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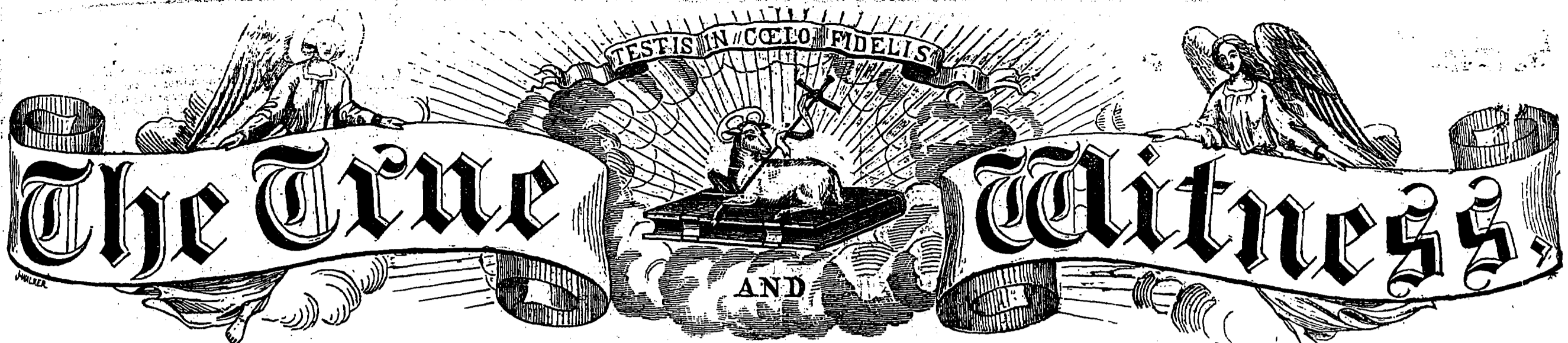
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 10. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1877. TERMS: \$2 per annum in advance.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

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

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.

IRISH "PROSPERITY."

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

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

The following official despatch has been re-ceived from Gorney Studen with regard to the engagements in the Shipka Pass on the 17th inst:—

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

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

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

THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

The Dublin Irishman says in reference to this question:—

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.

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 Sandezky, of the Volynian Regiment, who was in command at that spot, gave orders to the troops to hold themselves prepared, and to await the attack.

THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM HERE.

Still is the composition 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 services of the Volunteers on the 16th and 17th of July, the whole question has been re-opened.

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 be-came the property of State, in six months no Irish- man would hold any but the lowest positions.

FATALISM OF THE TURKS.

The correspondent of the Standard writes from Adrianople that the sense of duty is so strong among the wounded that a Turkish officer here now declares in sober earnest that he is going to shoot himself if he is not cured, and able to assume again the command of his battalion in a fortnight.

WHAT EGYPT IS WORTH TO ENGLAND.

If Russia after the war can obtain possession of Armenia, or Bulgaria, or Roumelia, or Constantinople 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.

THE POPE AND MARSHAL McMAHON

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

CARDINAL MANNING IN LIVERPOOL.

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

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.

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 suzerain rights over Egypt to England, if we would purchase the capitalized value of reversion of Egyptian tribute.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

On Monday week the grand opening of this dis-tinguished school of learning took place in a formal manner. The whole of the Catholic representatives were present including the entire of that portion of the Apostolic College, which exists in Quebec.

There must be some inexhaustible and secret spring of energy in the deceptive frame of Cardinal Manning. His whole life is one never-ending scene of work, work, work. No length of mental and physical labor seems to exhaust or fatigue him.

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 10,000 at Sopot would be a far more ac-curate computation.

INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY.

Enslinab, public lecturer at Jena, who published a treatise on longevity in the last century, thus de-scribes the sort of a man who has the best pros-pect of long life: He has a well proportioned stature, a broad forehead, however, being too tall. He is rather of the middle size, and somewhat thickset. His

MARSHAL McMAHON'S ADVISERS.

The attitude attributed to the Marshal's advisers is disquieting. They 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 session of the Assembly opens, the Senate intends to repudiate the dangerously passive role, and point out to the Cabinet what the country expects from it.

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 of rich golden light
Than gem or than jewel more pure and more bright.

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

CARDINAL MANNING'S SERMON.

AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE 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, Liverpool.

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 said:

Perhaps some one would ask, "Why should we keep the jubilee of St. Patrick's Church?" Is there anything strange or singular in a church fifty years old? 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 Ireland.

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 our country of those laws against the holy faith of 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 passed from Peter to the Apostles, whose successors our bishops are. These were two reasons why this 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 exist, and in whom the bondman is made free. If you believe the truth, it shall make you free, and if the Son make you free, then you will indeed be free. What is the bondage? What is this liberty? 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 do evil. To do evil is an abuse of liberty; and they that abuse their liberty fall under the bondage of sin 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 soul which God has 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 gulf 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 conquer over his sins and over the temptations that are about him. The liberty consists eminently and chiefly, in the love of God, and in the government of the love of God over the free will of man. The charity of God is poured out into our hearts by the Holy Ghost, who has given it to us, and where the love of God dwells in the heart, that heart is free from the will 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 the bondage 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 God; he can find only bitterness in those things which are displeasing to the will of God. In the rayelling which is often recreation to others, but which is contrary to the will of God, to His piety, 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 God sanctity will have to conform to the will of God before they can receive His grace in their souls. St. Augustine says, "love God and do what you 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 peril our 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 determined 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 Ghost, 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 blasphemers and the murderers, 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 Jesus Christ. They who are in the favor of God will endeavor to keep as far as can be, from a breach 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 glorious 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 bondsman, 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 her people, which was constantly before him. As he tells us, he seemed to hear a voice crying from a wood by the side of the western sea, "Holy ones come once more and walk amongst us." He saw also the little children of Ireland from generation to generation lifting up their hands to him and praying him to come and give them the light of the word of God. Yet liberty was dear to him; home, and safety, and his friends were dear to him; and his kindred came about him and besought him not to go. He wavered, it may be for a moment, between the love of God and the love of the souls that were perishing in Ireland—the love of home, and liberty and kindred. The love of God prevailed. He gave up all that he possessed; he disentangled his heart from love of home and kindred; and he went back to Ireland—no longer a bondsman but free in time and eternity. He went back to Ireland as a pastor of souls; as a soldier following the banner and fighting in the cause of the 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. Ireland 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 never 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 scattered through the East, the sons of St. Patrick, pastor and priests, springing from his ordination, spread the Church of God and gather souls into salvation. There is no family or progeny in all the Church of God so great as that which sprang 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 England, 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 apostle, save only those saints or apostles who had laid the Church in the beginning, who had in that august council, that synod of the intellect of the Church, so many mitred sons as the Apostles of Ireland. This is the reward which God, in His generosity, gave to them who served Him in the law of

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 severest 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 the Irishman. He would say to them, "pray God to make them understand the law of liberty." He would not say he faithful 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 servant of Jesus Christ. Therefore, for the glory and the sake of God and His 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 Pius 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, says: "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 Gilmary 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 therefore 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 merit, 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 anecdotes are introduced, that are not certain facts. His volume is entertaining, and worth having, and very edifying. But throwing everything 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 piety, without scientific aim.

The third of these photographs by the wayside, is the latest, largest in bulk, and most ambitious in design, and in style. It is by the Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, 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'Ancien 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 exaltation 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 ecclesiastical, of the years from 1850 to 1877.

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 verified; otherwise than he has done, or else omitted. We have, from his Elevation to the Pontificate, been a close watcher on the words, and acts, of Pope Pius IX., as Vicar of Christ; and we 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 facts, 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 worthless gossip. 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 Cyclopaedia, he will find it stated, correctly, that the senior brother of Emmanuel Joseph Mosquera, 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 Mosquera arrived, an exile from his country, in New York, in 1853, old Gen. Mosquera, his elder brother, was resident with him, in the same hospitable mansion—we never cared to inquire whether it was of the brother, or the son-in-law (Gen. Herran) of old Gen. Mosquera. It was on the first of October, 1852, that Archbishop Mosquera arrived

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 recall to life the *Univers*—but after Napoleon and his minister, Billault, 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 narration 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 religion." . . . "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 unhappy nation. There were indeed Irish Roman Catholics of great ability, energy and ambition; but they were to be found everywhere 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 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, Irish 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 a nation doomed to see constantly in all its public places the monuments of its subjugation. Such monuments everywhere meet the eyes 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 Gibeonites. He made them hewers of wood and drawers of water. But good or bad, he could not be otherwise than great. Under favorable circumstances Ireland 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 ungracious concessions. His Protestant ascendancy was not an ascendancy of ribbons and fiddles and statues and processions."

THE NEWEST IDEA IN RELIGION.

The London correspondent of the Toronto Globe says:—"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. Lee, Dr. De Burgh, the late Archimandrite Popoff, 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 object, to stem the tide created by the 'alarming 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 departed . . . so that she is given up, bound hand and foot, and blindfolded, into the toils of her enemies." The question 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 Caesar the things which are Caesar's, we are likewise charged by the same infallible authority, to render unto God the things which are God's. 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 England."

In general this protest is directed against the abuse of the Royal Supremacy; in particular against the evils already referred to, as well as against the carelessness with which baptism is still administered; against the disuse of Christ in confirmation; against the inadequate form for giving

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

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 Corporate 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 technically with that with which the pastoral formally opens. Signed only by the Right Reverend Adrian do Hello who we believe to be a foreign Prelate and Apostolical Prototonary (who testifies in the usual mode of ecclesiastical officials by seal 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 divinely 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 Andray 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 being into an importance which the Hapsburg Monarchy has not possessed since the year of Sadova. As it would be strange, however, if this state of things was disagreeable to Austria, it has resulted, by all accounts, that Count Andray has displayed more firmness than had been expected. There is, it must at the same time be observed, a considerable amount of pro-Russian feeling in Austrian Court circles, as well as a considerable desire among military men that the embarrassments 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 with a revengeful France in her rear.

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 calculation 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 bore 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 develop 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 may also prove themselves the harder veterans 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 upon the invaders than upon the invaded. It is the continual rain which renders Bulgaria so unfit for campaigning purposes during the winter. The roads, already 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 resource 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 dissatisfaction has been excited by the worthless generalship of the Imperial Princes, and we may be sure that the dismal peak 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 Pan Slavists, 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 venomousness. Tchernajeff has been refused a military command. Ignatieff has got leave to absent himself indefinitely from Court. Tchekasski, the redoubtable Pich-kasski, is in evident disgrace. The leading organs of the ultra-national movement are warned and semi-suspended. On the other hand, the popular leaders revenge themselves by throwing the whole blame of the issue of the war on the miserable shortcomings of the governing classes; and, as the animosity between the Court and the demagogues 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 Ignatieff and Tchekasski 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 must 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 the Crimean war are making themselves heard once more, and the Russian Court and Cabinet may prefer the risks of long and tedious destructive warfare to the certainty of revolutionary opposition which await the first return of peace to Russia.—London Tablet.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

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.

CARDINALS' 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.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 meeting was opened by the President, R. J. Ritchie, Esq.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday last, His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, ordained the following in the Chapel of the Levis College:—*Tonure*—Messrs. J. A. Beaubien, of the diocese of Quebec; and Morgan O'Brien, of Kingston; *Minor Orders*—Messrs. L. A. Boisjout, J. E. Breton and P. D. H. Tanguay of Quebec; *Sub-deacon*—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 comprising 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 his children are being educated by members of the "Protestant Association."

LAVL 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 saints, 33 having been martyred; 104 have been Romans, and 103 natives of other parts of Italy; 35 Frenchmen; 9 Greeks; 7 Germans; 5 Asiatics; 3 Africans; 3 Spaniards; 2 Dalmatians; 1 Hebrew; 1 Thracian; 1 Dutchman; 1 Portuguese; 1 Candiote; 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 Pontifical chair over 23 years. These are St. Peter, who was Supreme Pontiff 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 SOCIETY, 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 7.30 o'clock. His Lordship Bishop O'Brien was unavoidably absent. There were present Rev. Father Corbett and a number 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 assiduity displayed by the members in the carrying out of the work of this excellent institution. The receipts of the Society for the past year were \$77.15 and the expenditure \$68.99, leaving a balance of cash on hand of \$91.16. Mr. Joseph Swift was unanimously re-elected President for another term.—*Kingston News.*

ST. FRANCIS'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 a visit from His Excellency Dr. Conroy, and His Grace the Archbishop and suite. These distinguished gentlemen were received by Revd. 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 bazaar 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 bazaar, will not fail to pay them a visit. At the close of yesterday's voting for the most popular priest, the poll stood:—Father Wyan 24, Father Burke 19, Father O'Connor 13, Father Henning 12.

NEW POPE.—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 Panabianco, and he was elected in pectore at a secret conclave of cardinals summoned last week, in consequence of the then 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 Pius. Cardinal Panabianco is a very old man, being a year or two of seventy, but he is described as a vigorous latter of the new order of things, civil and ecclesiastical, and as being likely to continue the policy which Pope Pius has practised so long with great zeal, in opposition to the so-called encroachment of the civil power.—*London Correspondent.*

THEIR ALWAYS A CATHOLIC.—A Paris correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, Sept. 21st, says: "Approx to M. Thiers, whose death is at last beginning to cause such confusion in the party he so ably headed, I think a correspondent 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, depositing himself at the sacrifice of the Mass in the great church of Versailles; and all the world knows that he was venerated with the full solemnities of the gorgeous Catholic rite." But further, his baptismal certificate shows that a pious French habit of giving the name of the Virgin to even male children was followed in his case, for he was called Marie-Joseph-Louis-Adolphe Thiers.

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 suspicion, and were lodged in Castlebar gaol, pending the result of the inquest.

THE LEONARD DEMONSTRATION IN DROGHEDA.—In proof of the exceeding orderly and quiet 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 following. When the Mayor took his seat in the police court, there was not a single case to be brought before him.—*Dublin Freeman.*

VICE-REGAL.—The Lord-Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough have arranged that the Court session 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, an Irishman, both by birth and feeling, Mr. Andrew Blake, of Waterford. The *Perth Advertiser* says:—"We are informed that Mr. Blake has left property to the value of £170,000, which he bequeathed to 35 persons and charitable institutions. We understand that the bulk of Mr. Blake's property has been bequeathed to his relatives in Ireland, as he died unmarried."

MR. BUTT'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 represents (Meath), and got a most enthusiastic 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 slightest intention of interfering with the working of the line so as to cause any danger 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, perhaps, the highest on any line in the United Kingdom."

FATHER LAVALLER ON OBSTRUCTION.—Father Patrick Lavaller, 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, or ten, or twenty, or thirty, or forty, or 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 'Obstruction' I do not mean a blind opposition to public business for opposition sake, which would be culpable and insane, which Mr. Parnell repudiates, but a combined and scientific intercepting of the 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."

MR. BUTT.—The London correspondent of the Dundee 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 part 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 obstructivists would probably draw the bulk 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 rifles, a five rifle-barrel, eight locks and six breach-loaders, six pistols, two loaded revolvers, seventeen bayonets, two swords one pikehead and one dagger, nine cases of revolver ammunition and 236 revolver bullets, nine packages of rifle cartridges and 119 loose rounds of ammunition, making altogether 468 rounds. He also discovered some boxes of caps, one canister of shot, six flasks of powder, one butt 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 MARLBOROUGH AND THE ORPHANS OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—A few days since the Duchess of Marlborough 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 Parish, the church of the Vincentian Fathers, in Dublin, and a couple of the most active friends 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 delighted; the Sisters and their orphans were as proud and happy as they could possibly be, for so rare, and so pleasant an occasion. Before her Grace, who was accompanied by her daughter, Lady Georgina Spencer, Ouborough, and by the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, left the orphanage, she was presented with an exquisitely illuminated copy of verses, specially written to celebrate the gracious visit.

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.

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

AGREED.—The Cabinet unanimously and definitely 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 combatants.

RAID.—Gen. Gourko with cavalry and artillery 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.

EXCLUDED.—It is stated that no correspondents will be allowed in the Russian army before Plevna. It is expected that Gen. Zimmerman's army will shortly take the offensive.

HUNGARIANS IN LITTLE WALLACHIA.—Official newspapers state a large number of Hungarians have entered Little Wallachia. The Roumanian General has taken precautionary 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 Agency Russe declares that no idea of mediation by England with Russia has been entertained, and no attempt made in that direction.

EVACUATING.—The report that Moukhtar Pasha has evacuated Kiziltepe is confirmed. The movement was necessitated by his having lost 8,000 in the battles of October 2nd and 3rd. The Russian loss up to the present is 30,000.

ADVANCING.—A Russian official despatch says the Russians having occupied new positions, the Turks on Monday night abandoned their positions, including Kiziltepe. The Russians pursued, and occupied Chadechivli, Sarbatan, and Kulmordan.

SIERGE OF PLEVNA.—The Russians have commenced their parallel before Plevna under the superintendence of Tredlebov. The heavy masses of troops being sent to Bulgaria certainly indicate their purpose to prosecute active operations during the autumn.

TURKEY AND GREECE.—The *Nord Deutch Allgemeine Zeitung* Athens' correspondent states that Tricoupi, 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 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 Plevna, 5,000; in the Czarevitch's army, 4,700; in Dobrudzcha, 3,000; at Tirnova and Schipka, 2,800.

ATTEMPTED SURPRISE.—Moukhtar Pasha's official despatch explains that the battle fought on Tuesday, near Alidja Dago, was caused by an attempt by the Russians to surprise a corps of observation he had posted at Kozkan to cover the concentration of his troops at Alidja Dagh. Moukhtar claims that he repulsed the Russians with a loss of 1,200.

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 SNAT OF WAR.—There is no news from the Bulgarian seat of war beyond the announcement of the removal of the Russian headquarters from Gorney Stufen to Sistova, owing to the unhealthiness 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 co-operate with Mehemet in his last engagement, were largely responsible for his want of success.

TURKISH EFFECT.—The result of the recent battle between Moukhtar Pasha and the Russians under Melnikoff 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 Plevna, 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.

DAGHESTAN.—The insurrection which broke out about the 12th of September in the Central districts of Daghestan, and gradually extended 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 Karajit says a band of 4,000 insurgents was defeated on 28th September and 3rd of October, with a loss of 850 killed, wounded and prisoners. The Russian loss was insignificant. Other bands seem being pursued.

ASIATIC 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 Kara and the frontier, and the Russian Prince general apparently tried to get between it and Kara, 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 and to them, which Moukhtar Pasha telegraphed about, is, we fancy, largely in his own imagination, but the Russians would be very apt to lose heavily in such operations as those in which they undertake.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAPHIC.—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 Church 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 honored him with a Burgess ticket. It is somewhat curious that so much admiration is now expressed for a man who, during the civil war, earned, by his successes, the hearty dislike of the strong Pro-Slavery party in England.

LATEST CURIOSITY.—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 so pronounced a development in a church almost Presbyterian in its forms and spirit. This makes great changes.

CABLE COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.—New York 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 LEAV.—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 board a long and last farewell. He then left.

THE SULTAN'S TABLE.—Mrs. Layard having been permitted to dine at the Sultan's table, some gossip rushed into print to say that this was the first time a Sultan had deigned to allow a woman of the Giamris to sit at his board. Our friend was wrong. The "honour" has been conferred on the Princess of Wales, Lady Elliott, and Madame Ignatieff; 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 post 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 Beolte.—*Liverpool Post.*

ENTERTAINING.—Talking of the Press and the war, it is whispered indeed that two of our great organs are specifically, and by arrangement, enlisted on opposite sides of the quarrel. It is, however, certain enough that the enormous sums of money they are lavishing are furnished out of their own respective exchequers. An idea of the cost 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. This 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 Times.*

STRIKE OF RAILWAY LABRERS.—Much commotion was excited in Dublin, when it was announced that the millesmen and gangers on a great portion of the line of the Great Southern and Western Railway had resolved upon a strike. Further 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 officers 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 reluctant laborers to join in the strike.

ORIGIN OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—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 innkeeper's 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, without paying for our letters." The traveller, continuing his road, asked himself if a system giving place to such frauds was not a vicious one. Before sunset Rowland had planned to organize the postal service upon a new basis, with what success is known to the world.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

TOADS AS DESTROYERS OF INSECTS.—We see it stated that toads are making quite a reputation as destroyers of insects and that there is a regular market 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 by English market gardeners—of 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 submarine 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 fissured this portion of the earth's crust; and taking this view of the case the fissure probably still exists, being merely filled with comparatively loose material, so as to prove a serious obstacle to any attempt made to drive through it a submarine tunnel.

WILD ANIMALS IN ENGLAND.—Lord Macaulay in his account of the state of England in 1635 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 boar, 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 last wolf that roamed our island was slain in Scotland a short time before the close of the reign of Charles II.

EQUABLE CLIMATES.—A study of Antarctic climates by Dr. Hann, the Austrian meteorologist, reveals the interesting fact that on Keronel Island—the Land of Desolation—in the Southern Ocean, the annual variation of the temperature only four and seven-tenths degrees Fahrenheit. 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 latitude farther north, also enjoys a very equable climate, the annual variation there being only seven degrees of temperature.

SNAILS BY THE PAILFUL.—Mr. Aaron Fayman, 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 lantern, 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 snail—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 Kiltavock, 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 chest; 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 combat 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 gasp, 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 butter half.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

A DOG STONY HARD TO BEAT.—Lately a traveller passed in a carriage along the Avenue de Nanilly. The night 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 raised 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 francs 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 magnificent Danish dog began to lope around him. "Hors!" 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 Napoleon. In about twenty minutes 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 my dog; his name is Rabut Jole," and then, whipping his horses, he disappeared in the darkness of the night.—*Paris paper.*

AERIAL TORPEDOES.—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 burst or detached by means which it would be easy to contrive, and thus to allow its cargo of death and destruction to fall into the midst of the enemy. The detachment of the torpedo, it is suggested might be effected with great ease and certainty by means of a thin electric wire, and the proper moment for dropping the charge, in order to explode it on any given 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 ready to present the most hopeful prospect of universal peace. It might be denounced as too trifling an idea to be entertained by civilized combatants. By means of such an engine, a fortified place might be 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 failure 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 no conceivable defence avail anything. The effect of a torpedo dropped into a garrisoned fortress or a fortified camp would be something really dreadful to contemplate.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 17—St. Hedwig, Widow.
William Smith O'Brien born, 1803, Lord Palmerston died 1865.
THURSDAY, 18—St. Luke, Evangelist.
King Henry and Strongbow arrive in Ireland 1171.
FRIDAY, 19—St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor.
Dean Swift died, 1745.
SATURDAY, 20—St. John Cantius, Confessor.
Battle of Lyon's Creek, Canada, 1814.
SUNDAY, 14—TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
Eternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. St. Hilaron, Confessor. SS. Ursula and Companions, Martyrs.
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 COMPANY.

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) FORNIGHT. 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 their presence, the gentleman who has stood their friend in the hour of need. We owe much to Sir Francis Hincks and the least compliment we can pay him is to be present at his lecture.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY 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 anyone's 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 occurred 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 unfinching Orange principles" to the Local Parliament at the next election. In his letter he talks of "Civil and Religious liberty," "Jesus

intrigue" "priestly" power, "tyrannical government" &c., &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 Jekell 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 of "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 address. 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 WITNESS no more.

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 substantial 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 hope that he will leave behind him the fruits of his labours and charitable work—increased sobriety, 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 his friendly greetings! But we rejoice exceedingly, and we shall meet the Rev. gentleman with kid gloves, four buttons high. The occasion of his address was the meeting about the NO BILL, and the Sheehan business. We 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 OBEEDIENCE. 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 some things, 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 Irishmen are champions of the Indian game of La-

cross. 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, and that wherever we get a fair field and no favour, we need not be alarmed about the result.

THE GRAND JURY.

The members of the Grand Jury just discharged 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 effrontery" because we said that there was no "substantial evidence" against Sheehan. If there was "substantial evidence" then the Grand Jury has committed 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 effrontery" 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 their 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 public 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 faithfully 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. Campbell's 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 eagerness to see somebody hanged, fixed their talons upon men, against whom there was not enough direct evidence to warrant the Grand Jury in sending them to trial.

MARIA WALSH, ALIAS BRADLEY, ALIAS MRS. COLSTON.

Cooly, deliberately, and premeditatedly, Maria Walsh, alias Bradley, alias Mrs. Colston stood in the witness box and swore that she saw Quinn fire at Hackett on the 12th of July. There was no tremour in her voice, there was no hesitation in her replies, she swore distinctly and calmly, that she saw Quinn 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 false from beginning to end. Then she was indicted for perjury, and she has now, as coolly and as deliberately plead "Guilty" 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 Quinn by "others who deserted 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 Cæsar what is Cæsar's due. Some one more subtle than she, in all probability, concocted this conspiracy to hang Quinn. A perjurer by confession, the word of Bradley with her aliases, does not go for much indeed, yet suspicion rests over a portion of our fellow citizens, which we would gladly see removed. Resolutions in a case of this kind go for naught—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 "Voe 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 out of the society of every honest man. While 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 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 to how the press of Montreal treat us, when our vital interests are at stake. There was a general howl over the "NO BILL" business, but not one word, editorially, about this cold blooded and contemplated murder, since the confession of her guilt 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 novelty 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

"One of the gravest questions of the present 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 House of Commons? The logical sequence would be to give them back their Irish Parliament. He thought they must look for the cause of the obstructionist movement elsewhere, and he had no hesitation in saying that it was inattention to Irish legislation that had produced the obstruction to

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 Government had not attended to, perhaps did not seem to be inclined to attend to, perhaps did not intend to attend to—the question of the intermediate and higher education of Ireland, the question of the assimilation of the Municipal and Parliamentary electoral privileges to English privileges, and other questions which he would not go into them; but at the same time they were of the highest domestic and social importance to Ireland, and as long as these questions were neglected, as long as the Government did not take the trouble to give attention to them, so long 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, however unpalatable, it did not render them any the less true."

As regards education Irish Catholics have been plundered and persecuted 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 miserable 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 aid for the support of numerous denominational training colleges. From the foundation of the Diocesan Free Schools of Queen Elizabeth in 1570, a period of three centuries, all the public establishments for intermediate education have been Protestant, and continue so, although Parliamentary Committees and Royal Commissioners, for nearly 100 years, have recommended the reform of those institutions, and the application of their endowments to the education of all classes. The university question, dating from 1591, was before the Irish Parliament in 1793, and has been before the Imperial Parliament since 1820, without one solid concession of Catholic claims, nor was there even a hope held out in the last session of Parliament that the Government 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, Absenteeism, 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 describes:—

"They must remember that England had years of wrong, years of crime, 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 unequivocally 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 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 official 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 Feudal Land Code, the growth of centuries, was reformed in 1870, and will doubtless undergo further amelioration. So that, without entering into minor details, no

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 England.

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 the City and District Savings Bank, and against Father Dowd.

Mr. E. J. Barbeau, Manager of the City and District Savings Bank, deposed yesterday before the Police Magistrate that he had cause to believe that one John Campbell, journalist, on the 21st of September last, intending to injure, vilify and prejudice the City and District Savings Bank and deprive it of its credit and reputation, and to produce a run of depositors upon it maliciously wrote and sent a false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel to the New York Times, in which rumors detrimental to the credit of the Bank were published and attributed dishonest conduct to the directors; also that Rev. Father Dowd had been bribed with \$50,000 of stock to pacify depositors in regard to the financial 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. 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 8th 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 returned to his former (Protestant) faith."

Yours truly, C. F. S.

OFFICIAL BIGOTRY AGAIN.

Montreal, Oct. 16th, 1877.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—As every matter affecting public interests is worthy of consideration, I might be justified in asking the insertion in your columns of the following questions 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 True Witness 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.

"Fiat Lux."

THE POLICE.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—In the last two issues of your journal you published letters in reference to the Police Force &c. signed by "Fiat Lux" with the first of these I have nothing to do at present, but the second which refers to Sergeant Richardson I have with your permission a few remarks to make; during the time this officer has been in the force, he has been stationed where the majority of Catholics reside and in no case have they ever received insult or injury from him, on the contrary he has always been kind and willing to oblige them when requested to do so.

man who keeps the keys of the cells in his possession. If Sergt. Richardson had done his duty Clerk would have been dismissed long before. Deputy Chief Nagle removed Clerk to Ontario station, but when Chief Penston returned he ordered him back to No 10 Station where he remained about half an hour, when he told Sergt. Richardson he would resign. To his statement about being persecuted in an unjust manner after his return is all nonsense. Now about the farmer's jar 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 Bigras was in charge at the time he had the man 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 respectfully. Name enclosed. A ROMAN CATHOLIC SUBSCRIBER. October, 15th, 1877.

IMPORT OF AMERICAN CATTLE AND MEAT AT GLASGOW.

Notwithstanding the dullness of trade generally over Scotland, there has been a considerable increase in the import of live cattle, dead meat, and provisions from America. The Anchor, Allan, and 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 and mutton brought over, but this has been made 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 103 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 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 beef and pork landed, numbering respectively 3,923 and 1,260 barrels, as against 1,000 barrels of beef and 240 barrels of pork in July. Fully 5,000 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:—

Table with 2 columns: Month and Quantity. May: 2,300 tubs, 16,000 boxes. June: 9,300, 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.—Contemporary.

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 Servia, 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 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 for a winter campaign. The cold rains and the want of suitable winter clothing are making fearful havoc in the ranks of the armies of Bulgaria. During the last twenty days there have been 5,000 deaths in the camp before Plevena, 4,700 in the army of the Czarevitch, 3,000 in Gen. Zimmerman's army in the Dobruscha, and 2,000 at Timova and 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 Kiev, and the financial affairs of the country are in the last 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 to engulf the nation in universal bankruptcy.

CATHOLICITY IN LONDON.

In a recent address of Cardinal Manning to the Catholics of the Archdiocese of Westminster for aid in establishing Diocesan Seminaries he gave some statistics which show the increase of the Church under his jurisdiction during the last twenty-seven years. Before the restoration of the hierarchy in England, the Vicariate of London embraced the whole of the two Dioceses of Westminster and Southwark. In 1850 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 Diocese of Westminster alone. The number of Missions in that Diocese has increased from 46 in 1851 to 101, at the present time. 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 shepherd he fixes his attention upon the needs 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 laity. "New Missions must be founded in other parts of the Diocese. Every Mission demands one, or sometimes two or even three Priests."

"The multiplication of Converts; of Institutes of higher Education; of Mission Schools for the poor, for the middle class; and also of Certified Reformatory and Industrial, and Poor Law Schools, demands at this time many additional Priests as Chaplains and Managers."

in the number of Clergy is absolutely necessary even at this present day; how much more will it be needed hereafter. For these reasons it is our duty at once to make provision for those who shall come after, as our forefathers did for us. We feel it, therefore, to be our highest duty to place the Seminaries of this Diocese on a solid foundation, and to render the means of Ecclesiastical Education adequate to the multiplication of Clergy demanded by the extension of our work."

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 Rurik (868) to Jurie, or George I. (1155), who built Moscow, there were seventeen dukes of Kiev. To these followed sixteen grand dukes of Vladimir, ending with Jurie, or George III. in 1252. The succeeding sovereigns, nine in number, bore the title of grand dukes of Moscow. In 1616 commences the list of Czars of Moscow, whose territorial boundaries have spread by purchase, but chiefly by conquest, until they reach the giant dimensions of the present Russian Empire. Feodor 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. Another and still more common idea is that Nicholas died from mortification on account of his disasters and defeat in the Crimea. The present Czar, Alexander II., is the sixteenth of the house of Romanoff. He has entered on a more arduous task than his father—the conquest of Constantinople—at a time when the rest of the great nations are even more averse to disturbing the balance of power in Europe than when Sebastopol was attacked. Recent accounts say that Alexander's cheeks are sunken, his eyes are lusterless, his step has lost much of its elasticity, and his carriage is less dignified than formerly. He is described as prematurely aged, which is not marvellous, since he works from eight in the morning until nine at night, laboring even harder than his ministers. There is not work in the east and west already. For—"Down each deep and skirted valley, Where the crowded cannon play— Where the Czar's fierce cohorts rally— Cossack, Kalmyk, savage Kalmi— Down each gorge they sweep away! Down each new Thermopylae, Flashing swords and helmets see! Underneath the iron shower, To the brazen cannon's jaws, Needless of their deadly power, Press they without fear or pause, To the very cannon's jaws!" If Alexander should fail and the crescent 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 prophecy that the Russians would one day sit in the seat of the Greek empire. Every Czar who has sanctioned the table, and hence every one who has attacked Turkey bears the consequence of failure.

THE CHAMPION PEDESTRIAN AT ST. LOUIS.

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 men St. Louis could produce, and after some time 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 themselves genuine pedestrians, one of them walking as much as 103 miles in one day, their united efforts failed by 18 miles to equal O'Leary's. It was interesting to watch the progress made each 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 85 1/2 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.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Miles. Hottes, Monday: 95. Hottes, Wednesday: 76. Hottes, Friday: 80-251. Beckworth, Tuesday: 103. Beckworth, Thursday: 75. Beckworth, Saturday: 66-244. Total for Hottes and Beckworth: 495. O'Leary, Monday: 106. " Tuesday: 87. " Wednesday: 81. " 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 incomparable 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 writes:—"While at Ujiji, in 1871, Livingstone kindled in me an envious desire to see Manyema, when he permitted himself to speak about the glories of the last country he had traversed. He was truly enthusiastic about it. He spoke of gigantic towering woods, extraordinary variety of vegetation, beautiful scenes of wooded hills 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 diligent inquiries here that his residence, his travels hither and thither, and his journeys from Ujiji must have embraced a period of three years or thereabouts. The distance from Ujiji to Nyangwe is about 350 English miles, which was performed in forty days, inclusive of halts. I find he was laid up a very long time with a most painful disease of the feet at Kabambaro. From native accounts he seems to

have been there from six to twelve months. It was certainly long enough for the noble old explorer to 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 Kabambaro, in East Manyema. These women are, without doubt, comely, winning, and most amiable compared with anything that Livingstone may have seen south of latitude 5 deg. in Africa. But Livingstone should have visited the proud beauties of the Watani Wanyankon, and of the white race of Gaborogara. 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 Nyangwe 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 me eagerly. Upon receiving an affirmative he said to his sons and brothers: "Do you hear what he says? He knew the good white man. Ah, we shall hear all about him." Then, 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."

"Ah, 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. Him, the aged white man was a good man, indeed!"

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 hms 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, and so I leave them to you. But what has struck me, while tracing Livingstone to his utmost reach—this Arab depot of Syangwe—revived all my grief and pity for him more so indeed than even his own relation of sorrowful and heavy things, is that he does not seem to have been aware that he was sacrificing himself unnecessarily, nor warned of the havoc 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, aimlessly 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 of 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 hard fighting, the Turks would beg for peace, or be driven back to Constantinople. The Russians find 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 highest posts of command within the narrow circle of the imperial family. No such fault was committed in her great wars with Napoleon or in her former contests with Turkey. The Princes have shown no capacity beyond what might serve a general of brigade in quiet times, and none of them have given the slightest proof of ability to handle great masses of men. Nor is the worst part of 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:—

Table with 2 columns: Diocese and Population. Boston (Archdiocese): 500,806. Springfield: 412,975. Providence: 360,223. Burlington: 330,651. Hartford: 637,454. Portland: 945,215. Total: 3,487,204. 860,000.

The Archdiocese of Boston includes the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk and Plymouth excepting three towns. Diocese of Springfield 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 2/5; 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 Maupas 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 second ballots are necessary. The Conservatives retain 142 seats of 163 held by them in the late Chamber. The Republicans retain 297 of 363 members who voted the order of the day censuring dissolution. Minister Fourton has summoned all the Prefects of Paris to instruct them relative to the elections for replacing the retiring members of the Councils General.

PERSONALS.

BUTT—Mr. Butt, M.P., is not well. 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 to Montreal from Quebec. 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 relics 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. SULVLIAN—Mr. A. M. Sullivan's great book will, it is expected, appear in about a fortnight. 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. SIAMROCK—The Shamrock Lacrosse Club are to have a dinner in Ottawa some time this month.—Ottawa Herald. HIGGINS—Higgins, an Irishman, beat Boyd for the single scull championship of England, the other day, in a spin from Putney to Hoveylake. GALE—W. Gale, the Cardiff pedestrian, who began to walk 1,500 miles in 1,900 hours on Sunday, Aug. 26th, successfully finished the feat at London, on Saturday. TASCHELLEAU—His Grace Archbishop Taschelleau 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 published in that journal on the 3rd inst., our suggestion for an alliance between the French-Canadians and the Irish, is cordially supported. POWER—The death is announced of Sir James Power, Bart, the eminent distiller, which took place in Dublin. Sir James represented Wexford in Parliament for many years. PANEBIANCO—"Private" information from Rome to one of our English contemporaries, informs us that Cardinal Panebianco has been elected the future Pope at a "secret" conclave of the Cardinals. JOSEPH—Chief Joseph, of Okla, 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. LYNCH—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. HANLON—Hanlon, the champion oarsman, was born in Toronto of Irish parents, in 1853. His height is only 5 feet 8 1/2 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 Twobey. LARKIN—Mr. Larkin the Emigration Agent in Dublin 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. ANTONY—An attempt was made to assassinate Father Antony while he was saying 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 interrupted at his meetings, and at a recent demonstration at Hamilton, near Glasgow, he had to leave the platform. PRINCE IMPERIAL—A rumour, writes the London 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 McIntee, 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 Archbishop of Baltimore, and Primate of the Catholic Church in America. He is to succeed Archbishop Bayley with the see of Baltimore. LORNE—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 Canada. The Chignecto Post says the Earl of Dufferin has engaged the Indians to build camps near Maccen Mountains for himself and the Marquis of Lorne, who is coming to this country to shoot moose. IRISHMEN—It now transpires that eight of the twelve men composing that so-called British Rifle Team, which was lately defeated by the American team, were 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 Rivesdown, County Sligo, Ireland, whose arrival in this country, we noticed early last month, returned to Ireland, per s.s. "Sarmatia" on Saturday last. The Rev. 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 far as Chicago and New Orleans.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Oct. 6th, 1877: 5,176. Same week last year: 4,474. Increase..... 702.

WORSE THAN EVER!

The failures in New York last month 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?

All Sizes.

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

A lot of Infants' Wool Chemises, at 25c each. A good lot of Small Wool Drawers, at 25c each. 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 90 cts.

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 65c.

Gents' beautiful quality Ribbed Wool Undershirts (double-breasted) at only \$1.00 each.

Men's Scotch Lambs' Wool Undershirts, double-breasted, only \$1.45. Men's Scotch Lambs' Wool Drawers, at only \$1.45 per pair.

A lot of Colored Merino Undershirts and Drawers (very fine qualities), at 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 Water-troofs.

See our Show-Room for good and cheap Breakfast Shawls.

Please Do not Forget.

Please do not forget that we are selling Neck Ruffles at only 10c. per dozen. Call and see our Stock of Fillings of every description.

Selling All Day Long.

Our Yarns are selling all day long. We have just received a fresh stock of good English Finishing, 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. CARSLY, 393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

May 30, 77 1-32-y

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 1-38-y

OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE. 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Second Price. Mens' Linen Coats.....from \$1.00 Mens' Lustré ".....from 1.50 Mens' Lustré Dusters Mens' Linen Ulsters Boys and Youths' Linen Coats. Boys and Youths' Lustré Coats. Childrens' and Boys' Knickerbocker Suits made from Canadian Tweed and Guaranteed to Wear Well. Youths' Suits ditto ditto Mens' Suits ditto ditto 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. May 30, 77. 1-y

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, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits.—Prices from \$10 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 Erinville. The inhabitants of this parish had the unusual happiness of witnessing the very interesting 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 Rev. Dr. Chisholm, of Perth; the Rev. Thos. Davis, of Hungerford; the Rev. P. Twoby, of Kingston, who acted as Master of Ceremonies; and Father Donahoe, the worthy Parish priest of Erinville.

It was at the earnest request of the parish priest that His Lordship consented to perform the ceremony 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 instructive, 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 Melchisedec.—Ps. 109: Y. 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 pointed 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 taught 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 wonder they call him by the endearing name of father—for as a loving father day and night he devotes himself to their service. Strong are the ties that bind the good priest 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 doctor 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 enter 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."—SPECTATOR.

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. Cauchon'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 25 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 one."

ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM BAZAAR, QUEBEC.—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 eye in every direction. Fancy Turkish chairs, handsomely worked ottomans and footstools, sofa cushions and other workwork, 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.)



Madame FOY'S CORSET SKIRT Supporter increases in Popularity every year, and for Health, Comfort, and Style, is acknowledged the BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JEWELLERS and RETAILERS. Beware of imitations and infringements.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY F O Y & H A R M O N, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

28-13-cow

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE OF

STOVES

AT

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 MILLINERY,

213 ST. JOSEPH STR. (Opposite Dow's Brewery),

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING in great variety.

—ALSO—

Part of a BANKRUPT STOCK, LADIES' LINEN, and CHILDREN'S SUITS. 45-52

STILL GOING ON!

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

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK

or

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

AT

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

A NEW INVENTION.

DEATH TO INSECTS. LIFE TO PLANTS.

LYMAN'S PHOSPHORUS SOAP,

For Destroying Insects, Worms, &c., on Plants and Trees,

Gives vigor to Plants and new life to vegetation. It destroys all Insects on Roses; produces fine blooms and deep color. It destroys Caterpillars from Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and from Apple and Fruit trees, by simply washing the nests with the Liquid Soap, or sprinkling the leaves. It is invaluable for the Grape Vine, whether infested with Flies or Spiders. It increases the size and flavor of the Berry, by frequently watering the Vine with the Liquid Soap. Sold by all Druggists in Montreal.

CATHOLIC ART.

THE FINEST STAINED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES.

Oil 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. PUGN. Exhibitor of the Royal Academy, London, received the First 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.

Subjects: "The Holy Family," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "Our Lord in the Temple," "St. Augustine," "St. George," &c. June 20, 77-1y

PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR 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.

Price, Bound—Cloth.....0.20 Paper.....0.15 By the hundred—Cloth.....\$15.00 Paper.....\$10.00

Any order sent to the Rev. G. F. R. DROLET, Parish Priest of St. Columban, Sillery, carefully attended to. Sept 20, 77

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE \$35 with attachments.

THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits. It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured. A complete set of Attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365, NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

NO CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Epilepsy, Piles, all Blood Diseases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made. State your case, inclosing 8 cts. stamp, to Howard Medical Institute, Providence, R.I. (Lyons)

of the bazar last evening, the vote for the most popular priest stood:—Father Burke, 133; Father Wynn, 117; Father Hendon, 29; Father O'Connor, 39; Father Walsh, 20; and Father Krine, 17.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour, Superior Extra, \$5.00 to \$6.25; Extra Superior, \$5.05 to \$6.40; Fancy, \$5.80 to \$6.35; Spring Extra, \$5.70 to \$5.75; Superior, \$5.40 to \$6.45; Strong Bakers, \$5.90 to \$6.10; Fine, \$5.70 to \$4.80; Middlings, \$4.25 to \$4.40; Rollings, \$5.00 to \$5.05; U. G. Bagg, per 100 lbs, \$3.50 to \$3.85; Bagg, delivered, \$3.35 to \$3.50; Oatmeal, \$2.75 to \$2.85; Wheat, Canada Spring, \$1.24 to 0.00; White Winter, \$1.24 to 0.00; Red Winter, \$1.24 to 0.00. Corn, 66 to 67 cts; Oats, 33 to 35; Barley, 65 to 66; Peas, 82 to 83; Potatoes, 18 to 21; Cheese, 12 to 13; Pork, Mess, \$17.50 to \$17.75; Thin Mess, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Lard, 11c for tubs 11 1/2 for pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs., 7 to 8; according to grades; tanned, \$4.35 to \$4.75; Freight, 85 to 89 per qr. heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool or Glasgow.

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; rye, per bu, \$0.50 to \$0.50; dressed hogs per 100 lbs, \$5.50 to \$5.50; beef, hind quarters, \$9.00 to 0.00; mutton, per 100 lbs, \$5.00 to \$5.00; chickens, per pair, \$0.25 to \$0.35; fowls, per pair, \$0.40 to \$0.50; ducks, per brace, \$0.50 to \$0.70; geese, each, \$0.50 to \$0.70; turkeys, each, \$0.75 to \$0.80; butter, lb, rolls, \$0.25 to \$0.27; butter, large rolls, \$0.20 to \$0.20; butter, tub, dairy best, \$0.15 to \$0.20; butter, more packed, 0.10 to 0.20; eggs, fresh, per dozen, \$0.17 to \$0.18; eggs in lots, 14 to 15c; apples, per bu, \$1.50 to \$2.00; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 0.00; onions, per bu, \$0.00 to 0.00; tomatoes, per bu, \$0.15 to \$0.20; carrots, per doz, \$0.15 to \$0.20; turnips, per bu, \$0.00 to \$0.00; beets, per doz, \$0.15 to \$0.20; pumpkins, per bag, \$0.00 to \$0.00; cabbage, per doz., \$0.50 hay new per ton, \$15.00 to \$18.00; straw, per ton, \$9.00 to \$13.00.

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. F. T. 2; New Britain, U. S. Rev J. H. D. 2; Barfield, J. B. 2; Brigham, P. O. C. 2.0; Ashdale, N. S. P. M. 500; Point Michaud, M. M. 2; St. Martin, Rev H. B. 4; Quebec, Rev O. B. F. 2; St. Agatha, 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; Otonabee, T. B. 2; Pomquet Forks, N. S. Rev J. C. 2; Hereford, Mrs M. J. W. 1; Mariboro, Queens Co, Ireland, Rev M. L. 2; Maritana P. Q. W. McG. 1.50.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER.

53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

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

D. BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

J. JAMES KEHOE, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Office: Cor. Rideau and Sussex Sts., Ottawa.

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

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

MULLARKY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 8 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL. May 2, 77. 1-38-y

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL. [46 52

F. ROURK, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. 217 St. Joseph Street. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M., 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 P.M.

M. FERON, UNDERTAKER, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET. July 25th-70 1y

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY MANUFACTURERS those celebrated Bells for Churches Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free HENRY McSHANE & CO, BALTIMORE, Md. Aug 27, 1875

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.

ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

W. STAFFORD & Co., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 6 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL, P. Q. May 23, 77. 1-41-y

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

MENEELY & CO., West Troy N. Y.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. THIS Charter'd College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality on the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa, Gatineau, and Rideau Valleys. This play-ground is 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 taught in English. French is also carefully attended to. The Degrees of "B. A." and "M. A." are conferred on deserving candidates. Tuition and Board, Doctor's Fee, Washing and Mending, Bed and Bedding, per annum—\$166.00. 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 of Studies," which will be immediately forwarded on demand. July 11-43-3m

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FUGITIVE ROBBERS.—For some time past robberies of freight from cars on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway have been going 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 Harrison, on suspicion of being implicated in the robberies. 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, \$5.00 to \$6.25; Extra Superior, \$5.05 to \$6.40; Fancy, \$5.80 to \$6.35; Spring Extra, \$5.70 to \$5.75; Superior, \$5.40 to \$6.45; Strong Bakers, \$5.90 to \$6.10; Fine, \$5.70 to \$4.80; Middlings, \$4.25 to \$4.40; Rollings, \$5.00 to \$5.05; U. G. Bagg, per 100 lbs, \$3.50 to \$3.85; Bagg, delivered, \$3.35 to \$3.50; Oatmeal, \$2.75 to \$2.85; Wheat, Canada Spring, \$1.24 to 0.00; White Winter, \$1.24 to 0.00; Red Winter, \$1.24 to 0.00. Corn, 66 to 67 cts; Oats, 33 to 35; Barley, 65 to 66; Peas, 82 to 83; Potatoes, 18 to 21; Cheese, 12 to 13; Pork, Mess, \$17.50 to \$17.75; Thin Mess, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Lard, 11c for tubs 11 1/2 for pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs., 7 to 8; according to grades; tanned, \$4.35 to \$4.75; Freight, 85 to 89 per qr. heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool or Glasgow.

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; rye, per bu, \$0.50 to \$0.50; dressed hogs per 100 lbs, \$5.50 to \$5.50; beef, hind quarters, \$9.00 to 0.00; mutton, per 100 lbs, \$5.00 to \$5.00; chickens, per pair, \$0.25 to \$0.35; fowls, per pair, \$0.40 to \$0.50; ducks, per brace, \$0.50 to \$0.70; geese, each, \$0.50 to \$0.70; turkeys, each, \$0.75 to \$0.80; butter, lb, rolls, \$0.25 to \$0.27; butter, large rolls, \$0.20 to \$0.20; butter, tub, dairy best, \$0.15 to \$0.20; butter, more packed, 0.10 to 0.20; eggs, fresh, per dozen, \$0.17 to \$0.18; eggs in lots, 14 to 15c; apples, per bu, \$1.50 to \$2.00; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 0.00; onions, per bu, \$0.00 to 0.00; tomatoes, per bu, \$0.15 to \$0.20; carrots, per doz, \$0.15 to \$0.20; turnips, per bu, \$0.00 to \$0.00; beets, per doz, \$0.15 to \$0.20; pumpkins, per bag, \$0.00 to \$0.00; cabbage, per doz., \$0.50 hay new per ton, \$15.00 to \$18.00; straw, per ton, \$9.00 to \$13.00.

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. F. T. 2; New Britain, U. S. Rev J. H. D. 2; Barfield, J. B. 2; Brigham, P. O. C. 2.0;

