for a moment, and then with quick words said, "You must pretend to be still on good terms with D'Arcy. You shall have money enough for your expenses in town. My son, and another person on whom you may depend, will accompany you to Galway to-night; they will lodge separately from you, but you must get them means of speech with Shems Dhu, and you shall be directed by him. Watch D'Arcy well. You may account to him for your absence with the truth: tell him you have been with Connel More OKeane. He will not fail to make inquiries—a swer them openly, but conceal our plans, and that you have seen this young man. If you depend upon your own prudence and courage, you mar all; and we are ruined: if you take the advice of Shemus Dhu and of Father Thomas, whom you will meet, all will succeed. Be wild again, if you like; but for heaven's sake be not dissipated. Young man, if you take my counsel, you shall do a just and honourable action; in this life you will receive the praise of good men, and in the next, God will reward you. We must part at present, but I will speak again on this subject to you before | ions gun.

night. Those come to whom it would not be fitting to disclose our plans." Connel passed hurriedly through the door, as some of the villagers entered.

CHAPTER XII.

Evelcen, after fergus' departure, gave herself up to the fears which his words had excited. From infancy they had been constant, and it might be said, sole companions. In her labours and in her recreations, mental as well as physical, he was her supporter and director, her comforter and play-mate. When her young fancy dwelt on the anticipated amusements of Moycullen or Drimcong, the thought that her brother would not be partaker of them with her, blighted the pleasure, and made her often refuse the invitations. It will not be wondered at, then, that she felt with deep emotion the aunouncement, so sudden and so mysterious, of "You speak fairly," answered O'Reilly; I will his journey to Galway. Her memory called up speak as openly, for I think you intend me no evil. every word which she had heard unfavourable to the city; its dangers, its temptations, and its vice. vised me to give up my evil ways. He spoke of The ideas were oppressive; she could no longer think, but burst into a flood of ten's.

When she became calmer, she said to herself, "Oh! if my father thought of all this!—but he must think of it. Has he not bimself told us of the dangers of the town? It must be for some great good, else he would not endanger his child. Why should I oppose it, then? I will strive to be sconciled. May heaven protect my brother."

With the last words she threw herself before a small painting of the Virgin, which hung at her bed's head, and recommended her brother's safety to the intercession of her Patroness. There is something heavenly and comforting in sincere and fervent prayer. To the sinner, it gives hope of pardon-a hops which itself is peace and bappin ss-to the afflicted consolation. She arose from her knees, wiped the moisture from her eyes to prevent sus picion, and with a lighter heart, joined Judith and Norah in the cuter room. Woman—the depth of tay kindness, its ardour and its strength are unfelt by man! And its delicacy, too is beyond the reach of his rougher sensibilities. By nature thou art his inferior; but the purity and strength and spirit of thy affection approach nearer than his

affiction of angels! After the first excitement, which was caused by Connel's conversation with him, had subsided the day appeared to hang heavily on Frank O'Reilly; bit he was not a person who was likely to let it go without some exertion to make it pleasant. He examined his long gun, and calling Buscar, who was now, from instinct, willing to attend him, he proposed to O'Halloran to stroll to the lake " to kill the time," as he termed it, "between that and night." Henry O'Halloran agreed to the proposal. He wished to fly from his thoughts, and he wished also to examin: better, and alone, the disposition of his companion, to whom so much was to be entrusted. He took from a p g-more for company than for use -a gun belonging to Fergus, and followed O Reilly. The village was a long irregular street of mud-buil cabins, with here and there astone house, which be tokened exteriorly the better comfort of its possessor It was alive with its inhabitants. swine and geese and fowl of every description were enjoying themselves around. At some of the doors, the cattle stood to receive their provender; and at others, their small horses were straddled to carry home timber for the winter firing, or corn from their field-stacks. The appearance of O'Halloran and O'Reilly excited no prying curiosity. The villagers had heard of their visit to Connel, and though they had a desire to know them they did not indulge it to the inconvenience of the strangers. The young men passed on, apparantly without attracting more than ordinary notice, as when a woodsman respectfully bowed to them, when they passed, or a picturesque girl, engaged in beetling linen, or washing wool, rose suddenly, blushed, and curtsied

The young men spoke only a few words to each other as they went through the village. They passed two or three enclosures, and then enter d the bottom or swampy grounds. It required all their activity and care to avoid drains and pools which intersected the grounds before they arrived at a higher and firmer soil near the lake. O'Reilly then proposed to rest and charge their guns It was well was deprived of his rank and fortune. He left his for their sport that they did so; for a moment after, home, and died far from its green field, with a a duck disturbed by the noise from his sedgy cover, broken heart. His son is expected to this country took wing within range of their shot. The young the mirth which surrounded him. He forgot his go hence immediately," said the smaller personage, to claim his rank and his property. Indeed the men raised their gun together. O'Reilly fired, and griefs for a time, and became comparatively happy. latter is now but small; but it was a father's the duck continued his wild screech in safety. dring wish that justice should wipe away the O'Hall ran simed, and the bird in his death struggle fell at some distance into the lake. The victory was trifling, but it was painful to such a sportsman as Frank. He struck his piece with evident disap-pointment upon the sward, whilst he said—"By Jove, I knew I would miss, neither my gun nor I

accustomed to such quarry." "You disparage the game, though not perhaps yourself and your gun, my friend," said O'Halleran "my advantage was, that I was charged with slugs

and you with ball." "Oh, no," said Frank, reloading with ball, and throwing his pouch and horn to his companion, you have the victory in this, but we shall have another trial. But to the bird-Bascar is not

trained for such game." " It is not worth bringing to land."

"By my faith, but it is, for your sake; you should have the trophy of your victory, and besides it will help to show the fellows yonder that we are no chicks at the sport."

O'Reilly descried the boats of the village secured in a little quay cut into the turf. They selected the smallest, and were soon near the bird.

"What think you," said O'Reilly, resting on his oar, "if we row to the island yonder? Its appear-

ance gives promise of some sport." "Be it so-where you will." They rested outside the wooded Island, with thoughts differently engaged. The one with the hopes of amusement, and the other with the beauty of the scene. The day was warm for the season; the air was serene. The water around them was one unbroken sheet of brightness, save where the trees chequered it with their leafless boughs. The mingled noises of the land came pleasingly to their ears. The dull heavy stroke of the wood-axe, the lowing of the cattle, the merry song of some maid, and the curiew's whistle, all so different, formed an agreeable union of sound, and the calls to each other, or songs of boatmen in the distance, tralling for pike, added to its harmony. The grey ruins of the castles' battlements looked over the wood which surrounded them, giving it loneliness and awe. The dark sides of the mountains bounded the view as far as the eye could reach, to the west. The hills near them were crowned with trees, or sloped with different shades of verdure to the shore. The entire scene was a mixture of grandure and beauty. Nature, in its gloom as well as in its smiles, seldom fails to excite pleasurable emotions in the hearts of the refined and educated; yet to some even natures smilling aspects calls up melancholy fancies. But this is only a shade which the disposition of the observer throws across the loveliness of the pictore; and still this meisncholy aspect is pleasing, for there is a secret feeling that unture

sympathises with the unfortunate. It was thus with O'Halloran, At first with unmixed pleasure his eyes ran over the place. Then there came suddenly and unaccountably dark thoughts of his future prospects. Melancholy seized upon his heart. He struggled long and strongly to wrest it from its grasp. He partly succeeded, and when he looked towards Portaragh again, he thought how the land was once his ancestors, and how their spirits might still hover around the place, and feel for him—an outcast from his home. The reverie was only broken by the sharp report of his compan-

rushes which fringed the Island. He had perceived a rustle among them, and suspecting some bird to be concealed, he had taken precautions against its escape. He had scarcely touched the rushes with the bow of the boat when there was a motion in the water-the duck had dived. O'Reilly was prepared; he watched its rise, and as it flapped its wings in its flight along the water, he fired. The bird fell quickly and heavily upon the surface. Neither of the young men made a remark upon the the shot.

row to the land " "Neither shall we during the day," said O'Reilly,

in a pettish humour—disappointed in his sport, now that success made him more eager for it. "I know, my friend, that I am a tiresome com-

panion," said O'Halloran, with feeling; " but I cannot help it. I am thinking of the chances of your anccess." "Never trouble your head about that," said

O'Reilly "Succeed we must with right on our side Come let's go, as you will it; we shall soon start, I suppose. I have some arrangements to make with your father,"

"My father ?"

"Yes; with the old man, I mean" "Unforounately, I have no father."

"Oh, there I am mistaken; I should have known it. I am sorry that you shall not be my companion I suspect now that it will be that other young scapegrace who bearded me some while hence. Bythe-by, I will teach him manners before we return"

"Believe me," said O'Halloran, with anxiety, "you are deceived in your opinion of his character.
He is a generous young fellow. When you know him better you will love him. Treat him not with contempt; you know that the noble-minded will lt w not bear it. If you quarrel, my hopes are destroyed the last chapter, that two travellers raised from his and you yourselves are rained."

"Well, he must be an evil fellow who cannot be companion with me But, may I ask what hopes which covered the side of Eagle Rock, now presenthave you in the enterprise?"

seeks to redeem his father's name and rank. My hopes of happiness in this life rest upon the suc cess of the attempt. If it fail, they are wrecked for ever. You will not ask me more. You shall know it hereafter; but, believe me, that in any event, I am indebted to you."

"One word more, and I am ready. What know you of this old man? He cannot have been living always in this place. He is surely above the common peasant, and his children—especially that beautiful girl—show proof of higher birth and education.

"You have known him as long as I." said Henry, avoiding the question; "and during the time, you could have judged that he was sincere."

"As for that, I don't doubt it; yet, you gave me the first hand of friendship. But I speak of his birth."

"I cannot satisfy you, O'Reilly. I have only known him a few hours before you."

"Well, if there be mystery, I must find its clue

A short time brought them to the shore, and to Connel's dwelling, and when they entered the house, they found the family assembled, awaiting them for dinner. The dinner was served in the same manner, and consisted of the same viands as the breakfast, with the addition of a roasted goose, which sent its savour to greet Frank long before he entered the house. The same form was observed in commencing the dinner meal. Connel said grace, bld them welcome to his meat, and desired them to eat. An evident change had come over the party. Old O'Keane was communicative and even facetious. Fergus was less reserved, and Eveleen freely had broken down the manliness of his form. He bandled wit with the gay O'Reilly. Henry O'Hal- threw some of the logs upon the ashes, and enloran could not be reserved and thoughtful in such | deavoured by his breath to give life to the wood. company. His youthful spirits rose at the touch of of the hilarity. He jested with Fergus, wi'h whom he was now on the best terms, about his guns and dogs; disputed with Judith on the best method for | pect us?" cooking a goose; and when he was worsted by her superior judgment, amid roars of laughter, he turned his labour. "I am willing to do the service I proto Eveleen, the merriest at his defeat, and obliged mised; but your token first with your will." her to blush and turn her head away, though she laughed aloud at his remarks.

"Fair mistress," said O'Halloran to Eveleen, after the bench was removed, and all were seated around the cheerful wood fire, "you have promised to introduce Shemus Crussack to us. Some of our friends | ed. By the light of the torch the peasant saw that must leave us to-night."

"Ob, yes, I had forgotten; he will make you. Fergus, more cheerful," and she patted her brother's chek with her fair and delicate hand.

The innocent and lovely girl tripped to the door, with a light step and heart. She soon returned, leading by the hand, an old man, whose age might be about seventy. His face was deeply marked with small-pox, from which the soubriquet of Crussack," yet he had an eye that would redeem the ugliness of the most ordinary countenance. It was calm, yet full of light-black and dark, yet kindness and good will beamed from it. His snowy hair fell on both sides, in long and ample curls from occurred to him, and now, after examining them, his high forehead. He was wrapped in a frieze great coat, and held a long walking staff in his hand.

"Cead milla fealths, Shemus," greeted him from every part of the room. He briefly thanked them, and invoked the blessing of God and the protection of God's Mother upon the household, and accepted the seat which Connel gave up for his comfort. Shemus knew not English, but it was no loss to

the strangers; they were too Irish to be ignorant of their native tongue. "Shemus," said Evelcen, in Irish, "the dhinne uassail would wish to hear some of your old poems.

I have promised, in your name, and you will not let me speak falsely." "Eveleen na cean dhu" (Eveleen of the raven locks) said the old man, "you know your power over the poor old man, mayourneen bawn (fair

darling of my heart); bring your harp, and give me joy. I will say something of the glories of the

"I will indeed, Shemus," said Eveleon; and she brought her harp from her room, and ran her fingers over its strings, producing a simple and melancholy prelude which Shemus himself had taught her. When she paused, she enquired of

Shemus what song she would sing. "Samhre teacht, (summer is coming) mayour. neen."

Eveleen ran over a few notes and then commenced that exquisitely-beautiful ballad. Her voice was sweet to ravishment; the music and the sentiment, so fitted to each other, thrilled through every vein of the hearers. She ceased, and the hearers for a time forgot the reality of the coming gloomy season in the enchantment of the song.

deep plaintive tone "Kincora," or Mac Lisg's laone of the productions of the ancient bards, which

Whilst O'Halloran was engaged in those thoughts note of wee upon the word "ceadhe," or "where O'Relly had urged the boat gently towards the large are ye," with which most of the stanz is commoncrishes which fringed the island. He had perceived ed. The effect was visible in the tears of some of his hearers. The old man took the harp from Eveeen. He touched first the notes of patriotism and vengeance, and then of love and of peace"

O'Halloran was in a reverie whilst the harper's music continued. He had read and heard the praises bestowed upon his country's poets; he had heard the power of the ancient Irish musicians over the passions extolled, and he felt that it was not exaggerated. He had listened with a rapthe young men made a remark upon the training an exploit, ture to the music of France and of Malloran would make some but he found that its language could not occasionally in darkness by the light passing because O'Halloran spoke first:

| The state of the music of France and of Malloran considerable discounting the southing hind a rock or clump of trees, and this, with the speak to the various passions with the obstacles in his way, kept him a considerable discounting the state of the state of the speak to the various passions with the obstacles in his way, kept him a considerable discounting the state of th

which Ireland's music spoke.
"By Jove," burst out O'Rellly, after the old man and sing. It will be worth while, even if I only learn some good resolutions from the exercise. I feel myself more an Irishman now than I was an hour ago."

"My son," said the old man, rising to depart "God has given us music for good purposes. He has given us it in tribulation for our solver and, our comfort. He has given it us to excite us to virtue and to peace with man, and perhaps as a foretaste of the joys which He has prepared for us in heaven. We should not then neglect the lessons of good which it teaches."

The old man left the house, with the blessings of its inmates.

"I believe he speaks truth," said O'Reilly. "By Jove, I will often visit the old fellow."

CHAPTER XIII.

That the reader may understand some allusions in the former pages, we are obliged to leave Portarab, and conduct him some miles west-

It was on the third night previous to the time of

peaceful bed a skepherd, whose little hut was snug-ly esconced smid the thick shelter of wild ash ing, though lately planted, a bleak appearance on "More than you suspect, O'Reilly," said Henry. the Danesfield estate to the traveller, as he journeys to the Irish highlands. Our travellers were destined for some locality in the neighbourhood, though it was evident their intention was not to stop at Drimcong, then the residences of the Lynches, for they carefully avoided the broad road, when nearing the entrance to the house, and with difficulty ascended the broken path which led to the shepherd's hut To one of them, at least, the localities of the neighbourhood were known; for he directed his companion into a rising path some time previously, in order to avoid the meeting of many stragglers, who, now and then, gave notice of their approach upon the beaten way. With a precision, which would have been unaccountable in a perfect stranger, he avoided the different dangers which a morass, a sudden declivity of a hill, or an entanglement of underwood, offered in the darkness. There was no sign of life about the cabin; all was dark; but after repeated blows against the rickety, and assurance from without that there was no danger, the two travellers were admitted. On their entrance a pine torch was lighted, which showed the misery of the myself, though my nurse often told me the whole one long room, of which alone the cabin consisted. world would hoodwick me. By Jove, if its only to In the corner, nearest to the place where the fire prove the old hag false, I will try to find out who this Connel is. I am satisfied—pull ou!"

would be, was a bundle of dried fern and moss, upon which lay the wife of the peasant—the mother of two naked children, who screamed at the appearance of the strangers. Furniture there was none except a coffin-like box of moth-enten wood, in which were jumbled together patches of worn dress and linen, grease, and tow, instruments of male as well as of female manual labour. Logs of wood were scattered about, serving for fuel or for seats, or for both. A broken reel occupied one corner, and in another a misshapen bench or stool, supported some broken vessels of wood and iron. owner of this miserable hut was a man of thirty vears. He was tall, but great want, not years

"You need not light the fire for us, friend; we griefs for a time, and became comparatively happy. who acted as guide. He spoke in Itish, yet, with a Frank O'Reilly was the centre, as well as the mover, pronunciation which proved to the cottier that he was not an inhabitant of the country. "But had you not a visitor here to day, whe bid you to ex-

"Yes, avourneen," said the cottler, arising from

"Emon," said the first speaker, " lead on." The peasant, without a word, put a live coal into his torch, called his dog, and after some remarks to his companions were men of a strong frame of body; both habited alike, having their faces concraled by the high collars of their outer coats of frieze. The smaller, who appeared the older personage, carried a long gun in the cateless manner of hunter. His companion was also armed: but he had his gun strapped on his back, and he led or dragged along a large hound, which seemed not to follow him with the best will. Their guide made these observations as they descended the hill, and he thought also that there was something in their silence which suited not the persons whom he expected. At their first appearance, the necessity of being cautious he felt the necessity more strongly. The night which had set in hazy, now became brighter. The sky was clearing above; and the stars, as they twinkled here and there, through the opening of the trees, gave some relief amid the gloom about them. The younger stranger on the descent was left far in the rear of his companions, owing to his ex-ertions to bring on his dog. The other stranger and his guide descended the hill at a quick pace. For some time the silence was only interrupted by his execration against the giver of the dog, and the

dog himself.
"Plague on you, brute as you are" And in his attempt to force the hound, he missed his focting, and fell some yards beneath. He arose, laughed with good humour at his mishap, and then jerked the strap from the dog's neck, which he yet held, saying—
"Well, let's see what next; you are at liberty

now, take your own way." The dog scented among the trees for a moment,

and then followed in his master's track. "Ha! you are no fool I see; I will forgive She-

mus for his gift:" He now followed the peasant more quickly, and was within a few yards of his companions, when a loud uncarthly scream from the rock above made him stop. His companion had also heard it; for he turned suddenly, but appearing satisfied with the explanation of the guide, he then called to his com-rade to come on quickly, and was soon lost in the thick wood beneath, So contradictory are the feelings of the human heart, that the younger traveller brave to death in the danger of any adventure, now

To a person with more advantages of education "Thou hast leave to call on me, maid of the dark locks," said the old man, and he commenced in a the place, the objects around, were calculated ta call up feelings of some uneasiness. No matter what ment over the deserted palace of Brian Boru. It is has been said of the influence or ignorance, and consequently of superstition, in producing fear in have come down to us perfect amid the wreck of darkness, to the exclusion of other causes, there Ireland's classic literature. He entered in'o the is a feeling of awe and dread, at night, in the feelings of the plaint, and dwelt with a lengthened | nature of man. We know so little of the world of

felt an overpowering fear.

spirits, that we dare not say what is the limit of their agency. The bravest and the most learned, at some time, have felt the solemn awe which at tends darkness And even the incredulous on matters of higher import, at dead of night, have had the fearful thought that there was some power queen at the moment about them, which was superior to them. Whether the feelings which seized the younger traveller arose from nature or from educa-tion. or from hoth, it is certain that he stopped often on his path, and fancied that he heard some sounds of mockery about him, as the quick and low voices of his companions came up to him. He was left speak to the various passions with the southing obstacles in his way, kept him a considerable dis-strain, with the bold and fiery note, or with the obstacles in his way, kept him a considerable dis-tance behind them. He was sure he heard a voice after him. First, it was at some distance-low, but to him distinct—then nearer—it was now at his had returned the harp, "you must teach me to play side. He stopped again; he heard a rustle among the trees; his dog was before him.

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16-3m

CATHOLIC NEWS.

GRAND FESTIVAL .- On Sunday a solemn triduum in preparation for the centenary festival of the Presentation Order of Nuns was commenced in the two convents of the order in Cork. High Mass was celebrated and sermons on the occasion were preached by very Rev. Dean Neville and Precentor Sheehan, the former at the convent in Douglas street the parent house of the order, and the latter at the Clarence street Louse.

JESUITS .- A writer in the Philadelphia Press, in an article on the discovery of the mines of precious metals in Mexico, says .- The real discovery was due to Father Kino, a Jesuit priest, who travelled alone through the country, discovering its great wealth, and who four years after, in company with three other priests, founded the missions, the ruins of which are, to-day great objects of interest to every traveller who .s willing to risk his life to see them."

HOLY SEE -According to the Cologne Gazetie, the Pope intends after proclaiming a Catholic hierarchy for Scotland, to appoint a Cardinal for that country, as has been done for England and Ire-land. The Holy See further intends to commence negotiations with a view to establishing regular relations between the Vatican and the English Government. What well-informed papers our continental friends have got. They know nearly

CATH' LICHY IN PORTUGAL .- A Protestant writer, Mr. Latouche in "His Travels in Portugal" thus pays the homage of truth to the influence of monasteries: -" Wild as the inhabitants of this rugged region appear to be there is a considerable degree of culture about them. Few parts of Portugal have, from the earliest periods, been so brought under ecclesiastical influence. Bishoptics come very close together, and in my hurried journey from Lamego I passed the remains of three different conventual buildings, which I had no time to examine or inquire about. These monastic influences are of course now replaced by the feebler influences of the panch priests; but all travellers in Cathcare the good effects of the monks on the manners at least of the surrounding peasantry - Catholic Be-

THE ATERISTIC SCRIETY .- In Verviers, Belgium, thre was recently formed anatheistic society whose object is to wage war against God and religion. The candidates are initiated by a ceremony intended to mimic and turn into ridicule Holy Baptism. The candidate has sponsers, and takes the fearfully blasphemous oath that he will wage war against God and His holy religion. The two sponsors are to see that he fulfils this oath. We should not wonder much if this society spread rapidly among those of the Belgians who are infidels. There are even worse societies, if possible, in Italy, where the infidels go to such extremes as to shock even those who probest no religion but who have still some little sense of propriety and regard for common decency.

THE REMAINS OF COL. KEOGH -The Catholic Times published at Waterloo, NY., pays the following tribute to a brave Irish Catholic soldier who died with Custer: "The remains of Col. Keogh, who lost his life in the Custer massacre, were consigned to their last resting place in the Fort Hill Cemetery at Auburn, on Toursday, the 25th inst. It was singular that his relatives were not consulted as the manner of his funeral. Col. Keogh was a Catholic; a brave defender of the immortal Pontiff, Pius IX; decorated by him in acknowledgment of his services; and yet his funeral was conducted according to the Protestant rite. No Mass or solema regulem over the remains of one who fought for the cause of the Church! An Episcopal Minister read the services over a soldier of the Pope! Some one has blundered. Next to his death, the saddest news that rites of the Catholic Church, in which he lived and gallant sword." May he rest in peace!

REESTABLISHMENT OF THE HIERARCHY IN SCOT LAND .- The Unita Cattolica asserts that probably at neat Christmas will appear Letters Apostolic whereby Pius IX will re-establish the Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland. It has always been the desire of the Hely Father to place the Church everywhere under the ordinary and normal jurisdiction. The Hierarchy was restored to Holland by Pius IX by Letters Apostolic dated May 4, 1853, and in those letters His Holiness declared that from the time he was placed in the Chair of St, Peter his principal care and auxiety were to provide for the spiritual welfare and safety of the faithful in all parts of the world. The good work in Holland was facilitated by the benevolence of the King of that country. It is not expected that her Majesty Queen Victoria will offer opposition to the restoring to Scotland the aucient Church government. Twenty-seven years of experience in England have shown the fallity of the sophisms and calumnics of that Protestant i arnalism which imagined that the restoration of the Catholic Hierarchy in England would lead to the overthrow of the Unpstitution and the the following:—(1) St. Andrew's, Archbishoptic, with Archbishop residing in Edinburgh, (2) Glasgow, a Bishopric. (3) A Bishop residing at Oban, with the title of Bishop of Lismore. (4). A Bishop of Aberdeen (5). A Bishop of Whitherne or Candida Casa, with residence at Dumfries. (6). A Bishop of either Dunkeld or Dumblane,—Tab'et.

ISLAND OF CEYLON.-A petition signed by 385 Europeans and 4,68) natives of the Island of Ceylon. in the British East Indies, was presented some time ago by Alderman McArthur to the Parliament of the Colonics, demanding a fair distribution of the quota allotted to Divine worship. It states that according to the official census in 1871 the island counted among its 2,405,287 inhabitants 1,520,575 the latter 190,000 are Catholics the Protestants of all denominations being only from 55 to 60,000. The Budget of Cultus was set forth as 149,000 rupees (about \$70,000, of which the Auglican Bishop of Colombo received \$25,000, although he had but 12 chaplains and a few catechists, while the Catholics received only the nominal sum of 1,000 rupees (\$500), although their number amounted to 190,000, and, what is more important, notwithstanding that the largest portion of the Church property had been in possession of Catholics during the Portugeso regime, previous to the possession of the island by the Dutch and afterwards by the English. A little more is granted to the Presbyterians, although their numbers does not exceed 803 members in the entire island; but the bulk of the allowance, 130,-000 rupees, was granted to the 2,190 Anglicans. The petition was refused by 147 nays to 121 yeas, because the Anglican Church was the "Established Church!" This small majority it is hoped will be overcome at no distant day by the more liberalminded colonists. There was also a lively discussion in the public press before the epening of the Chambers. Among the staurchest defenders of the petition was Savundranaygam-Pillai, a converted Hindoo of Dachafina, who has obtained much fame \$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth\$1 in the East Indies as Attorney at the Supreme Court of Madras and as a Catholic journalist.

IRISH NEWS.

APPOINTMENT .- Dr. Pye has been appointed to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the Queen's College, Galway, vacant by the resignation of Dr.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.-The Lord Lieutenant and Duchess of Marlbo ough, accompanied by a small party, left Dublin on Tuesday for Dromoland, county Clare, on a visit to Lord Inchiquin.

JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN -A critical and biographical article by Mr. John H. Ingram on James Clarence Mangan, the Irish poet, will appear in the December number of the Dublin University Magazine.

APPOINTMENT.-Mr. King-Harman, M.P., has been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant a member of the Board of Control over the Royal Canal, to act in conjunction with the Commissioners of Public Works in regard to the affairs of that navigation.

THE "CONNAUGHT TELEGRAPH" AND LORD ORAN-MORE.—A report is current that the proprietors of the Connaught Telegraph will institute legal proceedings against Lord Oranmore and Browne for alleged libel in a letter he wrote to the Times designating that organ as " Fenian."-Tuam News.

RIGHT REV. DR. WOODLOCK.—His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin has appointed the Right Rev. Monsignor Woodlock to act as one of his Vicars-Generals, in conjunction with his lordas much of what goes on at Rome as they do of ship the Bishop of Gadara and the Very Rev. Monsignor Meagher, the Venerable Dean of the Diocesan Chapter.

> HOME RULE IN THE NORTH .- On Friday evening, the 23rd Nov., a great public demonstration was held in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast, Among the speakers were Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M.P.; Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P.; Mr. Biggar, M.P.; Rev. John Boylan, P.P., Cavan; and Rev. J. J. M'Cartan, P.P., Kildrces.

THE REPRESENTATION OF BELFAST .- It is announced that Mr. W. Johnston, M.P., has been offered a valuable appointment in connection with the administration of the new Prison Act, and that several persons are already canvassing for the seat which Le occupies in Parliament. Dr. Seeds, QC, says lic countries know how strong and how lasting the Ulster Echo was nominated at a meeting of his friends, and we understand, has intimated his intention to contest the borough

THE OCUNNELL MONUMENT COMMITTEE. - At a meeting of the O'Connel Committee, it was resolved that the new trustees should attend at the Bank of Ireland and accept the transfer of the trust fund, amounting to £10,660, and that Mr. Teniswood, as executor of the deceased sculptor, Mr. Foliv, should be requested to state whether he is in a position to statue. Captain Blake Forster' J P., was added to

ALLEGED AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN FERMANAGE.-A respectable farmer, named Moffett, residing between Swanlinbar and Kiniawley, was fired at on Saturday night while in one of his outhouses. The shot was fired from the door. He was wounded in the arm and side, the larger portion of the charge lodging in a tub which he had in his hands. It is said he had previously received a threatening letter about a small farm which was given to him by the landlord of the property. The scene of the outrage is in Fermanagh, but borders Cavan .- Daily Express.

LAW IN ENGLAND .- The soldiers who took part in the recent emeute at the Curragh have been treated with Draconian severity. Seven of them have been found guilty of having offered violence to Lieutenant Cra'gie by absenting themselves from a Church? parade, and have been sentenced to penal servitude from periods ranging from five years to eight years. Had they kicked their wives to death in England, the would not have to undergo more than a few month's imprisonment.

THE HABENC PROPERTY IN KERRY -In the Landed Estates Court on Wednesday, Judge Ormsby refused goes across the waters to his friends in Ireland is the to sanction the acceptance of the offer of £65,000 manner of his funeral. He was laid by kind, loving made by Mr. Goodman Gentleman for the estate of hands—but, certainly, if his silenced torque could the late Mr. Harenc, situated near Listowel, in the speak, he would have been buried according to the county of Kerry. The case came before the court on motion, to confirm the offer of Mr. Gentleman. died, and in defence of which he unsheathed his and, after considerable argument, Judge Ormsby refused the motion, and said that the tenants should ave the costs of attending on the 2ud of November. The tenants may, therefore, purchase their own holdings,

MR. PARNELL, M. P, ROBBED IN MANCHESTER-At the Manchester City police court Edward Staniel Bent, solicitor, practising at the court, was charged with receiving stolen property It was stated that about the 11th September last Mr Parnell, M.P., was traveling from Dublin to Lords, having with him two portmanteaus. At Manchester he had to change and lay the portmanteaus on the platform, but on his arrival at Leeds they were missing. A man has since been convicted of stealing the portmanteaus, which were subsequently found at Mr. Bent's office. They had been broken open and most of the contents, valued at £50, re-

I ESPERATE TRAGEDY IN KERRY.-The Killarney police received information on the 15th inst, that a woman named Julia Clifford and and her daughter. a young girl, were murdered in a cabin they occupied at Dromin, near Killorglin. The bodies when discovered, were shockingly mutilated by burning, and downfall of the British Empire. The arrangement it was evident that an attempt had been made to of the restored sees in Scotland will be most likely destroy the the remains in this manner. The cabin was burned by the fire with the exception of the walls. The men arrested are Timothy Morgan, his sons, Denis and John, and John Heffernan They were brought to Killarney, and have been remanded. An inquest was held on the remains. It is stated that the Morgans were heard to use threats against the old woman, after unsuccessfully prosecuting her at the Killorglin petty session.

CLERICAL CHANGES IN THE DIOCESE OF MEATH. The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, has promoted the Rev. Thomas Allen, St. Mary's, Drogheds, to the pastoral charge of Oldcastle, county Meath, in room of the Rev. George Leonard, P.P., deceased. The Rev. Eugene Lynch, P.P., Donore, has been given pastoral charge of Dunshaughiin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of Buddha, 465,914 Hindoo pagans, lin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of Buddha, 465,914 Hindoo pagans, lin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of Buddha, 465,914 Hindoo pagans, lin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of Buddha, 465,914 Hindoo pagans, lin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of Buddha, 465,914 Hindoo pagans, lin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of Buddha, 465,914 Hindoo pagans, lin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of Buddha, 465,914 Hindoo pagans, lin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of Buddha, 465,914 Hindoo pagans, lin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of Buddha, 465,914 Hindoo pagans, lin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of Buddha, 465,914 Hindoo pagans, lin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of Buddha, 465,914 Hindoo pagans, lin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of Buddha, 465,914 Hindoo pagans, lin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of Buddha, 465,914 Hindoo pagans, lin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of Buddha, 465,914 Hindoo pagans, lin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., worshippers of in Mullingar, replaces Father Lynch in the pastoral charge of Dunmore. At the last meeting of the Drogheds Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Allen, resigning the chap'sincy, which was accepted, and a resolution passed, on the motion of two Protestant guardians, Messrs. Barbazon and Eagar, expressing regret at losing him, and bearing testimony to the great good he had effected amongst the inmates.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE -Some excitement has been created in Cashel by an event which has oc carred in one of the hospitals there. It seems a poor man named Loney desired to become a Catholic, and requested the hospital officials to send for Archdeacon Quirke, the zealous parish priest of Cashel. The request was refused, and a Protestant for they despatched a messenger for another Pro-testant clergyman. This gentleman came, and exerted every influence to dissuade the man from his intended course, but without avail, At last the priest was sent for, and it pleased Providence to give the poor penitent time to receive his ministrations. It might have been otherwise, and the fact does not extenuate the interference with freedom of conscience. The entire matter ought to be carefully inquired into .- Freeman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESERVATION OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE .- The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language is extending rapidly.

BRITISH CHANNEL .-- The British Channel is reported full of wreckage, the result of the recent gale in that latitude.

WINNIPEG .- Madame Cauchon died at Government House, Winnipeg, shortly after midnight on Friday the 7th.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI -The suit brought by the Countess Lambertini, who claims to be the daughter of Cardinal Antonelli, has been adjourned till Christmas, when judgment will, it is believed, go against her unless she can produce her mother in Court, which her counsel professes to be able to do.

Turks Repulsed -On Monday morning a heavy attack was made by sixteen Turkish battalions on the Russian outposts at Pyrgos, Khanguel, Tschesme and between Tschiftlik and Trostenik. The engagement lasted from nine o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening, the Turks being ultimately repulsed at every point. Pyrgos was reduced to ashes by the Turks.

SITTING BULL'S INDEPENDENCE -A World's Fort Walsh special says Sitting Bull's trouble with the Blackfeet Indians arises from his intrusion on the latter's hunting grounds. A police officer who had a talk with Sitting Bull and warned him that the police would hold him responsible for any disturbance with the Blackfeet growing out of his tresposs, reports him as saying he did not care for any people who wear breech clouts.

Russian Thanksgiving for Victory -An official Russian dispatch of Tuesday's date, from Bigot, states that on the 19th inst., the capture of Kars was celebrated by a religious service performed in the presence of the emperor, in the Tutschanitza redoubt before Plevna, against which place, after the service, all the Bussian batteries fired salvoes. In the evening the Muscovite positions were illuminated, there was a display of fireworks, and the bands of the various regiments played.

THE REVERE D TOOTH -The Roy, A thur Tooth has finally routed all his adversaries, and, singularly enough, by an appeal to one of those anti-Christian courts, which, he says, should not interfere with clerical matters. In the Queen's Bench a rule has been made absolute setting aside all the proceedings against him, on the ground that the requisition of the Archbishop or Canterbury to the Dean of Arches to hear the case, called upon him to sit in London cr at Westminster, or within the Dio ese of Rochester. resume and complete the contract for the memorial The Larnest judge sat at Lambeth, which is not included in either of the places named. The Lord Chief Justice observed that the Court made the rule absolute with great regret, as the objection was of the most technical description - Exchange.

The oceation whether Dissenters ought not to be excluded from burial in a Catholic cemetery, which ately occupied the public mind in Portugal, has been settled. By the decision of the Lisbon municipality these outside the pale of the Church are to be interred in other mould than that set apart for the sepulture of her or children. What other decision could have been arrived at? The Church has ordained that even those among her own children who neglect to comply with certain teachings of hers, shall not be allowed to rest in consecrated clay. How, then, could it be expected that she would accord this to persons who regard her docthe military police, and resisted the authority of trines as erroneous, and even deny her character as

> RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN GERMANY .- Where perecution begins, tribulation commences in Prussia. The sisters of the various Orders are no longer allowed to live and pray together, nor yet to teach. and only by way of a favor they are permitted to go on tending the sick and infirm. But even there they are not exempt from systematic annoyance. Whenever a sister is transferred from one settle ment to another, ret only must she report herself to the police, but also state the motive of her removal. We translate the following comment on this state of things from our Bonn contemporary, the Deutsche Reichszeitung: "Not even a tramp is ever asked why he goes from one place to another. Now are the sisters of the sick more dangerous to the State than all this peregrinating rabble? We are given to understand that the lady superior of the Franciscan Sisters of Aix-le-Chapelle has refused to answer questions that enter so deeply into the inner life of religious orders, and has given it to be clearly understood that the world is wide enough for them, if in Prussia the country is made too hot for them. We only wish that all other associations for the tending of the sick would show the same bold front ounwarranted demands of this kind." Bismarck is sure not to carry things to far in this direction He knows full well that it does not pay to fall out with those religious orders, without the aid of which the effectiveness of the Prussian army could not have been kept up in 1877, for no one will do the same work for the love of money that these sisters do for the love of Christ.

CAMPAIGNING ROUND PLEVNA .- If I have hinted that we in Bogot are not altogether comfortable, I hasten to say that, in comparison with life in the trenches, this is luxury and comfort indeed. It has been raining for a week, and Bulgarian soil is very soft. The Russian soldier has very little knack about making himself comfortable; he has not yet learned the trick of dig-ging a ditch around his tent, but patiently endures a wet floor to his shelter, when with a stick or a knife he could dig a trench around it in five minutes which would conduct the water from the canvas away from the enclosure. Judging from what the mud is here, it is probably kneedeep in the loose earth of the trenches; and one may well appreciate what the discomforts of life are over the hill, when on this side it is about as much as one wants to do to keep half-dry with waterproofs and tents. The soldier's tents are thin and do not shed water perfectly; as I have said they have littile idea of arranging anything for their own comfort. Any other soldier would be occurred in building chimneys and fire-places, would manage to have dry beds, and the tents would be made in some way comfortable shelters; but the Russian soldiers, with the same degree and kind of patience he has displayed in the long marches of the summer and under the murderous fire of the Turks, bears the cold and wet without a grumble. Bogot is not as near the Danube and the railway as it may appear on the map. It is twelve or fifteen hours' ride, or rather wade through the mire, to Sistovs, and thence another eight hours' to Giurgevo. Form Bucharest to Plevna, then, is a three days' journey, with changes of horses on the road; and oftner the trip lasts nearly a week with the unforcseen accidents on the way. Bridges which were bad in summer are not yet repaired, impassable mudholes are not yet filled up, and the interminable trains block up the roads for hours at clergyman sent for instead. He happened not to be at home, but this did not satisfy other parties, mal or the whim of a driver. The time is past when with a good horse one could keep the north star over his shoulder and go across the fields as easy as in the road; a canal of mud is now better than the knee-deep soil of the plough-ed fields, and frequent fogs make navigation a necessary acquirement for one who would make a successful trip across country. We are looking forward anxiously to the clear, cold weather that is to dry up the roads and make camp life endurab'e .- Daily News Correspondent.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Poultry.-As we go about and see the poor mixed lots of fowls in farm yards, the improvidence of it is too palpable to be overlooked. Where a good breed is kept, and well cared for, the profit exceeds that of anything else on the farm Now is a good time to clear out poor fowls and procure a few good pullets; after a run ou the stubbles, the old fowls will be in good condition for market.

Suesp .- Lambs should now all be weared, and the ewes well fed for breeding. In a month or two the coupling season will begin. Nothing is gained, but much is lost, by using a poor iam. A purebred ram, of whatever kind is chosen, ahould be procured at once. None less than a year old should be used for breeding. The ewe lambs should be apparated from the old ewes, and kept in a good pasture, or otherwise well fed by themselves.

Swing.-Some breeders make a business of having their sows litter in August, so as toget the pigs ready by the holidays for small pork. By proper management two litters of pigs may be turned from one sow in the year, the pigs being sold at three to four months old as "market pigs." There is evident profit in this, and because every one does not know how, or care to take the trouble to do this, there is the more profit for those who do. The best work pays best in everything

FALL FALLOWING -As a means of preparing land for spring crops, there is none better than what is known as fall-fallowing. Our drier season makes this as effective in cleaning the soil, as the English farmer's summer-fallow, Two plowings may be given, if necessary before the winter, and a final deep plowing for the last, will leave the soil in fine condition in spring, for root crops or corn. If any fa'l fallowing is to be done, it should be begun at once.

SUNDRY MATTERS .- See that the stock, of all kinds, do not want for water. A good force pump and some hose, by which water may be led to a trough wherever it is required, will be found useful. Clean outroot cellurs, and make them ready for the next barvest Grnaaries should be thoroughly well cleaned, and every crevice filled with hot lime wash, put on very thick. The windows should be protected by wire-gauze, to keep out the grain moths and weevils. Sevenil the straw, and chaff for feeding, and use leaves, muck, sand, and earth for bedding; a store of these should be gathered by and by. In spare hours make repairs, clean machines, and remember that the summer is fast slipping away, and the fall, with its rains and storms, will be upon us, and many things that may be done now, can not be done then.

PLANTING TREES -" Pioneer," In the Prairie Farm r, says: "I have transplanted many hundred forest trees in the last yen years, and I have rarely lost a tree, and most of them set in the fall. One of the most important rules to be observed is, before taking up a tree mark it in some manner, so that you will know which is the north side, so as to be able to reset it in exactly the position it grow in the we o's. This may seem to many of no importance, but to those who know there is in the bark and wood of all trees a radical difference between the north and south sides, the north side being close grained and tough, while the south side it invariably mor · opentd grained and brash, or soft, the importance will be seen. If this is done, your tree does not have to undergo a complete change in all the parts, and is ready to start off, and grow at the proper time as readily as though it had not been

CUTTING ASPARAGUS -Many people rule their asparagus beds by continuing the cutting too late in the season. The assimilated season. The assimilated sap stored in the roots during the previous season will throw a succession of stalks in spring, thereby furnishing a supply of this delicate vegetables for several weeks; but the supply becomes exhausted after a while, and if the cutting is after-ward continued, it is at the expense of the vigor, and even of the life of the roots. Asparagus should not be taken from a bed for a longer time than a month, no matter how vigorous the roots may be, and we have known large plantations to be totally destroyed by continuing the cutting from six to eight weeks Of course much depends upon the weather in spring, for if it is cold and wet the stalks will not grow quite so rapidly, and the cutting may be continued a little longer than during dry, he weather.

NOTES ON ORCHARD AND GARDEN WORK -Perhaps fruit growers and gardeners generally, lead less isolated and secluded lives than do farmers, but at best they go about all too little. Next month the fairs will demand attention, and the harvest of the larger fruits will be coming on; hence the present is the most favorable time for a brief vacation. If one has an idea of changing his residence, and moving to a locality that he regards more favorable -and our correspondence shows that there are many such-now is the best time to visit the proposed locality. We do not say that places will show at their best; on the contrary, after the heats of July and August, especially if the usual droutbs occur, every place will look at its very worst, and that is the condition in which an intending purchaser should see the place he proposes to make his future home. If he knows the worst, no disappointment can follow. Many a place that in the freshneess of spring or the lipeness of autumn seems charming, presents a sorry aspect at the present scason. Egg Raising.—The egg traffic has risen to an im-

portance which few comprehend. The aggregate transactions in New York City alone must amount fully to \$8,000,000 per annum, and in the United States to \$18,000. A single firm in that line of business East, handled \$1,000,000 worth of eggs during the year. In Cincinnati, too, the traffic must be proportionately large. In truth, the great gallinaceous tribe of our country barnyards contributes in no small degree to human subsistence, eggs being rich in nutritive properties, equal to one half their entire weight. Goose, duck, hen, pullet and partridge eggs are the principal kinds produced in America. The perishable nature of eggs has de-tracted from their value as an article of diet. The peculiar excellence of eggs depends upon their freshness. But lately the process of crystallizing has been resorted to, and by this process the natural egg is converted into a vitreous substance of a delicate amber tint, in which form it is reduced seven-eights in bulk compared with barrelled eggs, and retains its properties for years unimpaired in any climate. This is indeed an achievement of science and mechanical ingenuity, and has a most important bearing on the question of cheaper food, by preventing waste, equalizing prices throughout the year, and regulating consumption. In this forms eggs may be transported without injury, either to the equator or to the poles, and at any time can be restored to their original condition simply by adding the water which has been artificially taken away. The chief desiccating companies are in St. Louis. egg and New York. No salts or other extraneous matters are introduced in the process of crystallizing, the product being simply a consolidated mix-ture of the yolk and albumen. Immense quantities of eggs are preserved in the spring of the year by liming. Thus treated they are good for every purpose except boiling. It is a common trick for some dealers to palm off eggs so treated as fresh, so that imposition is easily practiced. In the desiccation process, however, the difference becomes apparent, as from four to five more limed eggs are required to make a pound of eggs crystallized than when fresh are used, and eggs in the least tainted will not cry-

stallize at all .- Boston Transcript,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

The True Witness

OATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

CALENDAR-DECEMBER, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 12-Of the Octave.

Geraid Griffin born, 1803. THURSDAY, 13-St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr. Council of Trent met, 1545. Orange riot in the Theatre, Dublin; attack on the Lord Lieutenant,

FRIDAY, 14-Of the Octave. Fast.

Death of Washington, 1799. Prince Albert died,

SATURDAY, 15-Octave of the Immaculate concep-

SUNDAY, 9-THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT. French expedition, with Wolf Tone on board, sail for Ireland, from Brest, 1796.

Monday, 17-St. Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr, (Dec. Dublin and Kingstown Railway, being the first

in Ireland, opened for traffic, 1834. Tuesday, 18-Expectation of the Blessed Virgin

Empress Eugenie visits Queen Victoria, 1873.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company will assemble at the Quebec GATE BARRACKS, Dalhousie Square, This Wednesday Even-ING at 7.30, sharp.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- 4. PAX."-Very good, but unnecessary.
- "IMMIGRANT." We shall consider your letter. " IN EXILE."-Is touching and pathetic, and we regret we are compelled to refuse it.
- "T. I."-Your excellent communication is crushed out. It came too late.
- "D. S." St. John's, N.B.- What you refer to
- "A SERVANT."-Your case may be hard, but we do not see our way to interfere.
- "RED LAKE."-Will be happy to attend to it next week.
- "GABRIEL."-Very good, but not quite suit-
- "ORILLA."-A communication from Orilla has been overlooked for a week or two. It will appear in our next issue.
- "Two Visions."-An excellent poem, but we receive too much poetry to enable us to publish one half of it.
- "OLD SUBSCRIBER."-Thanks, but we think it better not to notice the circumstance to which you refer.
- "DOMINI."-Too long, considering how few of our own people there are in the neigh-
- "JOHN K." Writes about some manuscript he sent us. We cannot make out the address on his letter.
- "ST. HYACINTHE."-A friend writes from St. Hyacinthe about a circumstance to which it is now unnecessary to refer.
- "Common Sense."-You may notice that we did not defend the circumstance of which you complain. "A. H." Charlotte Co., N.B.-We do not
- publish any such works. There was no enclosure in your letter. "W. I. M."-Your communication was de-
- layed in transmission. It is now too late. We shall be happy to hear from you again.
- "P.L."-We have not now a copy of the pamphlet to which you refer, but shall write to D. Appleton & Co., New York.
- "H. N. G."-The letter which we received from you some time since has been a matter of consideration to some of our friends. We shall be glad to hear from you again.
- " AN ORANGEMAN"-Says that the Constitution of the Catholic Union as published is "too thin." Thin or not, it is not insulting like the orange oath.

THE BAZAAR.

St. Patrick's Bazaar opens to-morrow in the Mechanics Hall. Amongst the many presents given to the Bazaar is a large combined hall and cooking stove. It is valued at \$125 and was presented by the popular manager Mr. Tilden of Messrs Gurney and Co. to Mrs Mc-Namee. There are too, numerous handsome presents from many well known citizens, and the Bazaar promises to be in every way a good success, and it is pleasing to know that Protestants as well as Catholics are taking a deep interest in the charitable work-

Mr. Alexander McDonald, Teacher, is our duly authorized Agent for Alexandria and vicinity.

THREE MISTAKES.

Chiniquy has made three blunders lately. He boasted that he gave \$300 to start the TRUE WITNESS, which Mr. Gillies has now proved to be false: then he said that it was he who induced the late Mr. Clarke to become a convert, which conversion members of his own family and others prove to have taken place in Edinburgh: and he lately published a list of "other converts" in the daily press. In any other community but this, that fanatical assailant upon the Church, Chiniquy, would be treated as he deserves, but as he was " once a priest of Rome" it answers the purpose of some people to keep him on hand.

THE HON. MR. LAURIER, M. P. The Hon. Mr. Laurier has denied that he insulted the Irish people in the manner we accused him of doing. At the lunch given him in Montreal, he pointed to the fact of Mr. Devlin being in the chair as a refutation of the charge. Now, with all due respect to Mr. Laurier, we cannot accept this as proof sufficient. The fact of Mr. Devlin being in the chair, upon that occasion, proves nothing. We were rejoiced to see Mr. Devlin preside over the distinguished assembly of gentlemen who received Mr. Laurier at the St. Lawrence Hall, for it is to us always a pleasure when we see our countrymen coming fairly and honourably to the front. Nor can we doubt Mr. Laurier's word, for we believe he is too much a gentleman to be guilty of a lie. But yet he did not give the accusation that stands against him, that denial which would warrant us in accepting his statement as it stands. If Mr. Laurier told us that he never used the language attributed to him, we would not for an instant doubt him, but as it is, he did not say so, and thus we are more perplexed than ever. We wish some of the gentlemen who say they heard him, would enlighten us upon this sub-

THE REFORM PARTY.

There may be a desire upon the part of many of our friends to abandon the Reform party, and to go over to the Conservatives. We would advise those of our people who are so inclined to be cautious. There are two sides to every question, and it is not fair to deny to the present administration the good it has done to Catholic interests. Our countrymen occupy a share, we shall not say a fair share, but at all events a share in the government of the country, and the Reform party is, and has been, at antagonism with anything that may lead to orange aggression. Let our Irish Catholic friends not forget that Sir John A. McDonald was himself an orangeman, and no matter how blandly his friends may account for the fact, yet that fact remains. We believe that Sir John A. McDonald is an estimable gentleman, and we do not for a moment suspect that he would wilfully do anything either to offend or to injure the Catholics of this Dominion, but we would not be impartial in our dealings with the government and the opposition, if we did not caution prudence. In the Local Legislature we grant that we have a decided leaning towards the de Boucherville administration, but when it comes to Dominion politics the question somewhat changes. As for our part, we suspect very strongly, that it is the old story of "Tory" and "Liberal" in Ireland-six of one and half-a-dozen of the

DR. G. W. BEERS.

Dr. G. W. Beers gave a lecture on Monday night on "A first peep at Ireland." He spoke about Ireland furnishing a great many brilliant statesmen to the world, and a great many "incendiary scribblers" as well. All men-Davis, Duffy, Martin, O'Connel, O'Brien, &c., &c., who do not agree with Dr. G. W. Beers are as a matter of course, "incendiary scribblers." But in order to prove his own inconsistancy, Dr. Beers made an incendiary speech. Here is a

"They knew that while one Church maintained civil and religious liberty in all its dominions, an-other Church had revived its old arrogance—persecuted where it had power; forbid any worship but ts own; denied rites of burial; Issued its manifestoes of intolerance with more freedom in Protestant lands than it dare to day in nearly all exclusively Roman Catholic lands. It had blighted the progress of Spain and her colonies; of Portugal, Mexico and Southern Italy. Naples was a blot on its escut-cheon, and he could not stop without saying that the Province of Quebec was another. He then referred to the persecution of Protestants prior to the siege of Derry, the Spanish Inquisition and the massacre of St. Bartholmew. Events like those must not be judged by our circumstances. They knew that our share of such work is forever done with, but they could not say as much for that of the unchangeable Church. The Protestant religion condemned persecutions, the Romish did not.

Now Dr. Beers may not have been aware at the time that he was indulging in language of a most offensive character, and language which displays an utter want of all knowledge of Church history. All those silly charges have been refuted a thousand times over, and when Dr. Beers reads in print the fierce assault he made upon the Catholic Church, he will not be surprised if Catholics look upon him as an "in-| cendiary talker-"

THE WITNESS.

The Witness occupies a great deal of its space in "exposing" the "errors" of the Catholic Church. It sometimes too attempts to be witty at our expense and it not unfrequently succeeds. Last week it wrote about our willingness to "tolerate" Protestants and heroically declared, for us, that we would tolerate orangemen "no never." It attributes a few good things and a great many bad things to the "incipient statesman" of the TRUE WITNESS and blandly thanks us for our chivalrous resolve to "tolerate" our Protestant neighbours. There is some satire in the phrase, and if it was so intended, the Witness should be duly accredited therewith. The idea of our expressing our willingness to "tolerate" Protestants would be an excellent joke it it did not lack that one essential-Truth. Misconceptions are, as all the world knows, so easily formed, that we are ready to admit, in consideration to our contemporary, that it may have so interpreted our words, but then that is the mistake of the Witness, it is not ours. We do not charge it with being deficient in perspecuity, nor with evil intentions to place us before our neighbours in a fulse light, but yet it is not accurate. It is neither our function nor our wish to place Catholics against Protestants, and we open the files of this journal, and every word its editor ever uttered, to the proof. Not one unkind, or even uncourtious word has ever been written against our Protestant friends since the TRUE WITNESS came under our control. Conciliation has ever been our motto when our Protestant neighbours were in question. The idea of our "tolerating" Protestants may be a becoming measure of attack in the columns of the Witness, but it is not calculated to enable us to like that journal the better. So far as Protestants are concerned we think with Henry Grattan that we should "tolerate each other." We are all God's creatures and Christ did not teach that the way to salvation was by hating any man. We would, nay did, resent an insult to our Protestant friends just as readily as we would resent an insult to our own faith. We repeat now, what we often repeated before, that no one should be insulted because of the altar he kneels at. Christ did not teach us any such doctrine. Who then are the insulters? Is it we, or is it the columns of the Witness? Is it we, or is it the assailants upon our faith? It should not do for the Witness to pass this charge over, and, with stoic reticence, refuse to notice our denial of the imputation that we ever said one word that could be construed into an insult when our Protestant friends were in question. At least we have a right to expect that our opinions will be fairly interpreted, and we think it a hardship that the Witness should give us credit for implied views which we never

ABOUT EDUCATION.

The Witness has assailed the Educations system in the Province of Quebec. It gives publicity to an absurd story about a French-Canadian cure advising his parishioners not to allow their children to be educated, because as the cure is charged with saying, "people who get learning very often turn out bad." We are asked upon the hearsay of some friend of the Witness, to believe that parents were advised not to send "their children to school." To what class of school may be asked? Even if a cure said that "people who get learning very often turn out bad, ' will the Witness deny the truth of the statement? Does learning always bring virtue and honour along with it? If a man becomes wise in his own conceit, does that make him good? Were Voltaire, Hume, and Paine good men in a Christian sense, and were they not learned men as learning goes with sceptics? The object of Catholic education is to make men good as well as wise, to make them Christians as well as scholars. The Catholic Church is not, and never was afraid of the school, but she was afraid of the school where the word of God was never heard. The first school was founded in the house of a bishop, from thence it went to the Monastery, from thence to the University, until Cathelic schools covered all the countries in Europe. To experimental science the Church has ever been a friend. Even during the so-called "Dark Ages" the Catholic Church was the only guardian of the education of the times. The brilliant literary age of Leo X. was in the meridian of its glory when Luther began his revolt. There were no "Dark Ages" in the Catholic Church. What is a "durk age?" Is a want of modern enlightment, an evidence of the falsehood of Christianity? If so, then all the world was pagan before modern civilization was abroad. Where did Christ say that His divinity? Did He select the philosophers or rhetoricans of Greece or of Rome to be His disciples? If there were dark ages then, God himself lived in them, and in centuries hence, lightened countries. The pretension is absurd the days in which we now exist, may be proposed to rest satisfied with the existing state of nounced "ignorant" and "dark" as well. What hings."

literary treasures? It is proved by existing manuscripts and by modern research. Hngland alone has given sufficient testimony to place the question beyond doubt. Hallam, Maitland and others have borne testimony to loose. But there is one important fact which the truth of what we write. In France, Guizot has done the same, and hosts of able men of unprejudiced minds, have refuted the calumny that the so-called "dark ages" were ages of ignorance or ages of superstitions. The Colleges of Rome, Alexandria, Milan, Carthage ment, education was at a standstill! It does and Nisibis were not evidences of ignorance, and they were all fostered by the Church. The tyranny of a Decius or a Valerin could not prevent the Catholic youth of the third century from acquiring knowledge. Columbus, Vasco de Goma, Magellan, Copernicus, Tasso, worshipped at her shrine. that one-half of the then growing popu-Vesalius preceded Harvey as an Anatomist. St. Augustine, the learned, St. Thomas, who was the Superior of Seneca, Ploto, Pythogoras and Socrates, was taught in her schools. The Catholic schools preserved the literature of the world at Rome, when Omar and Caleph burned the great libraries of Ptolemy and Alexandria. The Catholic schools produced Angelo and Tition. The Medici rose under their influence. We do not know whether to attribute it to ignorance or hatred that men will persist in charging the Church with being the friend of ignorance. Any one who ever read Church history knows that it is not true. Why, as early as the ninth century, in the Pontificate of Eugenius II, we think, it was ordained that schools should be established throughout the world at cathedral and parochial churches. The Council of Mayence, the Synod of Orleans, and the Council of Metz, all in the same century gave the same advise, and did all in their power to encourage education, but it was religious as well as secular. Nay, earlier still, sometime in the sixth century a Council that was held as Vaison strongly recommended the erection of schools. Then the general Council of Constantinople urged the promotion of learning in the seventh century, and in the 12th century, during the "dark ages," the third Council of Lateran convened by Alexander III., one of the greatest of Pontiffs, ordered that the poor should be educated gratuitiously, a good example which Protestant countries took centuries to imitate. Will the Witness deny that FREE SCHOOLS were established throughout Christendom by this much abused Catholic Church, and that in such places as the Monasteries of Cluny, Clairaux, Carbil Bec, Fudda and Bilbio, all the learning that man could then acquire was to be found. In these schools. Music, Mathematics, Poetry, and the Greek and Hebrew, and Arabic languages were taught. Latin, Arithmetic and Christian works were not forgotten. Prayer formed part of a young man's education then, and it would be well if it did so still. Here is what Hallam, a Protestant,

"The praise of having originally established Schools belongs to some Bishops and Abbots of the Sixth Century. They came in place of the Imperial Schools overthrown by the barbarians, In the downfall of that temporal dominion a spiritual aristocracy was providentally raised up to save from extinction the remains of learning and of religion itself."

Padua, Naples, Pavia, Perugia, Bologne and many other places boasted of flourishing Universities, while England had Oxford and Cambridge founded in the ninth and tenth centuries as colleges but grew into Universities in twelvth, because the encouragement given to learning by the "ignorant" priests of the "darl ages." We could quote from the Universities of Salamanca of Jalladolid or Alcola and of hundreds of others all of which should shame men of reputed learning when they talk of the "papists" "encouraging ignorance." But the Witness may tell us that it did not write of the past, but that it wrote of the present state of education in the Province of Quebec. Well let us see how the Educational Question stands here. The Witness according to its own figures proves that, taking circumstances which we shall point out into consideration, education in this province is higher than it is in any country in the world. Here are the figures taken from the Witness:-

"In 1857 there were 2,537 schools in operation, while in 1872 there were 4,630. At the time of the last census in 1871 there were 185,306 children in the Province of Quebec returned as going to school, while in 1876, according to the last report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Quebec, there were 245,360 pupils in educational insti-tutions of all kinds, with an average attendance of

After this the Witness admits that education is "progressing in this province" but later on it again says:---

"While believing that some progress is being made in public instruction in this Province, we none the less strongly condemn the present system No friend of the French-Canadians should rost satisfied with it. In Ontario the percentage of populaliterary attainments were necessary to prove tion attending school is 28 44, in the United States, 20; in Quebec, 19.26; in Prussis, 16.48. The Hon. Mr. Angers, the Hon. Superintendent and other gentlemen, quote these statistics with those already given, and boast that education is flourishing in Quebec, and is almost as general as in the most en-

are called the "dark ages" are replete with The Witness refuses to accept those

statistics without some reservation, and it attempts to show that in some cases the school houses are not good, and the manner of cunumerating the number of scholers has been the Witness neglects to mention. It forgets the difficulties under which education in this province has laboured. It does not mention that during the dispute, which lasted for three or four years, between Papineau and the Governnot mention, that about the year 35, during the antagonism between the House of Assembly and the Executive, that no supplies were voted for three years, that education was choked and that those three years seriously retarded the growth of education. It is safe to speculate lation was deprived of the means of education altogether. Then the rebellion of 1837-38 threw the country back again, and the wonder is that in so short a time the Province of Quebec stands so much above Prussia where education is compulsory. Ontario has had none of those disadvantages to contend against and it is not fair to draw a comparision between them. We think the commissioners of education in this province are to be congratulated upon the result of their efforts and, considering the obstacles they have already overcome, we may safely predict that in a few years they will be side by side with the sister province.

OUR CITY FATHERS.

Last week there appeared in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS a letter signed "Many Catholics." This letter charged Chief Penton with partiality in the administration of his functions as head of the Police Force. The name of the writer was not made public but he is a gentleman whose word is above doubt, and who has special means of knowing the condition of the Police Force. In the interest of the Catholies of Montreal we did not feel justified in refusing insertion to a letter having such good authority to sustain it. But it appears that the charges made in the letter were not true. Discovering this it was only just that some member of the Corporation should defend Chief Penton and remove the aspersion thrown upon one of its officials. This task was undertaken by Ald. Grenier. Here is what the daily papers said about it :--

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

Last week in answer to the charge in the TRUE WITNESS that since the 12th of July twelve Catholics had been displaced from the police force and their places filled by Protestants, Ald. Grenier Chairman of the Committee, read an official statement showing that fifteen men had been discharged, of whom six were Catholics and nine Protestants. During the same period, seven Catholics and eight Protestants had been taken on, making one man in favor of the

Now it is a rule in journalism that newspapers are not responsible for the opinions of their correspondents, but we do not blame Ald. Grenier for attributing to the TRUE WIT-NESS an expression of opinion which was merely contained in a letter published in our columns.

We rejoice, however, to learn upon such good authority, that our correspondent was mistaken, and accept this vindication of Mr. Penton as, apparently, sufficient proof that the gentleman who wrote to us was under a misapprehension. It is well too that our City Fathers should be jealous of the reputation of their officials, and it is well for Montreal that the city has in its Council chamber a number of impartial and honourable men. So far as Chief Penton and the administration of the Police Force is concerned we have at present not one word to say. We did not endorse the letter which has given rise to so much talk, we simply inserted it. Alderman Grenier deserves all our thanks for eleciting the truth and we are sure the worthy Alderman will rejoice to continue his labour in a somewhat similar direction. He will we are sure thank us if we refer him to another communication which appeared in our columns on the 1st of August last. As he may not have seen the statement we will afford him an opportunity of doing so by publishing it again. Here it is:

THE FIRE BRIGADS.

The Montreal Fire Brigade is composed of sixtytwo (62) men, including three (3) chiefs. There are eleven (11) stations, four (4) of which are manned by French Catholics (Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 11.)

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No.	1,	11	Men.	9 P	rotestants.	. 20	atholics.
No.	2,	7	**	7	44 -		II.
No.		5	44	3	46	2	tt.
No.	5,	5	16	4	u	1	"
No.	7,	4	46	1	**	3	u
No.		5	ee	5	66		11
No.	10,	4	££	4	££		11
Thre	o Čl	ilefe		2	61	. 1	tt

Making a total of 33 Protestants to 26 Catholics. There was six men killed at St. Urbain street fire five Protestants and one Catholic. Their places were fiiled by six Protestants. Since then the brigade has been strengthened by four men—two Protestants and two French Catholics. The first vacancies in the brigade have been ap-

plied for a long time ago by respect Catholics, but but Protestants, wnose application have been sent in from two to four weeks, had been accepted.

Several Catholic applicants have asked Alderman McCambridge why their applications were not so cepted before others of a much later date, but could

get no satisfaction. It is evident that Catholics are few men of his age among the great nobles get no show to get in the brigade, there being a have no short to go Protestant chiefs and the Protestant guardians of the brigade.

Now, as our City Fathers, and Ald. Grenier in particular, have taken such a keen interest in the officials under their control, may we ask them if they will kindly enquire into the truth or falsehood of the above statement. The information was brought to us by one who knows all about the Fire Brigade, and if he, too. was wrong, then we shall be very sorry for it. This evening there is to be a meeting of the Fire Committee, and an opportune time presents itself to sift the question. Ald. Grenier has thus another opportunity of exposing one more of our correspondents, and we hope the cellence outside our own body. Many an inworthy Ald. or some of his friends, will not stance occurs to the mind of young men

miss the chance of doing so. reputation of our city is not confined within dominant fashion, powerless to resist the the narrow limits of the Police Force, and the Fire Brigade; it takes even a wider scope and embraces our Volunteers as well. Again we are forced to remind our City Fathers of the events of July, and having now experienced their desire to sustain the fame and honour of the commercial capital of the Dominion, perhaps some of them, Ald. Grenier in particular. would enquire into the truth or falsehood of another communication which appeared in the TRUE WITNESS of August 1st, and the highest qualities of an Eaglish gentleman. which charged the Victoria Rifles with giving "three cheers for King Billy." Here is the letter :-

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIE, -Having heard a great many discussions on the subject of the unsoldierlike conduct of the volunteers on the 16th inst., and in nearly all cases being denied by the officers commanding, all cases being defined by the onicers commanding, I would merely give a few facts, which can be proved without doubt. On Thursday, the 12th inst., before the men of the Victoria Rifles were dismissed, Lt-Col. Fletcher addressed them, and at the conclusion of his remarks called for "three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen," which were no sooner given than a man from the ranks called for "three cheers for King Billy," which were taken up with the same warmth by the whole corpse, with the exception of quite a few, who no doubt were Catho-

A MEMBER OF THE CCRPS.

Would our worthy City Fathers, and the worthiest of them all-A'd. Grenierkindly enquire into the truth or falsehood of that statement too. We shall be to notice how these suggestions of ours will be received by the members of the Corporation, if indeed they honour us by noticing them at all. We are aware that the questions may be delicate ones to touch but if they are not settled here, they may be brought to a higher tribunal.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

It is a signal inconvenience of greatness, in the present day, that it is almost necessarily | ly." associated with an amount of publicity from which refined and sensitive natures instinctively shrink. A not unnatural curiosity leads people to desire to know all about distinguished persons, and the newspapers find it much to their interest to gratify the desire. As Dryden apologetically remarked, "those who live to please must please to live." The most marketable commodity in contemporary journalism is gossip. It falls to the lot of few to "come near the courts or the mansions of the great." The many console themselves with accounts in the public prints, of the personal habits of eminent men, their homes and home life, and are hugely interested in the more prominent incidents of their private history, from the cradle to the grave. Hence one of the most salient characteristics of the newspaper of the day, and, in our judgment, a regretable characteristic. It it extremely difficult for the journalist to "season his discourse with personal talk," without, at the least, a touch of vulgarity. And it is no small evidence of the high standard of cultivation which prevails in the press, that those of our contemporaries whose specialite it is to deal in this perilous stuff, on the whole surmount the difficulty so well.

upon such topics, and we feel that some apology is necessary for our touching upon the subject of this article. That apology lies in the fact that the marriage which was celebrated at the London Oratory recently is something more than an important domestic incident in a great Catholic family. The Duke of Norfolk holds so prominent and well recognised a place as the leader and head of the Catholic laity in England, that it would be affectation to attempt to dissemble the interest which is felt by Catholics generally in an event of such moment to him. It has been School. Her memory will always live embalmobserved by one of our contemporaries: "It is a searching trial to any man to pass all her grateful and affectionate pupils. When through early manhood, sui juris, with a great the children caught a glimpse of the engaging position and with the command of large wealth. and dignified figure of their illustrious visitor From this trial the Duke of Norfolk has they greeted him with the sweet and touching emerged, not only without blame, but with strains of "The Dear Little Shamrock." It eredit. The years which so many in his place is useless to say in what true spirit and exwould have wasted in ignoble pleasures or in quisite harmony that song was rendered. Then long apprenticeship to public affairs; and there advanced pupils figured, among whom we might or peace negotiations.

quired the power of discerning the points involved in a matter of business, or of more comes up for decision, and of eliminating from it extraneous considerations."

far short of what might have been said. A small, and until of late years a much oppressed minority, it has been too much our habit to look for rules of conduct and standards of exin the leading Catholic families in Eng-But this is not all. Our solicitude for the land, who, carried away by the tide of evil influence of the Protestant society in which they have learnt to seek their friends and companions, have made shipwreck of life. and, alas! sometimes of the Faith too. The youth and early manhood of the Duke of Norfolk have done much to break down the old evil tradition that has led so many astray. He has taught by the best of all teaching, that of example, that it is possible for a young man to be thoroughly Catholic, and yet to exhibit One may indeed say that it has been given to him to reproduce in nineteenth century guise the essential characteristics of antique chivalry. He is scarce other than the ideal knight-

Who reverenced his conscience as his king: Whose glory was redressing human wrongs; Who spoke no slander; no, nor listen'd to it.

So has he passed through the period usually most perilous in man's life—

Not swaying to this faction or to that; Not making his high place the lawless perch Of winged ambition, nor a vantage ground For pleasure; but through all this tract of years Wearing the white flower of a blameless life.

Thus has he worthily sustained the great name which has come down to him, for it is a name illustrious in the annals of England, and lustre, and lustre of the highest kind, from its present representatives, " because (in the apposite words of a recent writer) he sees that it is altogether a nobler thing for a man to be because he looks forward on his dying day, to saved alive, rather than the pheasants that he land has shot dead"; because "he lives among his own people, and is a complete and lovely example to them of a life quite simple indeed but in the highest sense loyal, noble, and order-

DR. CONROY.

VISIT TO ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, ST. ALEXANDER STREET

" All hall with universal voice. Proclaim the Heaven directed choice."

On Monday the 10th instant, the Papel flag was floating from the central window in the building of St. Patrick's School. It was to announce the visit of His Excellency, the Right Reverend Dr. Coprov. This educational establishment, though it bears the very modest and unpretentious name of School, is fully competent, on account of its many superior advantages, to assume a much more highly sounding title. At three o'clock the Papal Delegate made his appearance in the reception hall which was most handsomely and judiciously decorated. Hundreds of little Irish girls neatly attired and placed in excellent order, were expecting him with the liveliest expression of delight, and intelligence beaming from their youthful countenances. He was accompanied by the Priests of St. Patrick's and St. Ann's and other clergymen. The lofty seat which he occupied, enabled him to take a full view of all the pupils, of the illuminated bust It is not, however, our wont to discourse of Pius IX., and of two sods of Shamrocks which Father Dowd brought from Ireland on his return from Rome. Among the many persons who graced this occasion with their presence we noticed the Reverend Mother Superioress of the Congregation de Notre Dame, her four assistants, Sister Josephine of Villa Maria, and the officers of the senior and junior branches of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin. Sister Aloysius was also present, and lionized by all the children. For several years she had laboured most successfully in their midst under the roof of St. Patrick's ed with a thousand blessings in the hearts of

mention Agnes Whelan, Nellie McShane, and of England who have more successfully ac- | Lilly Morgan. Each of those young ladies did ample justice to their respective parts, and certainly reflect no small amount of credit upon plainly stating the bearings of a question which the institution which claims them. Mildred O'Neil, Susan and Kate McDonald, Maggie Maloney, and Kate McCall, proved equal to This appreciative criticism, coming as it does | the task which they asssumed. At the confrom "those who are without" has a peculiar clusion of this drama, Miss. Kennedy read value. But we, who are within, know that the in an easy and most intelligible manner the praise thus expressed, high as it is, falls very following address to which His Excellency listened with the deepest interest:-

> To His Excellency, the Right Reverend George CONROY, BISHOP OF ARDAGH, AND APOSTOLIC DELE-GATE IN CANADA.

May it please Your Excellency.

The children of St. Patrick's School beg to present to Your Excellency the homage of their filial reverence as the double representative of the immortal Pius the IX., and of the dear old land of their

Your Excellency, on arriving in Canada, was pleased to think early of us. You paid us a visit, the kinder because it was a visit of surprise. Were it possible for us to double our hearts, and our wills, the bomage of all would be too little to acknowledge such paternal goodness, and condescension, on the part of Your Excellency. Indeed the visit of the kind Irish Bishop, the worthy representative of our Holy Father, shall not soon pass from the memory of the little Irish girls of St. Patrick's school.

No doubt Your Excellency desires to know Canada and its people well. Permit then this little family to tell, in a few words, its own history-the simple thoughts and facts that fill its daily life. We are happy here under the care of our kind and devoted teachers. Our severest punishment would be to know that we had caused pain to any one of them. They watch over us with the tender severity of loving, but wise, christian mothers. We are taught to work hard, but our hearts are trained to bear the labor we should naturally desire

We love our Holy Father, the Pope, most ardently; and we love Him the more because of the persecutions and sufferings He has to endure from wicked men. We pray for him every day, and we are sure God will protect his representative on earth, and will give him a glorious triumph over his encmies. When our pastor, Father Dowd, went to Rome, last spring, we too sent our loving offerings to our Holy Father. We worked hard, and succeeded in sending a much larger amount, than any day or boarding school, in, or about Montreal; yet we are sorry we had not more to give to our dear Holy Father, whom we love so much.

We have never seen the land of our fathers, yet we love it dearly, and we glory in being the children of those who suffered the loss of all worldly goods in order to preserve the precious inheritance especially dear to the Catholic, for it is the of faith. Should the same sacrifice be ever required name of confessors of, nay of martyrs for, the of us, we hope, through Gods help, to imitate the Faith. That name must needs derive fresh little girls in Ireland is often placed before us as a model. We are told how modest and how p udent they are; how humble, obedient, and respectful to their parents, how pious and attentive to the duties of religion This beautiful model often excites our envy. We tear we shall never be able to come up to it, but we are trying hard. We have confidence brave and chivalrous than it is to be fashionable ; in the kindness of Your Excellency, that you will not blame us too severely if we are not quite so good as the little girls in Ireland; for you know St. remembering the human souls that he has Patrick did not bless Canada, as he blessed Ire-

We crave the indulgence of Your Excellency for of a worthy representative of our Holy Father, in the person of a genuine Irish bishop. It brings Saints. Zealous missionaries in foreign lands we have many; but it was reserved for Your Excellency to represent in distant lands the glorious and saint-Patrick's fervently pray that God may preserve your health, and bless all your important labors May He conduct you back in safety to your beloved flock after having crowned with complete success your mission of benediction amongst us. And now your Excellency we humbly solicit for ourselves, our parents, and our teachers, your own, and a 16newal of the Apostolic Benediction.

After blessing the pupils as they requested, he replied to the various sentiments embodied in the address. He was grateful for the address itself and for the sentiments which it expressed in such happy language. Since he had came to America, he never felt so much as upon this occasion, that he was an Irish Bishop, having before him two pots of genuine Irish Shamrocks, and on his right the Revered Pather Dowd, who was worthy any day to become a Bishop. He was pleased to hear them say they loved the Pope, and had shown it by the rich present they sent him. They should remember that their ancestors had kept the faith through their attachment to the Holy See of Peter. Like them they would be persecuted, not indeed by the sword, the rack, the dungeon or the scaffold, but by the spirit of the world, which is the spirit of vanity, pride and pleasure. They should follow the lessons imparted by their revered teachors. Each sister of the Congregation de Notre Dame seems surrounded by the angel of Truth, of Hope and Charity. Each not only inculcates those virtues with her lips, but also teaches them constantly by her life. After a few other remarks His Excellency took his departure from the Hall, but not without having previously granted to the pupils the extraordinary privilege of three holidays.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

This morning's news from Rome is to the effect that the Pope is said to be suffering intense agony, and, unless speedily relieved, cannot survive many

The fall of Pleyna was celebrated with great rejoicing in St. Petersburg, and had a correspondingly depressing effect in the Turkish capital. Osman Pasha's losses were 10,000 killed and wounded 40,000 men taken prisoners and 400 guns captured. The Czar and Prince Gortschakok will return to St. Petersburg in a few days. It is stated that there is good authority for the rumor that the Porte will idle dilettantism, were devoted by him to a followed a drama, in which several of the more immediately take steps towards either an armistice

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

--:0:--

FEAST OF THE IMMAGULATE CONCEPTION. This festival of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception was celebrated in St. Michael's Cathedral with unusual solemnity and grandeur. His Grace the Archbishop at grand Mass occupying the throne in full Pontificals. Celebrant, Rev. Father Berrigan, and the panegyric of the Mother of God was preached by the Rev. J. J. McCann, rector, who is an orator of no mean order. The rev. gentleman seemed to have been inspired by his subject, his beautiful imagery, and eloquently flowing sentences fell pleasingly on the ear, captivating the mind' thereby causing a soothing tranquility long afte, the preacher had left the pulpit.

ST. MICHOLAS' HOME.

The institution bearing this name was founded by his Grace the Archbishop in 1869, as a boarding house for young boys-orphans having no guardians or protectors to look after them. It is under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and is capable of accomodating over forty boys. The children are generally employed as messengers, selling newspapers, etc., only pay the nominal sum of one to one and a half dollars per week for board, washing, mending and when necessary clothing. As a matter of course, it must depend largely on the charity of the faithful, and in aid of this meritorious work his Grace the Archbishop preached on Sunday evening, when a considerable amount was realised. The learned prelate took his text from (Matthew xxv. 31.) His Grace quoted largely from the Old and New Testament showing the heavenly fruits and benedictions which assuredly follow unostentatious charity, and gave a graphic account of a similar institution in Rome, commenced by a mechanic and natronized by His Holiness Pius IX, who, when a student cheerfully superintended the establishment, and has never forgotten it to this day. The Italian Government, with a spirit worthy only of thieves seized or stole £3,000 the savings of the poor inmates for years. He rapidly sketched the numerous houses of a similar kind founded by St Jerome, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Camelins, St. Nicholas the Ven. de La Salle, and others, and concluded a lucid and interesting discourse by showing that the case of the widow and orphan is one of the charges enioined to the chief Pastor of a diocese by his oath before consecration. All the choirs of the city were in attendance.

MISSION AT THE CENTRAL PRISON.

His Grace the Archbishop has visited frequently the Central Prison within the last three months. A few men approached Holy Communion every Sunday, but last week through the kindness of Captain Prince, chief warden, his G:ace and the priests of the city were allowed in on Friday and Saturday evenings. The Cathelic inmates were assembled in the chapel of the institution and the Archbishop having exhorted them on the necessity of amending their lives and doing penance for their sins, confessions were heard and the result was sixty-seven communicants on Sunday morning. The Venerable one word more. We are unable to express the fullness of our joy to find ourselves in the presence and His Grace the Archbishop preached in his usual and His Grace the Archbishop preached in his usual fervid manner. A large class for confirmation and to our minds what our fathers have often told first communion was formed, and the ecclesiastics us of the former glories of the Island of of St. John's Seminary and the young men of St. Aloysius Society attend every Sunday morning to teach Cathecism and to prepare them for the rely Pius IX., thus reviving the grand traditions of the ception of the Sacraments. It will be the salvation aucient Irish Church. Your devoted childen of St. of those men to have been sent to that institution.

"STRONG-MINDEO" VERSUS "CLINGING-VINE," A few weeks ago ladies of the Methodist, Presbyterian and other persuasions assembled in Shaftes bury Hall, for the purpose of inaugurating a determined Crueade against king Alcohol, when a fair sprinkling of Revd's also put in an appearance, and, as some of the ladies intimated, did more than their share of the talking-taking into account that they were admitted on suffrage. The head and front of the Pastors' oftending was, one expressed his opinion in which the others co-incided, that woman's province chiefly consisted in household duties and warming with his theme, pictured the "clingingvine" in a poetical strain, whilst those engaged in the agitatiou ef Womans' Rights were denominated Strong-minded and received a pretty good rubbing. Of course the audience was too mild and well-mannered to give vent to their feelings. but when the Globe gave a leader on the matter the pent up indignation burst forth in such a terrible storm, that the Editor winced under the heavy blows of the strong-minded and in another article cried peccavi for having been lured from the paths of rectitude by the "clinging vine." There is certainly a wide field here, but such patching as Rine Movement" "Ladus Movement" "Gospel Movement" are so weak and silly that I believe their promoters only get them up for the purpose of airing their sham eloquence-sort of safety valves for everplus steam.

Two branches of the I. C. B. U. have been recently established in this Province at Napanee and another in Erinsville. Both were organized by the Vice-President of the Union, Mr. Garrigan.

Mr. P. B. Flanagan ex-Grand President of the I C. B. U., is preparing a lecture to be delivered in various parts of the Province, the subject he bas chosen is "Questions of the hour" and from Mr. Flanagan's ability as a speaker, and experience as a student, I believe his lecture will be attended with success. He has already made his mark as a man of no common ability, and his speech delivered at Oakville last August was a good specimen of the ability and eloquence of many of the Irish workingclasses of which he is an able representative. We wish him success.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

The Misses Ford are going to give a musical concert on the 19th inst, in the Hall of the Young Irishmens Literary and Benefit Society. The programme promises to be an interesting one, and the well known talents of the Misses Fords will no doubt ensure for them a cordial reception at the hands of their many friends in Montreal.

PERSONALS.

NORFOLK-Lord Norfolk's bride is a foot taller than himself.

MOSS—The Honourable T. Moss has been sworn in

Chief Justice of the Court of Error in Ontario. DUHAMEL-A nephew of Bishop Duhamel's was

admitted to the priesthood in Ottawa last week. SHEIL-Mr. Sheil of the Irish Canadian is In Mont-

SULLIVAN-Mr. A. M Sollivan, M. P., was admitted a member of the English bar last month

BARTLEY—Intelligence has been received in Quebec of the murderer of Sergeant Dore. BUTE.—The Marquis of Bute has contributed

£170,000 for the endowment of a memorial hall at Glasgow University.

CHATARD — Mgr. Chatard, formerly President of the American College at Rome, has been appointed successor of Bishop Gibbon at Richmond. SULLIVAN-Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P.'s " New Ire-

land" will be published in the United States by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott and Co, of Philadelphia. BRAY-The Rev. Mr. Bray's lecture on the "Roman

Catholic Church in Canada" has been postponed until next Tuesday, the 18th inst. ALFONSO-The cablegrams tell us that all Spain

is pleased with Don Alfonso's bride cleet, the Princess Mercedre.

MACDONALD-Dr. George Macdonald, the well known Scotch novelist and poet, has been awarded a pension of £100 a year on the Civil List.

IOSEPH—Chief Joseph was visited by about five thousand people on Sanday last. The visitors were principally Catholics.

MURPHY-ALLEYN-Messrs Murphy and Alleyn are the two candidates for the Quebec West in the Local Legislature.

FERRY—Jules Ferry, the Freuch Republican leader

is said to be threatened with insanity from the excessive use of hair-dye. MACKENZIE-The Hon. Mr. MacKenzie will ad-

dress a meeting in the Academy of Music on Friday ovening next. CITIZEN.—The Ottawa Citizen has a vulgar attack

on the Irish in Quebec. We never read a coarser piece of composition. COUNG-Brigham Young's grave is gaid to be watched day and night by Mormons, living for the

CAUCHON - Mahame Cauchon was buried at Winnipeg on Monday, Archbishop Tache offi-

purpose in tents near the spot.

TILLY—It is rumored that Lieut.-Governor Tilly is likely to succeed Sir John Macdonald as leader of the Opposition.

LAURIER-Mr. Laurier announced his intention of contesting Drummond and Arthabaska again in the approaching general election in his speech last night. SCOTT-A granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott, who

is a convert to Catholicity, is about to found a house of the order of the Good Shepherd in Edin-HAYES—President Hayes recently informed a delegation of ladies that if Congress should recom-

mend the States to adopt a woman suffrage it would meet his approval. PILDEN-It is said that Mr. Tilden looks forward

to his early accession to the Presidency. With both the House and Senate Democratic he intends to prosecute his rights. CHAMBERLAIN—At a great meeting held in Bradford, England, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., made

a very elaborate attack on the Established Church, and strongly urged its disestablishment. HAVELOCK-Colonel Sir Henry Havelock, Bart.,

was sent to the seat of war as one of the correspondents for the Times. He proved a complete failure and he was ordered home. HOSPITAL—An exceedingly delicate operation was

performed at the Roman Catholic Hospital in Ottawa, last week. A tumor, weighing 11 pounds, being successfully removed from a young lady from Pembroke.

ANGLIN-It is said that Mr. Anglin will refuse to become Speaker of the House of Commons again. It would please every Catholic in the country to see him in the Cabinet for which his capabilities eminently qualify him.

PLESSIS—This day week was the anniversary of the death in 1825 of Mgr. Plessis, a former Bishop of Quebec. It was also the auniversary of the sad burning to death in 1875 of Rev. Fathers Murphy and Lynch at Sault-aux-Recollets.

McLAUGHLIN—A correspondent recommends the son of the late Mr. McLaughlin for the position which his father so long and so creditably fulfilled. The appointment would be a graceful recognition of the late Mr. McLaughlin's services.

NAPOLEON—The Prince Imperial has written a letter in which he says that his father yielded too much to those who surrounded him. He favoured the bourgeois at the expense of the workman. He approves of strikes, and is in favour of amnesty.

O'LEARY-Mr. Peter O'Leary, of London, writes to the Irish World under date of November 25 from San Francisco, that he had just arrived there after an extended journy in the British-American dominious nearly to the borders of Alaska, He was about to start for home, his mind well stored with valuable information gathered during his extended journeyings.

CONROY-In the course of a recent address Mgr. Conroy, referred to the Christian Brothers as "those Brothers who stand between the altar which their humility prevents them entering and the world which they abandoned through devotion to youth, and love for their Saviour. We cannot overpraise these humb's Brothers who certainly are the admiration of the whole universe for their learning as well as virtue.

DEVLIN-Mr. Devlin, M.P., has received great, and well deserved, praise for the manner in which he conducted the "Hall Estate' lawsuit. This was a lawsuit brought by the heirs to the "Hall Estate" for two hundred and forty five thousand dollars. Their claims were contested, under Mr. Devlin's advice, and the city of Montreal has been saved many thousand dollars by the successful termination of the suit. We congratulate Mr. Devlin upon

BEECHER-The proprietor of the hotel in the White Mountains, where the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher spends his summer, has been appointed keeper of the Senate restaurant at Washington at Mr. Beecher's suggration. It is generally asserted that the hotel proprietor above alluded to has never charged Mr. B. for the spending of the summer. It is well that the moral parsons political influence can return the compliment so cheaply .- Catholic Times.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

FURS AND FACTS

JOB C. THOMPSON & CO.,

4.6 NOTRE DAME STREET,

Respectfully informs the public that they have the past seasor

MANUFACTURED A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK of

FURS.

Which they are now offering at The Very Lowest Possible Prices.

As we mark all our goods in PLAIN FIGURES and have but ONE PRICE, the purchaser does not have to help make Dyfor bad debts a credit store must make.

LOOK AT SOME OF OUR PRICES.

LADIES' SEAL MUFFS \$12 00 \$13 50 and \$15 00 PERSIAN LAMB \$8 50 and \$10 LADIES' SEAL CAPS 89 and \$10 up \$9 and \$10 up GENTS' ďο do \$7 50 BOYS do

P. LAMB \$7.50 BLACK MUFFS \$2 \$2 50 \$3 00 and \$1 00 Our RUSSIAN BLACK MUFF at \$S is a Beauty

LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS AS YOU PASS. Nov 7, 1677

HE MAMMOTH.

JOHN A. RAFTER & CO. 450 Notre Eame Street.

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

CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department.

Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17½c. 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c,

White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c, Scarlet Sixony Flannels, 171c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c,

.30c, 33c. Scarlet Lancashire Flanuels, 300, 35c, 38c, 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c. Plain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Ambor, all

selling at 29c and 32c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 23c, 29c, 30c 35c, 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c line measures 7-8 of a yard wide.

Rlankets For Man And Beast. Rocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1,75 to \$6.50.

Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1,25 to \$4,00. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1,25. Table Linon Department.

Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen, price from 25c to 60c. Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 27½c to 50c. White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c. Napkins in endless variety, price from 75c per dozen. Roller Towelling.

Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c,

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

10c, 12 c, 15c, 20c, 25c each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 39c, 35c. White and Grey Cottons.

Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cotton Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundus, Cornwall, Eng-

lish, price from 3 le. Tweeds, Coatings, &c. Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.

Large lot of all woods for Boys, only 30c.

Large lot of all wood Tweeds, only 50c.

Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.

Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1,00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1,00.

Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1,35.

Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1,33.

Basket Coatings, only \$2,20.

Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2,40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2,75. Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3,15.

Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices 75c, 9.c, \$1,00, \$1,20, \$1 30, \$1,35.

Overceatings in Beaver, Witney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c.

Underclothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 34c, 50c 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1,60. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from

\$1,00 to \$2,00 each. Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c. Man's A'weed Shirts, price 75c.

Men's Flaunel Shirts, price, 75c. Endless variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts. Gloves, &c., prices low.

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

STILL GOING ON!

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

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

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

AT

THOMAS BRADY'S, nne 20, 1y]

TAMES FOLEY,

400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

123 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's Browery Ladies' and Childrens' Jackets

Gents' Shirts and Drawers.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week 4,590. ending Dec 8th, 1877 :-Corresponding week last year :-3.939. Increase.....651.

S. CARSLEY'S GREAT REDUCTION. This morning we have thoroughly gone through the Dress Department and have reduced the prices of all those new and beautiful Zebra, Soowflake, Chenille and other Dress Goods, to a mere nominal

All Reduced.

The balance of that new double width Chenille Cloth for Ladies' Costumes and Polonaises, formerly sold at 95c, is now reduced to 87c per yd. Beautiful twilled Snowflake Dress Goods, reduced from 35c to 25c per yd.

Good Quality Strong All-Wood Homespun Dress Serges, reduced from 50c to 35c per yard.

A splendid lot of Heavy Scotch Marl Dress Goods in all the leading colors, reduced from 43c to 32c

That new French All-wool Snowflake is now re-

duced from 65c to 50c per yd The balance of the New All-Wool Zabra Cloth (so much worn in Europe) is reduced from 44c to 38c

Reduced Prices.

per yd.

The New Double Width Hail Storm Cloth, a yard and three quarters wide, suitable for Polonaises and Costumes, really splendid quality, reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.35 per yd. The very best quality French Reversible Snow

flake Cloth, reduced from 75c 65c per yd. A large mixed lot of Fancy Dress Goods of several qualities and various patterns, all reduced to 19c per 5d.

Extraordinary Low.

A large lot of good Scroll Matelasse, reduced from 27c. to 19c per yd. The balance of Camels' Hair Cloth, formerly sold

at 63c now reduced to 59c per yd.

The very soft and beautiful make Peal de Chamois Double Width Cloth, in a few more colors, reduced to 85c per yd.

A large and good lot of Osborne Dress Serges, in all colors will be sold at 13c per yd. A good lot really splendid quality Homespun for Dresses, regular price \$1 per yd, now reduced to 38c.

Ask For Them.

Ask to see the beautiful quality Homespun of which the price was 85c per yd. and now reduced

Ask to see the very best quality Checked Homespun, with silk finish, reduced from \$1.10 to 50c per yard. Ask to see the best Dress Goods, reduced this

moining, from 59c to 38c per yard. Very strong Twilled Homespua reduced from 35c

to 27c per yard. Ask to see the best quality Basket Pattern Homespun, reduced from 39c to 38; per yard.

A Splendid Lot of the very best quality Homespun, in Brown, Fawn, Grey, and other good colors, reduced from 85c to

33c per yard. The very best quality Striped Homespun, formcrly sold at \$1,25 per yard, is now reduced to 50c.
The very best quality Striped Fancy Dress Goods to be sold at 25; original price 85c per vd.

More Mixed Lots.

A splendid lot of good quality Dress Serges to be sold at 17c per yard. A splendid lot of good quality Russel Cords to be sold at 19c per yard.

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The Crusades of the 12th Century."

East too, a new religion had leaped into life .-oring of the Christian, Jewish and Pagan rites au

doctrines. He excited his fanatical people beyond all bounds and in resistless hordes they poured fore them. Finally, Palestine fell and the holy places where Christ had lived were profuned by the

westward towards Europe sweeping everything beinfidels. The time had arrived when both the East and West deserved chastisement and at each other's hands. But out of the chaos which prevailed everywhere the old Church which was founded on a rock arose again in her might. Good materials were at hand and they were moulded into the proper form.
A better state of things was looming up once mere new churches were erected everywhere; the grand

Religious fervor aud enthusiasm were awakened and the action became irresistible. The holy land was in the possession of infidels and when the in-

there arose throughout Europe a cry for vengeance

Hermit and other eloquent preachers the people be-came clamorous to be permitted to drive the infidels out of Palestine. He described the first crusade which, after enduring dreadful hardships by the

and other matters which happened between 1096 and 1207, which are, however, to be found inscribed on the glowing rage of history and familiar to the student thereof. Father Pious then proceeded to discuss the results of the crusade, which have been condemned by some because Jerusalem, after all, was held by the Turks and is so to this day. He argued that the zeal which incited the valorous

sion was proof of their deep faith and strong reli-GENERAL CONTRACTORS, gious convictions. The first crusade was a grand tribute to the power of the Pope whose single voice was able to infuse such enthuiam into the breasts of the noble youth of Europe. Six hundred thousand armed men marched in that host and many

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

THE CRUSADES OF THE 12TH CEN-TURY.

TEXT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

GRAND SACRED CONJERT AND LECTURE BY REV. FA-THER PIOUS, OF CLIFTON, IN AID OF THE ST. VIN-

a congregation of from 800 to 900 people assembled to hear a concert and a special lecture and at the same time assist in contributing to the charitable funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which is establishing a home for aged persons. In every respect was the entertainment a success and it reflected great credit upon all concerned. Among those who were present were the Rev. Fathers L-nnon (Parish Priest), Maddigan, Forster and Mc-"Now Heaven in Fullest Glory Shone," a solo by

which was delivered by Rev. Father Pious, a Carmelite Friar stationed at Clifton. The subject was lecture proper to make a few preliminary observations as to the condition of things worldly antecedent to the period when the crusades from Europe to the East were begun. When Christ came into the world He found men so reduced by vice and Paganism that intellectually and physically they were lower than the beast creation. He preached a new religion, shed a new light abroad and in time the temples of the idolators were overturned that upon their foundations might be erected churches there were no longer any powerful enemies with whom to struggle for supremacy. The lecturer condition to attack it or repel its assaults. When become less careful of his defences and means of

is a well-organized enemy so long will the opponouts of that enemy keep themselves in an effective the enemy is vanquished and no opposition is any longer offered, then is one naturally compelled to warfare. Perhaps, even more, he may look among his fellows for an antagonist. So it was with the Early Church. So long as she had opposed to her compact hostile forces so long she maintained her. watchfulness and presented a united front. But

when she became supreme and met with no powerful outside foe, her people turned against each other and so high did violence run that bloodshed was only narrowly escaped. False doctrine was taught

and she was split up into factions and was rent asunder by internal dissentions. Heresy sprang up and believed in and schism prevailed. I consequeace of this the Church in the East became demoralized through theological strife Nor were religious matters much better at Rome in the West, but

from a different cause. There the prople had be-come corrupt and had deteriorated through the influence of sensuality. Both the Churches in the East and West, there, had forfeited the favor with which God regards His chosen people. In the Mahomet had introduced a species of worship sav-

old chants were heard again and the approved doctrines of the true taith were again preached throughout the length and breadth of Europe.

telligence was conveyed to the East that the Turks were destroying Christian churches everywhere, persecuting Christians and profaning the holy places in Jerusalem with their abominable origies,

coupled with the demand to be led against the Moslems. At this point, the lecturer glanced at the origin of the crusades, the spirited conduct of the Popes from about the year 1000 to about 1095, when by their vigorous example, their unbending resolution and the mighty assistance of Peter the

way, captured Jerusalem, after which a kingdom was there established. He also related how the Turks again took the city, how it was retaken by other crusaders, and how it fell back into the possession of the infidels. In brief, he referred to these

crusaders gladly to undertake the herculean task of marching through strange and unfriendly countries

to the relief of Jerusalem and dying for its posses-

of them were accompanied by their wives and

families, so that no fewer than one million persons set out for the holy land in that mighty religious expedition. They suffered indescribable hardships

and at the siege of Antioch there were left but 220,000 fighting men and when Jerusalem was

taken two years after the crusaders started for

home there were only 20,000 soldiers left alive, yet

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world? One of the benefits flowing from these crusaders was the lessening of the penaltics exacted had to wear an iron chain about his neck, and had to fast three days every week, he was forbidden to Last week St. Patrick's Church was crowded with enter a church, and not only thus was he compelled to do penance all his life long, but when he believed death was approaching he was, in addition, forced to set out for Rome to secure absolution from the Pope himself. But this changed en-

tirely during the crusades. Indulgences were issued to those who would make pilgrimages to Jerusalem to rescue that city from the Turks, and upwards of 100,000 persons who had been condemned to pen-ances joined the crusade. This was a great thing, Guire, of this city, and Rev. Father Cleary, of Calc-donia. His Lordship the Bi-hop was absent in for these wretched outcasts were restored to the bosom and to the sacraments of the Church and to society, and they were given an opportunity to be-Toronto. The concert was exceptionally fine, and as the full round notes of the sivgers and of the come good men. From this sprang the germ of the practice now observed in the Church in having excellent piano, used for the accompaniments, resounded through the lefty and handsome building the stations of the gospel depicted in the chapels. the effect was really grand. The acoustic proper-Before the crusades these were not known, but when the soldiers visited Palestine and saw the ties of St. Patrick's Church have now been thoroughly tested and found most satisfactory. The proboly places where Christ Lad suffered and died they gramme of vocal and instrumental music comprised "Andes," a piano solo by Miss Minnie Filgiano, brought representations of them home, and in time very creditably rendered indeed; Salva Maria," a solo by Mr. Power sung with vigor and taste and

it came to pass that the Pope granted indulgences to those who visited stations in the churches, the same as if thep had gone to and seen them at Jervery well; "Ave Maria" a solo by Mirs Egan who acquitted herself with more than usual ability; usalem. Was not this also a great blessing, inasmuch as by it the penalties of the Church were lessened in their severity? Then, too, precious Mr. F. A. Filgiano very effectively sung; a second relics of the saints were brought from the East and piano solo "Rose de Perome" was played by Miss whenever exhibited on the way westward, they Filgiano; Pro Peccatis" by Mr. James F. Egau, very finally rendered; "O Salutaris" by Mr. D. worked miracles to the glory of God. These were means of roviving religion which then needed something of the kind; the bad elements in men were Audette was fairly given. A very fine duet set down for the Mesars. Filgiano was omitted owing removed and the good ones were made still better. During the crusades the Franciscan and Dominican

to the sudden indisposition of Miss Filgiano the lady accompanist and organist for the Church and Orders were founded and the true faith generally become strengthened. Learning was transferred from the East to the West; the sciences were inthe programme somewhat shortened. The feature of the evening was the lecture as announced above troduced, geography was studied more than ever before, peoples beceme acquainted, inter-relation-

ship was established, commerce started, manners Rev. Father Pious in his opening remarks said and habits of living improved, medicine and surgery it would be appropriate before dealing with his practiced, new languages taught. new products imported and new fruits transplanted. Taken altogether in a general as well as in a religious point of view many and great benefits flowed from the crusades. Indeed, had it not been for them the world to day might have been far behind her present advancement. It was true that for the first time small-pox, the plague and the chelera were brought from Asia to Europe and that some disadvantages seemed o result from the crusades, but whatever they amounted to they were

in His houor. The Christian religion flourished so far exceeded and over-balanced for good by the generally that in the course of three hundred years benefits which had been enumerated. In closing his lecture, Father Pions said God had used the crusades to chastise both the East and the West said strife was very often a good thing and that it and as soon as that was accomplished the struggle was lograined in human nature. So long as there was stopped. He regretted to have to say that was stopped. He regretted to have to say that compel pilgrims to pay to see the holy places and defile them with diabolical practices, but the time would come when these things would no longer be and when the holy city would be restored to the Catholic Church. He believed another crusade should

be prea hed but not such as those of olden times for they had passed away but a crusade of prayer and intercession for the relief of Jerusalem. It was difficult to foresee what the result of the present war will be but it was possible it will prove a step in the direction all good Christians are desirous to see taken.

listened to with wrapt attention, and was highly spoken of as a very eloquent and interesting address.

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GUION LINE. and was it not proof of the great religious awakening that had taken place in an ungodly and sinful

by the Holy Church where crimes were committed.

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9-8m

Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for the passing of an Act to creet that part of the Municipality of the Village of La Cote St. Louis, called Mile End, into a new Municipality er Vil'age which will be bounded as follows: on the South West, by Jerusalem is still in the hands of the infidels who the Municipality of the Village Outre-Mont, on the North West by the Municipality of St. Laurent, on the South East by the Municipality of Village St. Jean Bapiste, and on the North East by the remaining part of the Municipality of said Village St. Jean Baptiste, which will be separated from the new Municipality, to begin at the line of Village St. Jean Baptiste, partly by Tancery Road of Carriere Street, partly by the rear line of the lots on the North East side of Robin Street, and thence by a straight line parrallel to Robin Street towards and up to the Municipality of St. Laurent.

Montreal, 26th November, 1877. AT the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. "THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF THE FABRIQUES OF THE DIOCESES OF MONTREAL AND ST. HYACINTHE," will present a bill to amend cap. CXLIX. 16 Vic, intituled: "An act to incorporate the Mutual Assurance Associations of the Fabriques of the Dioceses of Quebec & Three Rivers, and of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe," and the acts

amending the same.
The object of this amendment will be to annex to the said "MUTUAL ASSOCIATION OF THE FABRIQUES OF THE DIOCESES OF MONT. REAL AND ST. HYACINTHE," all the Fabriques, localities or missions of the diocese of Sherbrooke Montreal, 26th November, 1877.

sociation called "LA SOCIETE DE SECOURS MUTUEL DES FRANCAIS, A MONTREAL" will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act of incorpora-

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the as-

Montreal, 26th November, 1877. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. for Lower Canada.

On the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year

No. 2533.

one thousand eight hundred and seventy-PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. Justice Rainville.

Rigand, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiffs: François Xavier Beauchamp, farmer, heretofore of Newton, in the District of Montreal, and now

residing in the United States of America,

Eustache Payment, farmer, and Dame Justine Bissonnette, his wife both of the Village of

Defendant. IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Longpre and Dugas of Counsel for the Plaintiffs in as much as it appears by the return of Ludger Croze on the writ of summons in this case issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Franc Parleur and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the said city, called the True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to

trial and judgment as in a cause by default. (By order of said Court), GEO. H. KERNICK, Dep. P. S. C.

CANADA; SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Dame Ann Jane Wright, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Rimi Gobier, of the same place, Merchant, and judicially authorised to esteren justice,

The said Rimi Gobier,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been

Plaintiff;

this day instituted. LAREAU & LEBEUF, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 15-5 Montreal, 16th November, 1877.

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46-52 May 30 '77

Oct 31st-12-6m

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as they were only 20,000 scholers left alive, yet to the last they were resolved to conquer and urged as they were achieved superhuman feats of valor and bore bravely up through everything. In order to make the pilgrimage to the burial-place of our Lord men sold all they had in the world and left their homes forever. Was not this irrefutable evidence of the mighty power sided at the beautiful and the state.

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

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diseases requiring the combined use of tonic and alterant

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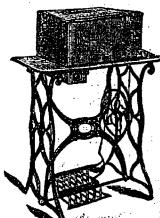
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deedly enemy to mice. If any one should want a confirmation of this fact, he has but to examine the breeding-hole of this bird, and it will be found to contain even bushels of the skeletons of mice, commonly known as owl pellets. The bird will bring s mouse to its young ones about every seven minutes, and it will often hunt in broad daylight.

THE BRAZILIAN NUT TREE -The Brazilian nut tree, a native of the country the name of which it bears, grows to an average height of seventy-five feet. The fruit resembles a cocos-nut, and is about a third larger. Each ball contains from twelve to twenty nuts, three-cornered in shape and nicely packed together. During the season of their falling it is dange sous to enter the forest without a shield, as the force of their descent is sufficient to knock down the strongest man.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE CROW.-Let us speak for the crow. Last year, as I was harrowing corn with a vibrating harrow, having teeth (you know it is a noisy thing), it uncovered a great number of white grubs, which you can see all about the ground, They are very destructive to vegetables of all kinds. They ate or destroyed thousands of hills of corn that year. You could see the track of the grubs as they travelled to get something to ea', for they travel when in scarch of food.—You could see the surface of the ground a little clevated and checked when the surface is hard and dry. Well, you see, when I was harrowing as soon as the crows heard the harrow work, they would come and light on the ground that was being harrowed, and the fresher the better they liked it; when going one way they would alight after I had passed along; when I returned and came within six or eight rods off them, they would rise gently and circle around the rear again. I have counted as many as seventeen grubs that one crow has picked up at one alighting. They take any and every thing, large and small—that is, worms, grubs, and beetles. Crows can't pull corn when planted with a machine; we have no fear of them from that source. Finally, wherever civilisation is, there are rooks and crows,-I.R.

SAVED FROM STARVATION BY A CAT.- The Suffolk (Va) Herald relates the following incident: "Some time ago the wife of Mr. Alfred Davis) who was drowned with his two sons last Friday evening in Nanesmond River, was confined to her room with protracted sickness, and such was the poverty of the poor man that he was unable to obtain the necessary nourishment for her; indeed, as Mr. Davis related the case, the wants of the family must have been of the severest and most trying nature, the family subsisting for several weeks on potatoes and salt alone. During the sad indisposition of Mrs. Davis and her pressing want for delicate food, a common house cat went into the field and caught a young hare and brought it to house. Mr. Davi : took the hare and made it into soup for his suffering wife, which caused a rapid improvement in her condition. The day following, the same cat again set out on its mission of charity, and succeeded in catching a partidge, which was likewise brought to the house, and delivered as was the hare; and thus it was, through the instrumentality of this cat, the life of this unfortunate lady was saved from absolute starvation. The facts of the above can be substantiated as correct, and are given as related by

Mr. Davis in person." EARTHQUAKES -- Mr. Vennor, in his almanac for 1877, says: 'Great earthquakes seem to have occured for some centuries past at intervals of about one hundred years, and groups of fifty years. Hitherto during the present century there have been none of very catreme intensity, but they may perhaps be look d for before long."
(The italics are Mr. Vennor's.) There appears to have been an interval of about a centuary between each of the very greatest paroxyems; and a like period may be traced between those of the next importance in each century, following the former at an interval of from thirty to forty years. It also appears that, near the time of the great paroxysms, a number of smaller, but still important ones, have been crowded into four or five years while, near those of the second importance, a number also large is thickly spread over ten or twelve years. As the record of the greatest disturbances is of course more likely to be found in history than that of the smaller ones, it seems further worthy of remark that the first, fifth, ninth, twelfth and eighteenth centuries of the Christian era seem to have been those when the destructive force of earthquakes has exercised the largest influence over the human race in civilized countries: while the first and second A. D., and the third seventh, tenth and fourteenth B. C., of our era were times of comparative repose. A short time before, namely towards the end of 1662, a very brilliant meteor had been seen both at Quebec and Ville Marie, at which latter place the spectators beheld it like a great fiery orb passing Especially has this feature of the trade been above and behind Mount Royal. These, apparent during the hard times and when wonderful sights were followed, later in the year 1663, by a great eclipse of the sun. The earthquakes of 1663, were more alarming occurrences. They were, it is related, so violent as to change the surface of a great part of the country through which the St. Lawrence flows—altering the beds of smaller streams, producing hollows in some places and elevations of land in others. It is even said that hills and mountains were lifted up celebrated Superior of the institution founded by Madame DeLapeltrie gives a particular account of effects at Quepec. She says: "The first shock occurred Feb. 5th, 1663, in the evening, when the weather was serene. A great noise was heard, a humming sound, resembling that of heavy carriages rolling swiftly over paved ways. Then we heard, coming from above the earth, and from below, and on all sides, a confused sound like the rushing of waves, which caused horror. There was a thick dust spread around, doors opening and shutting of themselves, the bells of all our churches and clocks ringing of themselves, steeples and walls shaking like trees in a great wind, domestic creatures how ling-in a word, every person and animal so terri fied that it was judgement. These things, so un-common, made different impressions on our minds. One lay sister was so frightend that her body trem bled for an hour, Some ran out of their monastery others retired as if to die in front of the altar, In the interval between the first and second shocks, we were all ranged in our stalls. We all expected to be engulphed during the night, looking for death at any moment. The writer also said, "A priest has assured me that he slone received more than 800 confessions." Although the earthquakes were most violent at the commencement, yet they continued from time to time, during the greater part of the year 1663. A writer in the "Jesuits Relations" says they extended over a surface of 25,000 square leagues. Dates of eleven of the most recent Earthquakes felt at Mon-treal: 1855, Feb. 8th and 19th. 1856, June 1st.



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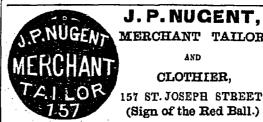
MULCAIR BROS.,

87 St. Joseph Street,

OUR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

J. G. KENNEDY & CO. the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishment that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while as a general rule we have taken only those which do a wholsale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. fact there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messis. J. G. Kennedy & Co, No. 31 St. Lawrence st. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is

four stories in height and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprisand thrown down in a mass. Yet, wonderful to ing men's boys, and youths' ready-made clothing relate, no human being or animal is reported to have been lost or injured. But the unusual sights simeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the and sounds which accompanied the earthquakes are stock of over coats, suits, &c., in the latest styles recorded to have occasioned very great alarm. The and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department. The measuring and culting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The 3rd and 4th floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadcloths, &c, &c., in bales. Their cloth-ing for excellence of quality and first class workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed. We commend any of our readers who really want superior, well fitting, stylish, and durable custom or ready-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visit they are sure to be suited by going to this fine establishment.-Advt.



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FERON, Uudertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL.

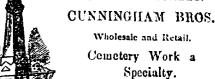
July 25th-70-11 P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKER

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tion and grind the faces of labourers; and, labourers may form trades-unions and organize strikes; but labour and capital will not quarrel any more than a man will quariel with his meals. Cheapside believes in paying labour handsomely, as no country can be prosperous without well paid labourers.

New Goods Opening Up Daily.

New Dress Goods, 121c. New Dress Poplins, 25c a yard. New Scarlet Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New White Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New Anti Rheumatic Flannels, 40, 45, 50. New Anti Sciation Flannels. Grey Chambly Flannels. White Chambly Flannels. Scarlet Chambly Flannels. Army Plannels, great bargains. Shirting Flannels, 20, 25, 30.

NEW HOSIERY, NEW GLOVES,

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Mens: Cardigan Jackets. Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets. Ladies Wool Cuffs. Ladies' Wool Mits. Ladies' Kid Mits, Lined. Ladies Kid Gloves Lined. Gents' Kid Mits Lined, Spring Tops. Gents' Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Tops. Ladies' Lambs wool Underdresses. Ladies' Lambs wool Vests.

Ladies' Lambs wool Drawers. Ladies' Merino Vests. Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, 37cts.

Gents' Double Breasted Shirts, 75c. Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Pauts, \$1.00 each well worth \$1.50 each.

Gents' Heavy Scotch 3 and 4 ply Shirts and Drawers, all sizes 36in. to 54in. chest. Gents' White Dress Shirts, 75c. each. Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 20c. up to \$2.00. Gents' Mufflers, 50c. to \$3.50. Gents' Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Studs, and Solitaires.

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Over Coatings in Great Variety.

Mantles made to order. Ladies' Dresses made to order. Ulsters made to order. For stylish Dressmaking

Go to CHEAPSIDE. For the most stylish Ulsters,

Go to CHEAPSIDE. New Mantle Cloth, \$1, \$1.25. New Ulster Cloth, \$1, \$1.25. New W. Prof Cloth, \$1. New Ulster Tweeds. Now Mantle Trimmings.

New Floral Trimming. New Fur Trimmings. New Galoon Trimmings, self-color. For the cheapest Ulsters,

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Scotch Under Clothing!

Scotch Under Clothing! Ladies' Shetland Wool Under Dresses.

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Girls' Under Dresses, 0's to 6's. Boy's Under Dresses, 0's to 6's. Boy's Under Shirts, 0's to 6's. Boy's Drawers, 0's to 6's.

A full assortment of Gents' Scotch Lambs Wool Underclothing, 3 and 4-ply, plain and ribbed, all sizes, 36 to 54 inches chest. Black French Cashmeres, 50c. a yard, cheapest in

Canada. Black French Cashmere, 65c. Black French Cashmeres 90c. Black French Cashmeres, \$1.

Colored Cashmeres.

In all the new colors. Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Drab. Grey, Prune, Plum, &c., 1 case new Dress Goods, 121c. per yard. l case New French Poplins. For Stylish Diessmaking go to CHDAPSIDES.

Black Silks,

Ponson's Black Silks \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Jaubert's Silks, \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Bonnét's Silks.

Colored Silks.

Seal, Favy, Myrtle, Plum, Pruue, Drab, Grey, &c. For a well-made Silk Dress go to CHEAPSIDE. Ladies' Mantles made to order. Ladies' Ulsters made to order. Ladies' Dresses made to order.

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May 2, 77

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IN MEMORIAM.

...... MISS FRANCES DONOVAN. Ob. Nov. 14th, 1877.

The Lord, one eve, from heaven high, His virgin garden peered all o'er; When, lo! there gleamed unto His eye The brightest pearl that earth e're bore. Eager He looked—nor yet in vain, For, at His sight each flow'ry gem That had before unheeded lain Now shone resplendent on its stem.

His glance fell on a gentle bower Where lovely roses countless grew But midst their fragrance bloomed a flow'r That bowed beneath her Maker's view. For, shadowed by the roses red, A spotless lily He espied, That lowly bent her humble head, As if her modest charms to hide.

For 'mid the unsullied purity, Which cast a halo round Him there, That flow'r, so rich in modesty, Among the fairest seemed most fair. In admiration long he g zed, Then culling out from all the rest The lily from her stem He raised And placed upon His loving breast.

Nay, sister flowers, why droop so sad, Why languish there 'neath sorrow's pain ?-Your love, in heavenly radiance clad, Now moves among the angel train. Nay, weep not then, because He named One beauteous lily for His own; Weep not because one soul He claimed Too pure for aught but Him alone!

R. I. P. Montreal, Dec. 10th, 1877.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CHIEFTANCY OF THE WATER POLICE To the Editor of the TRUE WITNES.

DEAR SIR .- Perhaps the present Government could not at this time do a more grateful act than to appoint Mr. Michael McLaughlin to the position held by his late respected father.

Mr. McLaughlin is eminently fitted for the situation by his knowledge of the onerous duties required, by his education and general ability. He can speak both our languages with fluency, he is thoroughly au fait as to the duties of the post, and his appointment would give universal satisfaction not only to the Irish Catholics but to the people of Montreal generally.

The late Chief performed his duty with Spartan honesty and impartiality, and as a consequence died poor. He kept entirely aloof from politics, although his son supported the present party in power in a manner which entitles him to some show of favor from the present Gevernment.

Yours respectfully, A CONSBRYATIVE.

EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-I wish to correct an error in the newspaper report of my address made in Montreal. In the report I am made to speak of the Irish Catholic Union of Ottawa whereas in my address I gave the Ottawa Union its correct name the Catholic Union.

I make this explanation as perhaps the other elements in the Union besides the Irish may consider that I have slighted them for my own nationality and my being Grand President of the Union would give a semi-official authority to the wrong name. The newspaper reporter and not myself is to blame. Yours truly,

JAMES KEHOE.

OTTAWA, Nov, 28th, 1877.

LETTER FROM BROCKVILLE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR Sin,—"Did you hear the news that's goin' round" Brockville. Rev Mr McGillivray stands confessed the "champion of Protestantism." This is another instance of the fact that "wonders never cease." We always considered this gentleman as belonging to the category of lambs; but the "Gunpowder sermon" on the 5th Nov. proclaims him in fact a "roaring lion." I did not, I am loath to confess, have the honor of enjoying the intellectual and religious pabulum doled out on the aforesaid occasion to the "Boys who wear the Orange." But we were indemnified, if such were possible, by a life size reproduction in the columns of the Brockville, Recorder. This Rev Mr McGillivray, I might as well inform you on the start, is what Hudibras would call, "Presbyterian true-blue" and as a genuine disciple of John Knox is privileged no doubt to "prove his doctrine orthodox by apostolic blows and knocks? Rev Mr McGillvray was at one time, at least, considered a very lamb. But alas! for the stability of human affairs. Certain malicious people began to detect something of the wolf in the Rev gentleman's composition so far back as—I don't really know how long ago. But to those who required "assurance doubly sure," ample assurance was youchsafed on the occasion of the visit of that godly man the Chiniquy to Brockville. The Rev Mr McGillivray on such occasions acts as cicerone and can be seen in the glare of noon-day walking arm in arm with that doughty chief of modern Evangelisation. But as Rev Mr McGillivray is such a nice man you know, people had quite forgotten this fact and himself too for that matter, when the 5th Nov. explosion takes place and he is again abtruded upon the public gaze. But I imagine, when he saw himself or rather his impudent ascertions in the Recorder, morally he must have presented to himself a sorry picture indeed and to those enjoying his intimacy—how ardently he must have wished that he had "wasted" his fragrance on the Presbyterian air alone. The "explosion" or " sermon" if you prefer it, was, I need hardly say, an outburst, from beginning to end, of ignorance, insolence and presumption. And what is surprising; the "Romish" Church has withstood the shock. Ye gods and little fishes! He condens ed his braying into a general attack—besides considerable skirmishing all along the lines. According to this modern "doctor in Israel," the mass is idolatry-confession is not based on scripture and at all events bachelors are to be objected to most decidedly as ghostly fathers—the Pope is the "man of sin," and why! because when he dies and goes to purgatory a greater number of masses are offered up for his than for the soul of any member of his flock lay or clerical; the Catholic Church encourages popular ignorance, Catholics are not allowed to read the Bible, &c., &c., usgue ad nausiam. As you see the wial doctrines of Christianity are attacked—why not demolished I leave that to others to say. And even minor details lugged in—and the whole developed with such refreshing originality! The consequence he aimed at seems to be; that Catholics in this age of enlightenment ought to be sufficiently advanced to hear the Church no longer but go over like Chiniquy and other shining lights body and bones to the glorious doctrines of the "Reformation." But if Catholies are such old fogies that they will not shake off their spiritual shackles and will not heed this Rev. Ranter

and men of his stamp what then? They may go,

I suppose where your subscriber intends to go, to Aug 8, 77

the Dickens. As is meet and proper (indeed meat and drink to his audience) Rev Mr McGilivray begins with a plous howl over the grave of the murdered Hackett who according to the evidence was, at all events, tolerably well supplied with carnal weapons when he attended divine service on that to him fatal 12th. Foolish boy! did not the "open Bible" admonish him: "He that taketh the sword shall die by the sword." But to come back to the Dickens. Take up, senior orangemen, Rev. Mc-Gillivrays and Orange Young Britons (benighted young orangemen), the American notes by our incomparable English novelist. Examine particularly his remarks on Toronto, where, in the now metropolis of Ontario, a few days or a week before the arrival of that "nature's nobleman" a cold blooded murder had been committed beneath the protecting shade of a certain color, read it for yourselves. And then the pent-up feelings of a generons soul bursting forth as follows: "Of all the colors of the rainbow, I quote from memory, one alone there is that can countenance such damnable atrocities-I need not tell my readers which-the Orange." Read it for yourselves Orangemen and Rev. McGillivray's and boil over with "loyal" indignation not against the "Papists" but-and yow vengeance too, -against the immortal Dickens who has penned this sublime verdict against the insane rabble that compose the Orange Society. Dart too, if you wish, a venemous shaft against "Merrie old England" and her glorious Constitution which has at all times consistently and persistently refused to recognize-the Orange. I have no sympathy with the bloody fray of last 12th July, but for the benefit of blood and thunder preachers whether lay or clerical who, especially on each recurring 12th July and 5th Nov., so gallantly bestride the Protestant horse, and sow discord among breihren, for their behoof, I say we will quote from the book of books: "They who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind."

Withal a bland spirit, a spirit of love, an oily substance, if you wish, seems to permeate the "explo-sion" from the Rev. Mr McGillivray. His beart goes out in sympathy to the the poor Catholics who are struggling against manifold difficulties onwards, towards the truth "as it is in Jesus." To go back to the Dickens Rev. Chadband practises " poor Jo" but Rev. Mr McGillivray with his larger and more refined sympathies practises on the "Romans" in Spain, France, Italy, Germany—in fact in a spirit of love he embraces them all in all parts of the globe. I would advise the Catholics of Brockville one and all to procure a copy of David Copperfield and make a special study of that grand creation of Dickens's mind; the Rev. Chadband,

I know that I don't intend to try even to demolish his learnned and weighty arguments against the dootrines of Mother Church. Let them be communicated to the Pope and no doubt His Holiness will convince the College of Cardinals as he did in the celebrated case of Tom Connors's cat. (vid Handy Andy.)

Now to give a crumb of comfort to Rev McGil'ivray and the Orange Young Britons, the Catholic Church is gaining ground every day and every where. In month or thereabout the "man of sin" will recetablish the "Romish" Hierarchy in the land of Knox. Three hundred years ago the venerable Bishops were obliged to go forth "weoping as they went"-in our day we have lived to see it, thank God, they are going back with joy and exultation."

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again, The eternal years of God are hers."

Should Rev Mr McGillivray be tempted to attack or ridicule the doctrines of Mother Church let him first meditate upon the life and writings of that great and good man—the late lamented Dr. Brownson-once a Presbyterian himself and afterwards, and until death a fervent Catholic-a giant among pigmies in the fields of religious controversy and who wrought more effectually than any other lay man of the XIXth century for the advancement of Catholity on this continent. Remember likewise Rev Mr McGillivray and Orange Young Britons that the doctrines you affect in your ignorance to ridicule have the sanction of ages and have been at all times professed, as they are to day, by the vast majority of Christians. And thus it shall be undoubtedly until the "crack of doom." The Church shall still continue to exist in undiminished vigor when a New-Zealander from a broken arch of London Bridge will sketch the ruins of England's greatness, in the language of the Presbyterian Macaulay. Or as the True Witness of last week so elegantly expressed the same idea of the Church's duration. Fanatics may not think so but if it be true that history repeats itself, if it be true that Jesus Christ was in reality the man-God, then so sure will the Catholic Church stand when the world "with age is wan" and when the "skeletons of ages" are mouldering around the "Last Man."

BROCKVILLE, Nov. 26th, 1877.

ANAGRAM.

SLAINTE MAIT AGAD.

J. T. HENDERSON, 191 St. Peter Street,

(NEXT TO CRAIG. Begs to call the special attention of the Irish Ladies to his new Irish-Canadian Christmas Card, which he has just published, and is now selling rapidly—the design is emblematic of love of the Old Country and Canada—being a combination of the Shamrock, Autumn Maple Leaves, and Birch Bark, executed by Prang, the well-known Artict.

Price: 10 cents each, or \$1.15 a dozen.

COSTELLO BROTHERS.

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

NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

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

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

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

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

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

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

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Entrance on St. Peter Street.) GEORGE BURY,
Official Assignee,

JOHN MCINTOSH

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. At the monthly meeting, held Dec. 6th, the fullowing officers were elected:—President, Thomas Bowes; 1st Vice do, Denis Murney; 2nd Vice do, P. O'Donohue; Treasurer, John Ryan; Asst Col. Treas, Abraham Doherty; Asst.-Marshals, James McMahon and James Shea. The election of four other officers was left over until next meeting. The

Auditor's report represented the Society in sound financial condition, it having paid of for the past six months the sum of \$937.9 for Widows' and Orphans' Benefit; \$380.5 to sick members, and over \$250 for medical as other expenses. Irlshmen and descendants of Iris men, especially those of the working-class who ca not afford to pay for life insurance should join i ranks, and thereby help to support the widows an orphans of their countrymen, and at the same tim make provision for themselves and families in ca of sickness or death. The Society is now in its fi teenth year.

THE LATE JOHN MCLAUGHLIN. - CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT RIVER POLICE.—We regret to have announce the death of Mr. John McLaughlin, Chi of the Government River Police, who expired a half-past ten o'clock on Saturday last, at his res dence, 347 Dorchester street, of asthma, in his 62n year. He was born in the county of Roscomboo Ireland, and joined the Royal Irish Constabulary a the age of 19. Three years later his strict attention to duty and ability caused him to be raised to th position of Sergeant-a very rare appointment fo so young a man. After seven years further service he resigned, and came to Canada with a view t better his position, mainly at the solicitation of re latives who were settled in this country. In the course of a few mouths he joined the city police force, of which he continued a member for four of five years, rising to the position of acting-sergean On a reduction being made in the force he, wit others, was discharged. On or about that time the Hon. John Young's bill for the organization of River Police passed the Upper House, and the force was formed, and the late Mr. McLaughlin was appointed a sergeant therein. Two years latter the then Chief, Mr. Brine, dicd, and Mr. McLaughli was appointed in his stead. This position he abl filled until his death. Mr. McLaughlin was brother-in-law of the late Mr. Flynn, Chief of th Sanitary police, and was of similar, kind unobtru sive temperament, strictly attentive to his duties and conscientiously just in all his actions. The late Mr. McLaughlia in the course of his duties tool part in several important arrests, including that of Colonel Brown, whom he followed to Europe and arrested in Germany, on the charge of embezzling the monies of the Government, and those of American crimps, for decoying soldiers across the lines, and of the St. Alban's raiders, several of whom he re arrested after their discharge by the Court. Mr. McLaughlin leaves a wife and three sons, and numerous relatives to lament his loss. The funeral took place yesterday at 8 a.m. The cortege included a large number of private citizens, members of the Irish societies, the Government River Police, under Sergeants Wilson, Holdbrook and Nourie, and fifty members of the City Pol'c under Sub-Chief Naeglo and Sergeant Richardson

FPPS'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING .- " B a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately fiavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of died that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourlshed frame"-Civil Service Gazett. Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES Epp3 & Co., Hom@pa-thic Chemists, 48. Treedneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

REMITTANCES.

Richmond, D McH, 2; Helena, Mrs M II, 2; Caldwell, Rev J T E, 2; Superior Monitoulin Mission, 2; St Bonaventure, Rev P N T, 2; Kemptville, Rev E H M, 2; Fort William, Rev T B S J, 2; Painscourt, J O, 2; Port Hope, William, Rev T B S J, 2; Painscourt, J O, 2; Port Hope, P McC, 2; Ottawa, W D 4; Quebec, J M, 4; Leeds, J D, 2; Crysler, Rev C J D, 2; Violet, J O'N, 2; North Attleboro, Mass, O K, 2:85; Selwyn, T H, 2; Stella, J McC, 2; Port Neuf, J Q, 2; Brudenell, Rev J McC, 6; Eganville, J B, 4; Collinsville, Conn, Rev B O'R S, 4.75; Norwood, P C F, 6; Gananoque, LO'N, 4; Loretta Convert, Lindsay, 4.

Per W R H, New Market, T C, 1.50; Aurora, J R, 1.50.
Per M A, E, Camden East, M McC, 1.

Per Rev M L, Port Mulgrave, Self, 2; St Francis Harber, J G, 1.

Per Rev M L, Port Mulgrave, Self, 2; St Francis Harber, J G, 1.

Per Rev W H S, Vinton, Self, 1; Rev E R, Gower Point, 1; Alexandria, D A C, 2; Cote St Andrews, A R McD, 2; Greenfield, O'K J C, 2; Bedford, Rev E G, 2; New Richmond, T F, 1; St Anicet, J S, 1.50; Elgin, J O'B, 1; Brockville, R C I A, 4; P C, 2; Sheenboro, Rev M S, 2; Grand River, T C, 1; New York, J F, 2; Spaffordton, M H, 2; Maritana, D G, 3.50; Ponsonby, W J W, 2; Conn, R D, 1; Sherrington, Mrs P K, 5.50; Alexandria, K K, 2; Lonsdale, P W M, 2; Harwich, E S, 2.

Per M T, Quebec, R B, 1; J P, 75.

Per G G M, Merrickville, J R, 175

Per Rev J E M, St Edwards Frampton, B T, 2; Self, 2.

Per W D, Kars, P K, 2; Self, 1.

Per J N, Kingston, J H, 2;

Per W D, Kars, P K, 2; Self, 1.

Per G P II, Keenansville, J C, 2; M M, 2.

Per G P II, Keenansville, J C, 2.

Per Rev M O'D, Erinsville, 9; Notre Dame de Levis, Rev J O'F, 2; Marysville, A A. 6; Ottawa, T M, 4.

Per F L E, Kingsbridge, M McN, 2; D D, 2.

Per L M, Seaforth, O O'R, 2; Egmonville, J D, 2; Carronbrook, Rev J M, 2; E D, 2; J K, 2; C P, 2; Springtown, J McC, 2; Robbin, A D, 6; Tweed, P C, 1.

Per F C St Andrews, P E I, Rev Futher G, 2; Kingston, Brother H, 2; Marysville, Miss D II, 2; Hamilton, W L B, 2; Marysville, G P, 2; College of Ottawa, 4; Read, D H, 2.

Per Rev J O'F, Notre Dame de Levis, J P, 2; St Leon Mills, J S, 2; Arnprior, P O, 2; 50.

Per A D, Alexandria, J B McM, 2; W D, Lochiel, 1.

Per M J D, Dawson, J A, 1; St Pauls D'Abbottsford, Rev J B, 2; Avinville, N S A McF, 1; Ottawa, P B, 2; Cambridge, W C, 2; Ingersoll, G McS, 2; Tweed, J H, 2; St. Thomas, J M, 50c; Picton, D O'S, 25c.

Per M M, Monckland, C McR, 1; M, 8; Matilda, M H, 2; Wakefield, P O'F, 2; Valcartier, P C, 2; Manotick, J O'L, 2; C L & D U, No. 9, Ottawa, 2; New Glasgow, F B, 1; Maniwaki, J D, 4.

PED D: Per Rev W H S, Vinton, Self, 1; Rev E R, Gower Point, 1;

DIED. McMullin- At L'Assomption, on 3rd instant. Hector McMullin, Esq., aged 89 years, a native of County Antrim, Ireland. R.I.P.

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WANTED, a Male Teacter, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate, for School Section No. 2, Bromley; good reference required; state salary and reply to Rev. M. BYRNS, P. P., Eganville, or to Trustees of the Section, Eganville, P. Q. 18-3
NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Hannah David

son, wife of Samuel Goltman, of the City of Mont-real, in the District of Mon real, Trader, has this day, the eleventh day of December, eighteen hun-dred and seventy-seven, instituted an action against her said husband for separation as to property. L. U. BENJAMIN.

Plaintiffs Attorney. Montreal, 11th December, 1877,

MEW SCHOOL BOOKS

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