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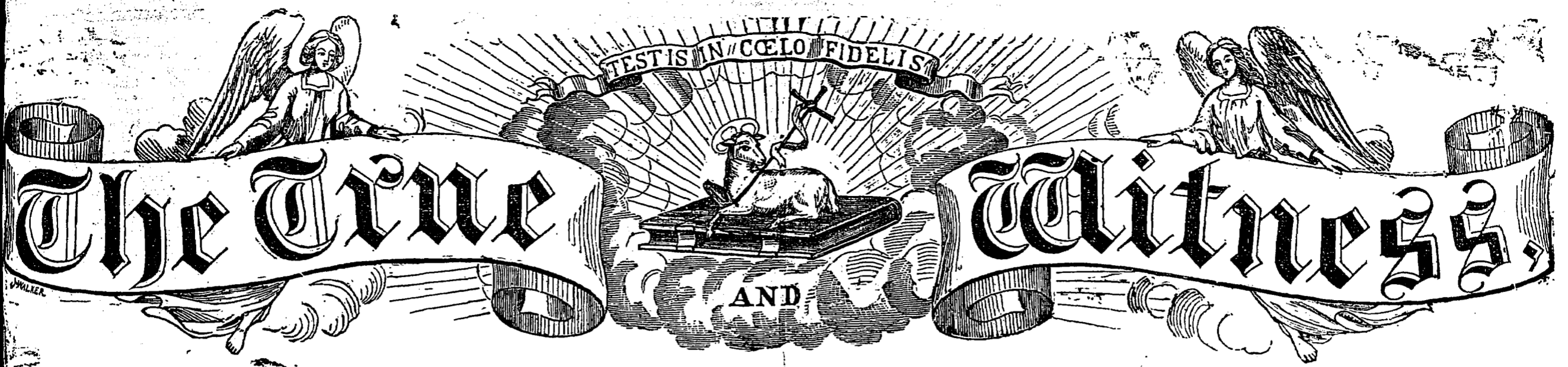
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 18. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1877. TERMS:—\$2 per annum in advance.

DEATH OF MOTHER M. BENEDICTA.

The Toronto papers announce the death of E. 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 had been ailing for many years, but no palpable progress in the fatal malady had given any 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 she 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 particularly the family around whose hearth so dark a cloud has fallen have our sincerest sympathy in their sorrow.

A BASIS FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A St. Petersburg 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 command of the Black Sea, not merely in virtue of diplomatic 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 be for us what the five milliards were for the Germans after the Franco-Prussian war."

THE SUICIDE OF THE RUSSIAN GENERAL HARTUNG.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Journal des 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 Pushkin, the poet, had borrowed large sums, at the rate of two hundred per centum, from a Moscow money lender named Sanklicher, who appointed him one of his executors. At the latter's death General Hartung, who took possession of all his papers, destroyed all the bills bearing his own signature, and this fact having become known to Sanklicher's widow, she at once instituted proceedings against him. Count Lanskoy, son 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 Russian 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 revolution. 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, of 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 stalk from his little hand. And the constable jumped 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 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," and 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 remarkable simplicity, accounted for the cabbage stalk incident in this wise:—"Little Henry was playing himself on the road, the nuns were passing by, a big blast of wind came and blew the stalk out of Henry's hand right up against the nun. Sub-Constable Carnahan, 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 boy 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 Henry was dismissed.

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 immigrants 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 day or two 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 perseverance, 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 neighbors. As we have seen, it is generally the Catholic who stays and the Protestant who goes. This natural antagonism is not so much the result of their religious beliefs as of their general characters and ways of living, which are vastly different."

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 Catholicism, 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 Convention 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 Ironies 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-hand style that 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 wiser story is well told in "The Mystery of the Old Organ." There is more poetry than usual, and all of 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's own backers being eager to furnish half of this enormous stake. The Toronto 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 oarsmen know that it is equally certain that the distance between 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 17m. 50s. Ross will aid in his calculation. That is 17m. 50s. half a mile farther, make him do the three miles in 21m. 24s. This does not include the time not for would add materially, making the time not for, 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

10m. 48s., and came home faster than he went out. Again at Oswego last week he cut the time down to 20m. 14s., beating 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 alert does when playing with a mouse, and evidently having still more reserve power. How much of it 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 scull is to continue to rest at Cayuga 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 married 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 Huntingdonshire, 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 related by Bishop Milner in regard to one of these itinerant missionaries, by name Father Hourybold, 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 ending 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 woman present her cloak and bonnet, arrayed in which, and kneeling in a corner he escaped observation. 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 other priests but one, who were sent away from northern prisons, some of them being sixty, some seventy, and one of their number eighty years of whom had for a long time been subjected to incarceration. The design of this persecuting Government was to strike the shepherd, so that the flocks might be dispersed. It was once remarked by Dr. Lingard, that when the extraordinary intensity and the protracted 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 present circumscribed there is every reason to doubt. Only last week an evening concert 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, Belgium would not be able to enforce respect for her neutrality, and England, the only Power which cares for her independence, 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 protected by it against all foreign complications whatsoever. 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 such scheme; the future Queen of the Belgians is

a Hohenzollern Princess, sister of Prince Charles 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 Massan, 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 cannon; 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 pronounced it Bela), but how could I do that with only 4,000 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 Carewitsch. 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 attachment 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 Mahmood 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 unwilling to betray. His friends described him as injured 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 Mehemet Ali never took his boots off, just as before that in Montenegro, he lived thirty-five days on 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 Ali himself returned and we bid each other adieu. I handed him my card with the words *Kotische Zeitung* written on it. "Do visit me again," he said kindly. "At present I have only a small house, but in a few 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 *Kotische*, 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 republished in this country by C. Appleton & Co., New York. This work was exceedingly 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 Rev. Samuel Peters, LL.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 whole":—

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 a jury. 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, Adamate, or other Heretic. If any person turn Quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return but upon pain of death. No Priest shall abide in the Dominion; he shall

be banished, and suffer death on his return. Priests 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-day. 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 deemed a theft. A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himself by his oath.

When it appears that an accused has confederated, and he refuses to discover them, he may be racked. Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice 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 executed by the grand jurors, and the executioner shall tax the offender at £300 estate.

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

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 them into 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 £10; 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, without 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 hair 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 Hartford colonies by the charter. They consist of a vast multitude, and were very properly termed Blue Laws; i.e., bloody Laws; for they were all sanctified with excommunication, confiscation, fines, banishment, whippings, cutting off the ears, 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 starvation 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 earn a living. Mr. Beeching, agent of the San Francisco Benevolent Society says:—"Working women, whom we know to be honest, sober people, are fastidious 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 needlework. 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 bread. 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 one 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 is not like that of the European races. It is purely selfish and its tendency 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 poorest and simplest; they have no wives and families to support. It is not strange that they can underbid the white labourers.

SHEMUS DHU,

THE BLACK PEDLAR OF GALWAY.

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPTER XI.—(CONTINUED)

"To tell you my mind freely," said 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 a friend; has he let you into the secrets of the service which you performed for him?" "You speak fairly," answered O'Reilly; "I will speak as openly, for I think you intend me no evil. Shemus has spoken to me as you do. He has advised me to give up my evil ways. He spoke of some honorable service, which I little regarded at the time, as there was more prospect of 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 goal."

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, and playmate. When her young fancy dwelt on the anticipated amusements of Moyculleen or Drimcong, she 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 her often refuse the invitations." "Oh! if my father thought of all this—but he must think of it. Has he not himself 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 reconciled. May heaven protect my brother."

Whilst O'Halloran was engaged in those thoughts O'Reilly had urged the boat gently towards the larger 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 shot. Frank was unwilling to boast of so trifling an exploit, yet he wished that O'Halloran would make some remark. O'Halloran spoke first: "We have no more chance of sport here; let's row to the land."

note of woe upon the word "ceadhe," or "where are ye?" with which most of the stanzas commenced. The effect was visible in the tears of some of his hearers. The old man took the harp from Evelcen. 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 rapture to the music of France and of Italy; but he found that its language could not speak to the various passions with the soothing strain, with the bold and fiery note, or with the tone of tragic grief—gloomy yet melodious—with which Ireland's music spoke.

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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 Preceptor Sheehan, the former at the convent in Douglas street the parent house of the order, and the latter at the Clarence street house.

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 later, in company with three other priests, founded the missions, the ruins of which are, to-day great objects of interest to every traveller who is willing to risk his life to see them."

HOLY SEE.—According to the Cologne Gazette, the Pope intends after proclaiming a Catholic hierarchy for Scotland, to appoint a Cardinal for that country, as has been done for England and Ireland. 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 as much of what goes on at Rome as they do of Scotland.

CATHOLICITY 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. Bishops 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 parish priests; but all travellers in Catholic countries know how strong and how lasting are the good effects of the monks on the manners at least of the surrounding peasantry.—Catholic Review.

THE ATHEISTIC SOCIETY.—In Verrier's, Belgium, there was recently formed an atheistic 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 sponsors, 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 worse societies, if possible, in Italy, where the infidels go to such extremes as to shock even those who profess 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, N. Y., pays the following tribute to a brave Irish Catholic soldier who died with Ouster:—"The remains of Col. Keogh, who lost his life in the Ouster massacre, were consigned to their last resting place in the Fort Hill Cemetery at Auburn, on Thursday, 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 solemn requiem 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 goes across the waters to his friends in Ireland is the manner of his funeral. He was laid by kind, loving hands—but, certainly, if his silenced tongue could speak, he would have been buried according to the rites of the Catholic Church, in which he lived and died, and in defence of which he unsheathed his gallant sword!" May he rest in peace!

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HIERARCHY IN SCOTLAND.—The United Catholic asserts that probably at next Christmas will appear Letters Apostolic whereby Pius IX. will re-establish the Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland. It has always been the desire of the Holy 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 anxiety 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 ancient Church government. Twenty-seven years of experience in England have shown the fallacy of the sophisms and calumnies of that Protestant journalism which imagined that the restoration of the Catholic Hierarchy in England would lead to the overthrow of the Constitution and the downfall of the British Empire. The arrangement of the restored sees in Scotland will be most likely the following:—(1) St. Andrew's, Archbishopric, 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 Whitehorn or Candida Casa, with residence at Dumfries. (6). A Bishop of either Dunkeld or Dunblane.—Tablet.

ISLAND OF CEYLON.—A petition signed by 385 Europeans and 4,682 natives of the Island of Ceylon, in the British East Indies, was presented some time ago by Alderman MacArthur to the Parliament of the Colonies, demanding a fair distribution of the quota allotted to Divine worship. It states that according to the official census in 1871 the island contained among its 2,408,287 inhabitants 1,520,575 worshippers of Buddha, 465,944 Hindoo pagans, 171,542 Mussulmans, and 250,000 Christians of the latter 190,000 are Catholics the Protestants of all denominations being only from 55 to 60,000. The Budget of Ceylon was set forth as 149,000 rupees (about \$70,000, of which the Anglican 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 Portuguese 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 130, entire island; but the bulk of the allowance, 130,000 rupees, was granted to the 2,190 Anglicans. The petition was refused by 147 yeas to 121 nays. Because the Anglican Church was the "Established Church." This small majority it is hoped will be overcome at no distant day by the more liberal-minded colonists. There was also a lively discussion in the public press before the opening of the Chambers. Among the staunchest defenders of the petition was Savundranayagam-Pillai, a converted Hindoo of Dsohaffna, who has obtained much fame in the East Indies as Attorney at the Supreme Court of Madras and as a Catholic journalist.

IRISH NEWS.

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

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.—The Lord Lieutenant and Duchess of Marlborough, 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 ORANMOR.—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-General, in conjunction with his Lordship the Bishop of Gadar and the Very Rev. Monsignor Mcagher, 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. McCartney, P.P., Kildress.

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 he occupies in Parliament. Dr. Seeds, Q.C., says the Ulster Echo was nominated at a meeting of his friends, and we understand, has intimated his intention to contest the borough.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the O'Connell 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 £10,650, and that Mr. Teniswood, as executor of the deceased sculptor, Mr. Foley, should be requested to state whether he is in a position to resume and complete the contract for the memorial statue. Captain Blake Forster J.P., was added to the committee.

ALLEGED AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN FERMANAGH.—A respectable farmer, named Moffet, residing between Swainbar and Killynawley, 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 episode at the Curragh have been treated with draconian severity. Seven of them have been found guilty of having offered violence to the military police, and resisted the authority of Lieutenant Craigie by absenting themselves from 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 world not have to undergo more than a few months' imprisonment.

THE EMBROIDERED PROPERTY IN KERRY.—In the Landed Estates Court on Wednesday, Judge Ormsby refused to sanction the acceptance of the offer of £85,000 made by Mr. Goodman Gentleman for the estate of the late Mr. Harman, situated near Listowel, in the county of Kerry. The case came before the court on motion, to confirm the offer of Mr. Gentleman, and, after considerable argument, Judge Ormsby refused the motion, and said that the tenants should have the costs of attending on the 2nd 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 Leeds, 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, removed.

REPLETE TRAGEDY IN KERRY.—The Killarney police received information on the 15th inst., that a woman named Julia Clifford and her daughter, a young girl, were murdered in a cabin they occupied at Dromis, near Killorglin. The bodies when discovered were shockingly mutilated by burning, and it was evident that an attempt had been made to destroy 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.

CEREBRAL CHANGES IN THE DIOCESE OF MEATH.—The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, has promoted the Rev. Thomas Allen, St. Mary's, Drogheda, 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 Dunshaughlin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., deceased. The Rev. W. Cantwell, late senior curate in Mullingar, replaces Father Lynch in the pastoral charge of Dunmore. At the last meeting of the Drogheda Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Allen, resigning the chaplaincy, which was accepted, and a resolution passed, on the motion of two Protestant guardians, Messrs. Barbazon and Egan, 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 occurred 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 clergyman sent for instead. He happened not to be at home, but this did not satisfy other parties, for they despatched a messenger for another Protestant 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 Pnygos, Khabguel, Tachemes and between Tschiftlik and Trostentik. 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. Pnygos was reduced to ashes by the Turks.

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

RUSSIAN TRANSGIVING FOR VICTORY.—An official Russian despatch of Tuesday's date, from Bigot, states that on the 19th inst., the capture of Kara was celebrated by a religious service performed in the presence of the emperor, in the Tschtschniza redoubt before Plevna, against which place, after the service, all the Russian 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 REVEREND A TOOTH.—The Rev. 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 of Canterbury to the Dean of Arches to hear the case, called upon him to sit in London or at Westminster, or within the Diocese of Rochester. The learned 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 QUESTION WHETHER DISSENTERS OUGHT NOT TO BE EXCLUDED FROM BURIAL IN A CATHOLIC CEMETERY, which lately 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 own 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 doctrines as erroneous, and even deny her character as a Church?

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN GERMANY.—Where persecution 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 settlement to another, she not only must 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 perigrinating rabble? We are given to understand that the lady superior of the Franciscan Sisters of Aix-la-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 to unwarranted 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.

CAMPAGNING 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 digging 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 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 knee-deep 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 little idea of arranging anything for their own comfort. Any other soldier would be occupied 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 Stovro, and thence another eight hours' to Gurgevo. From Bucharest to Plevna, then, is a three days' journey, with changes of horses on the road; and other the trip lasts nearly a week with the unforeseen 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 a time, stopped, perhaps, by a single dead animal 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 ploughed fields, and frequent fogs make navigation a necessary requirement 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 endurable.—Daily News Correspondent.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

POULTRY.—As we go about and see the poor mixed lots of fowls in farm yards, the imprudence 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 on the stubbles, the old fowls will be in good condition for market.

Sheep.—Lambs should now all be weaned, 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 ram. A pure-bred ram, of whatever kind is chosen, should be procured at once. None less than a year old should be used for breeding. The ewe lambs should be separated from the old ewes, and kept in a good pasture, or otherwise well fed by themselves.

SWINE.—Some breeders make a business of having their sows litter in August, so as to get the pigs ready by the holidays for small pork. By proper management two litters of pigs may be turned off 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-FOLLOWING.—As a means of preparing land for spring crops, there is none better than what is known as fall-following. Our first 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 fall-following is to be done, it should be begun at once.

DUNDRY 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 out root cellars, and make them ready for the next harvest. Granaries 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. Save all 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 Farmer, says:—"I have transplanted many hundred trees in the last ten 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 set it in exactly the position it grew in the wood'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 is invariably more open grained and trash, 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 moved."

CUTTING ASPARAGUS.—Many people ruin 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 vegetable for several weeks; but the supply becomes exhausted after a while, and if the cutting is afterward 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, hot 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 fair 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 droughts 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 freshness of spring or the ripeness of autumn seems charming, presents a sorry aspect at the present season.

EGG RAISING.—The egg traffic has risen to an importance 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 \$18,000,000. 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 gallicaceous 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. Geese, duck, hen, pullet and partridge eggs are the principal kinds produced in America. The perishable nature of eggs has detracted 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-eighths in bulk compared with uncrystallized 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 form 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 egg desiccating companies are in St. Louis, and New York. No salts or other extraneous matters are introduced in the process of crystallizing, the product being simply a consolidated mixture 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 lined eggs are required to make a pound of eggs crystallized than when fresh are used, and eggs in the least tainted will not crystallize at all.—Boston Transcript.

WANTED.—A Male Teacher, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate, for the Catholic Separate School, Esplanade. Application stating salary, etc., to be made to the REV. M. BYRNE, P.P., Esplanade, P.O., Ont. 17-3

PIANOS.—Retail price \$750 only \$235; \$850, \$175. Organs, 12 stops, \$180; 15 \$200; 18 \$250; 22 \$350. \$450. Other bargains. 24 pp. Illustrated Newspaper all about Piano-Organs, FREE. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J. Nov 14, 77-14

EDUCATIONAL, &c.

LORETTO ABBEY,

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

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Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150. For further information and prospectus, address July 15-ly

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—OF OUR—

LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario.

Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto.

Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of September. The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education. For particulars, please address

THE LADY SUPERIOR, Loretto Convent, Belleville.

CONVENT

—OF THE—

Congregation de Notre Dame,

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition in English and French, Fancy Work and Plain Sewing \$30.00 Music—Piano..... 20.00 Bed and Bedding if furnished by the Institution. 10.00 Payments to be made quarterly in advance. The year begins the 31st September. N.B.—Lessons in Drawing, Painting, Vocal Music, and other Branches not specified here from extra charges. 2 Aug 22, 77

PRACTICAL GUIDE

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A short treatise on the Sacrament of Penance for the use of Schools and Colleges. This little book contains every thing necessary to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Sacrament of Penance—in its practical form. An examination of conscience adapted to every age, with summary explanations on the most frequent sins. Prayers before Confession—Communion. Prayers for Mass, &c., &c., which makes a very handy Manual for such persons who intend to make a good Confession and Communion. Price, Bound—Cloth.....\$0.20 Paper.....\$0.12 By the hundred—Cloth.....\$10.00 Paper.....\$10.00 Any order sent to the Rev. G. F. E. DROLET, Parish Priest of St. Columban, Sillery, carefully attended to. Sept 29, 77

CONVENT

OF THE SISTERS OF THE

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WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT.

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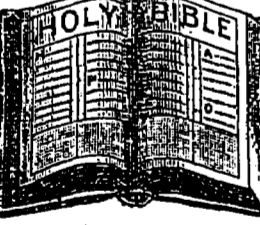
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CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL!

Read the list of Books we are offering at twenty-five cents per week: Elegant Family Bibles, "Life of the Blessed Virgin," "Father Burke's Lectures and Sermons," "Lives of the Saints," "Life of Pope Pius IX." and a fine assortment of Mission and other Prayer Books. Also McGee's "History of Montreal" and "History of Ireland," and "Life of Daniel O'Connell." The above works are all published by Daniel O'Connell & Co., of New York, and will be kindly delivered D. & J. Sandler & Co., of New York, and will be firm in advance on receipt of the first payment at

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574 CRAIG STREET, (nearly opposite Cote) By dropping a note or a Postal Card we will send samples of the above-named books to any address for examination, free of charge, choice selection of Albums may be had on the same terms. Nov 14 77

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The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 662 1/2 CRAIG STREET.

M. W. KIRWAN—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS—\$2.00 per annum—in Advance. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 12—Of the Octave. Gerald 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, 1822.

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 EVENING at 7.30, sharp.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "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.

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 McNamee.

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.

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 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.

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.

"They knew that while one Church maintained civil and religious liberty in all its dominions, another Church had revived its old arrogance—persecuted where it had power; forbid any worship but its own; denied rites of burial; issued its manifestos of intolerance with more freedom in Protestant lands than it dare to-day in nearly all exclusively Roman Catholic lands."

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 "incendiary 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 orange-men "no never."

ABOUT EDUCATION.

The Witness has assailed the Educational 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."

literary treasures? It is proved by existing manuscripts and by modern research. England alone has given sufficient testimony to place the question beyond doubt. Hallam, Maitland and others have borne testimony to 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 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 providentially raised up to save from extinction the remains of learning and of religion itself."

Padua, Naples, Pavia, Perugia, Bologna 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 twelfth, because the encouragement given to learning by the "ignorant" priests of the "dark ages."

"In 1857 there were 2,537 schools in operation, while in 1872 there were 4,930. At the time of the last census in 1871 there were 185,376 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 institutions of all kinds, with an average attendance of 193,714"

"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 rest satisfied with it. In Ontario the percentage of population attending school is 28.44, in the United States, 20; in Quebec, 19.26; in Prussia, 18.48.

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 enumerating the number of scholars has been loose. But there is one important fact which the Witness neglects to mention.

But there is one important fact which 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 Government, education was at a standstill! It does not 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.

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.

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.

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 WITNESS 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.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Montreal Fire Brigade is composed of sixty-two (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.)

Table with 3 columns: No., Men, Catholics. Rows: No. 1 (11 Men, 9 Catholics, 2 Catholics), No. 2 (7 Men, 5 Catholics, 2 Catholics), No. 3 (5 Men, 3 Catholics, 2 Catholics), No. 5 (5 Men, 4 Catholics, 1 Catholic), No. 7 (4 Men, 1 Catholic, 3 Catholics), No. 9 (5 Men, 5 Catholics, 0 Catholics), No. 10 (4 Men, 4 Catholics, 0 Catholics), Three Chiefs (2 Catholics, 1 Catholic).

Making a total of 33 Protestants to 26 Catholics. There was six men killed at St. Urban street fire five Protestants and one Catholic. Their places were filled 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 applied for a long time ago by respect Catholics, but Protestants, whose 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 accepted before others of a much later date, but could

get no satisfaction. It is evident that Catholics have no show to get in the brigade, there being a ring between the two 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 worthy Ald. or some of his friends, will not miss the chance of doing so.

But this is not all. Our solicitude for the reputation of our city is not confined within 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 which charged the Victoria Rifles with giving "three cheers for King Billy."

Here is the letter:—
To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.
DEAR SIR,—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, 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 corps, with the exception of quite a few, who no doubt were Catholics.

A MEMBER OF THE CORPS.

Would our worthy City Fathers, and the worthiest of them all—Ald. Grenier—kindly enquire into the truth or falsehood of that statement too. We shall be curious 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 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 regrettable characteristic. It is 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 speciality it is to deal in this perilous stuff, on the whole surmount the difficulty so well.

It is not, however, our wont to discourse 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 observed by one of our contemporaries: "It is a searching trial to any man to pass through early manhood, sui juris, with a great position and with the command of large wealth. From this trial the Duke of Norfolk has emerged, not only without blame, but with credit. The years which so many in his place would have wasted in ignoble pleasures or in idle dilettantism, were devoted by him to a long apprenticeship to public affairs; and there

are few men of his age among the great nobles of England who have more successfully acquired the power of discerning the points involved in a matter of business, or of more plainly stating the bearings of a question which comes up for decision, and of eliminating from it extraneous considerations."

This appreciative criticism, coming as it does from "those who are without" has a peculiar value. But we, who are within, know that the praise thus expressed, high as it is, falls very 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 excellence outside our own body. Many an instance occurs to the mind of young men in the leading Catholic families in England, who, carried away by the tide of dominant fashion, powerless to resist the 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 the highest qualities of an English gentleman. 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 scarcer than the ideal knight—

Who revered 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 especially dear to the Catholic, for it is the name of confessors of, nay of martyrs for, the Faith. That name must needs derive fresh lustre, and lustre of the highest kind, from its present representatives, "because (in the appropriate words of a recent writer) he sees that it is altogether a nobler thing for a man to be brave and chivalrous than it is to be fashionable; because he looks forward on his dying day, to remembering the human souls that he has saved alive, rather than the pleasures that he has shot dead"; because "he lives among his own people, and in a complete and lovely example to them of a life quite simple indeed but in the highest sense loyal, noble, and orderly."

DR. CONROY.

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

"All hail with universal voice, Proclaim the Heaven directed choice."

(On Monday the 10th instant, the Papal 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. Conroy. 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 style which he occupied, enabled him to take a full view of all the pupils, of the illuminated bust 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 Superior 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 School. Her memory will always live embalmed with a thousand blessings in the hearts of all her grateful and affectionate pupils. When the children caught a glimpse of the engaging and dignified figure of their illustrious visitor they greeted him with the sweet and touching strains of "The Dear Little Shamrock." It is useless to say in what true spirit and exquisite harmony that song was rendered. Then followed a drama, in which several of the more advanced pupils figured, among whom we might

mention Agnes Whelan, Nellie McShane, and Lilly Morgan. Each of those young ladies did ample justice to their respective parts, and certainly reflect no small amount of credit upon the institution which claims them. Mildred O'Neil, Susan and Kate McDonald, Maggie Maloney, and Kate McCall, proved equal to the task which they assumed. At the conclusion of this drama, Miss. Kennedy read in an easy and most intelligible manner the following address to which His Excellency listened with the deepest interest:—

To HIS EXCELLENCY, THE RIGHT REVEREND GEORGE CONROY, BISHOP OF ARDAGH, AND APOSTOLIC DELEGATE 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 fathers.

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 homage 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 to avoid.

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 enemies. 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 of faith. Should the same sacrifice be ever required of us, we hope, through Gods help, to imitate the noble generosity of our ancestors. The conduct of little girls in Ireland is often placed before us as a model. We are told how modest and how prudent 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 fear we shall never be able to come up to it, but we are trying hard. We have confidence 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. Patrick did not bless Canada, as he blessed Ireland.

We crave the indulgence of Your Excellency for one word more. We are unable to express the fullness of our joy to find ourselves in the presence of a worthy representative of our Holy Father, in the person of a genuine Irish bishop. It brings to our minds what our fathers have often told of the former glories of the Island of Saints. Zealous missionaries in foreign lands we have many; but it was reserved for Your Excellency to represent in distant lands the glorious and salutary Pius IX., thus reviving the grand traditions of the ancient Irish Church. Your devoted children of St. 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 renewal 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 come 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 Reverend Father 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 teachers. 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 hours.

The fall of Plevna 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 Osar and Prince Gortschakov will return to St. Petersburg in a few days. It is stated that there is good authority for the rumor that the Porte will immediately take steps towards either an armistice or peace negotiations.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FRASHT OF THE IMMACULATE 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 after, the preacher had left the pulpit.

ST. NICHOLAS' 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 accommodating 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 realized. 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 an ostentatious charity, and gave a graphic account of a similar institution in Rome, commenced by a mechanic and patronized 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 £3,600 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. Camels, 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 enjoined 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 Grace and the priests of the city were allowed in on Friday and Saturday evenings. The Catholic 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 Dean Proulx, missionary Apostle, celebrated Mass and His Grace the Archbishop preached in his usual fervid manner. A large class for confirmation and first communion was formed, and the ecclesiastics of St. John's Seminary and the young men of St. Aloysius Society attend every Sunday morning to teach Catechism and to prepare them for the reception of the Sacraments. It will be the salvation of those men to have been sent to that institution.

"STRONG-MINDED" VERSUS "CLINGING-VINE."

A few weeks ago ladies of the Methodist, Presbyterian and other persuasions assembled in Shaftesbury Hall, for the purpose of inaugurating a determined Crusade 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' offending was, one expressed his opinion in which the others co-incided, that woman's province chiefly consisted in household duties and, warning with his theme, pictured the "clinging-vine" in a poetical strain, whilst those engaged in the agitation of 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 "Rise Movement" "Ladies 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 overplus steam.

Two branches of the I. C. B. U. have been recently established in this Province at Napanee and another in Erinville. 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 has 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 working-classes 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 Ford 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 Montreal.
- SULLIVAN—Mr. A. M. Sullivan, 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 Ireland" 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 elect, the Princess Mercedes.
- MACDONALD—Dr. George Macdonald, the well known Scotch novelist and poet, has been awarded a pension of £100 a year on the Civil List.
- JOSEPH—Chief Joseph was visited by about five thousand people on Sunday last. The visitors were principally Catholics.
- MURPHY—ALLEYN—Messrs. Murphy and Alleyne are the two candidates for the Quebec West in the Local Legislature.
- FERRY—James Ferry, the French Republican leader is said to be threatened with insanity from the excessive use of hair-dye.
- MACKENZIE—The Hon. Mr. MacKenzie will address a meeting in the Academy of Music on Friday evening next.
- CITIZEN—The Ottawa Citizen has a vulgar attack on the Irish in Quebec. We never read a coarser piece of composition.
- YOUNG—Brigham Young's grave is said to be watched day and night by Mormons, living for the purpose in tents near the spot.
- CAUCHON—Monsieur Cauchon was buried at Winnipeg on Monday, Archbishop Tache officiated.
- TILLY—It is rumored that Lieutenant-Governor Tilly is likely to succeed Sir John Macdonald as leader of the Opposition.
- LAURIER—Mr. Laurier announced his intention of contesting Drummond and Athabasca 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 Edinburgh.
- HAYES—President Hayes recently informed a delegation of ladies that if Congress should recommend the States to adopt a woman suffrage it would meet his approval.
- TILDEN—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.
- FLEISSIS—This day week was the anniversary of the death in 1825 of Mgr. Fleissis, a former Bishop of Quebec. It was also the anniversary 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 journey in the British-American dominions 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 and the world which they abandoned through devotion to you," and love for their Saviour. We cannot overpraise these humble 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 the result.
- 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 suggestion. 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 persons political influence can return the compliment so cheaply.—Catholic Times.

FURS AND FACTS

JOB C. THOMPSON & CO.,

416 NOTRE DAME STREET,

Respectfully informs the public that they have the past season 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 for bad debts a credit store must make.

LOOK AT SOME OF OUR PRICES.

- LADIES' SEAL MUFFS \$2 00 \$3 50 and \$15 00
PERSIAN LAMB \$9 50 and \$10
LADIES' SEAL CAPS \$9 and \$10 up
GENTS' do do \$9 and \$10 up
BOYS' do do \$7 50
do P. LAMB \$7 50
BLACK MUFFS \$2 \$2 50 \$3 00 and \$1 00

Our RUSSIAN BLACK MUFF at \$8 is a Beauty LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS AS YOU PASS.

Nov 7, 1877

THE MAMMOTH.

JOHN A. RAFTER & CO.

450 NOTRE DAME 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.

CATALOGUE OF PRICES:

Flannel Department.

- Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c.
White Saxony Flannels, 17c, 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, 32c.
White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c, 45c.
Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17c, 20c, 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, 32c.
Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c.
Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c.
Main colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all selling at 25c and 32c.
Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 23c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c line measures 7-8 of a yard wide.

Blankets For Men And Beas.

- Clocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to \$5.50.
Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4.00.
Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.

Table Linen Department.

- Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c.
Unbleached Table Linen, price from 25c to 60c.
Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 27c 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, 12c.
Huckaback TOWELLING, price, 12c, 14c, 18c.
Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8c, 12c, 14c, 16c.
Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c each.
Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

White and Grey Cottons.

- Horrockses White Cottons, full stock.
Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c.
Grey Cottons, Hochelega, Dundas, Cornwall, English, price from 3 1/2c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

- Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.
Large lot of all wool 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 35c.
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 Worsteds Coatings, only \$1.37.
Basket Coatings, only \$2.20.
Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40.
Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2.75.
Extra Heavy Worsteds Coatings, only \$3.15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices 75c, 9c, \$1.00, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.36.
Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c.

Underclothing Department.

- Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 3c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00.
Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.
Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c.
Men's T'weed Shirts, price 75c.
Men's Flannel 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!

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE AT THOMAS BRADY'S,

400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

JAMES FOLEY,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

443 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's Brewery.

Ladies' and Childrens' Jaquets

In great variety.

Also, a large assortment of

Gents' Shirts and Drawers.

Nov 27, 1877

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Dec 8th, 1877: 4,590. Corresponding week last year: 3,939. Increase: 651.

S. CARSLY'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, Snowflake, Chenille and other Dress Goods, to a mere nominal sum.

All Reduced.

The balance of that now 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 60c to 55c per yard. A splendid lot of Heavy Scotch Marl Dress Goods in all the leading colors, reduced from 43c to 32c per yd. That new French All-wool Snowflake is now reduced from 65c to 50c per yd. The balance of the New All-Wool Zebra Cloth (so much worn in Europe) is reduced from 44c to 38c per yd.

Reduced Prices.

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

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 to 38c.

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 morning from 50c to 38c per yard.

Very strong Twilled Homespun reduced from 35c to 27c per yard.

Ask to see the best quality Basket Pattern Homespun, reduced from 9c to 8 1/2c per yard.

A Splendid Lot

of the very best quality Homespun, in Brown, Fawn, Grey, and other good colors, reduced from 85c to 38c per yard.

The very best quality Striped Homespun, formerly sold at \$1.25 per yard, is now reduced to 50c.

The very best quality Striped Fancy Dress Goods to be sold at 25c; original price 25c per yd.

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 Cord to be sold at 19c per yard.

A beautiful lot of splendid quality Ulster Serges to be sold at 50c per yard.

A good lot of Scroll Matelasse, to be sold at 23c per yard.

A good lot of heavy brown striped Dress Goods, to be sold at 25c per yard.

A good mixed lot of Fancy Dress Goods to be sold at 25c per yard.

A large mixed lot of Basket Cloths in several colors to be sold at 50c per yard.

S. CARSLY.

393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

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NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

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All classes of Property insured at Current Rates. Special arrangements may be made for the insurance of private dwellings and public buildings.

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Tables of rates and prospectuses may be had on application at any of the Company's offices.

WM. EWING, Inspector.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, General Agents for Canada.

Oct 31st-12-6m GRO. R. ROBERSON, Sub. Agent.

INSURANCE.

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

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

ALEX. W. OHLVIE, M.P.F., President. HENRY LYE, Secretary. O. D. HANSON, Chief Inspector. June 8, 1877.

F. B. MCNAMEE & CO., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, 444 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

F. B. MCNAMEE, A. G. NISH, CAPT. JAS. WRIGHT. May 30, '77 1-42-y

WILLIAM DOW & CO., BREWERS & MALTSTERS

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

The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels via: Thos. J. Howard, 173 St. Peter Street; Jas. Virtue, 39 St. Vincent; Thos. Ferguson, 388 St. Constant Street; Jas. Rowan, 152 St. Urbain; Wm. Bishop, 497 St. Catherine; Thos. Kissella, 144 Ottawa Street; G. F. Maisonneuve, 486 St. Dominique Street. May 30 '77 17-42

THE CRUSADES OF THE 12TH CENTURY.

GRAND SACRED CONJERT AND LECTURE BY REV. FATHER PIOUS, OF CLIFTON, IN AID OF THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY'S FUNDS, HAMILTON.

Last week St. Patrick's Church was crowded with 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), Madding, Forster and McGuire of this city, and Rev. Father Cleary, of Calcutta. His Lordship the Bishop was absent in Toronto. The concert was exceptionally fine, and as the full round notes of the singers and of the excellent piano, used for the accompaniments, resounded through the lofty and handsome building the effect was really grand. The scenic properties of St. Patrick's Church have now been thoroughly tested and found most satisfactory. The programme of vocal and instrumental music comprised "Andes," a piano solo by Miss Minnie Filigiano, very creditably rendered indeed; "Salva Maria," a solo by Mr. Power sung with vigor and taste and very well; "Ave Maria," a solo by Mrs. Egan who acquitted herself with more than usual ability; "Now Heaven in Fullest Glory Shone," a solo by Mr. F. A. Filigiano very effectively sung; a second piano solo "Rose de Perome" was played by Miss Filigiano; "Pro Peccatis" by Mr. James F. Egan, very finely rendered; "O Salutaris" by Mr. D. Audette was fairly given. A very fine duet set down for the Messrs. Filigiano was omitted owing to the sudden indisposition of Miss Filigiano the lady accompanist and organist for the Church and the programme somewhat shortened. The feature of the evening was the lectures announced above which was delivered by Rev. Father Pious, a Carmelite Friar stationed at Clifton. The subject was "The Crusades of the 12th Century."

Rev. Father Pious in his opening remarks said it would be appropriate before dealing with his 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 brute creation. He preached a new religion, shed a new light abroad and in time the temples of the idolaters were overturned that upon their foundations might be erected churches in His honor. The Christian religion flourished so generally that in the course of three hundred years there were no longer any powerful enemies with whom to struggle for supremacy. The lecturer said strife was very often a good thing and that it was ingrained in human nature. So long as there is a well-organized enemy so long will the opponents of that enemy keep themselves in an effective condition to attack it or repel its assaults. When the enemy is annihilated and no opposition is any longer offered, then is one naturally compelled to become less careful of his defenses and means of 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 she was split up into factions and was rent asunder by internal dissensions. Hereby sprang up and so high did violence run that bloodshed was only narrowly escaped. False doctrine was taught and believed in and schism prevailed. I consequently 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 people had become 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 East too, a new religion had leaped into life. Mahomet had introduced a species of worship favoring of the Christian, Jewish and Pagan rites and doctrines. He excited his fanatical people beyond all bounds and in resistless hordes they poured westward towards Europe sweeping everything before them. Finally, Palestine fell and the holy places where Christ had lived were profaned by the infidels. 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 more; new churches were erected everywhere; the grand old chants were heard again and the approved doctrines of the true faith were again preached throughout the length and breadth of Europe. Religious fervor and enthusiasm were awakened and the action became irresistible. The holy land was in the possession of infidels and when the intelligence 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 orgies, there arose throughout Europe a cry for vengeance 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 1090 to about 1095, when by their vigorous example, their unbending resolution and the mighty assistance of Peter the Hermit and other eloquent preachers the people became clamorous to be permitted to drive the infidels out of Palestine. He described the first crusade which, after enduring dreadful hardships by 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 and other matters which happened between 1096 and 1207, which are, however, to be found inscribed on the glowing page 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 crusaders gladly to undertake the herculean task of marching through strange and unfriendly countries to the relief of Jerusalem and dying for its possession was proof of their deep faith and strong religious convictions. The first crusade was a grand tribute to the power of the Pope whose single voice was able to infuse such enthusiasm into the breasts of the noble youth of Europe. Six hundred thousand armed men marched in that host and many 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 to the last they were resolved to conquer and urged as they were achieved superhuman feats of valor and hero 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 irrefragable evidence of the mighty power wielded by the Pope

and was it not proof of the great religious awakening that had taken place in an ungodly and sinful world? One of the benefits flowing from these crusades was the lessening of the penalties exacted by the Holy Church where crimes were committed. For instance, a murderer was made an outcast, he had to wear an iron chain about his neck, and had to fast three days every week, he was forbidden to 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 entirely 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 penances joined the crusade. This was a great thing, 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 become good men. From this sprang the germ of the practice now observed in the Church in having the stations of the gospel depicted in the chapels. Before the crusades these were not known, but when the soldiers visited Palestine and saw the holy places where Christ had suffered and died they brought representations of them home, and in time it came to pass that the Pope granted indulgences to those who visited stations in the churches, the same as if they had gone to and seen them at Jerusalem. Was not this also a great blessing, inasmuch as by it the penalties of the Church were lessened in their severity? Then, too, precious relics of the saints were brought from the East and whenever exhibited on the way westward, they worked miracles to the glory of God. These were means of reviving religion which then needed something of the kind; the bad elements in men were removed and the good ones were made still better. During the crusades the Franciscan and Dominican Orders were founded and the true faith generally became strengthened. Learning was transferred from the East to the West; the sciences were introduced, geography was studied more than ever before, peoples became acquainted, inter-relationship was established, commerce started, manners and habits of living improved, medicine and surgery 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 cholera were brought from Asia to Europe and that some disadvantages seemed a result from the crusades, but whatever they amounted to they were far exceeded and over-balanced for good by the benefits which had been enumerated. In closing his lecture, Father Pious said God had used the crusades to chastise both the East and the West and as soon as that was accomplished the struggle was stopped. He regretted to have to say that Jerusalem is still in the hands of the infidels who 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 preached 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.

The lectures of which the above is an outline was listened to with wrapt attention, and was highly spoken of as a very eloquent and interesting address. -Hamilton Times.

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October 31st, 1877 2-12-m. OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE. 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Clothing at Wholesale Prices, Marked in plain Figures, and no Second Price. Mens' Linen Coats... from \$1.00 Mens' Lustr " ... from 1.50 Mens' Lustr Dueters Mens' Lustr Ulsters Boys and Youths' Lustr Coats, Childrens' and Boys' Knickerbocker Suits made from Canadian Tweed and Guaranteed to Wear Well. Youths' Suits ditto ditto Mens' Suits ditto ditto 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. May 30, '77. 17

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JOHN D. PURCELL, A.M., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c. No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES, Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal. Oct 10, 77 2-8m

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for the passing of an Act to erect that part of the Municipality of the Village of La Cote St. Louis, called Mile End, into a new Municipality or Village which will be bounded as follows: on the South West, by the Municipality of the Village of Outremont, on the South East by the Municipality of St. Laurent, on the North East by the Municipality of Village St. Jean Baptiste, and on the North West 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 parallel to Robin Street towards and up to the Municipality of St. Laurent. Montreal, 26th November, 1877. 17-5

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. O.XLIX. 18 Vic, intitled: "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 MONTREAL AND ST. HYACINTHE," all the Fabriques, localities or missions of the diocese of Sherbrooke. Montreal, 26th November, 1877. 17-5

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the association 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 incorporation. Montreal, 26th November, 1877. 17-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, } for Lower Canada. No. 2533. On the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. Justice Rainville. Eustache Paymont, farmer, and Dame Justine Bissonnette, his wife both of the Village of Rigaud, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiffs; vs. Francois Xavier Beauchamp, farmer, heretofore of Newton, in the District of Montreal, and now residing in the United States of America, 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.

17-2 CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. 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 enter on judicial Proceedings, vs. The said Rimi Gobier, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted. LAREAU & LEBRUF, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 16th November, 1877. 15-5

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Ouflet & Levesque, Montreal. 15-5

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SLEEPLESSNESS.

Another name for Nervousness brought on by the present mode of high pressure living. Business men are but poor engineers, as far as themselves are concerned, pushing the mental engine on to destruction. The weeks work of our fathers being now compressed into one day, and the first alarming symptom of this over-worked condition is Sleeplessness. If not quickly arrested, will end in Apoplexy or Paralysis. PHOSPHORINE, taken according to directions, will positively set the mental house in order. For Sale by

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A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing-cooling, stimulating and cleansing.
Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.
Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists.
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Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Epilepsy, Piles, all Blood Diseases, permanent cure, Pay after it is made. State your case, inclosing 3 cts. stamp, to Howard Medical Institute, Providence, R.I. (Dyjuet)

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A SPECIFIC FOR
SMALL-POX.
ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE.

A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY.
To MAJOR JNO. LANE, GREENFIELD, MASS.
DEAR SIR,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would await the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.
Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENSEBERT.
Price \$5 per package.
Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable Institutions.
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J. EMERY CODERRE, M.D.
OVER THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
EXPECTORATING SYRUP
Of Dr. J. Emery-Coderre, Prof. Materia Med. and Therapeutics.

DR. J. EMERY CODERRE'S EXPECTORATING SYRUP is prepared under his direction, and with the approbation of the Professors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, Medical Faculty of Victoria University. For the last twenty-five years the Expectorating Syrup has been administered with the greatest success in Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, Whooping-Cough, Group, &c.; in the latter case it is necessary to take first an emetic, &c.

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"THE INFANTS' SYRUP" is prepared with the approbation of the Professors of the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Faculty of Victoria College. This Syrup can be given, in all confidence, to Infants, in cases such as Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c.

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The Tonic Elixir is prepared under the immediate direction of Dr. J. Emery Coderre, and has been administered with the greatest success for more than 20 years, in diseases requiring the use of Tonics. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, Dysmenorrhoea, or difficult courses; Anaemia, or thinness of the blood; General Debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm, and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATES.
We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the composition of the Expectorating Syrup of Dr. J. Emery Coderre, M.D., certify that it is prepared with medicinal substances suitable for the treatment of diseases requiring the use of expectorants.

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A large Stock to be sold cheap at 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY
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The real thing. Also Copper-Bottom TEA POTS, at 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY
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GREAT REDUCTION.
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AT
E. & C. GURNEY & CO'S.,
216, 218, and 220
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DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE THEM A
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IRON FOUNDERS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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IRON RAILING
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A SPECIALITY.
Send for cuts and prices.
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Sept., 26th, 1877. 8-3m

THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOKING RANGES—Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00.
REFRIGERATORS,
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CHURNS;
—ALSO—
CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS,
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FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA
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THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE
FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.
Over 200 in Use in this City.
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IMPÉRIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.
HENCHEY'S HOTEL,
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MR. JOHN BURNS:
DEAR SIR,—The Cooking Range which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the Broiler which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my entire approbation.
Respectfully yours,
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Now discharging ex-Boats
STOVE, EGG, AND CHESTNUT,
For Domestic Purposes the above Coal is unexcelled.
SAWN AND SPLIT WOOD always on hand.
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NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

THE WHITE OWL AND MICE.—The white owl is a deadly 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 a 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 cocoa-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 dangerous 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 eat, for they travel when in search of food.—You could see the surface of the ground a little elevated 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 civilization 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 Nanamond 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 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 partridge, 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 occurred 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 extreme intensity, but they may perhaps be looked for before long." (The italics are Mr. Vennor's.) There appears to have been an interval of about a century between each of the very greatest proxioms; 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 proxioms, 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 above and behind Mount Royal. These 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 and thrown down in a mass. Yet, wonderful to relate, no human being or animal is reported to have been lost or injured. But the unusual sights and sounds which accompanied the earthquakes are recorded to have occasioned very great alarm. The celebrated Superior of the institution founded by Madame DeLapelltrie gives a particular account of effects at Quebec. 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 howling—in a word, every person and animal so terrified that it was judgement. These things, so uncommon, made different impressions on our minds. One lay sister was so frightened that her body trembled 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 engulfed during the night, looking for death at any moment. The writer also said, "A priest has assured me that he alone 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 "Jeuites Relations" says they extended over a surface of 25,000 square leagues. Dates of eleven of the most recent Earthquakes felt at Montreal: 1855, Feb. 8th and 19th, 1856, June 1st, 1857, Oct. 18th, 1858, Jan. 15th, May 10th, and June 27th, 1860, Oct. 17th, 1864, April 20th, 1870, March 4th, Oct. 20th.

FURS.
By the advice of the most Competent Judges at the
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OF PHILADELPHIA,

OUR HOUSE obtained THE INTERNATIONAL MEDAL and the only GOLD MEDAL accorded for QUALITY, TASTE, CHEAPNESS, SUPERIOR FINISH, and GREAT VARIETY OF FURS.

This incontestible success obliges us to be always improving our assortment, and we always go in person to select the BEST FURS in the Markets of St. Petersburg, Leipzig, London, etc.

As MANTLES are worn much longer this year we have the honor to inform the Ladies that we have on hand a LARGE VARIETY OF TRIMMINGS for MANTLES of an entirely new fashion. Please send in your FURS that require REPAIRING before the cold weather sets in. Considering the Hard Times we have considerably REDUCED OUR PRICES.

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

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MULCAIR BROS.,
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In Stock—The Newest Spring and Fall Overclothing:
The Newest Check Worsted Suits.
The Newest Striped do do
The Newest Twilled do do
The Newest English Tweed Suits.
The Newest Scotch do do
The Newest Canadian do do
The Newest Stripe Trousering.
The Newest Check do
The Newest Fancy Vesting.
The Newest Lines in gentlemen's Hosiery.
West of England Broad Cloth.
Blue and Black.
West of England do do
Single Milled do do

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

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THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF
J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while as a general rule we have taken only those which do a wholesale 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. In 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. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs. 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, comprising men's boys' and youths' ready-made clothing in every variety, Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimeres, doekings, &c. On the first floor is the stock of over coats, suits, &c., in the latest styles 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 cutting 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., in bales. Their clothing 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.—Adv.

J. P. NUGENT,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
157 ST. JOSEPH STREET
(Sign of the Red Ball.)
First-Class Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

A large assortment of Gents' Hosiery constantly on hand.
\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$8 \$66 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO. Portland, Maine.
\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Offfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, 19-12m, Maine,

M. FERON, Udentaker,
21 ST. ANTOINE STREET,
MONTREAL. July 25th-70-ly

P. DORAN,
UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKER,
186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.
Begg to inform his friends and the general pub that he has secured several
ELEGANT OVAL GLASS HEARSEs, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.
WOOD AND IRON COFFINS
of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice.
ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52]

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS,
01 BLEURY STREET.
CUNNINGHAM BROS.
Wholesale and Retail.
Cemetery Work a
Specialty.
Mantles and Plumbers Slabs,
&c., made to order.
Nov 14 14-17

OWEN M'GARVEY,
MANUFACTURER
OF EVERY STYLE OF
PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE,
Nos. 7, 9, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET,
(and Door from McGill Str.)
Montreal.
Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instruction free of charge.

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY MANUFACTURERS
those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.
HENRY MCSHANE & CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md.
Aug. 27, 1875]

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1826.)
THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yokes and other Improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address
MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. Y.

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

WALKER, PALLASIO & CO.,
DESIGNERS
AND
ENGRAVERS
OF
WOOD,
Corner of
CRAIG & BLEURY STS
MONTREAL,
(Entrance on Bleury st.)
We beg to intimate that our facilities now exceed those of all the Wood Engravers of the Dominion combined, and in consequence of this, we are enabled to give superior work at lower charges than good engraving can be done for elsewhere. As we do not canvass, parties requiring Outs will do well to obtain estimates from us.
J. H. WALKER,
PETRUS PALLASIO.
May 10, '77

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

Capital is simply the savings of previous labour and is useful in sustaining present and future labour.

New Goods Opening Up Daily.

New Dress Goods, 12 1/2c. New Dress Poplins, 25c a yard. New Scarlet Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40.

NEW HOSE, NEW GLOVES, NEW CLOUDS, NEW FANCY WOOLENS.

Mens' Cardigan Jackets. Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets. Ladies' Wool Cuffs. Ladies' Kid Mitts, Lined.

Tailoring! Tailoring!! Tailoring!!!

WILSTER TWEEDS. SCOTCH TWEEDS. ENGLISH TWEEDS. FRENCH COATINGS. GERMAN COATINGS.

Over Coatings in Great Variety.

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

Scotch Under Clothing!

Ladies' Shetland Wool Under Dresses. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Under Vests and Drawers.

Colored Cashmeres. In all the new colors. Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Plum, Drab, Grey, &c.

Black Silks. In all the new colors. Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Plum, Drab, Grey, &c.

Colored Silks. Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Plum, Drab, Grey, &c. For a well-made Silk Dress go to CHEAPSIDE.

AT CHEAPSIDE 487 & 489 NOTRE DAME STREET.

A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR. May 2, 77 [Established 1819.] 1-387

IN MEMORIAM.

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

The Lord, one eve, from heaven high, His virgin garden peered all o'er;

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CHIEFTANCY OF THE WATER POLICE

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.

Yours respectfully, A CONSERVATIVE.

EXPLANATION.

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.

Yours truly, JAMES KEHOE.

LETTER FROM BROCKVILLE.

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the Dickens. As is meet and proper (indeed meet and drink to his audience) Rev Mr McGillivray 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.

With a bland spirit, a spirit of love, an oily substance, if you wish, seems to permeate the "explosion" from the Rev. Mr McGillivray.

Now to give a crumb of comfort to Rev McGillivray and the Orange Young Britons, the Catholic Church is gaining ground every day and every where.

"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, 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 Catholicity on this continent.

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ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting, held Dec. 6th, the following officers were elected:—President, Thomas Bows; 1st Vice do, Denis Murray; 2nd Vice do, P. O'Donohue; Treasurer, John Ryan; Asst. Col. Treas., Abraham Doherty; Asst. Marshals, James McMahon and James Shea.

THE LATE JOHN McLAUGHLIN.—CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT RIVER POLICE.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. John McLaughlin, Chief of the Government River Police, who expired at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday last, at his residence, 317 Dorchester street, of asthma, in his 62nd year.

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NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1877-78.

The Metropolitan Primer.....doz 30 retail 5 " " 1st Reader....." 1,35 " 15 " " 2nd "....." 2,25 " 25 " " 3rd "....." 3,25 " 35 " " 4th "....." 4,50 " 50 " " 5th "....." 6,75 " 75 " " 6th "....." 9,00 " 1,00

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