# Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 10.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1877.

\$2 per annum TERMS :-

awaiting their inevitable turn. Mr. Fawcett, Colonel Blunt, Mr. Master, and I have between us entered some hundreds of substantially-built houses,

crowded with terrified women and children, and in

no single house was there a scrap of movable pro-

perty to be discovered, nor a rag, except those which had been half torn from the wearers' backs.

Also not a woman was there who had not had to fly more than once in mortal terror before ruffians who,

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

The Daily News correspondent with the Turks in Armenia, writes of the Russian retreat during the campaign thus:-

However indifferent the enemy has shown him-self on the aggressive during this year's Armenian self on the aggressive during this jears Armenian campaign, his retreats have been masterpieces of their kind. Not a gun, not a horse, not even a wounded man has been left on the plain. Even the numerous dead were borne away, and it was a rice exception to meet the corpse of a Russian even where the dead lay thickest amid the half-mown com fields. This fact argues a perfection of organization at least in one regard, which makes sensible Moslems reflect on the chapters of the dama ret unacted, and the role to be played by the Russian army of Armenia when perhaps Boris Melikoff has retired into private life.

#### HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

Mc Parnell concluded his lecturing tour in the West of Scotland recently, at Greenock.

Mr. Neil Brown of Danclutha, who expressed the extreme satisfaction as a Scotchman in taking the chair at an Irish Home Rule meeting. He considered Home Rule as necessary to the one country as the other, and believed if Ireland obtained it the Government could not long withhold it from Scotland (hear, hear, and applause).

During the course of Mr. Parnell's address, he said that last session Scotch business in the House just got five minutes of government time (laughter). Irishmen had been treated a little better, because Inshmen nad been treated a fittle better, because they had got a whole half-hour. That he thought no great misfortune, but the present government should not meddle with Irish affairs

#### THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM HERE.

Still is the compostion of the Volunteers occupying the attention of the Montreal journals. The City Council of Montreal having refused by a vote of 13 to 11 to pay the sum of \$4,697, for the ser-rices of the Volunteers on the 16th and 17th of July, the whole question has been re-opened. The Taux Wirks maintains that volunteering is a duty which men owe to the state, and hopes the Catholic poth of Canada will fall into line. This appears to us to be very good advice for it will help to break down party fends and pave the way for a complete unification of the people. And that is precisely what we want. If a race or a creed keep loof from the remainder of the population, it cannot expect that power which with friendly competition it would enjoy. But if people were to meet and mingle every day, without this eternal cant about religion, there would be more chairy, which is in deed the developement of Christianity -Saturday Budget, Quebec.

# THE POPE AND MARSHAL MCMAHON

The Daily News' Paris correspondent is re sponsible for the following: -

I have beard from a clerical source that 'Cardinal Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, whose return from Rome is just announced, went there with a mission from the Empress Eugenie to supplicate the Pape to support her son. His grace got the cold shoulder. The Pope told him he considered Marshal MacMahon the greatest champion of the Catholic religion now in the world, that as the beloved and aknowledged descendant of the kings of Ireland he was the chief of the Irish Catholics all over the world, and that the Church would do all in its power to strengthen his dominion in France. Marrelious and exaggeratad as this news may seem, it meives confirmation from one of the numerous Amphlets circulated at the public expense about "The Marshal;" "The Marshal before public opinion;" "The Marshal's policy," &c.; in one of which I read:—"The Marshal is known and steemed throughout the world. The Irish are poud to think that he belongs to their race. In reland he is very popular and much honoured; and ilis the same in California, where a great part of the population is Irish. 'The Murshal's name is in they mouth, his portrait in every house.

# LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

guined appearance of the scene. The Basilica secrowded with scholars from the Seminary and dents from Laval, all of whom showed by their spectful demeanor how much they valued this loious opening of Quebec's ancient and time desired University. The choir chanted during Musthe splendid compositions of the great Musioil. O'Salutaris after the connection was par-Scolarly grand and splendidly rendered by the fine lor. The students of the Seminary in their dark Macconts, edged white; and those of Laval in the aguar costume. attached to each branch, looked try imposing. The Basilica was crowded with Rople, friends of the students as well as with pious with pers, who reverently bowed before the altar the was a literal blaze of light. The utmost of prevailed and there was a general sense of the beauty of the sense of the beauty of the sense of the beauty of the sense of the s Polance of the present occasion in which such Rimnage as the Apostolic Delegate takes part. repulage as the Apostolic Delegate takes paint and including in Promotion Hall there a grand and secular opening of the courses at which the desait was present.—Budget Quebec.

# INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY.

Rufelanb, public lecturer at Jena, who published Work on longevity in the last century, thus Miles the sort of a man who has the best pros-et of long life: He has a well proportioned stature, would be filled if anything were to happen to the would be filled if anything were to happen to the great and sainted man who fills the See of Westmin-middle size, and somewhat thickset. His

complexion is not florid—at any rate, to much ruddiness in youth is seldom a sign of longevity. Hair approaches rather to the fair than to the black. His skin is strong, but not rough. His head is not too big. He has large veins at the extremities, and his shoulders are rather round than flat. His neck is not too long, his belly does not project, and his hands are large, but not too deeply cleft. His foot is rather thick than long, and legs are firm and round. He has also a broad chest and strong voice and the faculty of retaining his breath for a long time without difficulty. In general, there is complete harmony in all his parts. His senses are good, but not too delicate. His pulse is slow and regular. His appetite is good and digestion casy. too big. He has large veins at the extremities, and regular. His appetite is good and digestion casy. If he gives way to anger, he experiences a glow of warmth without an overflowing of the gall. He likes employment particularly calm meditation and agreeable speculations; is apotomist, a friend to Nature and domestic felicity, has no thirst after either honors or riches, and banishes all thought of

#### THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

The Dublin Irishman says in reference to this question :--

When Major O'Gorman opposed the sale of the Irish railways to the British Government he gave a good reason for his opposition. If the lines became the property of State, in six months no Irishmen would hold any but the lowest positions.

Every post of value would be given to Englishmen.
But the evil of importing Britishers to fill appointments in Ireland is practised by many private firms and public companies. It is this vicious propensity that lies at the bottom of the trouble which the Southern Railway Company now have on hands. Their workmen have struk all along the line. The first condition on which they will return to their employment is the dismissal of four Englishmen, who must be "sent home to where they came from." These strangers are denounced as tyrants, and the complaint that Englishmen are appointed to posts which should be filled by deserving Irishmen who had served the company efficiently and faithfully for long periods is also urged. The Southern and Western Railway directors are so notoriously anti-Irish and illiberal that we have no hope of any improvement in their management.

#### LORD CHURCHILL AND THE IRISH MEM-BERS.

The Roscommon Messenger of the 22nd September says:-

At the annual show of the Woodstock Agricultural and Horticultural Society yesterday, Lord Randolph Churchill member for the borough, in responding to the toast of his health, referring to the obstruction of the Home Rulers, said that he could not, as an Englishman, forget that they possess the Act of Union to bring Irish members of Parliament | now declares in sober carnest that he is going to to Westminster, and were they, because they found | shoot himself if he is not cured, and able to assume that the Irish members did not agree with them to | aga'n the command of his battalion in a fortnight. expel them from the Houss of Commons? He had no hesitation in saying that it was inattention to is the repugnance shown by many of the wounded Irish legislatian that had produced the obstruction to submit to the amputation which would afford the to English legislation (hear, hear.) There were only chance of surviving. To mention only one great and crying questions which the Government is ingle instance—There is an Arab in the hospital, had not attended to, did not seem inclined to attend a splendid swarthy fellow of the pure Bedouin to, and perhaps did not intend to attend to. There were the questions of intermediate and higher education, the assimilation of municipal and Parliamentary electoral privileges to English privil as he remained a fortnight without any further leges, and other matters which he would not go in | medical attendance than the first dressing applied to. They must remember that England had years by Dr. Leslie, it is no wonder that his wound got of wrong, years of crime, years of tyranny, years of in such a state as to render amputation of the leg oppression, years of harsh government, to make necessary, but he says that he has been created amends for in future. amends for in future.

# CARDINAL MANNING IN LIVERPOOL.

A correspondent of the Belfast Examiner says under the title of "Cardinal Manning" :-

There must be some inexhaustible and secret

spring of onergy in the deceptive frame of Cardinal Manning. His while life is one never-changing scene of work, work, work. No length of mental and physical labor seems to exhaust or fatigue him. Lancashire has just had an illustration of this. On On Monday week the grand opening of this dis-last Sunday morning a new church was consecrated inguished school of lear ing took place in a formal manner. The whole of the Catholic representatives Cardinal Archbishop preached the Calicatory serwhe present including the entire of that portion of mon. In the evening of the same day he preached the Apostolic College, which exists in Quebec, again in the Pro-Cathedral, Coperas Hill, Liverpool. Gand Mass was celebrated by the ancient clergy of On the following evening (Monday) he was present this discussion. Midiocese. All the bishops were present; and in at Father Nugent's temperance meeting in the ath solemn appearance added much to the general League Hull, Liverpool, and delivered an address in favor of total abstinence. Then amidst numerous coming engagements, his Eminence will preach on next Sunday at Chorley; on the evening of the same day he preaches at another church close to Preston. On the following Sunday he will preach at St. Anthony's, Scotland Road, in the morning, and in St. Patrick's, Park Place, in the evening alminors who have made Catholic music so favor- This last-named occasion will have special interest ally renowned amongst the Musicians of the for the Irish in Liverpool. St. Patrick's, as the name implies, is essentially an Irish Church. It was built by pence of the Irish poor, and is in the middle of a densely-populated Irish district. In more perilous times than these, when Orange processions were the annual plugue of Liverpool, the church at times suffered, and was often guarded day and night by Irishmen who looked upon the church as their own property, and would rather sacrifice their lives than allow it to be sacrilegiously damaged. Those days have fortunately been succeeded by more peaceful ones, as the Irish Catholics grow in power and influence, and none would venture now, or even dream, to touch the old church. Old it certainly is, and the sermon that Cardinal Manning will preach will be to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of St. Patrick's. After this the Cardinal has many other engagements, but the list I have given will show the extraordinary strain that he must suffer from. How he can got through it is more than I can comprehend, the sort of a man who has the best pros and I am at a further loss to know how his place

#### IRISH "PROSPERITY."

At the annual dinner last week of the Balinasloc Agricultural Society, Major D'Arcy J. P., in replying to the toast of the Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland," is reported to have spoken as follows:-

As regarded the prosperity of Ireland he believes As regarded the prosperity of Ireland he believes that all Irishmen wished for it. But there were degrees of prosperity. He would not discuss their views there as to what might make them more prosperous. There was generally a statistical account given by the Lord Lieutenants whenever they were called to judge upon the condition of the country. He considered those accounts the most called any they carled he called upon to look at fallacious they could be called upon to look at. He had stated that the prosperity of Ireland was proved by the fact that they had so many millions money would not be locked up if they had prosperity. Lately it had been alleged that the country was not prosperous, because there was a deficiency of capital locked up at one and a half per cent. He believed that the money was being turned into use in working the land. He believed that the country was prosperous, and that they had a most prosperous season. He next alluded to the subject of the habitations of the presentry. He subject of the habitations of the peasautry. He thought that at present it would be impossible for the stranger going through Ireland and seeing the habitations of people to say that that was a prosperous country. They know that there were houses that people were living in that were a disgrace to any community. He had been the other day to see a man who had been injured, and he found a whole family living in a room from 15 to 16 feet square. A clergyman-a friend of his-had been called upon to see a family, and he found them all living in a single room, one of the number lying at the time in fever. The sanitary laws were a step in the right direction, but they were of no use taken alone by themselves. There was a great danger of turning the sanitary officers into a crowbar brigade. They have given 20 millions to abolish slavery in America. It would be a great hardship to say to a man who had purchased an estate that he must have a fresh house provided for each of his people. It struck him that if a sum of money was raised for new dwellings-say two millions or so-at a low percentage, they could then say to every landlord that no such habitations should exist. A fine could be exacted from these who allowed such buildings to continue.

# FATALISM OF THE TURKS.

The correspondent of the Standard writes from Adrianople that the sense of duty is so strong The only difficulty the English surgeons encounter breed, who could realise an easy fortune if he simply went to Paris to sit as a model to the painters. He was shot in the right ankle at Eski Sagra, and will go to Heaven with two legs, two arms, and two eyes, if he has to die. I asked him if he would not like to see his family again? A bitter expression passed over his face, as he answered, " How would my family care to see me come back with one leg?" The man was right. It is painful to say, but the Turkish Government which does not think it worth while to devote any further attention to the gallant soldiers who d-fend the country as soon as they are disabled, is also indifferent to the distressed condition of those who return home in a condition preventing them from earning their livelihood any more. Any one who knows the egotistic tone of Eastern family life, will easily understand the man's reluctance to go back and throw himself for maintenance on the country.

# HIERARCHY IN SCOTLAND

It was no matter of secrecy in Rome during the celebration of the Papal Jubilee that on the occasion of the reception of the Scotch pilgrimage at the Vatican an earnest supplication was made to the Holy Father that he would take such measures as he deemed necessary for the re-establishment of the Hierarchy of Scotland. We believe that since then the subject has engaged the attention of the Roman Congregation to which is entrusted the consideration of such questions, and that a favorable decision has been reported by it to the Sovereign Pontiff. As yet no further steps in the matter have been made public, but it is stated that before long the Catholic Church in Scotland will be placed on an equal footing with the Church of England, and will have its regulgaly constituted Episcopacy to direct and preside over its concerns. The Catholics of Scotland—so many of whom belong, either by actual birth or by descent, to the old Catholic land here at home—will rejoice at this fresh evidence of the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, massacres and millaging have a control of the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, massacres and millaging have a control of the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, massacres and millaging have a control of the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, massacres and millaging have a control of the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, massacres and millaging have a control of the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, massacres and millaging have a control of the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, massacres and millaging have a control of the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, massacres and millaging have a control of the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, massacres and millaging have a control of the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, massacres and millaging have a control of the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, massacres and millaging have a control of the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, massacres and millaging have a control of the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, massacres and millaging have a control of the paternal solicitude of the paternal sol and will be induced by it to labor all the more carnestly for the spread and glory of the Church of their love, for which they have made so many sacrifices and endured so many trials. We feel assured that in the better and more rational public opinion which has grown up since then—with the evidence of the moral and social blessings that have followed in England on the re-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy, and of the unagressive character of the re-crection of the Scottish Prelacy will be in England some seven and twenty gears ago.

THE DEFEAT OF THE TURKS IN THE SHIPKA PASS ON THE 17th INST.

The following official despatch has been received from Gorney Studen with regard to the engagements in the Shipka Pass on the 17th

The enemy on the night of the 17th inst stealthily approached our right wing on Mount Nicholas. This was discovered by a hidden outpost on the right wing, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sandeizky, of the Vollynian Regiment, who was in command at that spot, gave orders to the troops to hold themselves prepared, and to await the attack. Captain Ostapost, commanding the first company of Rifles, allowed the Turks to approach within fifty paces, and then, by volley, put them to flight. This occurred at five o'clock in the morning. Later on the enemy made two more attacks but retreated towards nine o'clock. The Turkish attacks on our centre were feebler, and coased towards nine o'clock. The engagement which commenced at three a.m., on Mount Nicholas, was the most violent of all. The Turks scaled the rock in dense masses, hurling hand grenades among our troops, and succeeded in driving back two companies out of our front trenches. They then began constructing trenches with gabions and facines which they had carried with them. Notwithstanding our sustained musketry and artillery fire the Turks continued to pour up the ascent, and towurds six a.m., hoisted on the rock a white flag with a red crescent, in consequence of which we suspended firing for a time. The first counter attacks were repulsed, but towards eight am the Turks were beaten down from the height, and almost cutirely annihilated by two companies of the Skitomer and one company of the Vollignian Regiments. The entire slope was thickly covered with Turkish dead to the number of no less than three thousand. The column which opposed the assault was at first commanded by Colonel Tiaschelnikoff, but this officer was subsequently wounded, and the com-mand was then assumed by by Prince Chilkoff, Lieutenant Colonel of the Volhynian Regiment. Our artillary fire was very effective especially that of the 4th Battery of the 14th Brigade, under Colonel Hoffman, and the First Battery of Prince Mertschensky, one of the Emperor's aides de camp, who was killed. After his death the command passed to Lieutenant Liddren, who dispersed several Turkish storming columns by shells. Lieutenant Liddren was himself wounded. The Sappers of the 2nd Baltalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Rieswty, also behaved with gallantry. Our loss is larger than was at first aunounced. It amounts to thirty-one officers and one thousand men killed and wounded. Among the latter is Colonel Reoner Feredt, of the General Staff. The defence of the 17th was conducted by General Radetzky in person.

# WHAT EGYPT IS WORTH TO ENGLAND.

If Russia after the war can obtain possession of nople itself, and deems it for her interest to do so. she will most assuredly not be restrained by any lack of a precedent for annexation after conquest. There is not a great power in existence in whose annals she could not find ample justification if she required it, and assuredly no reasonable exception could be taken to her appropriation of the fruits of victory by the power which holds Gibraltar, Multa and India. Moreover, there is absolutely no reason why the occupation of Egypt should not be undertaken with the sanction and consent of Turkey herself. The Turks, to do them justice, care little or nothing about moral force or international pre-cedents. What they want is material aid; and short of armed assistance, which we are not pre-pared to give, the service they most value would be pecuniary assistance.

At the present crisis money is the most urgent need of Turkey, and there is ground to think that the Porte would gladly transfer its successin rights over Egypt to England, if we would purchase the capitalized value of reversion of Egyptian tribute. This tribute in round numbers amounts to £700,-900 a year, and at thirty years' purchase its value would be £21,000,000. As the tribute, however, is already mortgaged for the payment of the loans of 1854 and 1871, amounting to close upon £9,000,000, its salable value would be estimated at more than £12,000,000. For a sum of half this amount paid down in cash the Porte would be willing enough to cede to England the suzerainty of Egypt. If I am told that to give money to Turkey at this moment would be detrimental to the cause of Russia, I can only say that what we have to consider are not the interests of Russia any more than those of Turkey, but the interests of England .- The Nineteenth Cen-

#### THE "TERROR" IN BULGARIA. RELIEF CAMP, CARLOVA, Sept. 5.

The experience of the last two days has been by common consent the most painful in the lives of the four Englishmen who are here. In my last, I think, I put the former population of this beautiful and wealthy town at 10,000 Careful inquiries made since have convinced us that 20,000 here and 9,000 or 19,000 at Sopot would be a far more accurate computation. At present beyond a few score soldiers and a dozen or so Bulgarian men, who are doubtless hiding in different houses, the living souls are some 5,000, or 6,000 women and children, who are either inhabitants or have fled, been rather more complete. Of all these helpless creatures, not a dozen are desperate enough to leave their empty houses, except to run here in weeping groups, beseeching us for that protection which it makes the blood boil to be powerless to give. Anything like the White Terror here can scarcely have existed since the French Revolution. In other places the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians have come and gone like a blasting sandstorm, and the of the re-erection of the Scottish Prelacy will be living have raised their heads upon their departure. of the Assembly opens, the Senate intends to received in a vastly different spirit from that which Here, for nearly six agonising weeks, they have repudiate the dangerously passive role, and point encountered the re-establishment of the Hierarchy come and gone at their own hellish will, and their out to the Cabinet what the country expects from hapless quarry have been cooped up like fowls

under pretence of searching for men, either perpetrated or attempted nameless outrages. It was perfectly heartbreaking to witness the signs of hunger and fear. Then you can imagine the sick-ening feeling with which we lie night after night listening to the shrieks of women coming from various quarters of the town. Picture to yourself, if you can, the sufferings of these near things without limbt—there is not a cill these poor things without light—there is not a gill of oil or a candle out of the guardhouses here with empty stomachs, and sick hearts, for the news of the hangings at Philippopolis have somehow reached this place. And there is abundant evidence that all these people were two months ago what we call well-to-do. Theirs is no case of wretched beings inured to misery and hardened by perpetual want. There is not a rookery or a home of squalor in the town. Every building stands in what was a short time ago a well-kept garden and possesses even still innumerable evidences of former comfort. Carlova must have been in happy times a little Paradise, and Sopot was another; situated in Cumberland-like scenery, with little artificial canals diverted from the mountain streams running through each plot, where every sort of flower and vegetable known in temperate climes flourished in glorious profusion. The ample pasturage produces the best meat and milk in Turkey. The wild flowers everywhere provide enormous quantities of honey. The profitable enormous quantities of honey. The profitable manufacture of the native cloth had brought general pecuniary prosperity, and the result was that, in the opinion of four old travellers, Carlova and its neighbourhood was the one place in which, always excepting his own dear home, each would have liked to live. But what has the ruthlessness of armed ruffianism brought this to? We are camped in what appears to have been a large kitchen garden. Tomatoes, French beans, vegetable marrows, 3tt. and 4tt. long, cucumbers, Indian corn, grapes, apples, pears, plums, wainuts, aubergines are to be had for the gathering. The owner and planter of these is probably hung, for he was evidently a respectable man. On the left of our encampment is a rapid running water-course, in which we got a morning bath. Stepping across this, and entering a wrenched-open garden door, we came upon what was the principal cloth factory. Like every other house, it is a complete wreck-proprietor hung at Philippoplis. But the more solid and substantial cloth-making machinery, driven by a water-wheel, has resisted the destroyers, and stands mockingly motionless, while the widow and four children, emboldened by our presence, creep in every morning, covered with rags to carry away the garden stuff to keep their attenuated bodies together. We have variously esti-Armenia, or Bulgaria, or Roumelia, or Constanti- mated the capital of the late enterprising proprietor at from £10,000 to £20,000. Like mont Bulgarians. he seems to have been a pious man, for in his country house, among the other debris, lies a New Testament torn in half. Standing on our right are some half doz n empty houses, from which we have "looted" for camp use an old broken table, a stool, and four wooden chairs, which were literally all One of them was a very superior building, and yesterday evening three women and several little girls asked our permission(!) to enter this, their former home, to take some grapes and vegetables from their own garden. The mother of the children, a stately, composedly-speaking women, implored us to say if it was true that a great many respectable Bulgarians had been executed at Philippopolis, and if we heard anything of her husband, who had been arrested and sent there. We held out false hopes, I am afraid, by assuring her that the Pasha declared he was only hanging wicked men; that reports of horror were slways exaggerated, and she should hope for the best, &c. But the still desolation, hearirending as it is, was completely driven from our minds when we encountered the weeping and groaning misery of some 2,000 poor souls whom we relieved from the pauge of scute hunger in our rounds through the lown. At first, as our ambas halted under their carefullyboarded windows, with Englishmen standing in them, their sleeves turned up and their clothing all white with flour, the poor things were afraid to open their doors. Soon, however, hunger-driven old women came trembling to a quickly-opened side door, and, with an nervous glance up and down the street, held up their aprops, and in many cases slipped off their petticoats, to receive the shower of rice and flour from our pans. Each, according to the number of souls in the house, received about a forthight's supply. All wept bitter: y and invoked all the different blessings they could think of upon our heads. By degress, finding nothing terrible happening, c nfidence came, and our waggons were surrounded by crowds of famished-looking women and children, of all ages, pushing and struggling to get near, in the value endeavour to be served first. Women in the back-ground held up their hastily constructed bags and their children, and, with imploring looks and prayers, begged not to be left out. From morning to night this has gone on for two days, and still not half the people have been approached. To see the despair each evening at dusk as we had to desist was dreadful, but with every desire to do our best, we have to husband our strength, for already the hot sun and bad smells of the fever-stricken houses are telling on us. We are obliged to keep a careful look out all night, as the Bashi-Bazouks have made no secret of their objection to our presence, and the authorities are becoming decidedly cool, although it was at their express desire that we gave aid to the Bulgarians.

# MARSHAL MAOMAHON'S ADVISERS.

The attitude attributed to the Marshal's advisers is disquieting. The are said to be resolved to use the expression of DeCazes in his last speech, not to disarm. It is said that on the day the gession Written for the TRUE WITNESS.) MOUNT ROYAL.

Old Mountain! how royal thou seemest just now The evening sun crowning thy proud lofty brow, With coronet regal of rich golden light Than gem or than jewel more pure and more

bright. The summer bore with it thy vesture of green, But autumn has robedithee, e'en more like a queen; With mantle of orange and ruby-like red, And crimson and yellow about thee o'erspread. The evening is silent—thins echoes are still, Save where the breeze murmurs through pines on

The maple tree waves its full branches around, And showers of rainbow leaves fall to the ground. The fair fragile fern like the plume of a knight Bends low neath the wing of the zephyr so light; While proudly and nobly thy summit doth rise. To mingle its hues with the deep tinted skies.

Oh home looking hill! thou art dear to my gaze And dear hast thou been from my earliest days, I've watched thee in sunshine in shade and in

showers In winter's white robe and begemmed with flowers I've seen thee appear 'neath a mist white and pale: Encircling the 'round, like a great bridal veil, And I've felt in my heart that where'er I might

Beneath thy grey shadow would still be my home. Yet a sorrowful interest around thee is shed, There are paths in thy woodlands we reverently tread;

A halo of sanctity shines round thy crest For in thy green bosom our dead are at rest; Thy silence is broken oft, oft, by a sigh And the tears that are shed on thy sward never dry

A requem's sung by thy breezes at even And borne on the purple air upwards to Heaven. There too would I rest when life's frail thread is

broken, My last sigh is hushed and my last farewell spoken Where birds in the spring time returning would

And make the wild echoes with melodies ring, Where winds would mean low in the fall of the

year And the maple leaf fading would drop like a tear Where over God's Acre His angels doth keep A guard on the faithful who peacefully sleep.

IRELAND'S FIDELITY TO THE FAITH OF ST. PATRICK.

CARDINAL MANNING'S SERMOM,

AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILER OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.

The following sermon was preached by his Eminence Cardinal Manning, at the recent celebration of the golden jubilee of St. Patrick's Church, Liver-

rool.

His Eminence took for his text the words, "So speak ye, and so do, as being to be judged by the law of liberty," from the second chapter, twelfth verse of the Epistle of St. James. His Eminence

Perhaps some one would ask, "Why should we keep the jubilee of St. P. trick's Church ?" Is there anything strange or singular in a church fifty years They who know the undying life of the Catholic Church know that there is nothing strange in a Catholic altar or a Catholic church living for fifty years. Nevertheless, there are reasons distinct and strong why we should pray and celebrate with great rejoicing the jubilee of St. Patrick's, in Liverpool. It was opened and dedicated fifty years ago -years while the penal laws were even then on the statute books of England. There were then laws against the Catholic Church and faith still in vigor, and the remnants of the most refined and cruel legislation the world has ever seen-save only Ire-

That supplied one reason which can never return. It is also the first jubilee since the cancelling and blotting out from the statute books of the laws of her people, which was constantly before him. As our country of those laws against the holy faith of he tells us, he seemed to hear a voice crying from a Jesus Christ. Now we have liberty spreading on every side. Twenty-five years ago the Church in England, which till then had no hierarchy, no diocesan, no internal jurisdiction, no apostolic authority, received once more that full and perfect order of the Church, with all the plenitude of apostolic authority, which Jesus gave to Peter, and which is and perfect order praying him to come and give them the light of the word of God. Yet liberty was dear to him; and safety, and his friends were dear to him; passed from Peter to the Apostles, whose successors and his kindred came about him and besought him our bishops are. These were two reasons why this not to go. He wavered, it may be for a moment, jubilee should be kept that day. In the words of the text, St. James admonishes all the faithful so to speak, and so to do, as men that will be judged by the laws of liberty—that liberty which was purchased by the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ, the Giver of all liberty to man, without whom no liberty can and he went back to Ireland-no longer a bondsexist, and in whom the bondsman is made free. If man but free in time and eternity. He went back you believe the truth, it shall make you free, and, to Ireland as a pastor of souls: as a soldier followif the Son make you free, then you will indeed be ing the banner and fighting in the cause of the free. What is the bondage? What is this liberty? King of Heaven; permitted by the successor of It is the liberty of God from the bondage of Satan. Let us then understand as clearly as we may the nature of this law. It is not written with pen and ink; it has a deeper, a more spiritual existence. It is recorded in the soul of man. It is the image to which God made us in our creation. It is the will which He has given us—a will free to do His will, but brought into bondage by sin, by the world, the flesh and the devil. God has given to all His creatures a power of acting according to their instincts; even the irrational dumb creatures of His hand are governed by His law. They feed, they lie down, and rise up by the action of the stupendous law of His intellect. They have no will, and therefore have no liberty; they have no will, because they have no reason or intelligence. They have hunger and thirst, but they have no conscience whereby to govern themselves; but God made man to His own

image and likeness. He gave him a reason and an intelligence like His own. He gave him the power over his own actions according to the dictation of that reason. All his appetites, passions, and impulses ought to be under the dominion and government of his reason. The conscience ought to conform to the will of God. God Himself is law, and the law gives the most perfect liberty. There is one thing only which God, by reason of His perfection cannot do-He cannot given us. It is like His own, and ought to be governed by the light of reason, and illuminated by the light of faith. We were under the bondage of guilt and the Precious Blood in our Baptism, and our absolution in the Sacrament of Penance, we were set free from the guilt of sin. Sin dwells in every one, and holds many in bondage, and we are set free from that bondage by the power of the grace of the Holy Ghost working in the soul. Any man who has the spirit of God in his heart is made master of himself; to compare over his sins and over the temptations that are about him. The liborty consists eminently and chiefly, in the love of

and the law of God. It counts the whole world to be nothing compared to the love of God. The love of God in the heart sets man free from bond. age of the world, the flesh, and the devil; and, still further, it conforms his will, and makes it one with the will of God, so that what God wills he wills. All the desires of his life are for those things which God loves and which are most for the glory of God, and the spread of his kingdom and knowledge and the salvation of man. These things are the desire of the man whom the love of God governs. He can find no sweetness in anything that is contrary to the will of (Eod; he can find only bit terness in those things which are displaying to the will of God. In the revelling which is often recreation to others, but which is contrary to the will of God, to His picty or His purity or truth in all those things, the man whose heart is governed by the love of God can find no sweetness. Those who have not upon them the love of God and the love of sanctity will have to conform to the will of God before they can receive His grace in their fore, for the glory and the sake of God and His souls. St. Augustine says, "love God and do what vou like."

He means that it is impossible for anyone who loves God to do anything that God hates. If he does so it is by his wickedness, If we love God, we shall not do anything that God hates. We shall turn with fear from anything that is hateful to Him, and would put in perilour eternal inheritance We should turn with an instinctive abhorrence from any act that would cast a stain upon our hearts. By the use of our free will we may grieve the Holy Ghost, resist and drive Him out of our hearts, but if, by the sanctifying power of grace our will is in conformity with the will of God, we receive the heavenly majesty of God in our souls; and it would be a violation of our nature to betray ourselves and be that which God hates. The law of liberty means the law that is in us. God in his own law -the sanctity, holiness, wisdom, goodness and justice. These perfections of God are the eternal

law of God. He always acts in conformity with it His will is determinned by His infinite love, and conforms itself to these divine perfections. He created man to his own image. Through the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ, and the sanctification of the Holy Chost, He restored that image to the faith. God has written his law upon the tablets of the hearts of those who believe in Him and who love Him. St. Paul says the Ten Commandments were not made for the just but for the unjust man. That is to say, we do not build walls nor set up fences to protect our property against the honest man, but against the robber and the unjust. God made those laws that were written upon tables of stone, for the wicked and unjust, the blasphemer and the murderer, against those who broke the laws of holy purity and truth. He has wisely written upon tables of stone, because the hearts of men are like stone. He has also wrote them so that they would never be forgotten, but would impress themselves upon the hearts and minds and the consciences of those who heard them and are disciples of Jesus Christ. They who are in the favor of God will endeavor to keep as far as can be, from a broach of the law in their consciences, and strive to carry out the whole commandment the love of God and of their neighbor. To love our neighbor with a pure heart, in faith, in charity, and in all sincerity is the plain meaning of the words. At first sight, it seems a little difficult to understand how there can be law and how there can be liberty, but if we only base our lives upon the perfections of God, then we shall understand the law of liberty. He would give one example which would abundantly suffice to them above all others, for that one example would be the life of the glorions St. Patrick, their patron saint.

When a youth St. Patrick was carried away into captivity and bondage into Ireland. After six months captivity he was, by the providence of God freed from slavery. After a little while he was again carried into captivity in Ireland. Twice over a bouldsman, and then again free. Perhaps every one of us would have said, after being twice in bondage, we would take good care never again to go to Ireland. Every motive of this world would have kept him away from her shores, but there was a law of liberty higher than this world There was a freedom above that to which he had been restored. There was a liberty of the love of God; the liberty of the love of souls, and the liberty of Ireland and King of Heaven; permitted by the successor of Peter to open up the gates of true life-the way of truth and the life by which we may come to the Father, and without which there is no entrance to true bliss. This was an example of the liberty of God constraining the free will of man in that law of liberty to give himself in order that he may accomplish the will of God upon earth, to glorify Him and gather into His eternal kingdom the souls for whom Jesus Christ shed His blood. They had heard in tradition that our Lord promised to St. Patrick that he would never lose the inheritance of that people which God had given him. Certainly that promise had been accomplished, and not in Ireland alone—England has received the faith and lost it twice over. England is now upon the trial of her faith, and is losing it day by day. Irdand

has never lost her faith. She has never wavered or faltered through all manner of persecutions. With the Divine assistance, coming from the Holy Ghost, the people of Ireland have remained faithful to Jesus, their Lord, and to his Vicar on earth in His world-wide Church. St. Patrick's is an inheritance which has nover been cut off, and though he was no prophet, he made bold to say never would be. For his inheritance is not seen in Ireland alone, but through the world-wide Church of God. In the great new world of Australia, on the continent of America, and scatsin that very moment; and a man that commits sin is the slave of the devil. The law of liberty consists in the freedom of that son! There is no family of the son! salvation. There is no family or progeny in all from St. Patrick. That one sole apostle of the nation has at this day an inheritance in the Catholic Church which is not exceeded, nay, he would say, equalled by any other apostle of the nations. St. Augustine was indeed the Apostle of Hingland, but where is the inheritance of the first archbishop of Canterbury? Patrick, the first archbishop and primate of Ireland, has his inheritance full and undiminished, multiplied and expanded throughout the world at this hour. In the great Council of the Vatican, when the Catholic Church met together by representative, there was no one saint or Mosquera arrived, an exile from his country, in apestle, save only those saints or apostles who had New York, in 1851, old Gen. Mosquera, his elder gether by representative, there was no one saint or God, and in the government of the love of God laid the Church in the beginning, who had in that brother, was resident with him, in the same hospitover the free will of man. The charity of God is august council, that synod of the intellect of the able mansion—we never cared to inquire whether

liberty. The names inscribed on the walls of the Church showed that the children of St. Patrick would never forget, living or dying, the priesthood. Here, around him, he could see the names of those who laid down their lives by the fever stricken bed, and went like soldiers of Jesus Christ to fill up the vacant gap. There is no people throughout the world so united to their pastors, so ready to be the helper, the friend, the brother, even the defender of the priest, as is the Irishman. He would say to them: pray God to make them understand the law of liberty. He would not say be fatthful to the creed which St. Patrick gave; for where is the Irishman who is unfaithful? Even while he is acting contrary to the law of God, and giving scandal to himself and his neighbor, he holds his faith as the most precious of all inheritances. There was no apostle of the nation whose life was more marked by constant penitential exercises than St. Patrick. He denied himself in order that he might be a true servaut of Jesus Christ. There-Blessed mother, and for the honor and the glory of St. Patrick, practice your religion, and let the world see by the light of your lives, and by the generosity of your actions, that you are a true descendant of the great apostle. For by our hearts we shall be judged by our Divine Master when we stand before Him.

#### VARIOUS HISTORIES AND STORIES OF POPE PIUS IX.

This year of Pope Pius Ninth's celebration of the fiftieth year of his Episcopal Consecration, has had three volumes published, each set forth as, less or more, "the life of Pope Pius IX." Taking them up in the order of time, the first was the "popular life" of our Pope, that was written by Rev. Richard Brennan, the zealous young pastor of the Church of St. Rose of Lima, in New York city. Our Holy Father has blessed, very often, and continues to bless, all those, clerical or laymen, who, sufficiently instructed, write, and publish, edifying works. Father Brennan, stirring up the gift he received, especially, in ordination, has, by laborious, and various writings, translations, etc., earned his large part in this blessing of the Holy Father. His "Popular life of Our Holy Father, Pope Plus IX," was a suggestion of his own Catholic heart. Its intention was, to stir up devotion to the Vicar of Christ, on occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of his Consecration as Bishop. Father Brennan, modestly, and truthfully, fays: "This book does not claim to be a history of the Pontificate of Pius IX. . . . I have merely sought to place in the hands of the general reader a story of exalted virtues, of meekness, firmness, humility patience, courage, faith in God, devotion, to the Blessed Virgin, unbounded charity towards all men; in a word . . . a history akin to the life of a Saint."

The great acceptance Father Richard Brennan's little volume has had, is a mark that he has attained what he sought.

The second Life of Pope Pius IX, that this year has brought forth, in New York, is one by Mr. John Gilmany Shea. Mr. Shea is a writer that has deserved much, and received little, from the Catholic public, for very important, and accurate, historical work.

This present volume of his: "LIFE OF POPE PIUS IX, AND THE GREAT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH DURING HIS PONTIFICATE;" could not, and therefere does not, justify the title. Such a "Life of Pope Pius IX, and the great events," cannot be written in full, except by one not only with genius, but with preparation of grand and altogether extraordinary and heroic studies, in the entire history of the Church, and in the entire body of Catholic doctrine, dogmatic and moral.

John Gilmary Shea, a man really learned, and of great merits, would be the first to say that he had undertaken no such role. His volume on the life of Pope Pius IX, so far as we have found time to examine it, is accurate as to facts—with the distinction that anecdoles are introduced, that are not certain facts. His volume is entertaining, and worth having, and very edifying. But throwing every-thing else aside—the Life of Pope Pius IX. is a grand Epic! And the end of it is not yet!

That is an embarrassment to authors of his "Life!" except, like Father Richard Brennan, they avow that their work is one of picty, without scientific aim.

The third of these photographs by the wayside, the latest, largest in bulk, and most ambitious in design, and in style. It is by the Rev. Bernard O'Rielly, of New York. The author is a fluent writer. So much so as to recall to memory the old saying: "Easy writing is hard reading!"

De Tocqueville, in his most valuable volume "La Revolution et l'Ancient Regime," states that there are single sentences, in that very valuable work, that cost him months of research to ascertain. De Tocqueville, whatever his faults, was a master worker, and no Bohemian of the Press-doing journeyman service, to order.

Rev. Mr. O'Reilly's large volume is entitled: A LIFE OF PIUS IX, DOWN TO THE EPISCOPAL JUBILEE OF 1877."

It is a large octavo, of a little over five hundred pages; over three hundred pages of which are taken up with the life of Pope Pius IX previous to his exaltution to the Papal throne, and with the first four years of his Papacy. Less than two

hundred pages are given to the grand events, dogmatic and coclesiastical, of the years from 1850 to But, to do Mr. O'Reilly justice, he confines himself principally, to the political events of the years that Pope Pius IX has reigned. Mr. O'Reilly has been demonstrative, expansive, diffusive, in setting forth his story—(a proper way of writing "history!") There are many paragraphs, that, in a hurried thumbing, we could challenge, as too hastily, and thoughtlessly, written. There are many other incidents, recorded by him as facts that ought to have been vsrified; otherwise than he has done, or else ommited. We have, from his Elevation to the Ponti-

find some sentences of Rev. Mr. O'Reilly's fast writing offensive.
Without going into a useless detail, it is sufficient to say that he sometimes states as fucts. what, in the time of their supposed occurrences, were by the wise understood to be fictions. For what, if facts, it would be important to prove as such, he either gives no authority, or the reports of

ficate, been a class watcher on the words, and

acts, of Pope Pius IX, as Vicar of Christ; and we

worthless gossips. In regard to supposed facts not duly accredited to the public belief otherwise, what trust can be put in a writer that, as in this book, says Archbishop Mosquera was exiled from his See of Santa Fe de Bogota, in Colombia, by his own brother-the old comrade of Bolivar?

If Mr. O'Reilly will examine one of the better edited articles of Appleton's New Cyclopædia, he will find it stated, correctly, that the senior brother of Emmanuel Joseph Mosquern, Archbishop of Santa Fe de Bogota, ceased to be President of Colombia,

in 1848. At the time of his illustrious brother's exile. Gen. Mosquera was, in fact, a personage whose absence was grateful to the model Republic of the United States of Colombia—owing to local factions. To go more into particulars, when Archbishop

in New York. The late illustrious Archbishop Hughes, next day, called to pay his respects to the exile—On the New Year's Day following, old Gen. Mosquera, with his son-in-law, Gen. Herran-also an ex-President of Colombia—called on Archbishop Hughes, as they did on some other New Yorkers in response to courtesies extended to their illustrious kinsman, the exiled Archbishop of Bogota!

Again, the Rev. Bernard O'Reilly speaking of the suppression of the Univers, of Paris, by the despotic Napoleon III, in 1859, and of the letter of Louis Veuillot and his companions, to the Pope, and the Holy Father's answer, says: "As Veuillot had asked, the blessing sent, so promptly, \* \* did re-call to life the Univers, but after Napoleon and his minister, Billualt, had passed away, and the Empire they had created had vanished, at Sedan !" The restoration of liberty to Veuillot and the Univers, and its influence, greater than ever before, for many years under the later-years of the Napoleonic Empire, is a matter of wide and common fame, among educated Catholics.

Such palpable mistakes, in regard to facts commonly known, strip the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly's book on Pope Pius IX, of much of its interest, if they do not render it valueless, when it takes, on feeble, or on cited, authority incidents that, at the time of them, were considered false by the most wary among Catholics. If these belonged to his narrative why not verify his assertions. If they did not belong, why puff out his pages with the mistaken narraion of them?

#### IRELAND UNDER CROMWELL.

"With what contempt," says Macaulay, "with what antipathy, the ruling minority in that country long regarded the subject majority may be best learned from the hateful laws which, within the memory of men still living, disgraced the Irish Statute Book. Those laws were at length annulled, but the spirit which had dictated them survived them, and even at this day sometimes breaks out with excesses pernicious to the common-wealth, and dishonorable to the Protestant re ligion." • • † "The iron had entered into the soul. The memory of past defeats, the habit of daily enduring insult and oppression, had cowed the spirit of the unbappy nation. There were indeed Irish Roman Catholics of great ability, energy and ambition; but they were to be found every-where except in Ireland—at Versailles and at St. Ildefonso, in the armies of Frederic and in the armies of Maria Theresa. One exile became a Marshal of France. Another became Prime Minister of Spain. If he had stayed in his native land he would have been regarded as an inferior by all ignorant and worthless Squireens who drink the glorious and immortal memory. In his palace at Madrid he had the pleasure of being assiduously There is, it must at the same time be observed, a courted by the Ambassador of George II. and of bidding defiance in high terms to the Ambassador of George III. Scattered over all Europe were to be found brave Irish Generals, dexterous Irish diplomatists, Itish Counts, Irish Barons, Irish Knights of St. Denis and St. Leopold, of the White Eagle and the Golden Fleece, who, if they had remained in the house of bondage, could not have been ensigns of marching regiments, or freemen of petty corporations. •••• We have never known and can but faintly conceive the feelings of with a revengeful France in her rear. a nation doomed to see constantly in all its public places the monuments of its subjugation. Such monuments everywhere meet the eye of the Irish Roman Catholics."

One more extract from Macaulay's essays which is particularly instructive. It has reference to Cromwell's conquest of Ireland:

"The rebellion of the aboriginal race had excited in England a strong religious and national aversion to them; nor is there any reason to believe that the Protector was so far beyond his age as to be free from the prevailing sentiment. He had vanquished them; he knew that they were in his power, and he regarded them as a band of malefactors and idolaters who were mercifully treated if they were not smitten with the edge of the sword. On those who had resisted he had made war as the Hebrews had made war on the Canaanites. Drogheda was as Jericho, and Waterford as Ai. To the remains of the old population the conqueror granted a peace such as that which Israel granted to the Gideonites. He made them hewers of wood and drawers of would have found him a most just and beneficial ruler. She found in him a tyrant; not a small, teasing tyrant, such as those who have been so long her curse and her shame, but one of those awful tyrants who at long intervals seem to be sent on earth like avenging angels with some high commission of destruction and renovation. He was no man of half measures, of mean affronts and un-gracious concessions. His Protestant ascendency was not an ascendency of ribbons and fiddles and statues and processions."

# THE NEWEST IDEA IN RELIGION.

The London correspondent of the Toronto Globe ays:-" After extensive advertising of the fact that it was about to publish an abstract of the "pastoral" of the "Order of Corporate Re-union," the Whitehall Review of to-day publishes the document. Twenty years ago the Duke of Leeds, Mr. DeLisle, Father Lockhart, Dr. Lec, Dr. De Burgh, the late Archimandrite Poposs, Father Collins, and other representative Christians founded the "Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom," and they afterwards frequently assembled to pray for the "visible re-union of the Christian Family." The only work of the Association was prayer; and sixteen thousand Christians of all ranks and denominations have been enrolled members

Now action is to succeed prayer. The "Order of Corporate Re-union" just formed has this for its progress of Erastianism The Whitehall Review

Says.—
The pastoral, studiously framed on a strictly ecclesiastical model, begins by pointing out the state of degradation and confusion which has overtaken the Established Church. "A long course of change, usurpation, and revolution has removed all her old landmarks." "All semblance of independent existence and corporate action has deparated • • so that she is given up, bound hand and foot, and blindfolded, into the toils of her enemies." The cuestion then follows, put by the authorities. "What action in duty and charity are we bound to take in relation to this state of affairs."

A sketch of the history of the Church of England follows, from the time of St. Augustine to the present day.

Then follows a formal and solemn protest, made and promulgated "in the name of the living and true God." "We protest," they say, "against all and every intrusion and interference of the civil power in spiritual things, whether past or present; because while we are commanded by Our Master to give unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, we are likewise charged by the same infallible authorty, to render unto God the things which are God'e. As Englishmen and citizens," they go on to say, we further protest against the aforesaid wrongs, because the great and venerable charter of our liberties secured in 1215 recognized and solemnly guaranteed the spiritual freedom of the Church of

abuse of the Royal Supremacy; in particular more and the Russian Court and Cabinet may presgainst the evils already referred to, as well as for the risks of long and todious destructive warfare against the carlessness with which baptism is still to the certainties of revolutionary opposition which over the free will of man. The charity of God is august council, that synod of the intellect of the poured out into our hears by the Holy Ghost, who had in the carlessness with which haptism is still to the certainties of revolutionary opposition which has given it to us, and where the love, of God dwells and This is the reward which God in His gener. Herran of old Gen. Mosquers. It was on the first return of peace to Russia.—London in the heart, that heart itself conforms to the many mitted sons as the Apostle of Ire.

The though supermacy; in particular more, and the Russian Court and Cabinet may present the relation of the intellect of the against the evils already referred to, as well as for the risks of long and tadious destructive warfare of the brother, or the son-in-law (Gen. against the carlessness, with which haptism is still to the certainties of revolutionary opposition which commission—we never cared to inquire whether against the evils already referred to, as well as for the risks of long and tadious destructive warfare of the brother, or the son-in-law (Gen. against the carlessness, with which haptism is still to the certainties of revolutionary opposition which leaves a few the risks of long and tadious destructive warfare of the brother, or the son-in-law (Gen. against the carlessness, with which haptism is still to the certainties of revolutionary opposition which leaves the commission—we never cared to inquire whether against the evils already referred to, as well as for the risks of long and tadious destructive warfare of the brother, or the son-in-law (Gen. against the carlessness, with which baptism is still to the certainties of revolutionary opposition which haptism is at the carlessness, with which baptism is at the carlessness. The carlessness with the carlessness with which baptism is at the carlessness. The carlessness with the carlessness.

confirmation; against the abolition of unction for the sick; against the abiogation of all spiritual discipline, as well as against "the toleration allow. ed to the State clergy of imparting the nuptial benediction to the shamful concubinage of divorced persons." The recent Public Worship Regulation Act and the modern reference of appeals to the Privy Council are also protested against.

Program was the Charles

It will be found, we believe, that there are other paragraphs in the pastoral of great importance to a right understanding of the true position of the Order of Carporate Re-union-such, for instance, as those which refer to Monasticism, Dissent, Convocation, the Secular Courts, Corporate Re-union, and the practical mode of working the Order. Objections to it and its objects, from a Christian and Church of England standing point seem to be answered with discretion and effect; and without expressing any other opinion, it certainly may, we think, be regarded as one of the most extraordinary and astonishing documents issued since the Reformation.

Its concluding paragraph corresponds trainically with that with which the pastoral formally opens. Signed only by the Right Reverend Adrian do Helto who we believe to be a foreign Prelate and Apostolical Protonotary (who testifies in the usual mode of ecclesiastical officials by zeal and signature that it is " a True Copy of the original, so I testify") it concludes thus :- "Drawn up, approved, ratified confirmed, and solemnly promulgated in the divincly protected city of London (which God pardon its sins, and still mercifully protect), on the 8th of September, being the Feast of the nativity of Our Blessed Lady Saint Mary, the Blessed Mother of God, in the year of our Lord and of the World's Redemption, 1877."

#### MEDIATION RUMOURS AND WAR PROSPECTS

The rumours of mediation which were current a few days ago do not seem to have acquired consistency with the lapse of time. There are reasons indeed for believing that at the Salzburg interview between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrasy some hints were thrown out on the side of Germany which, if taken readily, might have resulted in'a "demonstration in favour of Russian policy," and perhaps in energetic steps in the same direction. It sorely disturbs the calculations of Berlin to find that Russia is so little able to cope with the Ottoman Empire, and in consequence Austria is pising into an importance which the Hapsburg Monarchy has not possessed since the year of Sadowa. As it would be strange, however, if this state of things was disagreeable to Austria, it has resulted, by all accounts, that Count Andrasy has displayed more firmness than had been expected. considerable amount of pro-Russian feeling in Austrian Court circles, as well as a considerable desire among military men that the embarrass-ments of Turkey should be used in the interests of a territorial extension of the Austrian Empire. So long, however, as the Turks maintain their ground we do not see much reason to dread any attempt to force them from their position on the part of Austria, and we hardly apprehend that Germany will embark on any enterprise of Quixotic Philo-Slavism

The Russians are straining every nerve to gain some advantage before the winter sets in, and some accounts state that there is a serious design of conducting hostilities during the winter, on the cal-culation that Russian soldiers will be better able to bear the hardships of cold than the natives of Syria and Arabia. It may be pointed out, however, that there is room for a good deal of miscalculation when we come to such matters the respective capacities of different races of men for enduring climatic irregularities and severities. The Neapolitan troops in Napoleon's grand army of invasion hore the intense rigour of the Russian winter better than any of their fellow-soldiers. On the other hand, it should follow, on this climatic theory, that British troops ought always to have succumbed to the native armies of India, whereas we know that the reverse was the case. It may easily turn out, accordingly, that the Asiatic levies of the Sultan may be found to develope unexpected powers of endurance, and that if they be, as it seems they are down to the present, the better soldiers of the two, they water. But good or bad, he could not be otherwise may also prove themselves the hardier veterans than great Under favorable circumstances Ireland also. Besides, it has been pointed out by a sound military critic that the hardships of winter in Bulgaria are by no means confined to cold, and are of a nature which must tell in a far greater degree open the invaders than upon the invaded. It is the continual rain which renders Bulgaria so unfit for campaigning purposes during the winter. The roads, always bad, are converted into mere open drains, in which men, horses, and especially waggons and artillery, sink hopelessly at every attempt to make progress. As the Russians are under an absolute necessity of advancing, and as they must draw their supplies and reinforcements from immense distances, the difficulty of communication is far more fatal in their case than to the Ottoman armies. The Grand Dukes have, we suspect, lost too many men already by bullet, bayonet, and disease, for them to run the risk of a wholesale starvation of their forces into the bargain.

We have to face, according to the balance of probabilities, a renewal of the campaign in the spring. The most extensive orders for clothing, tents, and other shelter, ammunition and provisions have been given by the Russian Government within the last couple of weeks, and everything shows that it is bent on using up every resourse of the State in order at least to win back some portion of military prestige. We greatly fear that Russian Government is hurried on to these desperate measures by the fear of a more dreaded foe than even Osman Pasha. .The accounts from the interior of the Empire go to show that the most profound object, to stem the tide created by the 'alaiming dissatisfaction has been excited by the worthless generalship of the Imperial Princes, and we may be sure that the dismal piece of theatricalism, the erection of a sort of "Imperial box" for the observation of the spectacle at Plevna by the Tsar and his suite, has gone a long way towards embittering the popular mind against the governing house. At the same time the split between the Panslavists, who were the original authors of the war, and the official classes who expected to monopolise the glory of it, has declared itself with extreme venemousness. Tchernajest has been refused a military command. Ignatieff has got leave to absent himself indefinitely from Court. Tcherkasski, the redoubtable Tiche kasski, is in evident disgrace. The leading organs of the ultra-national movement are warned and stmi-suspended. On the other hand, the popular leaders revenge themselves by throwing the whole blame of the issue of the war on the miserable shortchomings of the governing classes; and, as the animosity between the Court and the dcmagogues increases, so, we may expect, will the virulence of the attack which the demagogues make on the Court in order to excuse themselves. "The war would have been a success," say Ignaties and Tcherkasski alike, "but for the miserable blunders which have been committed, and the war will yet be a success because the Russian people will know how to make up for the inaptitude of its rulers, and as soon as the war is over the Russian people much set to work to effect a thorough reform in the Government." In fact, the mutterings which followed the collapse of the system of the Tsar Nicholas in In general this protect is directed against the the Crimean war are making themselves heard once

the state of the s The second section of the second section section second section second section second section second section sec न्द्र । कि च्यापड़ क्रिक १४०) क्रिक करते १५ व्यक्तिकारी

#### NEW CHURCH.—The foundation stone of a new Catholic church was laid at Castlebar on the 9th ult, by his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam.

CARDINAL'S HAT.—At the Consistory held in the Apostolic Palace, September 21, Our Holy Father Pius IX, was pleased to confer the Cardinal's Hat upon His Eminence, Cardinal Manuel Garcia Gil, O. Archbishop of Saragossa. O.P. Archbishop of Saragossa.

ITALIAN DEPUTATION TO THE POPE.—The Holy Father received a deputation of Italian physicians and, in reply to their address, urged upon them the necessity of combating the materialistic tendencies which were invading society.

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION—The preliminary meeting of the sixth annual Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, St. John's, was held on the 8th inst. About fifty delegates were present. The

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday last, His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec ordained the following in the Chapel of the Levis College :- Tonsure-Messrs. J. A Beaubien, of the diocese of Quebec; and Morgan O'Brien, of Kingston; Minor Orders—Messre. L. A. Boissinot, J. E. Breton and P. D. H. Tanguay of Quebec; Sub-dezcon-Mr. P. A. Pouliot, Quebec.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN PRUSSIA .- The crisis in the Protestant Church in Prussia is growing apace. There is a society called the Protestant Association spread all over Germany, and compris-ing some of the leading Protestant divines, which plainly repudiates the divinity of Christ. They have just succeeded in abolishing the Apostles' Creed in several Berlin churches. The Emperor William is dead against them, but the crown prince, on the contrary, is rather on their side, and hischildren are being educated by members of the " Protestant Association."

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, -On the occasion of the opening of the courses of this institution, a Grand Mass was celebrated in the Basilica yesterday morning. The celebrant was the Papal-Ablegate, Mgr. Conroy, but all the Bishops of the Province assisted. The sanctuary presented a brilliant spectacle, and the whole affair took place with considerable pomp. The students of the University and Seminary, were present, and many of the Professors The musical portions of the Mass were well rendered by the choir. During the day flags floated gaily from the towers of the University.

THE ROMAN PONTIFFS —The whole number of Popes from St. Peter to Pius IX, is 257. Of these, 82 are venerated as sainte, 33 having been martyred; 104 have been Romans, and 103 natives of other parts of Italy; 15 Frenchmen; 9 Grecks; 7 Germans; 5 Asiatics; 3 Africans, 3 Spaniards; 2 Dalmatians; 1 Hebrew; 1 Thracian; 1 Dutchman; 1 Portu-guese; 1 Candiot; and 1 Englishman. The name most commonly borne has been John; the 23d and last was a Neapolitan, raised to the chair in 1410 Nine Pontiffs have reigned less than 1 month, 30 less than one year, and 11 more than 20 years Only 5 have occupied the Pontificial chair over 23 years. These are St. Peter, who was Supreme Pactor 25 years, 2 months, 7 days; Sylvester I., 23 10 months, 27 days; Adrian I., 23 years, 10 months 14 days : Pius IX., who celebrated the 31st year in the Pontifical Chair June 16th, 1877.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL Scoiery, KINGSTON -The annual general meeting of St. Vincent de Paul Society, was held in the vestry of St. Mary's Cathedral on Thursday evening at 7,39 o'clock. His Lordship Bishop O'Brien was unavoidably absent. There were present Rev. Father Corbett and a numher of the active members of the Conference. The President, Mr. Joseph Swift, in the chair. After the disposing of some preliminary business, the Board of Directors submitted their report, which shows in a clear and concise manner the admirable work performed. It is gratifying to note the asout of the work of this excellent institution. The receipts of the Society for the past your were \$777.15 and the expenditure \$686.99, leaving a balance of cash on hand of \$91.16. Mr. Joseph Swift was unanimously re-elected President for another term. -Kingston News.

Sr. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM -- The bazaar in aid of this admirable institution, which supports so many aged and infirm women and helpless orphans, opened in the Music Hall. The bazaar was honored with wis't from H's Excellency Dr. Conroy, and His Grace the Archbishop and suite These distinguished gentlemen were received by llevd. Father Henning and the Revd. Fathers of St. Patrick's Church. Many useful and handsome articles are on exhibition, and the ladies are anxious for the public to know that they are disposing of them at unusually low prices. One of the principal attractions of the bazzar is a shooting gallery. It is to be hoped that those who feel an interest in the work of the ladies who have organized the tazzar, will not fail to pay them a visit. At the close of yesterday's voting for the most popular priest, the poll stood :- Father Wynn 24, Father Bucke 19, Father O'Connor 13, Father Henning 12.

New Pore -Private information has reached London, from a person of the highest rank in Rome, intimating the important fact that a new Pope has definitely been elected. A political friend in London, who has seen the letter, assures me there can be no possibility of mistake, the rank and position of the writer being the best possible guarantee for the accuracy of his statement, and I am at liberty to announce the contents of the letter in general terms. The new Pope is Cardinal Panebianco, and he was elected in pectore at a secret conclave of car dinals summoned last week, in consequence of the than dangerous condition of the aged Pontiff's health. The conclave was attended by Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Cullen. The election took place at this time in deference to the wishes of Pope a year or two of seventy, but he is described as 'a policy which Pope Pius has practised so long with great zial, in opposition to the so-called encroachment of the civil power.-London Correspon-

Thiess ALWAYS & CATHOLIC .- A Paris correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, Sept. 21st, says : Apropos to M. Thiers, whos; death is at last begianing to cause such confusion in the party he so ably headed, I think a corresponded at of the Freeman asked a few days ago if the great statesman and historian had been born a Protestant, as a leading English Journal declared. There cannot be the least foundation for such a statement. We have his own solemn words-' I die, as I was born, in the Catholic faith. It is true that during many years of his busy life he suffered people to sneer at all forms of Christian religion in his presence, and he was not as practically religious as so wise a man ought to have been. But when he was President of the Republic I have seen him piously deporting himself at the sacrifice of the Mass in the great church of Versailles, and all the world knows that he was buried with the full solemnities of the gor-geous Catholic rite. But, further, his baptismal goons Catholic rite. But, further, his baptismal Lady Georgina. Spencer. Churchill, and by the certificate shows that a pious French habit of givening the name of the Nirgin to even male children or phanage, she was presented with an exquisitely was followed in his case, for he was called Mario. Joseph-Louis Adolphe Thiers, and the control of the gracious visit.

#### IRISH NEWS.

THE WEATHER.—The weather in Ireland has so much improved that the harvest has been got in much better than had been expected. The potato crop has in many places proved short and very wet, as indeed was to be looked for, considering the long and heavy rains of summer.

Accident.-Near the railway bridge at Bulla county Mayo, yesterday morning, (25th September,) the body of a man named Bourke was discovered, and from some wounds upon his head he is supposed to have been murdered. Two brothers named Langley were afterwards apprehended on suspion, and were lodged in Castlebar gaol, pending the result of the inquest.

THE LEONARD DEMONSTRATION IN DROGEEDA .- In proof of the exceeding orderly and quite conduct of the people in connection with the above demonstration, it is right to mention that not a single arrest was made by the police during the day or night folinst. About my device was made by the police during the day or night fol-meeting was opened by the President, R. J. Ritchie, lowing. When the Mayor took his seat in the police court, there was not a single case to be brought before him.—Dublin Freeman.

> VIOR-BEGAL - The Lord-Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough have arranged that the Court season in Dublin shall in future begin three weeks earlier than heretofore, so as to end on the 1st of March instead of the 17th. On the 17th of March, however (St. Patrick's Day), the usual ball will continue to be given, their Graces returning in state from the Vice-regal Lodge for that festival to render it, as the official announcement states, " more distinct and brilliant."

> DEATH OF AN IRISH COLONIST .- The papers just received by the Australian mail contain an account of the death of one of the most leading and successful colonists, au Irishman, both by birth and feeling, Mr. Andrew Blake, of Waterford. The Penrith Advertiser says: - We are informed that Mr. Blake has left property to the value of £170,000, which he bequeated to 35 persons and charitable institutions. We understand that the bulk of Mr. Blake's property has been bequeated to his relatives in Ireland, as he died unmarried.

Mr. Burn's Policy.—The dispute as to the policy of Mr. Butt has cooled down a little. Mr. O'Donnell wrote so very angry a letter (occupying three columns of the Freeman) that he was blamed for its tone even by papers not over-friendly to Mr. Butt. Mr. O'Donnell then wrote a calmer and wiser letter, giving Mr. Butt every credit, and expressive of the hope that he would still be the national leader. Mr. Parnell has given a lecture at Navan, in the great county which he represent (Meath), and got a most enthusiaitic reception. Ireland looks to the November conference with much hope.

THE STRIKE AT MARYBOROUGH -A Maryborough correspondent, Sept. 17th, says the strike of the workmen on the Great Southern and Western Railway still continues in full force, and by this time nearly the whole, or at least by far the greater portion, of the miles-men of the permanent way are "out." The men still loudly declare that they have not the slighest intention of interfering with the working of the line so as to cause any dan age to passengers or traffic. A Thurles correspondent says, The sympathy of the people generally is in favor of the workmen, and for this as well as other reasons, the charges for travelling, as well as the transmission of all kinds of goods, on the Great Southern and Western Railway, are, pe rhaps, the highest on any line in the United Kingdom.

FATHER LAVALLE ON OBSTRUCTION .- Father Patrick Lavalle, Pastor of Cong, writing to the Home Rule League, September 13, says: "The crisis is momentous to our country. A once powerful and apparently compact organization is threatened with disruption. I am for 'Obstruction,' but not the obstruction of four or five, or seven, but of forty, fifty, or seventy. That is what I am for-a united obstruction of the whole party, and not a few, which would only reveal division and weakness, effecting no good. Let me add to this, however, that by siduity displayed by the members in the carrying Obstruction' I do not mean a blind opposition to public business for opposition sake, which would be he had posted at Kozkan to cover the concentration | enough that the enormous sums of money they culpable and insane, which Mr. Parnell repudiates, of his troops at Alidja Dagh. Moukhtar claims that are lavishing are furnished out of their own rebut a combined and scientific intercepting of enemy on every opportune occasion, with the double view of letting him see that he is not equal to or worthy of the task of governing Ireland."

> Mn. Burr .- The London correspondent of the Dunden Advertiser writes :- "The state of Mr. Butt's health is giving great anxiety to his friends. It is doubtful, I believe, if he will be able to return to political life, and quite certain that he must have a long period of rest. Mr. Butt's enforced absence from the political arena will materially complicate the difficulty with the obstructives. Mr. Parnell and his friends are for the moment in possession of the field, and there is an increasing tendency on the from Gorney Studeni to Sistova, owing to the unpart of the general body of the Irish members to gravitate towards the extreme section of the party. There are many professions of allegiance to Mr. Butt on their lips, but it is clear that they have a secret sympathy with the policy of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar. If Mr. Butt should be permanently withdrawn from political life the obstructionists would probably draw the balk of the Home Rule party with them.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT CORK .- At the Cork Police Office, Patrick Herlihy, a schoolmaster, residing at Wrixon Lane, at the northern side of the city, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of arms alleged to have been stolen, and also with having these arms and a quantity of ammunition in a proclaimed district, not being duly licensed.
Mr. Potter, sub-inspector, proved that he obtained
a warrant for the search of Herlihy's house. He discovered the following weapons and articles: Ten rifl.s and five rifle-barrels, eight locks and six breech loaders, six pistols, two loaded revolvers, seventeen bayonets, two swords one pikehead and one dagger, nine cases of revolver ammunition and 286 revolver bullets, nine packages of rifla cart-Plus. Cardinal Panebianco is a very old man, being ridges and 119 loose rounds of ammunition, making altogether 468 rounds. He also discovered some vigorous hater of the new order of things, civil and boxes of caps, one canister of shot, six flasks of ecclesiastical, and as being likely to continue the powder, one bult and pouch, and four bullet moulds. On one of the belts there was a harp without crown. The discovery of these arms has caused a good deal of excitement.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLE PROUGH AND THE ORPHANS OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL -A few days since the Duchess of Marlburough paid a quite informal and friendly visit to the spacious and excellent orphan institution of the Sisters of Charity, in North William-street, in our city. The distinguished and amiable lady was unwilling that there should be anything of fuss or ceremonial about her visit, and desired to see the Sisters and the children just as they are in their every day life. As a consequence, there were only a few priests from St. Peter's Philaborough, the church of the Vincentian Fathers, in Dublin, and a couple of the most a ctive friend of the orphanage present at the orphanage when her Grace arrived. The visit was all that could be desired; the Duchess was shown everything, and was de lighted; the Sisters and their orphans were as proud and happy as they could possibly be for so rare and so pleasont an occassion. Before her Grace, who was accompanied by her, daughter,

#### WAR NEWS.

Home Bound.-The Servian agent at Constantinople is expected to return home shortly.

DAMAGED.—Several pontoons of the Nikopolis Bridge were carried away by the storm. The bridge, however, was repaired to-day.

Loss.—The Russian estimates places Moukhtar Pasha's loss on the 2nd and 3rd of October at 6.000.

Senvia.-Russia has undertaken to pay Servia a million roubles monthly from the time the Servian army is sent to the frontier.

Agreep .- The Cabinet unanimously and definitively have agreed upon terms with Russia. This probably refers to the subsidy of a million roubles,

RUSSIANS IN BULGARIA .- The Russians in Bulgaria, including reinforcements, number only 230,000 combattants.

Baid.—Gen, Gourko with cavalry and ar-tillery started on a raid to Sofia by way of Tirnova and Selvi.

JUNCTION .- A correspondent with Chefket Pasha announces that on Monday he effected a junction with Osman Pasha; Chefket hoped to arrive at Plevna on Tuesday.

dents will be allowed in the Russian army before Plevns. It is expected that Gen. Zimmerman's army will shortly take the offensive. Hungarians in Little Wallachia. - Official

Excurrence.-It is stated that no correspon-

newspapers state a large number of Hungarians have entered Little Wallachia. The Roumanian General has taken precantionary measures. BRIDGE DESTROYED .- A Russian official despatch says the Turks destroyed their bridge at Silistria, A Turkish three-masted monitor struck a torpedo

near Sulina and exploded. No Peace.—The Agencie Russe declares that no idea of mediation by Eugland with Russia has been entertained, and no attempt made in that direc-

EVACUATING-The report that Moukhtar Pasha has evacuated Kiziltepe is confirmed. The movement was necessitated by his having lost 8,000 in the board a long and last farewell. He then left. battles of October 2nd and 3rd. The Russian loss up to the present is 30,000.

ADVANCING .- A Russian official despacth says the Russians having occupied new positions, the Turks on Monday night abandoned their positions, including Kiziltepe. The Russiaus pursued, and occupied Chadschivali, Sarbatau, and Kulmerdau.

Siege of Pleyna -The Russians have commenc d their parallels before Plevna under the super-intendence of Tedleben. The heavy masses of troops being sent to Bulgaria certianly indicate their purpose to prosecute active operations during the

Turkey AND GREECE .- The Nord Deutch Allgemeine Zeitung Athens' correspondent states that Tricoupis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed the British Minister that Greece was obliged to regard the threatening language of the Porte as a motive for completing her military preparations as rapidly as possible.

MORTALITY IN THE RUSSO-ROUMANIAN ARMY .- The cold rain and lack of winter clothing is causing great mortality in the Russo-Roumanian army; the deaths within the last twenty days number, in the army before Pleyna, 5,600; in the Czarewitch's army, 4,700; in Dobrudscha, 3,000; at Tirnova and Schipka, 2,000.

ATTEMPTED SURPRISE. - Moukhtar Pasha's official despatch explains that the battle fought on Tuesdry, near Alidja Dago, was caused by an attempt are specifically, and by arrangement, onlisted on by the Russians to surprise a corps of observation opposite sides of the quarrel. It is, however, certain he repulsed the Russians with a loss of 1,2:0

EXPLANATION DEMANDED .- The Porte has demanded explanations regarding Servia's purpose in arming and negotiating with Russia and Roumania. Nearly all first-class militia brigades have marched to the frontier. Negotiation with Russia have come to a satisfactory close. The Cabinet Council resolved upon warlike measures though not before the middle of November.

Bulgarian Shar of War.-There is no news from the Bulgarian seat of war beyond the announcement of he removal of the Russian headquarters healthiness of the former. Mehemet Ali's recall is set down to the intrigues of less fortunate officers. and particularly of the Egyptian Prince Hassan, whose men in neglecting to cc-operate with Mehemet in his last engagemant, were largely responsible for his want of success.

TURKISH I EFFET .- The result of the recent battle between Moukhtar Pasha and the Russians under Malikoff would appear according to the latest accounts, to have resulted in a Turkish defeat, though, both sides, as usual, claim victory. On Tuesday the Turks did apparently gain an advantage, but the close of the fighting on Thursday found them utterly demoralized. A great battle along the whole line is expected in a day or two.

EXAGGERATED .- Correspondents in the Russian army before Plevns, it is alleged, are reduced from 60 to 2, on account of restrictions placed on them. The Russians wish to keep the condition of the army secret. The soldiers are reported to be lying on the bare earth. The hospitals are choked with wounded, and the sick pass the Danube by thousand cart loads at a time. Note-The correspondent who asserts the foregoing was himself expelled from the Russian army.

DAGRESTAN. The insurrection which broke out about the 12th of September in the Central districts of Daghestan, and gradually ext-nded through the whole of Central and Southern Daghestan, does not appear quelled, as thought, after the defeat of the main body of insurgents, numbering 6,000 men, by the Russians, on the 23rd and 24th of September. The Russian official despatch from Karajat says a band of 4,000 insurgents was defeated on 28th September and 3rd of October, with a loss of 859 killed, wounded and prisoners. The Russian loss was insignificant. Other bands seem being pur-

ASIATIO CAMPAIGN-The Asiatic campaign was renewed by the Russians, the Grand Duke Michael taking the command in person and there seems to have been several days of severe fighting. Moukhtar Pasha's army was posted somewhere between Kars and the frontier, and the Russian Prince general apparently tried to get between it and Kars, and to cut off his retreat. The accounts of what took place have been rather confused and fragmentary, but there is little room to doubt that the Russians were repulsed with heavy loss. The fifteen thousand loss to them, which Moukhtar, Pashs telegraphs about, is, we fancy, largely in his own imagination, but the Russians would be very apt to lose heavily ook.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

GEAPHIC .- The following is all the space given in a Texas newspaper to a lynching:-"Dudley Hansford was hanged by a mob of forty men this morning near his home, two miles from Perry, in this county. Too much cattle."

No LICENSE.—Rev. Malcolm Maccoll has a serious grievance. He built a church in B rmandsey, but cannot get a license to open it. As he puts the matter himself, "I have had to pay £1,150 for the privilege of building a church, and then was fined £1,000 for so doing." "Nothing but the Ohurch of England" he adds, "could stand this sort of thing."

U. S. GRANT.—General Grant is not likely to go home until he has obtained the freedom of every considerable city in Great Britain having a freedom to bestow. Glasgow has just honoured him with a burgess ticket. It is somewhat curious that so much admiration is now expressed for a man who, during the civil war, carned, by his successes, the hearty dislike of the strong Pro Slavery party in England.

LATEST CUSIOSITY.—The latest curiosity in Ireland is a "retreat" of the Protestant Episcopal clergy in the archdiocese of Dublin The Rev. Mr. Randall, incumbent of All Saints', Clifton, conducts the exercises, and has been selected because he belongs to the High section of English Churchmen. We are decidedly surprised at sc pronounced a development in a church almost Presbyterlan in its forms and spirit. This makes great changes.

CABLE COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED .- NEW YORKS October 14.-No despatches have been received by the Associated Press from Europe since midnight on Saturday. The cable department of the Western Union Telegraph Office here says the cause of the suspension of communication is that the land wires connecting with the cables on the European side are interrupted by the storm. No further particulars.

HE THEN LEVY .- At the last meeting of the Kensington Guardians there was a scene. The boardroom a new one, was used for the first time, and the chairman, who is a clergyman, wished to ask a blessing upon it before proceeding with the business. A gentleman asked to second the motion refused; and the other members did not seem inclined to move. Thereupon, a Mr. Cooper rose, and declared that "since God was ignored," he bade the

THE SOLTAN'S TABLE .- Mrs. Layard having been permitted to dine at the Sultan's table, some gossiper rushed into print to say that this was the first time a Sultan had deigned to allow a woman of the Giaours to sit at his board. Our friend was wrong. The "honour" has been conferred on the Princess of Wales, Lady Elliott, and Madame Ignaticff; and doubtless even Sultans are beginning to find out that civilisation is too strong for barbarian exclusiveness.

ALARMING .- An alarming excitement was made at the meeting of the Health Committee. A Colorado beetle, it was reported -- reported, with a sense of the fitness of things, by the inspector nuisances -had been picked up in Fulton-street. The monster had surreptitiously stowed itself away among a quantity of peas recently imported from Montreal. Luckily it did not survive the voyage, so that all that had to be done when the discovery was made was to decide on the disposal of the dead body. As soon as the commotion caused by the nuisance inspector's announcement had subsided, another communication was read from the Privy Council, exhorting the Corporation authorities to use due vigilance with the view of preventing the beetle from effecting a landing at this port. A live specimen of the beetle is reported to have been discovered in a timber yard at Bootle.-Liverpool Post.

Enterpaising .- Talking of the Press and the war, it is whispered indeed that two of our great organs spective exchequers. An idea of the coast of the war to the newspapers may be gathered from the fact that the New York Herald, whose expensive cable telegrams, however, make a difference, has been disbursing at the rate of £1 500 a week. organ has twelve special correspondents in the field, and allows to each four horses, two carriages, and six servants. The representatives of the London Press have carte blanche in these particulars, and notably in one instance likewise as to the cost of sending intelligence. The fighting at Plevna alone cost the Daily News a small fortune, and all will be well if it does not cost the health, or even the life, of one of the best of our graphists,-Irish

STRIKE OF RAILWAY LABIRERS.-Much commotion was excited in Dublin, when it was announced that the milesmen and gangers on a great portion of the line of the Great Southern and Western Railway had resolved upon a strike. Fufther intelligence received on Monday evening and yesterday fully confirmed the truth of the statement, and it became known that all the laboring force in the service of the company—numbering nearly 2,000, had joined in the movement. The Board of Directors received a deputation on Monday evening, when the grievances of the men were stated to be the employment of Englishmen in high offices of the chief departments of the company to the exclusion of deserving Irish offi ers who had served for years in these departments—harsh treatment by these English officials—the dismissal of a large body of workers, thereby throwing additional labor on those who were retained, but giving no increase in the remuneration. They also ask an increase in their wages of 4s, per week for those receiving 14s, and of 7s. per week for those receiving 17s. They also ask that work shall cease at 12 o'clock on Saturdays instead of six o'clock. The board refused to accede to these demands, and the strike goes on. It is alleged that a species of terrorism has been used to compel reluciant laborers to join in the strike.

ORIGIN OF POSTAGE ETAMPS .- The origin of the stamp had a tinge of romance in it. It was thirty. seven years ago that Rowland Hill, while crossing a district in the north of England, arrived at the door of an inn where a postman had stopped to deliver a letter. A young girl came out to receive it; she turned it over and over in her hand and asked the price of postage. This was a large sum, and evidently the girl was poor, for the postman demanded a shilling. She sighed sadly, and said the letter was from her brother, but that she had no money; and so she returned the letter to the postman. Touched with pity, Mr. Hill paid the postage and gave the letter to the girl, who seemed very much embarrassed. Scarcely had the postman turned his back when the young innkeepers daughter confessed that it was a trick between her and her brother. Some signs marked on the envelope told her all she wanted to know, but the letter contained no writing ... "We are both so poor," she said, " that we invented this mode of corresponding with out paying for our letters." The traveller, continuing his road, asked himself if a system giving in such operations as those in which they under really dreadful known to the world.

#### NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

TOADS AS DESTROYERS OF INSECTS.—We see it statcd that toads are making quite a reputation 25 destroyers of insects and that there is a regular merket for them in Paris at the back of the Jardin des Plantes, where they are sold at nearly a franc a piece carefully packed in damp moss. It is stated that the bulk disposed of are bought up as fast as obtainable oy English market gardners-f on which it would appear that the stolid Britisher is not always so slow"in his ideas as people in other countries think.

PROBABLE ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.—The proposed construction of a sudmarine tunnel across the Straits of Dover, has led Mr. Bone F.M.G.S. to point out the probability that the English Channel has not been excavated by water action only, but owes its origin to one of the lines of disturbance which have fisured this portion off the earth's crust: and, taking this view of the case the fisure probably still exists, being merely filled with comparatively loose material, so as to prove a serious obsticle to any attempt made to drive through it a submarine

WILD ANIMALS IN ENGLAND -Lord Macauley in his account of the state of England in 1685 states that Enfield hardly out of sight of the smoke of the capital was a region of twenty-five miles in circumference, in which deer, as free as American forest wandered by thousands. The last wild boars, which had been Preserved for the Royal diversion, and had been allowed to ravage the cultivated land with their tusks, were slaughtered by the exasperated rustics during the licence of the civil war. The lest welf that roamed our island was slain in Scotland a short time before the close of the reign of Charles II.

Equance Climates .- A study of Antartic climates by Dr. Hann, the Austrian meteorologist, reveals the interesting fact that on Kernelon Island—the Land of Desolation—in the Southern Ocean, the annual variation of the temperature only four and seven-tenths degrees fabrenheit, This is the least yearly range of temperature as yet known on the surface of the globe. The Island of St. Paul however, about ten degrees of lattitude father north, also enjoys a very equable climate, the annual variation there being only seven degrees of temperature.

SNAILS BY THE PAILLPUL. - Mr. Aaron rayman, Hughson street, for some time past has found that plants in his garden that appeared well enough in the afternoon were next morning nearly destroyed. The cause of this he could not discover, but, thinking some night insect did the work, proposed to see if his theory was true. Last night with a lantera, he spent four hours in his garden, and, by the end of that time had caught four or five hundred large slugs - a species of snall - which hide in the soil during the day, but come out to feed after sunset. These were the destructive marauders which had been playing havoc with his plants. The discovery he has made should be taken advantage of by others who have gardens .- Hamilton Times.

BATTLE BETWEEN A RAT AND A WEASEL, -As Mrs. Forsyth, wife of the gamekeeper at kilravock, Croy, was sitting alone the other evening in the kitchen, she was not a little surprised to see two objects enter the room, and pass with lightning speed under a ches; which stood in the corner of the kitchen. Nothing daunted by the strange incident, Mrs. Forsyth determined to ascertain the cause of the intrusion, and at once shut the door and lighted a candle, which she took in her left hand, with the poker in her right. Under the chest she found a weasel in mortal comdat with a huge rat. On this interruption, the weasel attempted to retreat, but a well-directed blow put it hors de combat, and a second split its head in two. The rat, which was at its last grasp, in like manner received the finishing stroke. Shortly afterwards Mr Forsyth came home and, as might be expected, was greatly pleased with the gallant feat achieved by his better half—

A Dog Stony Hard to Beat - Lately a traveller passed in a carriage along the Avenue de Nantilly. The aight was dark. All at once the horse stopped, and the traveller saw that the animal had met an obstacle. At the same time a man mised himself from before the horse and uttered a cry. "Why don't you take care?" said the traveller. "Ah!" cried the man, "you would do better, instead of hallooing, to lend me your lantern. " What for ?" " I had three hundred france in gold on my person; my pocket has broken and all has fallen into the street. It is a commission with which my master has entrusted me. If I do not find the money I am a ruined man," "It is not very easy to find the pieces on such a night; have you one left ?'" Yes; I have one." "Give it to me; The man hesitated. "Give it to me; it will be the means of recovering the others." "The poor fellow gave him the last coin. The traveller whistled; a mognificent coin. The traveller whistled; a magnificent Danish dog began to loop around him. "Here!" said the traveller putting the coin to the nose of the dog. Look!" The intelligent creature sniffed a moment at the money, and then began to run about the road. Every minute he returned leaping and deposited in the hands of his master a Napoleon. in about twenty minuts the whole sum was recovered. The poor fellow, who had got his money back, turned, full of thanks toward the traveller, who had now got into his carriage. " Ah, you are my preserver," said he; "tell me at least your name." "I have done nothing," said the traveller. "Your preserver is myldog; his name is Rabut Joie," and then, whipping his horses, he disappeared in in the darkness of the night,-Paris paper.

Aerial Torredoes .- Humanitarians, who look for the suppression of war in the development of the deadliest engines of warfare, will read with satisfaction a suggestion recently thrown out for a further employment of the torpedo. A torpedo balloon the device is to be styled, and the name is a sufficient indication of its nature. A balloon is to be constructed capable of rising with a torpedo beneath it, and starting to wind-wards of a camp or fortified city, or whatever it is desired to destroy, is to be buist or detached by means which it would be easy to contrive, and thus to allow its cargo of death and destruction to full into the midst of the enemy. The detachment of the torpedo, it is suggested might be effected with great case and certainity by means of a thin electric wire, and the proper mom-ent for dropping the charge, in order to explode it on any giving point, would be only a matter of instrumental observation and a little practice. The idea seems to be fearfully practicable; and, apart from the consideration of the very perfection of modern warfare, seems really to present the most hopeful prespect of universal peace. It might be denounced as too frightful an idea to be entertained by civilised combatants. By means of such an engine, a fortifiled place might attacked from a point from which no gun could, be brought into. action, and without the smallest opportunity of retaliation. The carnage and devastation by the explosion of a torpedo in a fortress or camp would be infinitely greater than a bombshell could produce. and while to the besiegers even a fullure need involve no harm or even danger, the balloon might be floated out of the range of shot, and to the besieged would be fraught with ruin against which place to such frauds, was not a vicious one. Before no conceivable defence avail anything. The effect suggest Rowland had planned to organize the postal of a torpedo dropped into a garrisoned fertress of a to contemplate.

# The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

6622 CRAIG STREET.

M. W. KIRWAN-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Terms-\$2,00 per annum-in Advance

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

#### CALENDAR-OCTOBER, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 17-St. Hedwig, Widow. William Smith O'Brien born, 1803, Lord Palmer ston died 1865.

THURSDAY, 18-ST. LUKE, EVANGELIST. King Henry and Strongbow arrive in Ireland

FRIDAY, 19-St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor. Dean Swift died, 1745.

SATURDAY, 20-St. John Cantius, Confessor. Battle of Lyon's Creek, Canada, 1814.

BUNDAY, 14-TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER PENTE-COST. Eternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. St. Hilarion, Confessor. SS. Ursula and Companions.

The Monastery of Bangor, in Ulster, founded by St. Comgall, 558.

Monday, 22-Feria. Tuesday, 23-Feria.

Rebellion of Sir Phelim O'Neill begun in the North, 1641. Earl of Derby died, 1869.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST, JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY

The members of the above Company will assemble for DRILL, NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, at 7.30, at the MARKET HALL, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE; and on this (Wednesday) night week they will meet at the CITY HALL, at 7.30 p.m., to receive their arms.

M. W. KIRWAN, Capt. Commanding.

#### REVIEWS.

We are again compelled to hold over a number of reviews and book notices until next week,

#### THE NEW PAPER

We expect to be able to issue the Evening Post on To-Morrow (Thursday) Fortnight. All now depend upon our friends and whatever assistance they have promised should be forthcoming at once. Next week we shall issue the Prospectus.

# SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

To-night Sir Francis Hincks' lectures in the Mechanics' Hall. Let us urge our Irish friends to make it a point of duty to cheer, by his friendly greetings! But we rejoice extheir presence, the gentleman who has stood ceedingly, and we shall meet the Rev. gentletheir friend in the hour of need. We owe man with kid gloves, four buttons high. The much to Sir Francis Hincks and the least occasion of his address was the meeting about compliment we can pay him is to be present at the NO BILL, and the Sheehan business. We his lecture.

# MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE OITY OF MONTREAL.

This flourishing Company held its 18th Annual Meeting on Monday last. The report of the proceedings were of a satisfactory nature, and the condition of the Company looks well in every way. A report of the meeting will be found on the eight page.

# THE OTTAWA "HERALD."

The Ottawa Herald has made its appearance and we welcome it with more than ordinary satisfaction. We once more congratulate our co-religionists in Ottawa on their enterprise. and we wish the Herald many years of prosperity. There are now at least two daily papers which, while never assailing anyones faith yet may be expected to defend their own. All this indicates that the Catholics of the Dominion are moving onward, and that they will soon be in a position to take care of ourselves.

# WHY THE COLORADO BEETLE FLOURISHES.

The following account of the wholesale slaughter of small birds is suggestive just now. The incident occured near Ottawa, and it can hardly be regarded as sport. Small birds should be protected by law from such battus as those we append:-

Two parties of sportsmen, numbering twenty each, left the city yesterday morning to shoot small birds and squirrels. They met at the close of the day at Bell's Corners, and found that one party had slaughtered 360 head, and the other 230. A ball and supper was subsequently enjoyed at the expense of the latter party.

# ORANGEISM AND POLITICS.

"Isaac Jekell, County Master" of the Orange Society for Argenteuil, has written a letter to the "Argenteuil Advertiser" advocating the necessity of returning a man of "honest unflinching Orange principles" to the Local Parliament at the next election. In his letter he talks of "Civil and Religious liberty," "Jesuit | men are champions of the Indian game of La-

intrigue" "priestly" power, "tyranical government" &c., &c., This gentleman's idea of "Civil and Religious Liberty" is the right of Orangemen to insult their Catholic neighbours. The letter is indeed scarcely worth noticing, and Mr. Isaac Jekill may depend upon it that the policy he is so foolishly advocating will not be endorsed by any respectable Protestant in the County of Argenteuil.

#### "PRIZES."

From time to time to time advertisements o prizes" have appeared in this and other papers The reader is informed that "the subscribers' to such and such a paper, will receive a prize of "silver spoons" &c., &c., on sending a certain amount of money to a certain ad dress. A little experience warrants us in advising our subscribers to be cautious of those advertisements, and even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of some of our advertising agents, we warn our friends to have nothing to do with them. These advertisements shall appear in the True Wir-NESS DO MOIC.

#### THE RINE MOVEMENT.

Mr. Rine is doing some good in Montreal Although he is a gentleman whose antecedents are calculated to awaken suspicion as to his motives, still he is doing good and we wish him God speed. So long as good is being done it is hardly fair to attribute "motives" when there is no strong subtantial evidence as to the fact. People say harsh things of Mr. Rine and all they say may be true or it may not. We do not know, and more, we 'do not care. The one fact before our consideration now is-Is Mr. Rine doing good or harm? We think he is doing some good, and thinking this we wish him a prosperous career. To be sure to a Catholic, a pledge signed under the auspices of Mr. Rine has not that paternal and holy influence which the same pledge would have if signed under the auspices of one of the priests of the Church. When a Catholic wants to sign the pledge he will go to his priest and he will feel all the better for doing so. We do not say that a Catholic should not sign before Mr. Rine, but we say that any Catholic who is about to take the pledge, will be far more satisfied with doing so before one of the priests of his own church, than before anyone else. However, Mr. Rine is doing good, and we hore that he will leave behind him the fruits of his labours and charitable work — increased soberity, and consequently increased morality and good behaviour.

# THE REV. MR. BRAY.

At a meeting held at Zion Church this week, the Rev. Mr. Bray spoke courteously of the Catholics! We were amazed when we read differ with the Rev. Mr. Bray in his conclusions, but yet we can differ as become Christian gentlemen. To be sure the Rev. Mr. Bray made a strange statement about the "Orangemen will walk next year," and about the Catholics preparing to resist them. He says that the Catholic youth of Montreal go out occasionally for pistol practice, and that prizes are given for the best shots. Well we suppose the Rev. Mr. Bray had some data for his assertions, and if so the situation looks serious indeed. But what does it matter-so long as the Catholics of Montreal are to be taxed \$4,000 a year to protect men to insult them, pistol practice is unavailing. It is the duty of a Volunteer to support the civil power at any cost of private feeling, but it is a hardship to have to pay as well as protect a man for insulting you. But if the law says so, it must be done. The civil power is and must be supreme, and painful as it may be, yet the first duty of a soldier is obedience. The Rev. Mr. Bray need not. we think, alarm himself, and we hope that before the next "12th," some solution of the difficulty will be found.

CHAMPIONS. We are not among those who believe that the "Irish are the finest peasantry under the Sun," Such a metaphor may be pleasing, but we think it is illusionary as well. No doubt. the Irish people, all in all, are as good as their neighbours. Perhaps indeed in somethings, they may be a trifle better-just as in other things their neighbours are better than them. There can, however, be little doubt but the Irish are a nation of athletes. In physique, they combine agility with strength. At the present moment, for instance, the proof of this is apparent. An Irishman is champion oarsman of Great Britain; an Irishman is champion pedestrian of the world; an Irishman has just proved himself the best oarsman in America; the Irish Marksmen made the highest score at Creedmore, and a club of Irishcrosse. Now this is all the more remarkable, because Ireland is a poor country, and the peasantry have no time to spare in cultivating or developing the natural gifts with which God appears to have blessed them. If Hanlan, or Higgins, the oarsmen, or O'Leary, the pedestrian, had not emigrated, they would, in all likelihood, be peasant boys or poor farmers, unconscious of the power that was within them. O'Leary is fond of saying that there are hundreds of boys trotting about the bogs, who, after a little training, he, is sure, would beat him in walking. Well, perhaps so, but meanwhile we may fairly congratulate ourselves that, take circumstances into consideration, we more than hold our own in the athletic world, favour, we need not be alarmed about the re-

#### THE GRAND JURY.

charged in Montreal are, just now, the best abused men in Canada. They have been assailed in the press and they have been denounced from the Tabernacle at Zion on the Hill. If we are to believe their accusers, the members of the late Grand Jury are miserable sinners all. Everyman's hand should be against them, for, as we read in Daniel, they have been "weighed in the balances and are found wanting." The Witness has been heroically defiant and insinuates such dire forbodings that we are, no doubt, expected to shrink from the consequences of its anger. The Constitution itself is to be amended, life and property are no longer safe, the Provincial Government is rotten to the core, the Grand Jurors are perjurers, and there is no balm in Gilead, save in columns of our contemporary. This is the first time that we have seen the Witness in its anger, and terrible are the feelings its fury inspired into our alarmed and panic stricken frames. It spoke too, more in anger than in sorrow. Sometime since it charged us with "characteristic effrontary" because we said that there was no "substantial evidence" against Sheehan. If there was "substantial evidence" then the Grand Jury has committeed perjury and the Witness is right. If there was no "substantial evidence" then the Grand Jury was right in discharging him, and the Witness is wrong, Now we reply by charging the Witness with "characteristic effrontary" in presuming to insinuate that the Grand Jury committed perjury, and we prefer to believe that no body of men could conscientiously stand up before thir fellow citizens and commit an act which would condemn them to the censure of every respectable citizen in the community. We do not believe that the Grand Jury has been guilty of this crime .-These gentlemen were chosen to perform a pub lie duty to society, and they have performed it under the oath of office; we must therefore suppose that being deemed worthy to fill the office of Grand Jury men they have faithfuly performed their duties. We know, for instance, that in the Hackett case one witness was called before them-Mr. Joseph A Duhamel-who figured so prominently in rescuing Mr. Henshaw on the 12th of July last, and it appears his testimony flatly contradicted that of Mr. McCallum, whose evidence contradicted in its turn, as we are informed, that of McColloch on most material points. In the Elliott shooting case as Mr. Curran Q. C. pointed out from the very first day the Crown evidence was so contradictory that the prisoner should have been discharged by the committing magistrate. But to aggravate matters Elliott's published account before the Grand Jury differ materially from his statement under oath at the preliminary examination. Mrs. Campbells testimony and that her of daughters are flatly contradicted in an important point by that of Mr. Campbell, whilst Black. another Crown witness, completely upsets the whole case by showing that the persons who helped Elliott into the carriage and who are, says the latter, the persons that shot him, were neither McAllister nor Ryan but two men named Donnelly and Byrne.-On the whole we advise our friend of the Daily Witness to avoid lashing itself into a fury, The Constitution is not in danger, life and property are not insecure, the deluge is not likely to inundate mankind, and the Witness will have abundant time to calm down to the ordinary temper of the times. The Witness is the guardian of no one's conscience but its own. It is not the keeper of the Grand Jury, and knows no more of what motives prompted its members than we do ourselves. We incline to the belief that those motives were honourable and just, and we refuse to endorse the terrible charge that they were guilty of perjury. If there has been a miscarriage of justice, it may have been owing to the zealourness of some of the friends of the Witness, who, in their

#### MARIA WALSH, ALIAS BRADLEY, ALIAS MRS. COLSTON.

deliberately, and premeditatedly,

shoot at Hackett. She did her best to have Quinn hanged. But she failed. Her testimony broke down; her own husband gave evidence against her, and her statements were proved to be fulse from beginning to end. Then she was indicted for perjury, and she has now, as cooly and as deliberately plead "Guilty" and that wherever we get a fair field and no as she had before given her perjured evidence in order to try and hang an innocent man. A more deliberate piece of womanly depravity we have never heard of. But let us pause a moment. She now says that she was urged to swear away the life of Quina by "others who The members of the Grand Jury just disdeserted her when they found she was in the lurch." If this be true then an effort should be made to find out who those "others" are, Why was no attempt made to sift this conspiracy to its source? If Bradley, or Welsh, or Colston, or whatever her name may be was only a tool in the hands of others, then the sentence of two years passed upon her, is far from giving to Cazar what is Cazars due. Some one more subtle than she, in all probability, concected this conspiracy to hang Quinn. A perjurer by confession, the word of Bradley with her aliases, does not go for much indeed, vet suspicion rests over a portion of our fellow citizens, which we would gladly see removed. Resolutions in a case of this kind go for nought —the dark deed was done by some few masked conspirators who wanted to see a "Papist" hanged at any cost. It is terribly suggestive of hatred to our faith. It means "Woe to Montreal" with a vengeance. Truth, honour, manhood, all are sacrificed in the thirst for "Papist" blood. It was a cold blooded deed, and we trust that the unhappy victim of this conspiracy, will yet give the names of her employers to the public, in order that they may be hooted aid for the support of numerous denominational out of the society of every honest man. While training colleges. From the foundation of the saying this we again freely admit that we would be slow to accept the mere assertion of Bradley, &c., &c., against any one, but yet if lic establishments for intermediate education she made a statement it could be sifted, and the truth or falsehood of it could probably be ascertained. But it proves what our enemies think of us, as it proves too how the press of mended the reform of those institutions, and Montreal treat us, when our vital interests are the application of their endowments to the at stake. There was a general howl over the education of all classes. The university ones-"No BILL" business, but not one word, editorially, about this cold blooded and contemplated murder, since the confession of her guilt | Imperial Parliament since 1829, without one was known. Yes it was murder as deliberate and cold blooded as ever entered the brain of the worst assassin that ever swung from a gallows. What can the Catholics of Montreal hope from such a press as this? What have they to expect when their interests or their honour is at stake? Nothing, but misrepresentation and sins of omission. Here is a conspiracy to murder passed over in silence, and that too by the vaunting champions of Civil and Religious Liberty! But this incident will have one good effect. It will open the eyes of the drowsiest of our co-religionists as to the necessity of acknowledging that they, and we, and all of us, are surrounded by men who would move the stones, if they could, to rise in mutiny against the "Church of Rome." Well let them work on -but we give them one caution-they play a dangerous game. If this woman spoke truly, the men who "spurred her on" may rest assured that their infamy will hurt no one but themselves, and the cowardice which prompted them to put a woman into the gap, is but the evidence of their own poltroon spirits, and of their miserable and assassin minds. LORD CHURCHILL ON IRELAND.

The speech of Lord Randolph Churchill at the agricultural dinner in Woodstock recently, has created an almost sensational effect on the other side of the ocean. The frankness and freshness of such sentiments regarding the Imperial treatment of Ireland are a striking novelfy amongst the political utterances of the time; while the rarity is intensified when we consider the position of the speaker. Lord Randolph Churchill is not only a Member of Parliament, since 1874, a Conservative and a supporter of the present Government, but he is the second son of the Duke of Marlborough, the Queen's popular Viceroy in Ireland, Coming to the subject of Irish Obstruction, which he described as

day," Lord R. H. Churchill said—' He could not, as an Englishman, forget that they passed the Act of Union to bring the Irish members of Parliament to Westminster; and were they, because they found that the Irish members did not agree with us, and did not understand our ways and habits, and were difficult at certain moments to manage—were they for these reasons to expel those members from the eagerness to see somebody hanged, fixed their. House of Commons? The logical sequence would be to give them back their Irish Parliament. He talons upon men, against whom there was; it thought they must look for the cause of the obappears, not enough direct evidence to warrant the Grand Jury in sending them to trial and legislation that had produced the obstruction to

Samuel St.

......

English legislation. This admission is highly creditable to an English Conservative member, and he sustains his charge by the following summary statement of Irish grievances:— There were great and crying questions of the Irish which the Gov-ernment had not attended to, did not seem to be Maria Walsh, alias Bradley, alias Mrs. Colston stood in the witness box and swore that inclined to attend to, perhaps did not intend to attend to—the question of the intermediate and she saw Quinn fire at Hackett on the 12th of higher education of Treland, the question of the assimilation of the Municipal and Parliamentary July. There was no tremour in her voice, electoral privileges to English privileges, and other questions which he would not go into them; but at there was no hesitation in her replies, she swore distinctly and calmly, that she saw Quinn the same time they were of the highest domestic and social importance to Ireland, and as long as and social importance to Aleman, and as long as the Government did not take the trouble to give attention to them, so fong would they have to deal with obstruction from Ireland. It was perhaps that truths were unpalatable, and he who spoke them very seldom got much thanks for them; but, how. ever unpalatable, it did not render them any the less true." As regards education Irish Catholics

plundered and persecuted have been since 1535. Their educational and ecclesiastical foundations and revenues were confiscated, and the profession of letters, as well as of faith, made penal under a code never surpassed in barbarity. Nominally repealed, those Penal Laws remain, in a refined and less revolting form, a gross injustice to Irish Catholics. Primary education, provided for in England and in Scotland by special legislation suited to the general circumstances of those countries, depends on no law; and now, after a struggling and eventful existence of nearly half a century, may collapse under any of the thousand and one difficulties and dangers that have ever beset its vicious principle. Afraid boldly to grapple with the subject, the miser. able expedient of the National School Teachers' Act was passed, permitting Boards of Guardians to levy a small rate-in-aid to supplement the wretched salaries of the staff; but, as was confidently predicted, it has proved a total failure. For fifteen years the State training schools have been under the ban of the Bishops, as far as Catholic teachers are concerned, so that, if matters proceed as they have done. there would very soon be left scarcely a fraction of professionally instructed Catholic schoolmasters and mistresses in Ireland, while every religious body in Great Britain enjoys State Diocesan Free Schools of Queen Elizabeth in 1570, a period of three centuries, all the pubhave been Protestant, and continue so, although Parlimentary Committees and Royal Commissioners, for nearly 100 years, have recomtion, dating from 1591, was before the Irish Parliament in 1793, and has been before the solid concession of Catholic claims, nor was there even a hope held out in the last session of Parliament that the Jovernment intended to entertain or consider these claims. And so of the Irish demand for equality of municipal and Parliamentary franchise and corporate privileges with those enjoyed by the English people, a demand persistently refused. Lord Randolph Churchill illustrated his argument by these few examples, perhaps, not wishing to inflict on an English after-dinner audience the long black list of Irish grievances, as Land Tenures, the Grand Jury System, the Magistracy, Orangeism, the paucity of Catholics in the Public Administration, Absentceism, Waste Lands, Coercion Acts, Financial Relations of Ireland to the Empire, Refusal of the Volunteer System, and the entire absence of the Head of the State from Ireland. From these is omitted the supreme claim of

the Irish nation to a restoration of their legislative autonomy of which they were robbed in 1801, as Lord Randolph thus decribes :-

"They must remember that England had years of wrong, years of clime, years of tyranny, years of oppression, years of general misgovernment to make amends for to Ireland. That Act of Union was passed—and in passing it they exhausted all the arsenal of political corruption and chicanery—to inaugurate a series of remedial and healing measures, and, if that act had not been productive of these effects, it would be entitled to be unequivecally condemned by history, and would, perhaps, be repealed by posterity. It was for these reasons that he should propose no extreme measures against Irish members, believing, as he did, that the cure for obstruction lay not in threats, nor in hard words but in considering legislation? but in conciliatory legislation."

That the Act of Union will be repealed, either substantially or partially, no thoughtful student of the history of the relations between Ireland and England can doubt. The detestable code that, from 1172 to the accession of James I. attempted to stamp out the natives was repealed, as impossible of accomplishment, and all Irishmen, irrespective of race or creed declared one nation. Poyning's Act of 1493, annihilating all Irish legislative independence. was repealed by the Act of 1782. The offioial religious establishment introduced in 1535 was declared a failure in 1869, and the alien Church disestablished and disendowed. The Penal Laws against Catholics, framed in several reigns, have, with few exceptions, been tentatively repealed. The Fendal Land Code, the growth of centuries, was reformed in 1870, and will doubtless undergo further amelioration. So that, without entering into minor details, no

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

one can accept the dogma of finality in legislative action, but, on the contrary, must believe and hope that mankind will be as wise in the future as they have been in the past, and that Ireland will present no greater difficulty to the able and just statesman than does Scotland or Eagland. If there were more generous and hearty utterances of this sort from the ranks of the British pobility, if others, like Lord Randolph Churchill, possessed the courage of between the two peoples; the party of obstruction would be silenced; and the Empire would be strengthened by the promotion of union, peace, and moral and material prosperity.

# THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. Campbell has, we understand, been dismissed from the Herald in consequence of the charge he made in the New York Times against fully. Name enclosed. the City and District Savings Bank, and against Father Dowd. The following paragraph from the Witness of last evening will speak for itself and pending the investigation we shall have little to say. Of one thing however we may be sure, that the Catholics of Canada pecome a Christian, as that Father Dowd had betrayed his flock. This infamous conspiracy to harm a sound commercial institution will, get the full measure of their deserts.

Mr. E. J. Barbeau, Manager of the City and District Savings Bank, deposed yesterday before the Police Magistrate that he had causee to believe that ona John Campbell, lournalist, on the 21st of September last, intending to injure, vilify and prejudice the City and District Saving's Bank and deprive it of depositors upon it maliciously wrote and senta false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel to the New York Times, in which rumors detrimental to ing dishonest conduct to the directors; also that Rev. Father Dowd had been bribed with \$50,000 of stability of the bank, and that Campbell at the time well knew that the said libel was false to the great damage of the bank. Mr. Campbell was arrested by the High Constable yesterday afternoon.

#### MR. A. E. CASE.

Mr. A. E. Case has been appointed our sole Advertising Canvasser for the Evening Post. The experience Mr. Case has acquired in Montreal as an Advertising Agent, warrants us in expecting good results from his efforts, and a courteous reception for him at the hands of the commercial public.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

# CONTRADICTION.

Ottawa, 11th October, 1877.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,—The Daily Witness of Montreal, of the Sih inst., published the following:—"That he who was formerly a prominent member of the English Church in the City of Ottawa, but who joined the Roman Catholic Church a few years ago, has re-turned to his former (Protestant) faith."

Will you kindly contradict this statement. I am a convert myself, I know many converts here, especially many who were principal members of the Anglican Church, and I am certain that there is no convert who is so foolish as to return to the English or Protestant Church, none have done so, and none, I beleive dream of doing so in this city. Thank

Yours truly, C. F. S.

# OFFICIAL BIGOTRY AGAIN.

Montreal, Oct. 16th, 1877.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sig.—As every matter affecting public interests is worthy of consideration, I might be justified in asking the insertion in your columns of the followingquestions respectfully propounded to the officials whom it may concern. Why were the prisoners confined in the gaol, awaiting trial on account of the Orange troubles, prevented from reading the Taue Wirness on several occasions, while they were allowed to have access, without the slightest objection, to all other papers? The religious belief of Turnkey Mitchell, who thus assumed the role of journalistic critic, should not be allowed to interfere with the rights of the unfortunate Catholics who, by the merest chance, may be placed under his temporary custodianship. This officer, Mitchell, in the most direct manner possible, told the prisoners who asked his permission to read the TRUE WITNESS, that your paper was excluded from the prison by order, without, however, giving the name of the person from whom such a mandate emanated. Perhaps the gaoler, sheriff, or some other functionary might be able to give some information concorning this exclusion from a public institution of of the only exponent of Irish Catholic opinion

"FIAT LUX.,"

# THE POLICE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. Sig.—In the last two issues of your journal you published letters in reference to the Police Force &c. nothing to do at present, but the second which re-iers to Sergeant Richardson I have with your perand in no case have they ever received in- times two or even three Priests. first he states he saw him coming out of a cell where and Managers, a woman was in for protection. Now this is false would be impossible for Sergt, Richardson to go in the duties of the Clergy, that in most Mission to the cells without their knowledge, as the station. Churches a larger number of resident Clergy is now. la nover without men, day, or night, and no persons required, bas any access to prisoners des, but the reserve "It is evident, therefore, that a steady increase Kabambarre. From unity access to prisoners des, but the reserve "It is evident, therefore, that a steady increase Kabambarre.

man who keeps the keys of the cells in his pos- in the number of Clergy is absolutely necessary, have been there from six to twelve months. It was Clerk would have been dismissed long before. Deputy Chief Nagle removed Clerk to duty at once to make provision for these who shall Ontario station, but when Chief Penton returned come after, as our forefathers did for us. We feel he remained about half an hour, when he told Sergt. being persecuted in an unjust manner after his re- adequate to the multiplication of Clergy demanded turn is all nonsense. Now about the farmer's jar by the extension of our work." of whiskey the facts are as follows: A French Canadian farmer was arrested in Mountain street for being drunk while in charge of a horse and sleigh. He was brought to No. 10 station, sub-constable their convictions, a new day would dawn on locked up and the horse sent to the pound a robe and a jar of whiskey was kept in the station. Sergeant Robinson retained Bigras and let the man out on bail the next morning, when his robe and whiskey were returned to him. Sergeant Richardson was not in the station during all this time, in fact he never seen the man at all Now, sir, Sergeant Richardson is no particular friend of mine and in sending you this long letter it is as a lover of fair play for Catholic and Protestant alike. In conclusion I may state that Sergeant Richardson was well aware of Clerk being a Catholic, and also that he could neither read nor write, which is most essential in a policeman. Hoping, sir, you will publish the above in your next issue, I am yours respect-

A ROMAN CATHOLIC SUBSCRIBER. October, 15th, 1877.

#### IMPORT OF AMERICAN CATTLE AND MEAT AT GLASGOW.

Notwithstanding the dulness of trade generally over Scotland, there has been a considerable increase in the import of live cattle, dead meat, and prowe may be sure, that believe that the devil had visions from America. The Anchor, Allan, and would just as sure believe that the Dowd had States line steamers that trade between the Clyde and America have had no lack of cargo of this kind to bring home. especially during the last month. Of course there has been a decrease during the summer months in the quantity of dead fresh meat we hope, be sifted to its source, and whoever and mutton brought over, but this has been made may be the prime movers in it, will, we trust, up by the importing of cattle and sheep alive. The live bullocks landed number 1,350, as against 670, 421,348 during the months of July, June, and May respectively; and the live sheep brought over numbered 1,097, as against 635 during the previous month. There were only 55 horses imported as against 108 and 109 during July and June. Of dead meat there were 3,000 quarters of fresh beef received, about 100 quarters above July's import, and only the City and District Saving a Dank and deprive it of about a third of the average of the winter and spring it cradit and reputation, and to produce a run of about a third of the average of the winter and spring monthly supply. In tinned meats there were 10,-500 boxes-double the average of the previous three months. There were also a larger quantity of salted the credit of the Bank were published and attribut- beef and pork landed, numbering respectively 3,993 and 1,200 barrels, as against 1,000 barrels of beef and 240 barrels of pork in July. Fully 5,000 stock to pacify depositors in regard to the financial packages of cured bacon and 600 barrels of hams and tongues were received, being an increase of about a third over the previous month's average. The following are the quantities of butter and cheese received during the last four months :-

.. 2,300 tubs 16,000 boxes. .. 9,300 " June 36,000 ,,

July ... 21,600 " 53,000 ",
August ... 27,200 ", 74,000 ",
There were also about 4,000 barrels of grease, lard, and tallow landed during the month .- Contempary.

#### THE WAR NEWS.

There is a rumour from Berlin to the effect that Turkey is about to make liberal proposals for the conclusion of peace, but the despatches from other quarters offer little hope of the report proving to be true. The rumour probably owes its origin to the announcement of the conclusion of a convention by Russia and Servis, and to the justifiable supposition that the Porte, before encountering this new enemy, would make some endeavor to put an end to the war. Every day that Servia can be kept out of the field will be a gain to Turkey, but since Russia's acceptance of Servia's terms of co-operation the troops of the Principality are being hurried to the frontier, and as Russia undertakes to pay her new ally a million roubles monthly from the time ing as much as 103 miles in one day, their united ted in her great wars with Napoleon or in her the latter takes the field, it is not probable that any time will be lost by the latter. The Russians, are, however, themselves in no suitable condition far awinter campaign. The cold rains and the want of aultable winter clothing are making fearful havor in the ranks of the armies of Bulgaria. During the last twenty days there have been 5,000 deaths in the camp before Plevna, 4,700 in the army of the Czarovitch, 3,000 in Gen. Zimmerman's army in the Dobruscha, and 2,000 at Tirnova ane Shipka This makes a total of nearly 15,000 deaths from disease in a total force estimated at 230,000, or about one-fifteenth of the strength of the armies in Bulgaria. At home, too, matters are assuming a threatening aspect. Socialist plots have been discovered in Moscow and Kief, and the financial affairs of the country are in the lost stage of demoralization. The London Times announces that on Wednesday the rate of exchange at St. Petersburg had reached 23d., the lowest figure since the Crimean War, and there seems to have been a kind of panic at St. Petersburg in consequence of the depreciation of the paper currency, which depreciation threatens io engulf the nation in universal bankruptcy,

# CATHOLICITY IN LONDON.

In a recent address of Cardinal Manning to the Catholics of the Archdiocese of Westminter for aid in establishing Diocesan Seminaries he give some statistics which show the increase of the Church under his jurisdiction during the last twenty-seven

Before the restoration of the bierarchy in England, the Vicariate of London embraced the whole of the two Dioceses of Westminster and Southwark. In 1859 the clergy of this whole Vicariate numbered about 178, and the number of missions was about 104.

Since then the London Vicariate has been divided into two Dioceses. The Clergy of the two Dioceses has increased in numbers so greatly, that there are 200 secular priests, besides those of Religious Orders, in the Dioceese of Westminster alone. The number of Missions in that Diocese has increased from 46 in 1851 to 101, at the present

This increase is a subject of congratulation, but Cardinal Manning does not permit himself to look with idle rejoicing on the past increase and present prosperity of Catholicity in London. Like a faithful shopherd be fixes his attention upon the needs signed by " Fait Lux" with the first of these I have and wants of his flock; and plans and strives to prepare for those of the future. Here is how he speaks of the work before him and his faithful Clergy and

stationed where the majority of Catholics reside the Diocese. Every Mission demands one, or some woods extraordinary variety of vegetation, beautiful

salt or injury from him, on the contrary he has always been kind and willing to oblige them when requested to do so. Now in reference to Ex-Policeman Clerk and the higher Education; of Mission Schools for the middle class; and also of certified Reformatary and Industrial, and Poor Law Schools, demands the contrary of the middle class; and also of certified Reformation and Industrial, and Poor Law Schools, demands the contrary of the middle class; and also of certified Reformation and Industrial, and Poor Law Schools, demands the contrary of the middle class; and also of Centrary of Institutes of the middle class; and also of certified Reformation and the contrary of the middle class; and also of certified Reformation and the contrary of the middle class; and also of certified Reformation and the contrary of the middle class; and also of certified Reformation and the contrary of the middle class; and also of certified Reformation and the contrary of the middle class; and also of certified Reformation and the contrary of the middle class and also of certified Reformation and the contrary of the middle class and also of certified Reformation and the contrary of the middle class and also of certified Reformation and the contrary of the middle class and also of certified Reformation and the contrary of the middle class and also of certified Reformation and the contract of the middle class and also of certified Reformation and the contract of the middle class and also of certified Reformation and the contract of the middle class and also of certified Reformation and the contract of the middle class and also of certified Reformation and the contract of the middle class and also of certified Reformation and the contract of the middle class and also of certified Reformation and the contract of the middle class and also of certified Reformation and the contract of the middle class and also of certified Reformation and the contract of the middle class and also of certified Reformation and the contract of the middle class charges he makes against Sergt. Richardson. In the at this time many additional Priests as Chaplains

"The great development of the Public Worship which every man in the Station can prove as it and other Services of the Church has in increased

#### THE FATE OF THE CZARS

It may be interesting just now to note what history and rumor say of the fate of the Czars of Russia. From Ruric (868) to Jurie, or George I. (1155,) who built Moscow, there were seventeen dukes of Klev. To these followed sixteen grand dukes of Vladimir, ending with Jurie, or George III. in 1325. The succeeding sovereigns, nine in number, bore the title of grand dukes of Moscow. In 1616 commences the list of Czars of Moscovy, whose territorial boundaries have spread by purthe giant demensions of the present Russian Empire. Feeder I., second Czar, was poisoned; Boris poisoned himself; Ivan VI., of the house of Romanoff was deposed; Peter II. was deposed and murdered; Paul I. was strangled in his bedchamber; Alexander I. is reported to have died by slow poison; Nicholas, too, is reported to have been poisoned, as his death was unexpected, and his body lay in private state for three days before any public announcement of his death was made. Auother and still more common idea is that Nicholas died from mortification on account of his disasters and defeat in the Crimes. The present Czar, Alexander II., is the sixteenth of the house of Remanoff. He has entered on a more arduous task than his father—the conquest of Constantinonicat a time when the rest of the great nations are even more averse to disturbing the balance of and so I leave them to you. power in Europe than when Sebastopol was attacked. Recent accounts say that Alexander's cheeks are sunken, his eyes are lustereless, his step has lost eight in the morning until nine at night, laboring even harder than his ministers. There is hot work in the east and west already. For—

"Down each deep and skirted valley, Where the crowded cannon play-Where the Czai's fierce cohorts rally-Cossack, Kalmuck, savage Kalli-Down each gorgo they sweep away! Down each new Termopylæ, Flashing swords and helmets see!

Underneath the iron shower, To the brazen cannon's jaws, Hecdless of their deadly power.

Press they without fear or pause,

To the very cannon's jaws!" If Alexander should fail and the cresent should look down upon myriads of the Russians sent to their death by his ambition to possess Constantinople, he will likely go the way of Nicholas, either by treason or broken-heartedness. It is believed in Russia that on the base of a statue erected by the early chiefs there appeared a miraculously-written prophesy that the Russians would one day sit in the seat of the Greek empire. Every Ozar has sanctioned the fable, and hence every one who has attacked Turkey bears the consequence of failure.

# THE CHAMPION PEDESTRIAN AT ST. LOUIS.

ANOTHER GREAT WALKING MATCH. From the American papers to hand we observe that Daniel O'Leary, the champion pedestrian of the world, finished a six days' walking match, in the St. Louis Skating Rink on Saturday, Sept. 8. O'Leary undertook to walk against the two best hard fighting, the Turks would beg for peace, or be men St. Louis could produce, and after some time driven back to Constantinople. The Russians find two competitors named Charles Hattes and Arin Beckworth entered the lists against him. They had this great advantage too on their side, that each of them walked on three alternate days, thereby being relieved in the most effective manner. Nevertheless, although they proved highest posts of command within the narrow circle themselves genuine pedestrians, one of them walkwas interesting to watch the progress made each shown no capacity beyond what might serve a day. At the end of the first day (Monday) O'Leary was 11 miles ahead, at the end of Tuesday he was 5 miles behind. On Wednesday night both sides were equal. On Thursday night O'Leary was 2 miles ahead, on Friday night 5 miles, and on Saturday night, when the match was concluded. 18 miles ahead, his total being 513 miles. His average was 855 miles a day. His best mile was done in 8 minutes, and his last mile was completed in 9 minutes, a splendid proof of physical endurance and stamina. During the week his entire rests amounted to only 9 hours and 11 minutes.

# INDIVIDUAL RECORDS.

ĺ	Hottes, Monday,	95 76
	Hottes, Wednesday,	80-251
	Beckworth, Tuesday,	103
	Beckworth, Thursday,	75
	Beckworth, Saturday,	66-244
	•	
	Total for Hottes and Deckwort,	495
	O'Leary, Monday,	106
ļ	"Tuesday,	87
1	" Wednesday,	81
İ	" Thursday,	77
	" Friday,	88
	" Saturday,	79
	• •	
	Total for O'Leary,	513

At about nine o'clock on the evening of the last day a presentation took place amidst great enthusiasm. Mr. T. W. Irwin, on behalf of a number of ladies and friends of O'Leary, presented that in-comparable pedestrian, says a St. Louis daily, with a very handsome floral token in the shape of a beautiful pair of red-topped "seven-league boots," wrought from the finest cut flowers, and resting upon a ground of green leaves on which, in white flowers, was the name "O'Leary."

# STANLEY'S LETTERS.

REMINISCENCES OF LIVINGSTONE-THE HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Herald of Oct. 10th publishes two letters from Africa. The first, from which we make the following extracts, opens with some interesting reminiscences of Livingstone. Mr. Stanley

While at Ujiji, in 1871, Livingstone kindled in me an envious desire to see Manyema, when he per-mitted himself to speak about the glories of the last mission a few remarks to make; during the time lalty.

country he had traversed. He was truly enthusions force, he has been in the force in the forc scenes of wooded bills and verdurous vales and basins, amiable interesting tribes, of beautiful women and many other things which showed that the veteran traveller had been more than ordinarily impressed. I find from dlligent inquiries here that his residence, his travels hither and thither, and his journeys from and to Ujiji must have embraced a

session. If Sergt. Bichardson had done his duty even at this present day; how much more will it certainly long enough for the noble old explorer to be needed hereafter. For these reasons it is our study the natives of East Manyema. I have not the slightest doubt that by the beautiful women he spoke to me about he meant the women of Kabamhe ordered him back to No 10 Station where it, therefore, to be our highest duty to place the barre, in East Manyema. These women are, with-seminards about half an hour, when he told Sergt. Richardson he would resign. To his statement about to render the means of Ecclesiastical Education pared with anything that Livingstone may have seen south of latitude 5 deg. in Africa. But Livingstone should have visited the proud beauties of the Watuai Wanyankon, and of the white race of Gamboragara. He would then have only remembered the women of East Manyema for their winsomeness and amiability. The traveller " Daoud," or David, is a well remembered figure in this region between Nyangwa and the Tanganyika. He has made an impression on the people which will not be forgotten for a generation at least.

"Did you know him?" old Mwana Ngoi, of the Luama, asked of me cagerly. Upon receiving an affirmarive he said to his sons and brothers: you hear what he says? He knew the good white man. Ab, we shall hear all about him." Then, chase, but chiefly by conquest, untill they reach turning to me he asked me: Was he not a very good man?" to which I replied: "Yes, my friend. he was good; far better than any man, white or Arab, you will ever see again."

"Ab, yes; you speak true. He has saved me from being robbed many a time by the Arabs, and he was so gentle and patient, and told us such pleasant stories of the wonderful land of the white people. Hm', the aged white man was a good man,

Had old Mwana Ngoi been able to speak like an educated person I should, no doubt, have had something like a narrative of David Livingstone's virtues from him, whereas, not being educated, much of what he said was broken by frequent him and shakings of his head, as though the traveller's good qualities were beyond description or enumeration. He wisely left the rest to my imagination,

But what has struck me, while tracing Living-The crewn does not sit easily upon his head, stone to his utmost reach—this Arab depot of Sy angwe-revived all my gricf and pity for him more so indeed than even his own relation of sorrowful much of its elasticity, and his carriage is less digni- and heavy things, is that he does not seem to have fied than formerly. He is described as prematurely been aware that he was sacrificing himself unnecesaged, which is not marvellous, since he works from sarily, nor warned of the havor of age, and that power had left him. With the weight of many years pressing on him, the shortest march wearying him, compelling him to halt many days to recover his strength, a serious attack of illness frequently prostrating him, with neither men nor means to escort and enable him to make practical progress, Livingstone was at last like a blind and infirm man, aimless'y moving about. From my conscience, with not a whit of my admiration and love for him lessened in the smallest degree, but rather increased by what I have heard from Arabs and natives, I must say I think one of his hardest taskmasters was himself.

> THE CURSE OF PRINCELY GENERALS. The Russian people no longer need to be warned that they must strain all the resources of the Empire if they would come out of this war, not merely with honor, but without disgrace. They already feel the pinch of financial adversity. Some enthusiasts have suggested that people who have broken or superfluous articles of silver should send them to the mint to be coined; but more prosaic minds are seriously discussing the necessity of raising another foreign loan. In the centres of Russian intelligence there seems to be a general conviction that Russia must prepare for a second

campaign. Naturally, the disasters in Bulgaria, are the theme af profound wonder, disappointment, and anger. Nobody imagined that the Turks were so well armed, so well led, so clearly a match for the best troops of Russia, even in the open field. The war was begun with the vague idea that after some that they have been profoundly mistaken. The alarming fact is that the military skill of Russia seems to have fallen off, although the atmosphere of her public life is military. She also shows a far greater tendency than in past times to keep the general of brigade in quiet times, and none of them have given the slightest proofs of ability to handle great masses of men. Nor is the worst part of the the mischief summed up in their positive errors. By keeping all the power in their own hands, they have, it would seem stunted the growth of such military capacity as Russia can furnish.

These facts are the theme of bitter comment in Russian society, and they will bear political fruit after the war.

# THE CATHOLIC POPULATION OF NEW ENGLAND.

The total Catholic population of New England is now 860,000, according to the figures given in the last Catholic Directory. To show where Catholicity is strongest relatively to the population, we have prepared the following table :-

	Population 1 4 1	Catholic
Dioceses.	ın 1876.	Population.
Boston (Archdiocese)	500,806	310,000
Springfield	412,975	150,000
Providence	360,923	130,000
Burlington	330,551	34,000
Hartford	537,451	150,000
Portland	945,215	80,000
Total	3.487.204	860.000

Total.................3,487,204 860,000 The Archdiocess of Boston includes the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk and Ply-mouth excepting three towns. Diocese of Spring-field comprises the counties of Berkshire, Franklin Hampshire, Hampden and Worcester. The Diocese of Providence embraces Rhode Island, the counties of Bristol and Barnstable, part of Plymouth County and Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and adjacent islands in Massachusetts. The Diocese of Hartford includes all Connecticut; that of Burlington comprises Vermont; and that of Portland, Maine and New Hampshire. In Massachusetts, as nearly as can be ascertained, the proportion is about one Catholic to every three of the population; in Rhode Island the proportion is one to 2 25; in Connecticut, one to 3.5; in Vermont, one to 9.73; in Maine and Hampshire, one to 11.81; in New England, one to every four. One fourth of the population of New England, therefore, is Catholic .- Catholic Standard,

# TO-DAY'S NEWS.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS .- PARIS, October 16 .-Among the prominent Bonapartists elected is Robert Mitchell, and among those defeated are M. De Maupaos and Prince D'Grenberg. The official list of candidates elected last night comprises only a portion of the names. Several Republican papers speak of an investigation the election must undergo in the Chamber. The Siecle urges unsparing justice. Complete returns, except from the colonies, show that 314 Republicans and 201 Conservatives are elected. Fourteen se cond ballots are necessary. The Conserv-atives retain 142 seats of 153 held by them in the late Chamber. The Republicans retain poriod of three years of there abouts.

The distance from Ujiji to Nyangwe is about 350

English miles, which we performed in forty days, inclusive of halfs. I find he was laid up a very moned all the Prefects of Paris to instruct them long time with a most painful disease of the feet at

#### PERSONALS.

BUTT-Mr. Butt, M.P., is not well.

to Montreal from Quebec.

BAILEY-Over 55,000 persons visited the remains of Archbishop Bailey last week.

BRAY-The Rev. Mr. Bray lectured in Montreal last night on the Turco-Russian war.

BATTLE-Mr. Battle, of the firm of Battle Brothers of Ottawa, is to be manager of the Evening Post. FABRE—His Lordship Bishop Fabre has returned

FLEMING-Mr. Fleming, late sub-editor of this paper has gone to Ottawa to edit the Herald.

MAJOR-Dr. Major of Montreal is attached to the Turkish army at Plevna. SMYTH—Major General, Sir E. Silby Smith, has

been promoted Lieut.-General. FRANKLIN-More relies of Sir John Franklin

have been discovered. MOUKHTAR PASHA-The Russians in Asia,

gained a great victory over Moukhtar Pasha near Kars yesterday. FAREN-Owen Faren an Irishman died recently

at Brooklyn, N.Y, at the age of 116 years. He was born in the County of Donegal. ULVLIAN-Mr. A. M. Sullivan's great book will, it is expected, appear in about a fort-

FURLONG.—Mr. Furlong read an interesting paper on "Pagan Ireland" before the Hamilton Catholic Literary Association recently.

MOYLAN-J G. Moylan, Inspector of Penitentiaries, leaves to morrow for Winnipeg to inspect the Provincial prison there.

MEAGHER-A son of the late General Thomas Francis Meagher has become an actor. The press speak favorably of him. HAMROCK-The Shamrock Lacrosse Club are to

have a dinner in Ottawa some time this month -Ottawa Herald.

HIGGINS-Higgins, an 1 rishman, bent Boyd for the single scull championship of England, the other day, in a spin from Putney to Hoylake.

GALE-W, Gale, the Cardiff pedestrian, who began to walk 1,500 miles in 1,000 hours on Sunday, Aug., 26th, successfully finished the feat at London, on Saturday. l'ASCHEREAU-His Grace Archbishop Easche-

reau had an ordination service at St. Anne's College, Quebec, on Sunday, when twelve gentlemen were admitted to the priesthood. DONNELLY-Mr. James Donnelly is the editor of the L'Avenir de Beauharnois. In an article pub-

suggestion for an alliance between the French-Canadians and the Irish, is cordially supported. OWER-The death is announced of Sir James Power, Bart., the eminent distiller, which took place in Dublin. Sir James represented Wexford

lished in that journal on the 3rd instant, our

in Parliament for many years. ANEBIANCO-"Private" information from Rome to one of our English contemporaries, informs us that Cardinal Paneblanco has been elected the future Pope at a "secret" conclave of the Cardinals. OSEPH—Chief Joseph, of Oka, and another Indian have each been sentenced to a fine of \$25 and

costs for unlawfully cutting wood on the property of the Seminary of Montreal, YNCH-Archbishop Lynch on behalf of himself and some of his flock has presented the Toronto General Hospital with a small library of Catholic

works for the use of Catholic patients [ANLON.-Hanlon, the champion carsman, was born in Toronto of Irish parents, in 1855. His hieght is only 5 feet 84 inches, while that of Ross is 6 feet 11 inches. Ross weighs 175 lbs., while Hanlon weighs 158 lbs.

KELLY AND CICOLARI-The Rev. Mr. Kelly and the Rev. Mr. Cicolari, were ordained at Kingston, on the 14th inst. His Lordship Bishop O'Brien officiated. He was assisted by Fathers Higgins, Corbett, Leonard and Twohey LARKIN-Mr. Larkin the Emigration Agent in

Dublia recently induced a young man, who had a good situation near Dublin, to come to Canada, The young man referred to is now in Montreal and cannot get employment.

NTONY-An attempt was made to assasinate Father Autony while he was enjing mass at Buenos Ayres. The priest received what is described as "a terrible wound" in the back of the neck, but he persisted in saying mass.

WALLER-Mayor Waller at the next meeting of the Council will explain his position to the Council. It may be stated that His Worship's reason for retaining the seat is, we understand, to prevent the expense attendant on an election .-Ottawa Herald.

POWER-There is an active opposition in the ranks of the "Advanced National Party" against Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P. He is interupted at his meetings, and at a recent demonstration at Hamilton, near Glasgow, he had to leave the plat-PRINCE IMPERIAL-A rumour, writes the Lon-

don correspondent of the Globe, is current, which I give for what it is worth, that the Prince Imperial will shortly be united in matrimony with the Princess Maria del Pilar, the eldest daughter of Queen Isabella. McCANN-Rev. J. McCann, of Oshawa, has been

appointed Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Toronto, and the Rev. Father Conway, who has been acting Chancellor, returns to his parish at St. Paul's, in that city. The Rev. Father Mc-Intee, of Uxbridge, will succeed Father McCann at Oshawa.

GIBBONS—Archbishop Gibbons preached his last sermon in the Cathedral at Richmond, on the 13th inst., previous to entering upon his new duties as Archhishop of Baltimore, and Primate of the Catholic Church in America. He is to succced Archbishop Bayley with the see of Baltimore

ORNE-Rumour is still busy with the name of the Marquis of Lorne as the likely successor to the Lord of Dufferin as Governor-General of Causda. The Chiquecto Post says the Earl of Dunraven has engaged the Indians to build camps near Maccan Mountains for himself and the Marquis of Lorne, who is coming to this country to shoot moose.

RISHMEN-It now transpires that eight of the twelve men composing that so-called British Rifle Team, which was lately defeated by the American team, are Irishmen. It also appears from the score that their defeat was due to the English members, for the Irish riflemen more than made good their score. Those eight men propose to no longer sail under British colors but will be known as the Irish Rifle Team.

QUINN-The Very Rev. Andrew Quinn, P.P., of Riverstown, County Sligo, Ireland, whose arrival in this country, we noticed early last month, re-turned to Ireland, perse, "Sarmatian" on Saturday last. The revd. gentleman by his genial, courteous manner, made many warm friends in this and other cities of Canada and the States which he visited. The reverend gentleman's travels extended as faras Chicago and New Orleans.

# WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Oct. 6th, 1877 :-

Same week last year: 4,474.

Increase ..... 702.

# WORSE THAN EVER!

The failures in New York last mouth amounted to \$4,700,000 liabilities. The number of failures are larger than any month this year. So says the Herald this morning.

New York and Montreal can beat the world in

failures. They are the two Head-Centres for Mercantile Agency men.

Will subscribers to the Misreporting Agencies deny that they expect a good rate on their money, which surely means a false one?

#### -:0:--All Sizes.

Our stock of Wool Underclothing is immense. We keep all sizes-from infants to the very largest sires—and prices are, as usual, lower than Credit

A lot of Infants' Wool Chemises, at 25c each. A good lot of Small Wool Drawers, at 25c per pair. A good lot of Small Wool Undervests, at 25c each. An endless assortment of all sizes and qualities to select from. Prices to suit every purchaser.

Cardigan Jackets. We are now showing a very large stock of Men's Cardigan Jackets at low prices. Men's Heavy Working Cardigan Jackets, at only

Men's Extra Heavy Working Cardigan Jackets, at only 95c. A large lot of Men's Fine Brown Cardigan Jackets,

commencing at \$1.50. A large lot of Men's Fine Brown Cardigan Jackets, trimmed, scarlet and other colors, at about \$1.50.

Gents' Wool Underclothing. Gents' good double-Breasted Ribbed Wool Vests at only 65c.

Gents' good Heavy Ribbed Wool Drawers at only Gents' beautiful quality Ribbod Wool Undershirts (double-breasted) at only \$1.00 cach.
Men's Scotch Lambs' Wool Undershirts, double-

breasted, only \$1.45. Men's Scotch Lambs' Wool Drawers, at only \$1.45

A lot of Colored Merino Undershirts and Drawers (very time qualities), from 25c. Our Show-Room.

See our Show-Room for Novelities in Ladies' Jackets. See our Show-Room for the leading Novelities

in Mantles. See our Show-Room for the cheapest Shawls in the city.

See our Show-Room for good and cheap Waterpreofs. See our Show-Room for good and cheap Breakfas: Shawls.

Please Do not Forget. Please do not forget that we are selling Neck Ruilles at only 10c. per dozen. Call and see our Stock of Frillings of every de-

#### scription. Selling All Day Long,

Our Yarns are selling all day long. We have just received a fresh stock of good English Fingering, which will be sold at only \$1 per pound.

Good American Yarns, 70c per pound. Special Attention

We call special attention to our Blanket Room; it is fully assorted with prices and sizes to suit every purchaser. Sales are increasing every day. Tweed Department.

Good stock of Tweeds always on hand. Good Halifax Tweed, at only 55c. Good Heavy Tweed, at 65c. Fine Tweeds, new patterns, at 65c.

Extra Heavy Tweed at only 75c. S. CARSLEY,

393 and 395 Notre Dame Street. M reh 23, 77

#### P. A. MURPHY & CO., IMPORTERS OF

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LEATHERS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS. ELASTIC WEBS,

&c, &c, &c, No. 19 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL. May 2, 77

# OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE.

149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Sevond Price. Mens' Linen Coats.....from \$1.00 Mens' Lustre " ......from 1.50

Mens' Lustre Dusters Mons' Linen Ulsters

Boys and Youths' Linen Coats. Boys and Youths' Lustre Coats. Childrens' and Boys' Knickerbocker Suits made

from Canadian Tweed and Guaranteed to Wear Well. ditto Youths' Suits ditto

ditto Mens' Suits 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. May 30, '77.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS.

#### J. G KENNEDY & COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE.

READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.

BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 TO 12 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, NEW STYLES

LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

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

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT-INSPECTION INVITED ORDINATION AT ERINSVILLE.

To the Editor TRUE WITNESS. Sunday, the 7th inst., will be long remembered in Erinsville. The inhabitants of this parish had the unusual happiness of witnessing the very in-telesting ceremony of the ordination of a priest. teresting ceremony of the ordination of a priest. His Lordship Bishop O'Brien conferred the order of priesthood on a young gentleman named T. F. Fitzpatrick, and the order of Deaconship on two young men of Kingston, named G. A. Cicolari and Thos. Kelly. The occasion drew together a considerable number of parishioners. Among the priests present were the Very Rev. Vicar-General Farrelly, of Belleville; the Bev. Dr. Chisholm, of Perth; the Rev. Thos. Davis, of Hungerford; the Rev. P. Twohy, of Kingston, who acted as Master of Cere-Twohy, of Kingston, who acted as Master of Cere-monies, and Father Donahoe, the worthy Parish

priest of Erinsville. It was at the carnest request of the parish priest that His Lordship consented to perform the cere-mony in this place. The people of the parish are in no small degree indebted to their pastor for the opportunity of being present at a ceremony to them so unusual.

The Diocese of Kingston has had to mourn the loss by death of several older and worthy priests. It is however consoling and a matter of congratulation, that rising and promising young men are

filling the places made vacant by death. After Mass the Rev. Dr. Chisholm preached a sermon, of more than three quarters of an hour's duration, which was well delivered and listened to with marked attention. It was pronounced by His Lordship, and by the priests and others as very in-structive, and in all respects excellent.

It is not my purpose to give a report of his eloquent sermon. I shall give but a bare outline. He took for his text the words, "Thou art a priest forever according to the order of Melchiseder.— Ps. 109: V. 4.

He began by saying that the interesting ceremony witnessed by the audience, conveyed to the minds of all present, that the young men receiving orders had given up all worldly pursuits and had dedicated themselves to the service of God in His Church for the salvation of souls. He then point-

ed out the necessity of the priesthood. Christ adopted the system of oral teaching as the means of instructing people in the knowledge of his Gospel. He selected twelve apostles whom he commissioned to teach all nations. It was not by reading a book which each individual might interpret as he pleased that a knowledge of religion was to be obtained, for Christ himself taugh orally, his apostles taught orally. In adopting the system of oral instruction, he adopted the simplest, the easiest and the most efficacious means adapted to the capacity of all classes. It was through this system that nations were converted to Christianity. It is the system which has been in use in all ages of the Church. It is the system which has been adopted at all times, in all places, in imparting secular and religious knowledge. Even at this day when so many can read, and when books are so plentifully multiplied, oral teaching is considered the easiest and most efficacious means of imparting and receiving instruction. The Medical student and the student at law, for instance, although they can read books, are instructed in their professions by the oral teachings of their respective professions.

This proves that the Catholic system of imparting a knowledge of religion is the only true and

efficacious one. As Christ's Gospel was to be preached at all times to all future generations, it was necessary that at all times men should be chosen to continue the work first intrusted to the apostles. Hence the meaning of the ceremony of this day.

Speaking of the Sacrifice of the Mass, and of the

power of forgiving sins, he said they were two of the most important functions which give an exalted idea of the Priesthood. In offering the Sacrifice of the Mass, the priest performs for himself and his fellow-men the most sublime act of his Maker. In exercising the power of forgiving sins he reconciles the repentant sinner to his God, and restores him to his friendship. Well might Catholics say in the words of the scripture—they give glory to God that gave such power to men.

The pious and zealous priest who performs the various duties of the sacred office gains the good will and affection of his people. It is no wonde they call him by the endearing name of fatherfor as a loving father day and night he devotes himself to their service. Strong are the ties that bind the good pricet and his people—and if perchance he is removed from their midst by his Bishop, they show the sincerity of their attachment by sobs and tears, or if he dies in their midst they mourn his loss and show as much sorrow as any of them would show for the death of his dearest and nearest

friends. The docter concluded his eloquent discourse by expressing the hope that the young men who are now being enrolled among the members of the Sacred Ministry, will fulfill their duties with the same good intention and zeal with which they now cuter the Priesthood, that when the Almighty would call them to Himself each might receive the welcome invitation. "Well done good and faithful servant enter into the joys of Thy Lord."-

# CANADIAN ITEMS.

A CHANCE IN THE CABINET .- The rumour for some time current that Hon. Mr. Cauchon would succeed Hon. Mr. Morris as Lieut-Governor of Manitoba, has been verified. Mr. Cauchou's successor in the Cabinet is Mr. Laurier.

THE HARVEST .- The harvest in Manitoba has turned out satisfactorily. The area of land under cultivation has been one-third more than last year, and the yield has been good, especially so of wheat The average return of the latter per acre is about 30 bushels, some localities report as high as 35 and upwards, others falling to between 20 and 25. The total wheat yield of the Province is placed at 600,-000 to 700,000 bushels, giving a surplus over requirements of at least 300,000 bushels. A small quantity of barley only was raised, the average samples being first-class. Oats have been grown far in excess of the local demand. Potatoes are fully equal to the requirements. "Upon the whole," says the Manitoba Free Press, " the product of the year may be fairly considered an excellent

ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM BAZZAR, QUEREC.—Owing, no doubt to the unfavorable condition of the weather, the attendance at the bazaar in the Music Hall, in aid of the St. Bridget's Asylum, has not been very large. We are convinced that those who do not visit the fancy fair will miss the inspection of a most attractive collection and costly and beautiful articles. The ladies who have contributed to the tables must have labored very industriously to produce so many valuable articles as meet the cye in every direction. Fancy Turkish chairs, handsomely worked ottomans and footstools, sofa cushions and other woolwork, are certainly most dazzling. A beautiful set of vestments, worked by the Sisters of Charity, are to be given as a present to the Revd. Father for whom the largest number of votes will be cast. Two well-executed statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, and a small pigeon-hole table, are to be raffled, as well as many other of the most valuable articles. The shooting gallery proves a great source of amusement to many visitors, and the young people also seem to take a vast amount of interest in the Post Office. At the close

(Continued on Fourth Column.)



Increases in Popularity every year, And for Health, Comfort, and Style is acknowledged the BEST Style, is acknowledged the BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made. For sale by all leading jobbers and retailers. Beware of imitations and infringements.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY FOY & HARMON,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LREAT REDUCTION

IN-THE PRICE OF

STOVES

E. & C. GURNEY & CO'S.,

216, 218, and 220

ST. JAMES STREET.

DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE THEM A

CALL

AND ENCOURAGE

HOME MANUFACTURE.

Aug 29, '77-6m.

JAMES FOLEY,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND MILLINDRY, 213 ST. JOSEPH STR. (Opposite Dow's Browery,)

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' CLOTHING in great variety.

-ALSO-Part of a BANKRUPT STOCK, LADIES' LINEN,

and CHILDRENS' SUITS.

June 27, 1877 STILL GOING ON!

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

46-55

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE SFOCK

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT

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

THOMAS BRADY'S, June 20, 1y] 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

NEW INVENTION.

DEATH TO INSECTS. LIFE TO PLANTS. LYMAN'S PHOSPHORUS SOAP, For Destroying Insects. Worms, &c., on Plants and Trees,

Gives vigor to Plants and new life to vegetation. It destroys all Insects on Roses; produces fine blooms and deep color.

It destroys Caterpillars from Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and from Apple and Fruit trees, by simply washing the nests with the Liquid Scap, or sprinkling the leaves.

It is invaluable for the Grape Vine, whether infested with Flies or Spiders. It increases the size and flavor of the Berry, by frequently watering the Vine with the Liquid Soap. Sold by all Druggists in Montreal.

# MATHOLIC ART.

THE FINEST STAINED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES.

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

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

The Prize Windows Now for Sale.-Cheap. The Prize Windows Now 102 Subjects: "The Holy Family," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "Our Lord in the Temple," "St. Augustine" "St George," &c. June 20, 77-19

PRACTICAL GUIDE

# CONFESSION AND COMMUNION.

A short treatise on the Sacrament of Penance for the use of Schools and Colleges. This little book contains every thing necessary to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Sacrament of Penance—in its practical form. An examination of conscience adapted to every age, with summary explanations on the most frequent sins. Prayers before Confession—Communion. Prayers for Mass, &c., &c., which makes a very handy Manual for such persons who intend to make a good Confession and Communion.

TAWLOR'S CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES. PRICE \$35 with attachments.

THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of metion and a

reputation attained by its own merits. It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically

Madame FOY'S CORof the bazar last ovening, the vote for the most
popular priest stood:—Father Burke, 133; Father
Thereases in Popularity every year,
Therease in Popularity every year,
Therease in Popularity e 39; Father Walsh, 20; and Father Krine, 17.

FREIGHT ROBDERIES. -- For some time past robberies of freight from cars on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway have been gonig on. The detectives were informed of the circumstances, and have been looking out for the guilty parties. At a late hour last night they arrested Peter Curran and John Harrlson, on suspicion of being implicated in the robberles. The prisoners were brought before the Magistrate this morning, being charged, first with the larceny of 14 tubs of butter, and secondly, with the theft of a quantity of tobacco. Both cases were remanded until Tuesday next.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour, Superior Extra, \$8,20 to \$6,25; Extra Superfine, \$5,95 to \$6,40; Fancy, \$5,80 to \$5,55; Spring Extra, \$5,70 to \$5,75; Superfine, \$5,40 to \$5,45; Strong Bakers, \$5,90 to \$6,10; Fine, \$4,70 to \$4,80; Middlings, \$4,25 to \$4,40; Pollards, \$0,00 to \$0,00; U. G. Bags, per 100 lbs, \$2,86 to \$2,85 [Oily, Bags, delivered, \$2,35 to \$3,90. Oatmeal, \$4,75 to \$4,85; Wheat, Canada Spring, \$1,24 to 0,00; Wh.te Winter, \$1,34\$ to 0.00; Red Winter, \$1,32\$ to 0.00. Corn, \$6 to 570 Oats, \$20 to 33; Barley, 65 to 050; Pens, 82 to \$3 per 66 lbs; Butter, 16 to 21c; Cheese, 12 to 13; Pork, Mess, \$17,50 to \$17,75 Thin Mess, \$16,00 to \$16,50; Lard, 11c for tubs 11\$ for pails; Ashes, Jper 100 lbs; Pots \$4.00 to 4.05, according totares; pearls, \$4,30 to \$4,15; Freights, 85 6 to \$39d per qr. heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool or Glasgow.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall per bu, \$1,25 to \$1,27; wheat, spring, per bu, \$1,17 to \$1,19; barley, per bu, \$0,48 to \$0,67; oats, per bu, \$0,37 to \$0,38; peas,per bu, \$0,68 to \$0,70; reve, per bu, \$0,60 to \$0,00; dressed hogs per 100 lbs, \$5,50 to \$6,50; becf, hind quarters, \$0,00 to 0,00; mutton, per 100 lbs, \$0,00 to \$0,00; chickens, per pair, \$0,25 to \$0,35; fowls, per pair, \$0,60 to \$0,70; turkeys each, \$0,75 to \$0,80; butter, lb, rolls, \$0,35 to \$0,27; butter, large rolls, \$0,00 to \$0,00; butter, the dairy, best, \$0,20 to \$0,00; butter, store packed, 0,19 to 0,20; eggs, fresh, per dozen, \$0,17 to \$0,18; eggsin lots, 14 to 15c; apples, per br., \$1,50 2,50 potatoes, per bag, 60c to 00c; onlons, per bu, \$0.00 c.00; tomatoes, per bu, \$0,10 to \$0,20; carrots, per doze, \$0,15 to \$0,20; turnips, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; bects, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; turnips, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; bects, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; turnips, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; carbots, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; turnips, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; carbots, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; turnips, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; carbots, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; turnips, per bu, \$0,00 to \$18,00; struw, per ton, \$9,00 to \$18,00. TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Merrickville, P.H., \$2; Alliston Mass, J.A. L., 2 Sillery, J.B., 2; M.W., do, 2; Lawrence Mass, P. McC, 2; Napierville, Rev. H. P.T., 2; New Britain, U.S., Rev. J.H. D., 2; Barriefield, J.R., 2; Brigham, P. O'C, 2.80; Ashdale, N.S., P.M., 50c; Point Michaud, M. M., 2; St. Martine, Rev. H.B., 4; Quebec, Rev. O.B. F., 2; St. Agaths, J.D., 6; Trenton, Rev. H.B., 2; P. L. McA., do, 2; Dalling, D. M., 2; Edgeley, T. F.; 4; Glenroy, D. McD., 2; Otonabec, T. B., 2; Pomquet Forks, N.S., Rev. J. J.C., 2; Hereford, Mrs. M. J. W., 1; Maryboro, Queens Co. Ireland, Rev. M.L., 2; Maritans Maryboro, Queens Co, Ireland, Rev ML, 2; Maritana P Q, W McG, 1.50.

J. H. SEMPLE. INFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCES 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

12 St. JAMES STREET, MONGREAL JAMES KEHOE. BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Office: Cor. Rideau and Sussex Sts., Ottawa.

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

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &C. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL T. J. Donerty, B.C.L. C. J. Doubry, A.B.B.C.L MULLARKY & CO.,

MANUFACTURESS OF DOOTS AND SHOES, No. 8 Sr. Helen Street, Montreal. 1 38-y

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET,

June 27] MONTREAL.

ROURK, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. 217 Sr. Joseph Street.

CONSULTATION HOURS-6 to to A.M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9P.M.

UNDERTAKER, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

July 25th-70 1y

M cSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHER ACADE-MIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free HENRY MOSHANE & CO. BALTIMORE, MD

COSTELLO BROTHERS.

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

RICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE MAKER, 689 CRAIG STREET.

(Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal. --:0:--ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

STAFFORD & Co., WIIJLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

No. 6 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL, P. Q. May 23, '77. 1-41-y

BOOTS AND SHOES,

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, (Established in 1826.) THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academics, Factories Steamhoats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular, For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &: ,, send for a Circular Ad-

> MENEELY & CO. West Troy N. Y.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured.

A complete set of Attachments with each Machine.

Examine them before you purchase elsewhere.

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER,

365 NOTE DAME STREET, Montreal.

NO CURE Catarrh, Bronchuits, Consumption, Asthma, Epilepsy; Piles, all Blood Diseases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made.

NO PAY Heward Medical Institute, Providence, R.I.

[Iyjune6]

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THIS Chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Coltava, Gatineau, and Rideau Valleys. The play-grounds are vast, the city water-works supply pure fresh water, and the heating system employed is of the best kind. Its Civil Engineering Course deserves special recommendation. The Classics and the various branches of Science and Commerce are tanght in English. French is also carefully attended to. The Degrees of "B. A." and "M. A." are conferred on descriving candidates.

Tuition and Board, Doctor's Fee, Washing and Mending, Bed and Bedding, per annum—\$185,00.

Drawing, Vocal Music, and use of Library entail no extra charge. All charges are payable half yearly in advance. For further information consult the "Prospectus and Course mand." Medical Institute, Providence, Ilyjunes

WILLIAM HODSON,

ARCHITECT. No. 59 & 61 ST. PONAVENTURE ST., MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to:

F. B. M'NAMEE & CO. GENERAL CONTRACTORS 444 St. Joseph Street.

Montreal. F. B. McNAMEE, A. G. NISH, CAPT. JAS. WRIGHT.

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

14 Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot MONTREAL.

WE KEEP IN STOCK And MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN STYLES. NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF

BRONZED and CRYSTAL GASALIERS, SETTEES, TABLES and STOOLS for GARDENS

New Designs. UNION WATER METER COMMPANY METERS AT CHANTELOUPS

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

333 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand May 2, '77

MATTHEW GAHAN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c., 61-INSPECTOR STREET-61 MONTREAL.

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

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St Peter Street,

Entrance on St. Peter Street.) GRORGE BURY,
Official Assignac.

INSURANCE. DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000.

MONTREAL, FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

Aug 8, 777

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

MONTREAL, GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH CALF

MOROCCOS, KIDS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

> GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, 16 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, PARIS.

NOTICE We give notice that we intend to apply to the Corporation for permission to keep a Wood yard at

No. 3209.

Defendant, On the 26th day of October instant, at 12 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the Defendant, St. Davil Lane, in the City of Montreal,

consisting of furniture, piane, &c , &c.
P. ARCHAMBAULT, B. S. C Montreal, 15th October, 1877.

CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal No. 2660. Dame Asildo Doinne, of the City of Monireal in the District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Beaudoin, junior, of the same place, Post Office clerk, and duly

The said Joseph Beaudoin, junior, of the same

EDWARD COUILLARD. Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 24th September, 1877.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. ? SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal No. 2173.

Dame Margaret Maria Dawson, of Moutreal, wife of John David Lang Ambrosse, trader, of Montreal, duly authorized a ester en justice,

Defendant. An action for separation of property has been

A. BRUNET, · CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal Dame Adeline Tourneur, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Octave Drouin, Joiner, of the

VS.

Octave Drouin, Joiner, of same place,

ETHIER & PELLETIER,

John McIntosu, Accountant.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y

BOSSANGE & GARDINER,

House in France:

No. 160 St. Catherine Street. CHAUSSEE, DUPRE & CO. 2-10ins

PROVINCE OF QUEREC, CIRCUIT COURT. District of Montreal. A. B. Longpre & Co., Plaintiffs; vs M. Mayer,

will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of said Defendant, seized in this case,

SUPERIOR COURT.

authorized to ester en judgment, Plaittiff;

Plaintiff has, this day, instituted an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her husband.

Plaintiff:

The said John David Lang Ambrosse,

issued this day in this cause. Attorney for Plaintiff

same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff;

Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been this day instituted in this cause. Montroal, 19th September, 1877.

195½ ST. JAMES STREET. NEW DAIRY BUTTER. Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

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

AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

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

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

AT LOW PRICES!! COOKING RANGES AND STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, FILTERS, WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS. BUBBER HOSES AND SPRINKLERS CUTLERY, TRAYS, WINDOW CORNICES AND POLES,

STAIR RODS, &c., &c., BABIES' CARRIAGES, At 652 CRAIG STREET,

Near BLEURY, MEILLEUR & CO.

COAL AND WOOD.

LACKAWANNA, PITTSTON,

and WILKESBARRE COALS,

DIRECT FROM MINES. UPPER CANADA FIREWOOD at Lowest Market Rates.

Yards: 240 St. Joseph and 237 St Bonaventure Streets.

FRANK BRENNAN & CO. Box 154 P. P. O.

QT. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET.

MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO., ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS.

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND

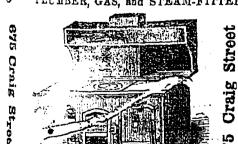
GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools

and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

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

SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine.
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Fullies, and Hangors Hydrants, Valver &c &c. 1-y-38





TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

SOLN AGENT EOR Ramball, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES. REFERENCES:

St Lawrence Hall, R. O'Neill, St. Francis d Ottawa Hotel, Salle Street, d James's Club, A. Pinsoneault, Janvier detropolitan Club, achelaga Convent, Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street,

Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr., Metropolita n Hotel, a. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street. Notre Dame Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, Tremble.

W. Stephens, Pointe aux O. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchos-Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street er Street, St. Bridget's Refuge. McGarvey, Palace Str.

675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL - [April: 2:47 600 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO, Portland, 19-12m

#### FARMERS' COLUMN.

WATER FOR Cows-Running spring water is far better for cows whose milk is inleaded for first-class butter or cheese, than pond water or even than well water, since the quality of the water influences the milk as much as the character of the food,

KILLING AND DESSEING POULTRY.-As much, if not more depends on the manner of killing poultry, as in dressing, to have it look fit for market, too much caution cannot be used in this branch of the buisness. One mode of killing fowls (instead of wringing the necks, which we deprecate) is to cut their neds off with a single blow of a sharp ax, hang them up by the legs and allow them to bleed freely, and pluck their feathers immediately—while warm. The French mode, which is highly commended, is we think far the best, as it causes instant death without pain or disfigurement, and is simply done by opening the beak of the fowl, and with a sharp pointed and narrow bladed knife, making an incision at the beak of the roof of the mouth, which will divide the vertebree and cause immediate death, after which hang the fowl up by the legs till the bleeding ceases, and pick it while warm, if you desire the feathers to be removed. With a little care the skin does not become as ragged and torn as it did in the old-fashioned way of scalding. Another thing the flesh presents a better and more natural appearance when not scalded.

A THREATENED DANGER .- When a farmer finds a field to require a certain combination of fertilizers to render it productive, he naturally applies it and hopes to reap his reward. The crop exhausts the soil of its constituents exactly as the condition of the weather has rendered certain of its parts soluble. If the season has been dry, some one or more of these constituents remain to a great extent in the soil unappropriated, because they were not dissolved, while it a wet season occurs, they may be entirely absorbed by the plant. How long would it take of this unequal action to disarrange the proportion of constituents in the soil sufficiently to render it barren? As this proportion is only evident by its action upon crops the knowledge could be arrived at only by a loss of yied. We want some positive method of determining annually what a piece of land lacks, before we can intelligently apply a compost for the next crop. The danger of rendering a field unproductive increases in a geometrical proportion, and if an injudicious rotation of crops is practiced, barrenness is only the more

SHEEP PAY BEST.—In "Some Sheep Talk" in the National Lice Stock Journal an experienced stock keeper says: "I have been feeding three hundred head of cattle, and am satisfied that even with the most favorable conditions for selling when the time comes, I shall make a great deal more money, dollar for dollar, on the money I have invested in sheep than I shall make on the capital I have invested in cattle. I have about six bundred sheep, running without any particular attention or care, and have sold one thousand four hundred Office AND YARD: 135 St. Bonaventure Street two hundred and fifty lambs besides. I do not think it possible to have done so well on any equal amount of capital invested in cattle. One great advantage sheep have over our stock is, they never die of contagious diseases which they contract. They get the scab or foot rot or something else, and if unchecked it gets them in a bad condition; and would ultimately, perhaps, kill them. But the very worst contagious diseases to which they are subjected give the owner ample time to treat the affected animal, and the diseases are generally of a character which yield readily to treatment."

> GAS LIME .- Gas lime, that is lime that has been used in purifying gas, is thought by many farmers to be worth as much or more as a fertilizer, as it was before its use, as a gas purifier. It is a substance often neglected about here, but we have known of its somewhat extensive use in the neighborhood of New Haven, Conn., applied in the way of a top dressing on a rough pasture. As it comes out of gas works it is usually very highly charged with ammonia. In this condition it is quite different from the canstic or fresh slacked lime, such as we find in casks, but is perhaps equal in efficiency to that. It is useful to mix in a coarse compost heap made of weeds, leaves, straw, road scraps, &c. It is also valuable on suff clay soils, where it may be simply spread freely on the cold, mossy pastures, Gas lime retains a portion of its original character as a hydrate of lime, but it has acquired, in addition to that, a large amount of sulphur, a portion of which is in a free state, and if exposed it will unite with the oxygen of the atmosphere, but if there comes in contact with it any ammoniacal substance, or fresh manure, it will unite and form sulphate of ammonia, and this is valuable for the crop. It may be applied alone with barnyard manure if immediately covered up with & i'. - Massachusetts Ploughman.

How to Fatten Chickens .- It is hopeless to attempt to fatten chickens while they are at liberty. They must be put in a proper coop, and thus, like most roultry appurtenances, need not be expensive. To fatten twelve fowls, a coop must be three feet long, eighteen inches high, and eighteen inches deep, made entirely of bars. No part of it solid, neither top, side nor bettom. Discretion must be used according to the sizes of the chickens, put up. They do not want room: indeed, the closer they are the better-providing they can stand up at the same time. Care must be exercised to put up such as have been accustomed to being together, or they will fight. If one is quarrelsome it is better to remove it at once, as, like other bad examples, it soon finds imitators. A diseased chicken should not be put up. The food should be ground cats, and may either be put in the trough or on a flat board runn. ing along the front of the coop. It may be fed with water or milk; the latter is better. It should be well soaked, forming a pulp as loose as can be, providing that it does not run off the board. They must be well fed three or four times a day—the first time as soon after day break as can be possible or convenient, and then at intervals of four hours. Each meal should be as much and no more than they can cat up clean. When they have done feedlng, the board should be wiped, and some gravel may be spread. It causes them to feed and thrive. After a fortnight of this treatment, you will have good fat fowls. If, however, there are but four to six to be fattened, they must not have so much room as though there were twelve. Nothing is easier than to allot them the proper space; it is only to have two or three pieces of wood to pass to tween the bars, and form a partition. This may also serve when fowls are put up at different different degrees. This requires atrention, or fowls will not remain fat and healthy. As soon as the fowl is sufficiently fattened it must be killed, as otherwise it will not still get fat, but it will lose flosh. If fowls are intended for the market they are or may he all fattened at once; but for home consumption it is better to put them up, at such intervals as will suit the times when they are required for the table When the time arrives for killing, whether they are meant for market or otherwise, they should be fisted, without foed or water for fifteen hours. Phils enables

# CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

#### MULCAIR BROS.

ARTIST TAILORS,

No. 87 St. Joseph Street.

In Stock-The Newest Spring and Fall Overclothing. The Newest Check Worstod Suiting. The Newest Striped do The Newest Twilled do The Newest English Tweed Suitings. The Newest Scotch do The Newest Canadian do do The Newest Stripe Trowsering. The Newest Check The Newest Fancy Vesting. The Newest Lines in gentlemen's Heberdashery. 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.

MULCAIR BROS.,

87 St. Joseph Street,

# DOMINION METAL WORKS.

We are now prepared to fit up our

PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS,

at vory low rates, if early application is made.

ECONOMY IN FUEL

AND

PERFECT WORKING OF APPARATUS GUARANTEED.

> CHARLES GARTH & CO. 536 to 542 CRAIG STREET.

> > 6m42

ESTABLISHED 1864.

GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE.

424 NOTRE DAME STREET.

NOTICE.

to be Sold from \$6.50 to \$8.50.

TWEED SUITS, for gentlemen, very choice designs—over 1,000 Paterns to select from.

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

GRAND LOTTERY

SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MON-

TREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

His Honor JUDGE COURSOL,

President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart.

J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUIMET,

And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respect-

The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four

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

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

OVER 200 SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATS, of the Latest Styles and Best Fabrics

S. GOLTMAN, Merchant Tailor.

C. A. LEBLANC, Esq, Sheriff,

PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq.

R. A. R. HUBERT, Esc., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esc, C. S. RODIER, Esc.,

May 30

And of the Honorables

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

able citizens, especially organized to that effect.

thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to

Feb 9, 1-y

19-12m.

#### CANADIAN ITEMS.

LUMBER .- A Gatineau lumberman says the cut in that district this winter promises to exceed the season of 1877. Gilmour & Co. and Hamilton Bros., are sending up more men than last year. G. B. Hall & Co, are not operating so extensively.

ATTEMPT TO DEOWN A WOMAN .- It was reported to the police authorities by a family residing on the banks of the Rideau river, that an effort was made one night last week to drown a woman of questionable character but that she was rescued by some parties hearing her cries. An investigation will be

SHOOTING AFFRAY .- The Allan steamship Manitoban, now lying at the Company's wharf in Quebec harbor, preparing to sail for Glasgow, was on Wednesday evening the scene of a terrible shooting afray, which is likely to prove fatal to the unfortunate visiting. fortunate victim. The affray took place in the forecastle, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. The parties to the sad affair are James Derry, from Glasgow, and Frederick Seymour, an Englishman, who only joined the ship at Halifax, and both of them are firemen, or coal passers, on board. Derry, who was somewhat the worse of liquor, used some insulting language towards Seymour, and the latter instantly drew his revolver and fired one shot out of it into Derry's body, who fell to the ground. Dr. Jennings was at once sent for, as well as Dr. Beynolds, surgeon of the Circassian, which is also in port. Other messengers were despatched to the water police. A number of men under com-mand of Coxwain Wilson, immediately boarded the ship. The prisoner was searched, and gave up, when asked, the revolver from which the shot was fired, one of its five chambers being found empty. Seymour did not deny the shooting, and told those around him that he fired at Derry on account of the language he used towards him, but that he was sorry for it. He is a young and well built man, 23 years of age. The Chief of the Water Police, Mr Miller, J.P., took the deposition of the wounded sailor at the Marine Hospital last evening. The man is still alive.

TAMPERING WITH THE BAILWAY TRACK .- Three warrants were issued at Kingston, on Thursday morning for the arrests of Kenneth and Emmanuel Orser and Charles Evans, farmers, living near Gib-bon's Hill, on the line of the K. & P. Railway. The line has been repeatedly obstructed, and it was dis-covered that an excavation had been made, and several ties removed from under the mils. These three men are the supposed perpetrators, one having been heard to say, "the Company had not paid anything to his father for passing through his farm, and they were bound to do something."

MURDER.-At Port Burwell, on Wednesday, the body of an unknown man was washed ashore about 45 years of age, medium height. There was no clothing on. The body had a short rope tied around the neck, fastened tight by a slip knot. The head had the appearance of having been struck with some heavy weapon, and there were two cuts on the top of the skull. Dr. McRay, Coroner, held an inquest upon \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit the body. Verdict: "Death by violence, and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, by hands of some unknown person or per-E028.

424 Notre Dame Street.

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

WYOMING...... 3716 Wisconsin ..... 3720 Ідано ..... 3132 и 

For further particulars apply to WILLIAMS & GUION,

Cor. St. John & Hospital Streets, Montreal.

#### THE MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX.

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

To Major Jno. Lane, GREENFIELD, Mass. DEAR Sin,—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

knowledge.

Price \$5 per package.

B. E. McGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street.



WALKER, PALLASCIO & CO.,

> OF WOOD,

Corner of CRAIG & BLEURY STS MONTREAL.

We beg to intimate that our facilities now exceed those of all the Wood

May 16, '77

J. H. WALKER. PETRUS PALLASCIO.





AND

FIRET-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSHIP GURTAR-

256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

870 00

2,000 00

2,000 00

\$272,594 00

4 00

moderate rates. WOOD AND IRON COFFINS of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied

(Established 1859)

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52 OWEN M'GARVEY,

MANUFACTUREB OF EVERY STYLE OF

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF

The Montreal subscribers of THE HARP are hereby noti

The Montreal subscribers of The Man are hereby noticed that the three numbers wanted to complete the Second Volume ARE NOW PURLISHED, all those who have changed their residences will please call at the Office 195 Fortification Lane, and leave their present address. Our subscribers throughout the country who have changed their address are requested to write to P. O. Box 2014, giving their former as well as present address.

Terms: One dollar per annum, in advance.

GILLIES & CALLAHAN, Publishers

Montreal.

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 liruggists. HENRY R. GRAY, Curmer,

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKER,

Begs to inform his friends and the general public

that he has secured several

ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES,

which he offers for the use of the public at extremely

on the shortest notice.

186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

144 St. Lawrence Main Street

GRAY'S CASTOR FLUID,

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, sr. Joseph Street. (and Door from M'Gill Str.) Montreal.

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

Guion Line.

UNITED STATES MAIL

STERRGE-At Lowest Rates.

29 Broadway, New York.

HART BROTHERS & CO.

REMEDY,

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 applica-tion of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. En-closed I send you a five dollar bill. Please ac-

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable institutions.

DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS

(Entrance on Bleury st.)

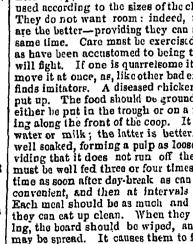
Engravers of the Dominion combined, and, in consequence of this, we are enabled to give superior work at lower charges than good engraving can be done for elsewhere. As we do not canvass, parties requiring Cuts will do well to obtain estimates from us.



HHE CLOTHIER, 157 ST. JOSEPH STREET (Sign of the Red Ball.)

A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand.

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



them to be kept some time after being killed, even

in hot weather, - London Cottage

Director

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

\$10,000 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 1,000 00 ..... 500 00 \*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 500 00 250 00 25 "
500 Building Lots, valued each at..... 250 00 250,000 00 ...... 50 Prizes, 1,200 00 ...... 20 400 (0 42 756 00 48 00 384 00 12 12 73 00 360 00

List of Prizes:

12 290 1000 2000 .....

Total .... <del>---</del>:0:---All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT

Se retary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prescuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases. Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets. Single Tickets \$1,00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-

F. X. COCHUE,

# THE UNEMPLOYED.

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

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

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

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

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

#### GRAND SALE NOW GOING ON.

Black Alpaccas and Lustres.

Good useful Lustres, 10c per yard, worth 15c Good Dress Lustre, 12½c, worth 20c. Extra High Finish Lustre, 15c, worth 25c. Bright Finish Lustre, 20c, worth 30c. Bright Brilliantines, 25c, worth 40c. Bright Crystalines, 30c, worth 45c. Go to Cheapside for Black Lustres. Genuine Sale now going on.

#### Black Persian Cords.

Good Black Persian Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Russil Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Givens Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Bradford Paramattas, 25c up to 65c. Norwich Paramattas, \$1.00 up to \$1.50.

#### Black French Cashmeres. Extra Wide Heavy French Cashmeres, 50c.

Extra Fine Double Cashmere, 60c. Black French Merinoes.

Good Useful Black French Merino, 50c. Lxtra Double Finish Black French Merino, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

#### Black Barathea Cloths.

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

# Black Balmoral Crape Cloth.

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

#### 75c a yard. Black French Poplins.

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

Black Cecelian Cloths, 60c to 70c a yard. Never wears out.

# Courtaulds Crapes.

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

#### CHEAPSIDE

For Crapes.

#### Black Silks! Black Silks!

Good useful Dress Silks, 60c. Good Dress Gro Grain Silks, 75c. Splendid Gro. Grain Silks, \$1.00. l'onsous Black Silks, \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Jauberts Silks all Nos. Bonnet Silks all Nos. Juries Silks all Nos. Buy your Black Silks at

# CHEAPSIDE.

Black Shawls, Great Bargains. Hlack Skirts, Great Bargains. Black Kid Gloves, 75c for two Buttons. Black Kid Gloves in Alexandre's and Josephines. Black Neck Ties and Frillings.

# CHEAPSIDE

Black Hosiery in all Sizes. Black Fans. Mourning Collars and Cuffs. Black Prints, 10c yard. Black Cambrics, 15c a yard. Mourning Prints, 10c up to 15c. Hat Crapes, all widths. Black Ribbons in all widths. Black Ribbons in all widths. Black Velvet Ribpons all widths. Black Sash Ribbons 75c. Black Triming Silks, 60c, up to \$1,25.

# Black Laces, Black Laces.

Black Silk Laces 10c, to \$5,00 yard. Black Guipure Laces, 40c, to \$5,00. Black Fringes quite new styles, 25c, 30c, 40c, 45c 50c, 75c, \$1,00, \$1,50. Black Ball Fringes, 25c. Black Buttons all sizes, 8c, doz. up.

Black Silk Velvets, \$1,50.
Black Silk Mantle Velvets, \$1,50 up to \$15,00 Black and Cold Checked Grenadine, worth 40c,

45c, 50c. Choice now 121c, yard. Dress Linens 71c yard. Gents White Dress Shirts, 75c, each. Ladies Manella Umbrellas with chains and caps

37c, each or \$4,25 doz.

# Wincey, Wincey, Wincey.

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

# Chambly Flannels, Chambly Flannels.

300 ps Grey Chambly Flannels, 30c, yard. Scarlet Chambly Flannels 25c, yard. White Sarcony Flannels. White Lancashire Flannels. White Welsh Flannels. White Shaker Flannels. White Opera Flannels. White Twill Flannels. White Serge Flannels. Scarlet Twill Flannels 40c, yard.

Corsets, Corsets, Corsets. Real French Corsets, 50c, each, worth \$1.00. Real-Corsets, 75c, worth \$1,25.

At the Grand Dry Goods Emporum.

# CHEAPSIDES

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

# A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

1-38y

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL

This Company held its 18th annual meeting on Monday, the 8th instant. The attendance of members was larger than usual, and the meeting was composed of the most influential shareholders.

The Directors' Report begins with an expression of grateful acknowledgment of the protecting care of Providence, who has so wonderfully preserved our city from those terrible conflagrations which have spread destruction through most of the principal cities and towns of the Dominion of Canada.

.The number of fires during the three years ending 1st October, 1877, is 101, and the amount of

losses is only \$10,051.

The number of fires shows increasing neglect and carelessness on the part of the people; indeed, it would seem that the number of fires becomes greater in proportion to the means which are found to extinguish them; and the small amount of losses which the city has experienced is due solely to the excellent organization of our Fire Department, and especially to the additions to the fire stations and alarm boxes, as well as to the happy choice which is made of the firemen, whose devotedness, skill and intrepidity are above all praise.

The persons assured have paid on an average during the term of three years 21 per cent, per aunum on their deposit notes, a rate which is less than in former years; they have, besides, been able to place in reserve during the said term the sum of \$26,000, while at the same time realizing a profit, on an average, of 45 per cent, on the amount which they would have had to pay an insurance company on the premium basis.

This company has now risks on property of the value of \$7,354,963, insured to the extent of twothirds thereof; the amount of guarantee notes being \$405,368, together with an available reserve fund of \$51,000. This fund is accumulated for the purpose among others, of reducing, if possible, the assessments in future years, and of rendering them more uniform.

In their report the Directors note and beg to state that, besides several improvements already made, or on the point of being carried out, it would be of great importance, as well to the citizens as to the insurance companies of this city, if the Corpora-tion would render the department of the Inspector of buildings more efficient; and, having recognized the necessity of organizing at once an additional body of men, provided with the necessary means to aid our firemen in case of large conflagrations, or of division of their forces, the Corporation should not delay any longer to adopt the necessary means to

attain that desirable end. It is a fact well recognized that had risks are a source of ruin to the insurance companies, and that good risks have to make compensation for bad ones; therefore we must conclude that an insurance company like this one, which insures only buildings offering sufficient guarantees, is liable to less risk, and necessarily guarantees more profit to

In referring to the report of the Superintendent of the insurance companies for the year 1876, we find that the guarantees of the American Insurance Companies are on an average :-

1 .	- 1			
For \$100 of Insurance	effected nearly\$1 00			
ĺ				
In the Canadian	Companies. Paid up			
Capital	1 53			
Guarantees of unpaid	capital 3 77			
į				
Rate on every \$100 insured 1 00				
Expenses of administration				
	0.76			

In the Mutual of Montreal:-Guarantees in cash per \$100.....\$1.05 Deposit notes (mortgages)............ 8.27 Rate per \$100 (reserve fund, 18c; fire and exp, 16s)..... 0.34 Expenses of administration ..... 0.10

These facts are well calculated to enable the public to form a correct estimate of the advantages and guarantees afforded by the Mutual system. whose present success is due to the fact that this Company has availed itself of all the information and the experience gathered during 40 years' working and management in Montreal and elsewhere. The members present having re-elected the old For all kinds of Black Goods. directors, resolutions of thanks were voted to the President of this Company, Mt. J. B. Beaudry, and to the Directors and Auditors for their gratuitous services during the year; and also to Mr. Louis Archambault, chairman of the meeting, and to the

Secretary and the Scrutineers for their services at DIRECTORS FOR THE YEARS 1877-1878.

JEAN BTE. BEAUDRY, Esq. | GUILLAUME BOIVIN, Esq. R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq. OWEN McGARVEY, Esq. A. DAGENAIS, Esq. J. PERRAULT, Esq. JOSEPH COMTE, ESQ. C. GARTH, Esq. ZEPH, CHAPELEAU, ESQ.

> ALFRED DUMOUCHEL, Secretary.

# CITY ITEMS.

THE EXPORT OF CATTLE TO ENGLAND .- It is estimated that about 9,000 cattle have been export-Cords. Dress Trimings of every description in season. A considerable number of horses, sheep stock. ed from Montreal to England during the present

CATHOLIC UNION-NEW BRANCH.-On Thursday evening last a new branch of the Catholic Union was formed at St. Jean Baptiste Village. The fol-lowing are the names of the office bearers:-Mr. P. Gallagher, President; L. Bellefleur, Vice do., P. Horrigan, Sec.-Tres. Councillors.—John O'Brien, James Fennigan, E. Robertson, John

# CANADIAN ITEMS.

ARBEST.-A New Yorker named Lazarus, was arrested at Ottawa yesterday morning, on a charge of robbery, at the instance of Chief Tinkass, of

A COOL BURGLARY .- The residence of Mr. Adam Brown, on Beikimer street, Toronto, Ontario, was visited by burglars and thoroughly gone through. It appears the burglars entered the house by the cellar window, sometime after 12 o'clock, as Mr. Brown did not retire till after that hour. The intruders cleared everything in the shape of eatables out of the cellar, and also indulged in some bottled porter which was there. Finding the cellar door connecting with the other portion of the house, locked, they left and entered the house by the partry. They then proceeded up-stairs, and, entering Mr. Brown's bedroom, ransacked his clothes, taking a pair of pants down stairs; at the same time a drawer, containing a great deal of Mrs. Brown's lowellery, was taken out and the contents abstractel. The burglars then mounted higher up and went through the pockets of one of Mr. Brown's sons, and there they captured \$14 which was all the money they obtained. In this room they must have become alarmed, for the rooms adjoining it were not touched. No plate was stolen and the principal loss wes the theft of the jewellery. The course of the burglars through the house could be traced by the burnt matches which had been dropp-

ed round. Again comes up the question why are

there not more police? The commons in the neigh-

Continued on Fourth Column.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS,

A LECTURE under the auspices of this Association will be delivered by

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIA-

TION.

K.C. M.C. C.B;

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1877,

-IN THE -

#### MECHANICS' HALL.

Subject: The Political History of Canada, from the Union to 1854.

The Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 250; Reserved Stats, 50c. Tickets can be procured from the following gentlemen, viz :-Messrs. W. O'Brien, 143 St. James st.; J. J. Millor, 69 St. Joseph street; and P. WRIGHT, 559 St. Mary street, and also from members of the Committee. M. GUERIN, Rec.-Sec.

#### KANSAS FARMS

-- AND --FREE HOMES.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address Land Commissioner, K. P. Ray., Salina, Kansas. 10-13

#### IRISHMEN IN CANADA.

Mr. JOHN McCORMICK, the well-known Irish Nationalist, is at present in Montreal, canvassing for

#### "The Irishmen in Canada."

The name of the gentleman who is soliciting subscribers for this really brilliant work is a guarantee of its genuliness, and is also a reason why every Irishman should take it as an acquisition to an Irishman's library.

#### CHEAP SHEET MUSIC.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

"The dear little Shamrock," 15c. "Come back to Erin," 7c. "Tommy, make room for your Uncle," 7c. A variety always on hand of nearly 2,000 pieces. Also 10c Song Books, Second-hand School, and other Books, Newspapers and Magazines, Stationary and Postage Stamps, at

#### RIVARD'S CHEAP MUSIC STORE,

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

#### EVENING CLASS.

The Evening Commercial Course (Business Course) in connection with the Catholic Commercial Academy of Montreal, PLATEAU AVENUE, No. 1077 ST. CATHERINE STREET, will be resumed in the above Institution, on MONDAY, the 1st OCTOBER next. Class Hours—From 7.30 till 9.30 P.M.

#### 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 July 25-1y LADY SUPERIOR

#### LORETTO CONVENT, Niagara Falls, Canada.

Two Medals for General proficiency in the different conrect will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Gov-ernor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150. For futher information and prospectus, address LADY SUPERIOR. July 13-14

# DISCOUNT.

# CHEAP SALES.

Mr. J. B. LANE having purchased the stock of Battle Brothers & Sheil, 21 Bleury street, is prepared to sell off the old stock at low discount rates. He will have on hand all the Books, Newspapers, Migazines, and Perodicals of the day; also Pictures, Chromos and Stationary, Irish and other Magazines, at from three to five cents each. Books, Pamplets, and papers. CALL AT NO. 21 BLEUY ST.

Aug 28, '77 S-8m

# CONVENT

- or 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 pro-curing for their children a solid, useful and refined educa-

For particulars, please address
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
July 25, 77-1y
Loretto Convent, Belleville. July 25, 77-19

#### 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:

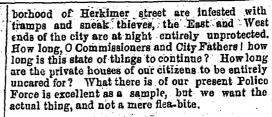
Payments to be made quarterly in advance. The year begins the 3rd September.

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

The following Bottlers only	y are nuthorized to use our label
vis.:	0. 22.
	173 St. Peter Street
Jas. Virtuo	80 St. Vincent
Thos. Ferguson	289 St. Constant Street
Jas. Rowan	152 St. Urbain "
Wm. Bishop	697 St. Catherine
Thos. Kinsella	144 Ottawa Street
C.J. Maisonneyre	

May 30 '77 17-42 \$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. STINSON & Co, Portland. 19-1200



#### MARRIAGE.

MURPHY-GILCHEN.-On the 8th instant, at the St. Louis Chapel, Quebec, by the Rev. Mr. Belanger, P. C. Murphy, to Lizzie Gilchen, both of

BOOK-KEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT IN French and English; a young man just from Ireland, a total abstainer, nolds a ten year testimonial. Address, "M.O" office of this paper.

JODOIN & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS,

STOVES, MACHINERIES, &c.

SALES ROOMS, 309 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal.

FOUNDRY AT

LONGUEUIL, Prov. Quebec.

Oct 17, '77-1y.

J. O'FLAHERTY, (Late of O'FLAHERTY & BODEN), HATTER AND FURRIER,

221 McGILL STREET, (Tourin's BLOCK). Oct 10, '77

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

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

# R. IVES & CO.

IRON RAILING

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.

of every description A SPECIALITY.

Send for cuts and prices. 123 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.

Sept., 26th, 1877. THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOK-ING RANGES-Price, \$31.50 to \$75 00.

REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,

-ALSO,-CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER AT L. J. A. SURVEYOR,

524 Craig Street, Montreal. (Sign of the Golden Padlock.) May 23, '77 ly

1877.

# THE QUARTERLY REVIEWS

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,

41 Barclay Street, New York, Continue their authorized Reprints of the

FOUR LEADING QUARTERLY REVIEWS: EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative),

WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal),

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelica!) AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. The British Quarterlies give to the reader well-digested The British Quarterlies give to the reader well-digested information upon the great events in contemporaneous history, and contain masterly criticisms on all that is fresh and valuable in literature, as well as a summary of the triumphs of science and art. The wars likely to convulse all Europe will form topics for discussion, that will be treated with a thoroughness and ability nowhere else to be found. Blackwood's Magazine is famous for stories, essays, and sketches of the highest literary merit.

# TERMS (Including Postage):

Payable Strictly in Advance. any one Review......\$4 00 per annun 

# CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$48, and

Circulars with further particulars may be had on applica-

41 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.

the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff; V8. Joseph Paquette, trader, of the same place,

trict of Montreal, wife of Joseph Paquette, trader, of

Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted on the twenty-fifth day of May last, 1877, under the

O. AUGE, Altorney for Plainliff. Montreal, 5th Aug., 1817.

# NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1877-78.

---:0:---

The Metropolitan Primer......doz 30 retail 5 1st Reader.... " 1,35 " 2nd " 225 " 2nd " " 2,25 3rd " " 3,25 4th 4,50 5th 6,75 6th 9,60 22 ۲, 9,60 Young Ladies Reader " 10,00 1,35 and Definer. " 3,60 Catechism of Sacred 40 1,35 History .... 15 Illustrated Bible History.... " 5,00 English Grammar. " 3,00 . " 9,00 " Key 95 Brown's First Lines of English do 7,50 Murray's Grammar abridged by Murray's do revised by Kearney.do 2,00 do Large Grammar.....do 3,00 Metropolitan do with analysis do 3,00 Stepping stone to do \_:....do 8) do Butlers Catechism for the Dioceso of Quebec ..... de 48 do do do do do Catechism of Perseverance.....do 5,00 do Boyds Elements of Rhetoric....do 7.20 do Quackenbos' 1st Lessons in Composition.....do 7.20 do do Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric....do 12.00 do 1.25 Bridges Algebra.....do 3.00 do A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools......do 160 do 17 Sangsters Elementary Arethemetic.....do 2.00 do Sangsters National Arethemetic do 4.50 do Packards Complete Course of Businers Training........do 4.80 do 50 do with Key for Teachers and Private Students nett. 4,00 Bryant and Strattons Common School Book Keeping.....do 9.00 do 1.09 Bryant and Strattons High School Book Keeping ..................do 20.00 do 2.00 Bryant and Strittons Counting House Book Keeping......do 30.00 do 3.00 Sadlier's new Book Keeping Blanks.... Journal.....do 1.92 Cash Book ......do 1.92 do Ledger......do 1.92 National Pocket Dictionary .... do 1.50 do do Large do ....do 2.50 do Worcesters Primary do ....do 5.00 do .....do 500 do Nugent's Improved French and English, English and French Dictionary......do 7.20 do 75 Spier's and Surrennes French and English Dictionary..........do 14.40 do 1.50 Chambers Dictionary of the Latin 8.3m History of England for the young do 7.20 do 75 do do do do advanced Classes......do 14.40 do 1.50 The Childs History of Canada, by 

with Questions adopted to the use of New Intermediate do do ....do 6.00 do 60 do ....do 12.00 do 1.25 ....do 15.00 do 1.50 Pinnock's Catechism of Geo-do General do in do ....do 800 do 1.00

Guy's Elements of Astronomy...do 12 00 do 1.25 Smith's Illustrated do ...do 10.00 do 1.00 ment......do 2.40 do 30 Large Type Edition of the New Testament......do 3.20 do Epistles and Gospels for Lundays

and Holydays.......do 160 do 20 Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, Paper Covers.....do 1.06 do Bound and set to Music......do 432 do Westlake's How to Write Letters A Manual of Correspondence, do 750 do 75 Jenkin's Students Hand Book of British and American Literature do 19.20 do 2.0 Botamy, How Plants Grow.....do 9.00 do 1.00 Patersons' Familiar Science School

Edition......do 6.00 do 60 Parker's Juvenile Philosophy, Part 1st.....do 3.00 do 30 Parket's Natural Philosophy,

Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in 3

Hill's Elements of do ...do 10.60 do 1.25 Louage's Moral do ...do 10.00 do 1.25 ...do 10.00 do 1.25 Balmes Criterior or How to detect Error and arrive at Truth ..... do 10.00 do 1.25

Balmes Elements of Logic ..... do 7.20 do 75 Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies do 4,32 do 54 Fasquell's Introductory French Course......do 7.20 do ing French......do 9 60 do 1.00 Magill's French Prose......do 600 do 63

numbers............do 80 do 10 Sadlier's Headline Copies in 11 numbers......do 44 do 05
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's International system of Penmanship in 15 numbers.....do 54 do 08

New York edition of Payson, Duntin and Scribners system of Penmanship. Primary course in 7 numbers....do 80 do

Advanced do do 13 do ....do 1.00 do 10 Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with Oblique lines indication the slant of Writing. Small for Primary Course.....do 20 do Sophie Chartrand, of the parish of Ste Rose, Dis-Large do Advanced do .....do 24 do

We have also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books, Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Pencils, Pens, Holders, Lead Pencils, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Riotting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Penknives, etc., etc.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers and Booksellers,

275 NOTRE DA STREET Montreal

May 2, 77

[Established 1819.]