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VOL. XXVIII.-

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1878.

\$2 per annum

NEW AGNETS.

Mr. Farquhar McLeod has kindly consented to act as our agent for Dalhousie Mills.

Mr. Michael Cleary has been appointed as one of our travelling agents. He shall shortly call on our friends in the county of Glengarry.

Mr. J. W. Kennedy, of Richmond, is our authorized agent for the counties of Richmond and Sherbrooke. We trust that our friends in these counties will receive him kindly.

Mr. James J. Kelly has kindly consented to act as our agent in St. Stanislaus de Kostka.

AN OUTRAGE.

The Frederickton correspondent of the St. John's Freeman sends the following account of an outrage committed on tombstones in the Catholic graveyard at Frederickton :-

A Most Outragrous Act .- On Sunday night last some ruffians entered the Roman Catholic Cemetery and broke and disfigured ten or twelve of the tomb stones. It is not necessary that we should search our vocabulary to find fitting names for the perpetrators of this act; for the individuals base enough to enter the resting place of the dead, and desecrate erections to their memory, are base enough to do crimes the most heinous. It would, perhaps, be well for Mr. Marsh to keep his eyes open for the offenders, and to commence to read some law toucking on such offences, so that should the offenbe brought to justice he may be able to deal to them the penalty the law and insulted society de-

SCOTLAND AS IT WAS.

A writer in the New Zealand Tablet draws a picture of Scotland as it was. He says :-

"Since the change of religion in Scotland, that country has of course advanced greatly in letters, material prosperity, and reinement of manners. But there is much reason to believe that in the virtues of genuine piety, honesty, temperance, and chastity, as well as manly independence, and disinterested patriotism, our rude Catholic ancestors in wild and stern Caledonia' were superior to their more refind and lettered Presbyterian descendants of

the present age.
"In the small but picturesque Abbey town in Scotland, where I was born and spent my boyish days, I have seen innocent amusements and kindly acts done to the poor at Christmas tide which were obviously remnants of Catholic usages. Even these have, I presume, now passed away. The money and food then given to the aged poor, not always entirely 'destitute,' were given voluntarily, and in such a way as not to wound their feelings.

The cold and often repu'sive charity of a modern Government 'almshouse' is but a sorry substitute for the voluntary warm charity of Catholic times.

This is too true, for we know that the Irish peasantry have often died by the way side, rather than enter a poor-house.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON ENGLAND.

A book has just been published on the "History of the English People." We have not seen the book, but by all accounts it is fairly written. This is what the New York Sun says about it :--

"One of the merits of Mr. Green's work is the frankness with which it recognizes the indebtedness of England to Ireland. The author points out how much more largely the conversion of England to Christianity was due to Irish missionaries in Northumbris, than to Roman missionaries in Kent. He dwells at great length on that astonishing epoch of Ireland's history-the seventh century-when, amid the energy of her propaganda, it seemed as if the older Celtic race which Roman and German had swept before them had turned to the moral conquest of their conquerors, and as if Celtic, not Latin Christianity would mould the Churches of the West. Mr. Green, too, gives due attention to the notable civilization, directly traceable to Irish influence, which culminated in Northumbria during the first half of the eighth century, and which for five hundred years was not again paralleled in England. It is, indeed, not to be forgotten that while all the English land south of Watling Street was sunk in barbarism, the schools of Yarrow and York were the literary centres of Western Europe, and the whole learnings of the age seemed to be summed up in a Northumberland scholar."

CATHOLICS IN THE ENGLISH NAVY.

There are 5,350 Catholics in the English Navy, and yet there is not one Catholic Chaplain in that branch of the service. In the House of Commons recently:-

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, asked the first Lord of the Admiralty to state the number of Catholics in the navy, and wished to know whether any ships-carried Catholic chaplains, and, if not, whether any steps would be taken to extend to Catholics in the navy the privileges enjoyed by their co-religionists hibiting all the features it now has in the provinces

in the army.
Mr. W. H. Smith—I must refer the honorable member to Return No. 142 of the year 1876. I may state, as nearly as possible, that of the sailors and marines in the navy-we have no record of the officers 33,172 belonged in that year to the Church of England, 1,748 were Prosbyteriaus 4,162 were Protestants of other denominations, and 5,350 were Catholics. In the ships affoat there are no Catholic chaplains; but at all the chief naval ports there are Catholic chaplains who are paid by the Admiralty, and have free access to the seamen of that and domains. One of these, the most power-

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is afforded to Catholic seamen or marines to attend Divine service at the ports, but I cannot hold out any prospect of the appointment of Catholic chaplains to ships of war.

The request was refused on the fictitious plea of 'Want of room!'

THE MOST REV. DR MACHALE.

The Archbishop of Tuam is the most popuar bishop in Ireland, and the oldest bishop in the world. A contemporary tells us that :-

Most Rev. John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, Primate and Metropolitan of the Province of Connaught, in Ireland; born in 1791, at Tobernaven, in parish of Addergoole, and diocese of Killals; nominated by Pope Leo XII., Bishop of Marones, in partibus infidelium (in Ecclesiastical Province of Rhodope, under the Metropolitan of Trajanopolis and situated on the shores of the Ægean Sen, of which the first recorded Bishop (Alexander) was present at the Conneil of Sardies in A. D 340); on March 8, 1825, as coadjutor to the Right Rev. Peter Waldron, Bishop of Killala; and consecrated on Sunday, June 5 following, in the Chapel of St. Patrick's College, at Maynooth (in which ecclesiastical establishment Dr. McHale, then a young but distinguished priest of barely thirty four years of age held the important office of Professor of Dogmatic Theology, having succeeded the well known Dr. Li Hogue in 1810) On the death of Bishop Waldron, May 20 1834 (anno atat 82 and epis 19), he succeeded to the bishopric of his native diocese; but within three months afterward he was promoted by Pope Gregory XVI, Aug 5 following, to the Metropolitan Archbishoptic of Tuam, then vacant by the death of the Most Rev. Oliver Kelly, at Albano in Italy, on April 1834, and since then—a period of nearly forty-five—he has governed his diocere and province single handed and without the necessity of assistance from a coadjutor bishop. Archbishop McHale is therefore now in the fifty-third year of his episcopate and eighty. sixth of his age—the senior prelate by consecration of the hierarchy of the whole Catholic world—Patriarch, Father, or Doyen of the Episcopate of Christendom, Prelate-Assistant at the Papal Throne, May

THE "GLOBE" IN A TRAP.

The Globe stated last week, that the rioters who attacked O'Donovan Rossa and his friends, were not Orangemen. In support of this statement it does not furnish any proof, and public opinion is not likely to be hoodwinked into such a belief. The Globe must know as well as other journals, that it was Orange rowdies and no one else that did the harm, but it could hardly be expected that the Globe would admit it. However it admits that

It was, then, what John Knox u ed to call "the rascal mob," that was alone to blame, and it is by them, and them only, that the city has been put to all the expenses caused by the destruction of private property, and by the severe injuries done to some of the defenders of the public peace. That the police did their duty, and did it well, under trying circumstances, is universally acknowledged. That our city was shown to have such a large number of the "dangerous class," ignorant brutal and selfwilled, must be a matter of regret to all who are zealous for the reputation of Toronto. Not a word can be said either in defence or extenuation of their conduct. They were bent on mischief, and ignorant of or indifferent to the fact that any damage done to private or public property had to be made good by the city. Lenity to such persons is cruelty to the decent citizen and taxpayer, and impunity in this case will only be taken as an encouragement to greater excesses in time to come. They owe this to their own reputation as well as to the best interests of the city. They must repudiate with indig-nation anything like being identified with such an un wholesome rabble as that which created all the mischief on Monday evening.

The "rascal mob,"-" ignorant, brutal and self-willed,"-" unwholesome rabble,"-these are harsh phrases to use towards Orangemenbut they deserve them, and worse, if possible.

CHARACTER OF THE POPE.

The Roman correspondent of the London Times is remarkable for the harsh things he often says about the Church. Such a man is not likely to be prejudiced in favour of the Pope, and what he says may therefore be taken fund, the fund itself is thoroughly impregnable to as coming from "impartial" sources. Writing to the Times he says :-

"Cardinal Pecci will be the best of all possible Popes if ruling powers, energy, blameirssness of life, true piety, charity, talents and acquirements, moderate views, and moral virtues could fit any man for the sacred office." The same correspondent relates the following of the new Pope: "He was 27 years old when he was sent a delegate, or, as we should now say, sub-prefect, to Beneveuto, a Papal enclave on the frontier within the Neapolitan territory, at that time infested by a brigandage exof Palermo and Girgenti, flourishing under the patronage of the petty nobles and landowners of the district. The Cardinals Pacca, Pedicini, and De Simone, who belonged to Benevento, appealed to the Pope, coudemning the too severe and resolute measures by which the delegate was providing for the public security. Pecci fought the brigands tooth and nail, pursued them in their mountain fastnesses, and stormed them regardless of the complaints of the landowners, who stood upon the inviolability of their domiciles faith on board Her Majesty's ships. Every facility ful, called upon the delegate, telling him he "There was a great discovery," says Father places until driven away by starvation, or the more in the first ages?

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was going to Rome, where he had interest enough to remove him from his office. "It is very well, my lord marquis' quoth Pecci, 'but meanwhile I will shut you up in gaol for three months, where I will keep you on bread and water with your friends the brigands.' And he was as good as his word, and during the nobleman's imprisonment his castle was taken by storm, the brigands were all killed or taken, and the people blessed the brave delegate.

A prelate who had the learning of a Bellarmine already showed the courage of a Montalto."

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

People who know, in California, say that the Chinese are a blot upon the State. It is said that there are 50,000 Chinese already in Calitornia, and the Pilot sums up the situation

In the four years from 1860 to 1864 the number of Chinese immigrants arriving at San Francisco was 6,000. In the three months ending June 30, 1877, the number arriving was 6,691. It is this enormous rate of increase that excits alarm in the Pacific States. There are now, at the lowest estimate, 150,000 Chinese in that section. These immigrants, most of whom, be it noted, are imported by speculators in chesp labor, never think of establishing a home. "They bring with them neither wives, families nor children," say the committee. They are able to live upon rice, tea and dried fish, costing upon an average from twenty to thirty cents a day. One hundred Chinese will occupy a room which, if sub-divided, would not accommo-date five American workingmen with their families." Thus herded together they live in an atmosphere of immorality and constant physical danger. The occasional cargoes of women imported are notoriously of the most debased class. Taken all in all, the Chinese, as seen in California, where, as appears from this report, they already almost equal the white voting population in numbers, constitute an element calculated to excite very grave fears for the future of the Pacific section.

But probably the strongest point made by the Committee is the following, which does not need to be enlarged upon :

"The third and principal objection to the Chinese is the fact that they do not assimilate with our people, but remain a distinct and alien element. In this respect they differ from all other immigrants. The German, the Irishman, the Frenchman, have sought our country as a permanent hime for themselves and their posterity, promptly and cheerfully adopting our habits, customs, and political institutions. Devoted to our people, to our government, and our laws, they speedily become our worthiest and thriftiest citizens, vindicating in the council chambers of the nation their knowledge of our political principles, and illustrating upon every buttlefield where liberty has been attacked the patriotism which such knowledge inspires."

THE SKIRMISHING FUND

It appears that Dr. D. D. Mulcahy makes some claim against O'Donevan Rossa for expenses incurred in the burial of O'Mahony. Dr. Mulcahy appears to have thought that he should have been paid out of the "Skirmishing Fund," the trustees of which deny having | employed Mulcahy. We take the following from the Pilot:-

"We have been requested to publish the follow-

ing announcement :-"TO THE SUBICRIBERS TO THE SKIRMSHING FUND: An effort was made on Saturday, March 9th, in the Supreme Court Chambers, New York, to have an injunction issued restraining the trustees of the Skirmishing Fund from the free use and control of the fund, and restricting the same to the jurisdiction of the court, at the instance of Denis D. Mulcahy. From utter lack of evidence to support Mr. Mulcahy's claim, the Court, on a mere reading of his petition, rejected it at once."

"We deem it proper to state that the trustees of the fund have not at any time employed Mr. Mulcahy, never entered into any contract with him, or any promise to pay for any services, and have had no need or occasion to employ or contract for the services of Mr. Mulcaby from the beginning of the collection of the Skirmishing Fund up to the pre-

"If Mr. Mulcahy had any claim, either in law or equity, against the Skirmishing Fund or its trustees, it would have been cheerfully paid without any resort to legal proceedings being necessary; but no claim, either in law or equity, exists, nor is such likely to exist in the future."

"It will be gratifying to the contributors to the fund to know that, whatever personal annoyance this or future litigation may give the trustees of the assault, and is securely held for the purposes for which it was contributed. It may also be in order to state that the Skirmishing Fund had no connection with the O'Mahony Funeral Committee beyond the fact that O'Donovan Rossa, as Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, borrowed from the trustees the sum of \$2030, and gave them his note for the payment of the same, the cash being accounted for in that form when handed to the present trustees. This sum the Fenian Brotherhood has not yet been able to pay back "

JOHN J. BRESLIN, Chairman of Trustees. THOMAS F. BOURKE, Sec of Trustees

ST PATRICK A PROTESTANT.

The story about St. Patrick being a Protestant went the rounds of the press some time ago. It was about as ridiculous as the story about his being "a half mythical personage." As a contemporary has revived the Tom Burke once said about the invention:

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Burke; "there was a great discovery made a few years ago in Ireland—a most wonderful discovery. What do you think it was they discovered?—that St. Patrick was a Protestant. (Cheers and laughter.) I remember meeting a Protestant parson, a very nice man, a respectable sort of man, in a railway carriage between Kingstown and Dublin, and we began to talk, as usual, upon religion, and he said to me, 'Well you know, of course you will acknow-ledge that what St. Patrick taught the Irish, is what we call Protestantism to-day. (Laughter) I looked at him. 'Oh, yes, of course,' I said, 'that's a fact.' (Laughter and cheers.) 'I hear,' said I, that Oliver Cromwell and Lot's wife were at his first sermon.' (Loud laughter) 'Oh!' said he, 'that cannot be; that's impossible.' 'Well,' said I, it is just as likely as that St. Patrick was Protestant.' (Laughter.) 'Sir,' said I, 'he was a Protestant.' (Laughter.) 'Sir,' said I, 'he was a Protestaut Bishop?' 'Yes,' said he, 'he was that.' 'I read,' said I, 'of his going up the Hill of Tara, but I did'at read that his wife was with him on that occasion. (Roars of laughter.) Moreover, the first thing that he told the Irish chleftains was that it was the Proposition of the control of the said and the said and the said that the said I, 'he was a sa Pope that sent him; and he did not come up there in a carriage-and-four-he walked up-and he told them that they would have to go to Mass every Sunday, and he began by saying Mass for them; and he told them that they would have to pray for the dead; and he told them that whenever they mentioned the name of the Mother of God, they were always to call her the Blessed Virgin. Now, said ,"no Protestant bishop ever teaches these things," (Cheers and laughter.) And, in truth, my friends, that is precisely what St Patrick taught our fathers. We have in our possession Mass-books, the missals from the very time of St. Patrick; and before St. Patrick died he called the Irish priests and bishops around him, and this was one of his last instructions to them: "Whenever," said he, "there is any dispute amongst you, you must select two or three holy, good, wise pricate, and send them to llome to consult the Pope, the same as a child would consult his father or mother." (Applause.)"

PIETY THAT PAYS.

No one will ever think of joining the church because of the likelihood of making a fortune out of it. However such is not the case in other churches. For instance, the English Protestant Bishops receive a good salary, have princely residences, and have educated and accomplished curates to do their work, at starvation wages. Here is a list of the salaries with comments from the Catholic Columbian:

Diocese.	Salary.
Canterbury	\$75,000
Tork	
London	50,000
Ourham	50.000
Vinchester	50.000
Siy	30.000
Vorcester	25,000
Bath	25,000
Exetor	25.000
Briatol	25,000
incoln	
)xford	25.000
lochester	
alisbury	25.000
Norwich	25.000
Carlisle	22.000
saint Davids	22.000
Lichfield	22,000
Peterboro	22,000
Saint Asph	21,000
Bangor	,21,000
Hereford	21,000
Landaff	21.000
Sodor and Man	10,000
Desides the server and attended to	- 40

Besides the government stipend here mentioned. each of those Bishops draws a large sum annually from what is termed the perquisites of his office. He also has a handsome palace, grounds, etc., rent free. These Bishops, all except one, have a seat in the House of Lords, and a vote on all laws passed by that body. They are all aristocrats, and vote in most cases against the people. The one exception is the Bishop of Soder and Man. He alone has no vote in making the laws of Englan I. He is generally some poor fortune-hunter, who was born and baptized a Catholic, and is rewarded for his apostacy with a salary of ten thousand dollars a year.

HORRORS OF THE IRISH EVICTIONS. In Appleton's Journal for April there is a

evictions. The writer says:-

Rew stories in history are more painful than the tale of these evictions. The Irish tenant's home is passionately loved. Here his fathers lived before him; and every rock and bush has its sweet association. All his little store of worldly goods, moreover, is gathered within these humble walls; for he does not hire his house all stocked, as the English and Scotch farmers do. Under such circumstances the evictions became acts of the utmost cruelty and brutality. The Sheriffs who accompanied the landlord's agents protested that no execution was ever so trying to their feelings as the leveling of these wretched houses. The fiercest wrath of Nature, even could not stay the dreadful ruin. In hail and thunder, rain and snow, the gangs pushed on the work of destruction; the aged and bedridden, the nursing babe, were driven forth into the angry night to wander without shelter or food, until God, in some unforeseen way, perhaps by death, should have mercy on their misery. The story of these evictions makes the blood curdle and boil by turns, and forces one to look with horror upon the capabilities of human nature. For ten years the work went on; night, and day, summer and winter, the "Crowbar Brigade" scoured the country. Hand work was too slow, and a machine Control of the state of the sta

cruel blows of their masters. Such landed proprietors as did not embark in this horrid scheme yet forbade their tenants to receive any of the fugitives, as none wished the burden of paupers. Such peasants as had the means emigrated to America, and some landlords, indeed, paid the passage of those whom they turned adrift. But vast multitudes died in the swamps, the mountains, and by the roadside, or found a little longer way to the grave through the workhouse.

How many an Irish family here in Canada, could tell the history of its own brutal eviction from the homes consecrated by the memory of generations of dead. But the worst of it is that evictions are still common, for we learn, from late exchanges of a terrible scene at an eviction near Ballinasloe. The Ballinasloe correspondent of Dublin Freeman's Journal

"On Monday, Feb. 18, Constable Egan and Sub-contables Kells, Reilly, and Breen, accompanied T. Reddington, Eso., sub-sheriff, to the townland of Moher (on the estate of the Earl of Clancarty), where a man named Reynolds was to be evicted from his home and land. The sub-sheriff, when demanding possession, was told by Reynolds that the first man who would enter his house he (Reynolds) would take his life. A man named Patrick Comber, residing at the village of Mackney, to whom possession was to be given, made several attempts to break the door, when Reynolds, who was armed with a pitchfork, attempted to stab Comber. Constable Egan, who was in charge of the constabulary party, gave orders to his men to fix swords, and with much difficulty kept Reynolds and his wife from inflicting dangerous wounds. However, Comber received stabs in his arms, which were subsequently dressed by a doctor. The constabulary dis-armed Reynolds, and brought him to the barrack."

Unhappy Ireland—her persecutions are not yet over-and still we hear Englishmen say that "there is no cause for discontent in Irc-

THE PAPACY.

The Spectator has been giving what it calls a "history" of the Popes. We thought it unnecessary to follow this "history" in all its stages, depending upon "impartial" authority to answer it. From time to time we give the opinion of Protestants in reply to the Spectator, and now quote from an authority whose ability cannot be called in question-the Rev. John W. Nevin, D.D., former President of Franklin and Marshall College, and of the Theological Seminary of the "German Reform ed Church":-

"In the Catalogue of Roman Popes, no less than thirty before the time of Constantine, that is, the whole list that far, with only two or three exceptions, wear the crown of martyrdom. Nor was this zeal outward only, or the fanaticism of a name or sect. Along with it burned, as we have seen before, a glowing interest in the truth, an inextinguishable ardor in maintaining the faith once delivered to the saints. Heresies qualled from its presence. Schisms withered under its blasting rebuke. Thus, in the midst of all opposition, it went forward from strength to strength, till, at the beginning of the fourth century, finally we behold it fairly scated on the throne of the Cæsars. And this outward vic-tory, was but a faint symbol of the far more important revolution it had already accomplished in the empire of human thought, the interior world of spirit. Here was brought to pass, in the same time, a true creation from the bosom of chaos, such as the world had never seen before, over which the morn. ing stars sang together and the sons of God shouted for joy. In foundation and principle at least, whether of philosophy, or of art, or of morality and social life, old things were passing away, and lo, all things had become new. This is the grand argument for its miraculous success; of which Puritanism [why not say Protestantism], when it suits is ready to make as loud use as though it really be-lieved this ancient glory to be in some way, after all, truly and properly its own."

The Papacy itself is a world of wonders. There is nothing like it in all history besides. So all will feel who stop to think about it in more than vivid description of the horrors of the Irish a fools way. History, too, even in Protestant hands, is coming more and more to do justice to the vast and mighty merits of the system in past times, bringing in light upon it, and scaring away the owls and bats that have so long been accustomed to hoot and flit here at their own will. Those ages of darkness as they are called were still, to an extent, hard to understand, ages also of faith. The Church still had, as in earlier days, her miracles, her martyrdoms, her missionary zeal, her holy bishops and saints, her works of charity and love. her care for sound doctrine, her sense of a heavenly commission, and her more than human power to convert and subdue nations. True, the world was dark, very dark and very wild; and its corruptions were powerfully felt at times in her own bosom; but no one but a simpleton or a knave will pretend to make this barbarism her work, or to lay it as a orime to her charge. She was the rock that beat back its proud waves. She was the power of order and law, the foundation of a new civilization, in the midst of its tumultuating chaos. Take the conversion of Saxon England, in the time of Gregory. the Great, and the long work of moral organization with which it was followed in succeeding centuries. Look at the missionaries that proceeded from this island, apostolical bishops and holy monks in the seventh and eight centuries; planting churches successfully in the countries of the Bhine. Consider silly story, we may as well quote what Father was invented which would fasten upon the doomed the entire evangelization of the new barbarous. house and bring it down in instantaneous ruin. Europe. Is it not a work fairly parallel, to say the. The wretched victims lingered about the sacred least, with the conquest of the old Roman empire.... 137

THE BLACK PEDDLER OF GALWAY

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

Artem CHAPTER XXXII.-CONTRUED

We are sorry that our story obliges us not to confound a day some with a light one, otherwise many beauties could be pointed out of the Connemara mountains, of Lough Corrib, of Knockbane lake, and of the Knockbane hills, which form from this spot a tout ensemble well worthy the labours of the sketcher, whether those of pen or pencil.

Eveleen sat for a few moments, not noticing the

scene, but, recalled from the confident feelings of piet; to the difficulties of her situation, she now suddenly arose, and asked D'Arcy whither he led her. When he answered not, except by stretching forth his arms, without arising, to regain the prize she conjured him by every tie which bound man to woman, child to parent, man to hope of happiness, to restore her to her father. The appeal was made to one who had often outraged the tenderest feelings of humanity, who cared not for father, brother or friend, when or where his own interests or passions were to be consulted.

"Byeleen," said D'Arcy, rising from the rock upon which he was seated, and moving quickly towards her, when he perceived that she had gone nearer to the lake than was safe- Eveleen, my love, I have loved you from the moment in which I first saw you. I have never loved before, A new spirit has come over me within these few hours. I will not be content until you are mine. Say you love me, and I will give peace to you and to your father, to Counel, to Fergus. Say only the words, 'I love you, Regionld D'Arcy "

"Love you!" exclaimed Eveleen, as she strove to make her voice, tremulous from fear and excitement. bold and defying. "Love you! As well, D'Arcy might you ask the little bird to love the hawk, which suddenly seizes on it for destruction. Restore me to my friends; cease your persecution of them-I will then give you an answer. But, no, she said, quickly correcting the words, "D'Arcy there will be no compromise between us. I can nevernor will ever-love thee."

The last words were uttered with a dignified strength, which virtue, firm in its purpose, can alone assume. D'Arcy was confounded, not by the sentiment, but the manner. He stood for a minute without speech, and then suddenly exclaimed, seizing Eveleen:

--! you are mine. I care not for " Theu, by-

your love. Ho! there, Harrison—come on !"

Between Harrison and Kathleen, a scene somewhat similar had occurred. Eveleen was passive in the speaker. D'Arcy's hands. Resistance was vain. She followed him, resolved to oppose every evil, though trembling-it was her woman's nature-under his grasp. It may have been for the purpose of reconnoitring that D'Arcy had ascended this hill, though he was obliged to repass the inlet before he could join Lewis at the station which he appointed for him. Whatever was his motive for coming hither, he retraced the same steps gloomier and quicker. When they came to the water, he perceived a single person coming towards them across the stepping-stones It was Lewis, who called aloud, when he observed them preparing to pass over, to go quickly back, for their enemies were near them. D'Arcy waited for his son, and learned from him that many men had chased them on the road; that he had given the care of the four horses to Harrison's servant; that with difficulty he had escaped from his pursucrs: and that some of them had followed him through the fields, and now were within a shortdis tance of him.

" If this be the case, Harrison," said D'Arcy, turning to his companion, who had overheard the conversation, "we must look to our own safetyyet we will not relinquish our fair companions, if we can."

"Certainly not," said Harrison. "Yet where, D'Arcy, can we find safety?"

"The lake, my friend!" said D'Arcy. "In a cavern of the rocks, not far from this, there is a boat O'Reilly and I, a few days back, placed it where or of the lake as food for fishes."

"It is agreed," said Fergus. "But remorseless D'Arcy did not interfere with the action of Lewis D'Arcy did not interfere with the action of Lewis O'Reilly and I, a few days back, placed it where none but ourselves could find it. We can escape by regeance will follow you first in your promise to the place where Lewis has ordered the second find it. We can escape by regeance will follow you first in your promise. For a moment he now untied, being placed in front.

"Captain Harrison!" said the governor solemnly. horses to await us; or if this be dangerous, we may lie concealed among the islands, without suspicion, until we get notice of a free road for our journey. Come quickly; I hear the shouts of men approaching nearer to us."

"I must obey you, D'Arcy," muttered Harrison ; "but this one act of obedience over, I will consult for myself."

They supported the totlering steps of their weaker companions among the rocks and brushwood, left it a few days before. It was a fragile little boat, flat bottomed, covered with skins, and not capable of carrying with safety more than two per sons. Lewis, was the first to enter it, and move it from its recess into the open waves of the lake; Eveleen was forced after; and D'Aroy leaped in, sending the tiny bank, by the impotus which he gave it, some yards into the angry waters.

"Hold therel' cried Harrison, as he perceived there was no movement on D'Arcy's part to return for him; "you are surely not determined to leave me here ?"

"I fear," said D'Arcy, "the boat would not carry us all with safety. When we land on the next island, I will send Lewis with the boat for you." "D'Arcy, I did not expect this treatment from

you," said Harrison, with interse passion. "Shove back to us; the enemies which I have made for your sake are near us. Shove to; it is not late yet to save us all "

"It cannot be," said D'Arcy, coldly. "Lewis will return for you in a few minutes; or if you fear discovery before the time, you will find many places along the shore which will defy search. Your companion will make you comfortable for a few hours. We will know where to find you."

" False-hearted villain!" exclaimed Harrison, in the hight of anger. "I was a fool not to know you before. Was it for this treatment I have come so far to serve you, and to make my name detestable to every honorable person, in being associated with Lewis had reverenced D'Arcy before he knew him yours in this wicked action? Shove to us, else, by to be his father. His boldness, his recklessness of

"You are a fool, Harrison," said D'Arcy, tauntingly, "to abuse like a woman after this manner. You are well aware it was for your sake and pleasure I have put my life in peril. No matter, I will passion and to gain sense from a few hours' reflection among the rocks. Good night, my friend; I

shall see you in the morning betimes." " Hold, villain! for your own sake," cried Harrison, furlously. "If you move without me, I swear I will have my revenge. I am desperate, and I

will make you my victim as soon as any otherlook well to your safety. They are ascending the hill; I cannot wait to parley with them. Fare thee

well, Harrison." D'Arcy threw the oar, which he held upright, into D'Arcy threw the oar, which he held upright, into calmly and deliberately, without remorse. D'Arcy safety vanished, she sunk, with one faint, nuheeded its lock; Lewis did the same; and the little skiff had made up his mind to be revenged, even at the shrick, into a state of utter inantition. It was a was dancing forward, when a bail from Harrison's sacrifice of his life. Lewis knew his father's mind ; pistol whizzed by his ear,...

"I thank you, Harrison!" shouted D'Arcy. "I am balked of my revenge," be thought to himself, self-act of destruction; any daring to such a mind "They are secending the bank, he cannot escape was without fear.

mitted to be captured by Shemus Dhu and his companions.

CHAPTER X XXIII.

D'Arry never regarded Eveleen during the colloguy we have described, feeling secure of her possession. He witnessed the capture of Harrison, and he could perceive, in the moonlight, that many

"Ha!" he exclaimed, "it is more than I thought of. Oh! for some sturdy hands of my acquaintance that he was performing the sublimest act of deand they would then experience the folly of their pursuit! As it is, Lewis, addressing his companion, "my boy, we will sell our lives at a dear rate."

to the quiet form of Eveleen, gathered, without a motion, in the bows of the boat-" we will have our revenge."

"No, Lewis! answered D'Arcy, energetically, "my revenge belongs not to you; I will shape its form. The girl must be preserved."

"To whom else should your revenge belong? You told me I was your son," said Lewis, with a manner denoting more opposition than obedience to the will of his father. "By —! if I must die, I will not die degenerate in epicit; I will have my satisfaction over your enemies, by sending that weak creature to herald our triumph over them. Hol they cry to us to hold. You, sir, can parley with them better than I-speak to them."

"What will you?" said D'Arcy, raising his voice

to its highest pitch.
Give us the lady," said a voice from the pursu. ing bont, which was one or two hundred yards behind them, but which, even at that distance, D'Arcy recognized immediately as Shemus Dhu's-" give us the lady, sate and we will allow you and your

companions to go free until morning."
"What right have you to interfere with my will regarding Eveleen, or the lady as you call her?" said D'Arcy, on whose mind the impression was auddenly made, that he had greatinfluence over the pursuing party by the possession of Eveleen, and could make any terms which he pleased.

"I have authority higher than you think of, insolent man," spoke the same voice. " I claim her as unlawfully possessed by you-forcibly dragged from her father's house against her will; and, moreover, know that I am authorized by the governor and mayor to seize you, and bring you prisoner

to Galway. "And who may you be, pray, thus authorized?" said D'Arcy, wishing to conceal his knowledge of

"You pretend that you know me not," replied Shemus Dhu. "But, beware! I will pursue you to the death, it you resist. If you give up the lady peaceably I will give you a chance of escape."

"An excellent minister of their will, the governor and council have got, who compromises his duty with his feelings of friendship, or of a sefter feeling perhaps," said D'Arcy, with an attempt of sarcasm in his tones, though at that moment his heart was oppressed with fears. "If you pursue me further," he added, "it will be at the loss of the girl's life. I care not what happens afterwards"

"Wicked mag!" replied Shemus Dhu. "What more, then, will you have for her safety?"

"Send me," said D'Arcy, "a certain trustworthy, faithful, and true friend, called Shemus Dhu, if you can find him, as a pledge of my safety-he must swim to me; and then I vow by everything most sacred to you and to me, I will deliver Eveleen O'Halloran to her father. Time is lost by us in in speaking on any other condition."

There was a confusion of voices in the boat of Shemus Dhu at this announcement; it suddenly subsided; and the voice of Fergus O'Keane was heard saying distinctly:

"We accept your conditions. Shemus Dhu is here; he goes alone through the water to you. But how will you send us Eveleen?"

The Peddlar is able to protect himself," was the

The noise of a plunge in the water was heard by D'Arcy. It was the leap of Shemus Dhu into the waves, in opposition to his companious' wishes, devotingly offering himself to the dangers of angry waters, of furious storm, and what was more fearful, and of which he was not ignorant, of the excited batred of the most wicked of men. When he heard the plunge, D'Arcy arose in the boat; his son rewhich grew thickly along the shore. They found marked his face gleating with delight; it seemed the boat in the place in which D'Arcy had the anticipated joy of a fiend over the destruction of a mortal for whom he had long laid snares, but whom he at last caught within his meshes of temptation. Lewis was at his elbow; his countenance assumed a corresponding fiendish gleam.

He whispered to D'Arcy. "I will make sure of the girl. What will you do

to bim?" "To him? To Shemus Dhu?" said D'Arcy, with a low chuckle of delight, under which every feature was distorted.

'I will torture him in his agony amid the waves -ha! ha! I will tell him, with words burning to his heart, what he is now, and what he could have them. I will feast—aye, glut, if I have time, my deep, strong appetite of revenge against him. I will sink him deep, a million feet deep, if I could, into the lake; but, first, I will hear his gurgle of death; when the waters rush into his mouth, I will laugh with joy; and if he cry for mercy to the God in whom he has belief, before the prayer is from his beart, I will crush his skull, and beat out his brains -aye, even, if it requires it, I will leap into the water, and, with my own destruction, I will have

revenge ' This fearful answer to his son, was spoken in a solemn, low, and deliberate tone, and word by word. So far from terrifying Lewis, the words excited in him hope and joy-the hope that his father would succeed, and joy that his father was the terrible being who alone could command his obedience danger, his capability of intrigue, his superiority over the herd of dissemblers, had long taken possession of the youth's fancy, and, under the circumstances in which he was educated, of his heart, long b fore people could think that he would have those not accuse you; but I must leave you to cool your feelings. And now he adored, more than reverenced, D'Arcy for giving utterance to thoughts so congenial to his own, and so sublime in the order of dark and hardened implety. The son was like his father in heart; the only difference between them was that D'Arcy had been early educated in virtue, and sometimes felt remorse, though its power to alter his purpose of evil was transient; and Lewis, " Nonsense man; I cannot wait to hear your folly, from infancy, was reared with bad example, without knowledge, or the hopes or fears which it produces -- was abandoned to his passions, obeyed every impulse of them, and would perpetrate the worst crime he went further in diabolical feeling; he was resolved, in any event, to sacrifice his feelings, by a

Shemus Dhu weighed well the consequences of It was as D'Arcy thought. Harrison in a mo- his leap into the water, though he had but a moment than any other present possessed, felt her pulse; mant was seredu, and after a eligible struggle sub- | to d. liberate. He knew D'Arry's unrelenting vin- "she is not dead,"

dicativeness; he knew that he himself was its object ; yet be knew that unless he exposed himself to dead? Are you sure she is not dead?" the danger, D'Arcy would perform his threat, and Eveleen would become his victims D'Arcy was at bay, and the desperation of a resolved wicked man is more terrible in its consequences than the fury of the lioness when her cube are stolen ... However hope did not entirely desert Shemus Dhu. The many adventures of danger he had encountered; men were running along the shore, and at length the many risks of life he had run without harm, that they had found a boat, and were in persuit of had sometimes made him believe that his life was a fated one; at least they had strengthened his constitutional fearlesness. Morever, it occurred to him hearted in the voluntary performance of an act of virtue? Enthusiasm, no doubt, to some extent, Never mind me, sir," replied Lewis, before supports them; but there is another feeling, holier D'Arcy had done speaking. "They have more and and supports which animates them, and gives and stronger men than we'ln their strokes. Let's them joy. Snemus Dhu felt it. He trusted in Progain the island and we will match their strength vidence as his chief support. He was a powerful and numbers by cunning, or else and he pointed swimmer; the waves pass d rapidly by him as he advanced to the boat. Had his companions leisure to remark it they would have admired his feats. Only once, amid the turmoil of the water, did he appear in danger; a wave larger than usual rolled with unexpected quickness upon him, and covered him. D'Arcy yelled through fear that his prey had escaped him; he urged his boat towards him; but when the wave had passed, Shemus Dhu arose again upon the water as buoyant as before. He was now within a few yards of D'Arcy, and he buoyed himself upon the water. "Now to the shore, Mr. D'Arcy," said Shemus;

"I will follow in your wake; and when Eveleen is placed upon the land, I will be your safety against the anger of her friends."

"Ha! villian!" exclaimed D'Arcv, giving prema ture vent to his passion, with imprudent quickness. "Ha! you think now to buffle meas you have often done. Oh! this hour pays me tenfold interest of revenge. Devils or angels shall not save you now.

With clonched teeth, every sinew hardened with the tension of iron, he struck the waves in his approach to him. The Black Peddler had complete self-possession. He was prepared for the worst he dived as his only chance of escape. The boat passed quickly over him, and refore its progress was stopped he grose twelve vards from it on the opposite side.

"Shall I fire sir, and make sure of him?" said Lewis, presenting the long pistol which he drew from his belt.

"Lewis," said D'Arcy, in a measured, deep tone -"Lewis, if you be a son of mine, be calm. Take a steady aim; I would not exchange heaven for his escape."

"I am ready, sir," said Lewis.

"Fire, then," said D'Arcy; "he cannot escape both."

The smoke of the pistols passed, their reports were echoing along the shore, the waters upon which the Peddler had been had nothing on their sur face but foam. D'Arcy, in the vehemence of his delight, shouted aloud; but his triumph was short, for Shemus Dhu arose double the distance from them, and from the rapidity and strength with which he buffeted the waves, showed that he had not been injured in any limb.

"Hell and demons! he has escaped us," yelled D'Arcy. "Pall, Lewis, after him, with the strength of devils, or I will kill thee. See, the other boat, full of armed men, in a moment will be up to us." "Shall I throw the wench over-it will lighten

us; and we will have one triumph of revenge?" "Anything!" cried D'Arcy, wildly. "Kill her, sink her in the lake, quickly, and follow the cursed

Peddler." "Sil" exclaimed Lewis, "the work is done for us; she is dead!'

"Villain boy!" shouted D'Arcy, seizing his son by the neck, "it was your hand did the murder. I tell thee, among mankind, I only love her and

you." The son easily freed himself from his father's grasp, and answered:
"D'Arcy, it was not I who killed her: Harrison's

b ll mus ha e piered her breast. However we have

lost his reason, and then his breast became a hell, the dwelling of a thousand demons, who chased each other through it. The moon was clouded rain poured in torrents; the lake was still lashed into furious waves by the storm : but nature was colm and brightness, and joy, compared with the storm of D'Arcy's mind.

"Isit done?" he ssked, in a fearful voice-not loud or passionate, but boarse and firm. "The dead weight is to heavy for me,' said the

boy: "give me your assistance." "Do you, toc, mock me?" said D'Arcy. "By an oath too dreadful to mention, "I will —"

They were the last words he ever spoke. That fearful cur-e upon his tongue, vengeance in his heart, without one crime repeated of, his roul was ushered by despair into the terrible presence of the Judge of the living and of the dead. A ball from O'Halloran's fowling-piece had passed through his brain. After the fire, he stood in the boat erect, he reeled, and then fell with a loud splash, into the darkened waters, before his son who had run to his assistance, could prevent him.

"Cowards!" exclaimed Lewis, stretching forth his hand in defiance of the boat, which was a few yards distant from him, "you dare not meet him in patrimony, however, to which his relative the Heropen, manly fight—you surprised him, else you mit, would be cutitled, was restored in such a would not have so cheaply gained your victory. I way as to be settled at once upon his daughter, am his son-I am prepared to follow him into another world, whether it be good or evil; no power can separate us-his death shall be mine. Cowards ! I bid you defiance. May eternal pains torture you hereafter!"

With the last fearful words dying upon his lips he bounded from the gunwale of the boat, and threw himself headlong into the surge. He never was seen afterwards. D'Arcy's body was found, but of Lewis' there was no trace, unless what popular story tells that his spirit, in nights of storm, is seen upon the lake in the shape of a black hound,

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Almost at the same instant that Lewis had cast himself into the lake after his impirus parent, the pursuing boat came alongside the other frail bark, on board which Fergus was the first to jump. At the same moment, too, the Peddler swam up, and emerged from the water; but what was their horror at finding Eveluen, to all appearance, a lifeless

During the last fifteen or twenty minutes of the fearful tragedy we have been describing-and the whole of the boat scene was not of a longer duration -poor Eveleen bad lain unheeded, in this state, at the head of the boat. When dragged on board, the poor girl, exhausted with fatigue, torn and bruised by her falls among the rocks, and overcome by the long continued terror, was more dead than alive. Then, when the boat was pushed off, and all hope of merciful collapse of nature that rendered her insensible to the passing scene.

"O good beavens l'exclaimed Fergus, " she is dead. The light of my life is gone for ever! "Hold! said Shemus Dhu, who, all but drowned as he was, had seized her arm, and with more skill

Oh! joy! joy! shouted Fergus. "Is she not The darkness of that horrible night had now passed away; the morning twilight had set in unnoticed and begun the work of dispelling the clouds, which, rolled up in masses, were hastening to the west. A pale, clear, green sky gleamed in the east; the storm was hushed as if by magic; the surface of the lake began to repose from its turmoil and the rocks and woods which surrounded it began to show a clear outline in the cold, grey light. Fergus sat in the smaller boot, which the men in the other boat took in tow. He held the senseless form of Eveleen in his arms, with her head leaning back upon his shoulder; and Shemus Dhu applied to her lips and nostrils some spirits from a small flagon which he carried securely in his bosom, at the same time chaffing her hands with his

The pale twilight falling on her pallid features soon made the symptoms of returning life visible; and the Peddler with a "hush!" signalled Fergus to be silent.

. In another minute they were at the shore, where Harrison was held a close prisoner by two stout peasants, one of them Eugene More, and where Kathleen, his intended victim, was impatiently awaiting her mistress. "Oh! Eveleen! my mistress, Eveleen!" she ex-

claimed; and her well-known voice was the first sound that reached Eveleen's ear, and restored her fully to her senses. "Where am I?" asked the poor, half-frantic girl,

with eyes staring williy. "Where am I, and what "Eveleen, you are safe, and in the arms of your own Fergus," said the son of Connel, fervently.

"Fergus! You here! But where is he?" said

Eveleen, still staring wildly around her. "He whom you fear, Eveleen, is not here," said Shemus Dhu, solemnly. "He is gone where the wicked go, and his vile body lies at the bottom of

'Oh, then, my heavenly Father!" said Eveleen, with uplited eyes, and her hands clasped on her bosom-"my heavenly Father! all my hopes in Thee have not deceived me after all!"

"Now to Portarab, friends!" said the Peddler, giving the word of command; and the whole party

proceeded to obey.

Fergus carried Eveleen before him on his horse which was led by a peasant, who walked at his head with a steady pace, to prevent any accident from stumbling in the rugged way. Harrison's hands were tied tightly behind his back, and Eugene More proposed that he should be compelled to walk, without much choice for his footsteps, to make him feel some of the torture which had been inflicted by him and his wicked companions on poor Evelern and her maid. It will be easily understood that Eugene naturally felt a special impulse of anger against Harrison, Shemus Dhu permitted the punishment to be inflicted for a while, but as it would cause too much delay, he then ordered the prisoner to be mounted with the rest; and in the meantime Henry O'Halloran and Frank O'Reilly had hastened off to Kilranny, to fetch the poor wounded Hermit to join the rest at Portarah.

We cannot wait to describe the interview which followed with Connel More, or to recount the ex planations which were given to him. Neither shall we attempt to describe the joy of all at the safe restoration of Eveleen-joy which, indeed, was, for a while, allayed to a great extent by fear, that her mind would 10 soon return to a state of healthy tracquillity; so that Connel was not permitted to hear in her presence any account of the terrible adventures of the preceding night.

As scon as the party were refreshed by a comfort able breakfast, Shemus Dhu having, in the meantime, obtained dry c'othing, and Henry and O'Reilly having arrived with him whom we shall still call the Hermit, and whose joy now was overwhelming, the Peddler once more, with a tone of authority that should be obeyed, ordered Fergus, Henry, O'Reilly, and the prisoner, Harrison, to mount their horses and accompany him to Galway. The command was hard enough for Fergus, but he could not flinch: and every one of the party now felt that they could almost worship the glorious Peddler, whom they hastened to obey

Triumphantly they entered the West Gate of Gal-

"Captain Harrison!" said the governor, solemnly. "General, I confess my grievous crimes," said the prisoner, in a hopeless tone.

"Let a court-martial decide the punishment," ob

served the general, coldly.
Shemus Dhu now explained openly to the Governor all the incidents of the night, and legal proceed ings were forthwith commenced to settle the matters of right and property. But those were gloomy times for justice. Galway and its affairs were ruled by a clique of bigots of the darkest bue, who made the profession of Catholicity an excuse for the infliction of every kind of injustice in the name of law ; and yet at that very time the mass of the people, and a vast number of the gentry, were Catholic but utterly cast down, humbled, and powerless. Hence it is that justice was, to a great extent, foiled The confession of the in the present instance. wretched woman, Winifred was produced and received; and the stain of murder was removed from the memory of young O'Halloran's father; but the effect of Henry having shot D'Arcy—though the villainy of the latter and the necessity of the case were admitted-was held as a sufficient ground for denying him his rights. The portion of the family

Eveleen. The end is easily told. Eveleen and Fergus were married, and, though not wealthy, enjoyed a competency, and lived a virtuous and a happy life. Henry O'Hallo an returned to France, and distinguished himself as an officer in the Irish Brigade, in which he served in Flanders, where he was killed in action. Frank O'R illy was thoroughly re-conciled to his father, married, acquired some sense, and became a very worthy member of society. Eugene More and Kathlein were also united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Captain Harrison was sentenced to be shot, but at the genera's desire was only cashiered. Connel More O'Keane, or rather Dermod O'Grady, and the Hermit, spent the re mainder of their days happily in Portarah, where they often received long visits from Shemus Dhu, the Black Peddler of Galway, who, however, would never fully divest himself of the mystery of his character.

The wicked are not always successful in their crimes; nor the virtuous always afflicted to the end. THE END.

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FATHER BURKE, O.P., IN LON-DON.

CHARITY SERMON.

On Sunday morning, the 3rd inst, there was solemn High Mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm street, London. A collection was made on behalf of the poor schools of St. Mary's, Westminister. The Very Rev. Father Burke, O. P., was the preacher, and took for his St. Paul to the Corinthians: "If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. And if I shall have prophecy and should know all mysteries and all knowledge, and if I should have faith, so that I could move mountains, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing. Charity is patient, is kind; charity envieth not, dealeth not perversely; is not puffed up, is not ambitious, seek. eth not her own, is not provoked to anger, thinketh no evil. Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth with she truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things. Charity never falleth away; whether prophecies shall be made void or tongues shall cease, or knowledge shall be destroyed. For we know in part and we prophesy in part. But when that which is perfect is come, that which is in part shall be done away with. When I was a child I spoke as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child. But when I became a man, I put away the things of a child. We see now through a glass in a dark manner; but then face to face. Now, I know in part; but then I shall know even as I am known. And now there remain faith, hope, charity: these three, but the greater of these is charity" Father Burke said, allud ng to the mirac's narrated in the Gospel of the day, this, my dearly beloved brethen, is one of the very last miracles recorded of our Divine Lord. He wrought it almost immediately before He entered upon His passion. He prepared himself, as it were, for the sufferings which were before Him, by giving light to the blind. He had already told His Apostles that he was about to go up to Jerusalem, and He told them clearly enough what things awaited Him there. But they understood Him not. They could not realise that their Lord and Master—whom they had seen so often work the most astounding miraclesat whose voice the very dead rose out of their graves _that He, the Lord, should submit to be scourged and spat upon, and crucified and put to an ignomiaous death. They could not realise it, my brethern; the eyes of their souls were shut to that great mystery of love and humiliation. But as St. Gregory observes, seeing that they were still blinded in their eyes, the Lord wrought a miracle before them and opened the eyes of the man that was blind. Christ Our Lord tells us in the gospel that the things He did, those that believed in Him should do, and even greater things than he had done. We are prepared to contemplate the sufferings, the sorrows, and the death of the Son of Man. We are not like the Apostles, whose eyes were shut to these things. We know what is before us. In spirit, we are about to turn our faces to Jerusalem, and in prayer and deep thought to accompany Our Divine Lord, through the forty days of Lent, until we behold Him, on Good Friday, lifted upon the cross of His sorrow and of His shame. And now, reminding you, my dear brethern, that He Himself said, "the works that I have done, you should do." I ask you to-day, as a preparation for the passion, the aufferings and the death of the Lord, to work even a miracle like to that which Jesus Christ has re-corded in this day's gospel. I ask you to open the eyes of the blind that they may see; I ask you to open their eyes as the Lord opened the eyes of Bartemas; I ask you to open the eyes of those children in whose cause I have come here to speak to-day. Consider the circumstances of the miracle. Here was a man-we do not read of him that he was born blind-perhaps if he had been born blind he would not have cried out with such eacnestness. "Lord that I may see." Perhaps the recollection of the light that was out of his sight was before his mind; perhaps the gladness of the sunshine was never forgotten by him, and, therefore, as he had once tasted the sweetness of the light, he was all the more eager to have it restored to him. In another portion of the gospel we read of a man who was born blind; that man did not pray to see. That m in did not cry out for anything of which he had conceived an idea. Our Lord took him of His own free will, and opened his eyes. But in this day's gospel the beggar is represented to us sitting at the roadside. He sat in want of everything. He was famishing for hunger; he was poorly clad; he required many things, and yet when the Son of God came to him and said "What am I to do for thee?" he did not ask for food, or clothing, or anything else that he wanted; but he expressed the great craving of his soul, and it was, " Lord, give me the light, that I may see." By faith the eyes of his soul were opened, for although the eyes of his body were blind, the eyes of his soul were open. The very passing of Jesus of Nazareth near him poured into his soul the alldivine light. He had already believed, and believed with confidence, in the power of Jesus Christ to heal him, and that the Sacred Heart would have compassion upon him. He was not like the apostles and disciples, who saw with the eyes of their body, but the eyes of their souls were yet shrouded in darkness. And Our Lord, seeing that the faith was in that man's mind, and in his soul, opened the eyes of his body. On that day his early childhood came back to him, and the blessed light of Heaven -the sweet sunshine filling the whole earth-all that can please the eyes were revealed to him. But he heeds none of these things. The moment his eyes are opened, the first thing he sees is the beautiful face of Jesus Christ, his Lord and God. In that vision of divine beauty, the blind man newly restored to sight forgets all. He does not go away to enjoy his recovered vision. He does not turn aside to the right or to the left to look upon this object or that; the eyes that were opened gazed only upon the sweet face of Jesus Christ. In the Gospel of St. Mark, we read that Our Lord said to this man, "Go thy way, thy faith had made thee whole." Did he go his way? No; he followed Jesus Christ. For him that was the only way; ther was no other way in life could give him pleasure. He went with him and witnessed all the tribulations and all the humiliations of the Son of God. But he never lost faith in Him. He saw all that Christ passed through, but still Christ was to him the way, the truth, and the life. All this signifies the work of the Catholic Church in the education of her children. That b'ind man might have obtained his sight by the aid of some skilled physician. Perhaps some other man, by some strange and occult science, might have helped him to that joy of vision. Such a one might have enabled him to see all the beauties of the world, and all the things of nature, but he would not have beheld God. But because Christ opened his eyes; because the voice that spoke to him was the voice of God, and because that presence in him was the presence of God-all this not only brought vision to his eyes, but also the love for Him who had done so much for him, and who had given him grace to follow Our Lord. The soul has eyes as well as the body. Just as the eye of the body is the natural organ of sight, directing us in all our operations, warning us of the approach of dangers, showing us the pleasing pleasant thing we naturally avoid, even so, the tree so, the first power of the soul, is the eye of the soul that the these duties are incumbent upon the poorest Cathotics. It is from the eye of the soul that the

likeness comes to guide the will and confirm it in lics as well as the highest; are they not intellectual its operations. It is from the intellect that those principles must proceed upon which a man is to form and build up his moral life, and therefore the intelligence is the eye of the soul. That eye may be opened in two ways. The world may teach the child. The secular instructor may come full of knowledge, knowing all things under Heaven. He may open the eyes of the child's intelligence and convey to it his magnificent light of scientific knowledge. He may give that child all that the human intellect has ever opened up or ever mastered. He may open up that intelligence to the hidden things of nature, and the laws that guide them text the thirteenth chapter of the First Epistle of he may unroll before that young soul the page of history and teach the great lessons that are contained there. He may make that young intelligence a mine, and almost a miracle of knowledge; yet if Jesus Christ be not there, if the love of Goo be not there, if the strength to raise up and make use of that very sight of God, for the purpose of feeling grace, be not there, of what avail is all that knowledge-that glorious opening of the eyes of the soul? In these days of ours, when knowledge abounds it seems that according to some teaching we are destined to arrive at a conclusion that denies the attributes and the existence of God. Even the highest buman knowledge is a stagnant pool, where the knowledge of God is not found, and in its greatest perfection does not contain a living principle or motive power to save a min from his own passions and from sin. The highest education that the world can give is still deficient-still wanting. It is no education at all if we take the word in its true sense. To educate means to bring out the whole soul of man; it means to raise, to develop; and to mature every single faculty of that soul, and if one faculty of the soul be left untouched, undeveloped, then it is no education in the highest and truest sense of the word. Now, amongst the powers in the soul of man, there is besides the intellect which requires education, the heart which requires purity and grace, and it is this heart and will of man that form his moral nature, just as the intelligence is the basis of his intellectual nature. The education therefore, that fills the mind with knowledge, but has no grace to tourh the heart, no parifying influence to strengthen the will, cannot be called, in a true sense, education at all It is only a development of one feature, and that by no means the most important feature of the soul of man. The Catholic Church, in her system of education, lays hold of the entire soul in its integrity, contemplates the intellect and provides for that intellect in every walk of knowledge-excluding nothing. The experience of past ages, the researches of science, the growth of investigation of natural phenomena on every side, are taken into the youthful mind, which is flooded with this natural knowledge. Side by side with this natural knowledge, is carried on the training of the will and the purify-ing of the young soul. Who can deny that the Catholic Church is sometimes taunted with want of zeal in the cause of education? and where may I ask, in reply to this strange assertion-where is there a body in the whole world that has ever I boured in the cause of education as the Catholic Church has laboured? Where is there so prolific a mother of knowledge and the creator of knowledge as this great Church of God. Amongst a thousand arguments with which she appeals to all men, I will select one. One of her greatest and most illustrious saints-Ignatius of Lovola-for the express purpose of teaching the world; and if we take the annals of this great institution, we find that it has mainly and directly sought to train the heart and the mind to the salvation of the soul. The history of the order and their annals afford a maguificent proof that no scientists, no philosophers, have ever sifted more deeply the secrets of nature, never torn to pieces her laws and brought forth ber hidden treasures with greater skill and intelligence than the Jesuits. They have been foremost in the ranks of knowledge at all times, and have ever been foremost in spreading the truth. God had given him eyes; God had given him organs of vision, though they were closed; but they were there, and were created for the light; and when he said, "Lord that I may see," he only asked for his right, and it was given to him by the Lord. And so the children of the poor clamoured for their light. They also have their organs of mental vision. They have in-telligence, and that will and intelligence would mankind for good or evil, and our first duty is to provide for them a means by which they can come to the knowledge of divine truth and divine life. Our first duty to our neighbour is to exercise charity and mercy. This we can do in a thousand forms It may take the form of food, of clothing, of har-bouring the houseless. This is a more corporal and temporal mercy-magnificent and angelic when it attaches us to God. But there are other claims and more urgent that the children of the poor have upon our charity and mercy, and they are the spiritual wants of mercy-the first of which is to provide for them a Christian and a Catholic education. This is the most urgent of all causes. The nature that teaches the soul in mercy is like the nature of God Himself-that immortal, incomparable, and eternal soul. But it is not only for those poor, but for our own peace, that we are so deeply and practically interested in this great work of Catholic education. Of many arguments on this point, I will only ask you to consider one. First of all, consider that education alone can create what is called conscience We cannot live in a society without conscience. We cannot enjoy one hour of happiness, unless those around us are trustworthy and conscientious. Many of you are dependent for your comforts upon your servants What, if you cannot trust them? If you had to live amongst a society of men and women who had no conscience, life would be a burden to you. What is conscience? Is conscience the grace of God to do what is right? It is the intellect knowing what is right and what is wrong. The Catholic Church has been accused by her enemies and caluminators, not only of want of zeal in the cause of education, but even of opposition to principes of education. How strange that this divine institution, which educated the whole world and all the races of men-this institution which alone was able to take up the broken threads of a disorganiz d and ruined world, after the destruction and breaking up of the Roman Empire, and out of this broken and tangled skein to weave again the splendid fabric of modern civilization,-bow strange that this church which has always brought its influence to bear in the cause of education, whether in ancient or modern times, should be assailed as the enemy of civilizatron? But, above all how strange that this word should be spoken, when we Catholics know and feel that the Church of God cannot exist without education. The Church of God is founded on faith. Now faith means knowledge. Faith means the attending to the words, and the will, and the voice of him who speaks the word of God. St. Thomas says, "Faith s an intellectual sirtue, and resides in knowledge. Therefore, tue very existence of the Catholic Church is dependent upon her having an educated people. Again, every single duty that the Church commands with perhaps the exception of fasting, is intellectual and requires not only a trained intellect, but in some senses an intellect trained in the very highest form of knowledge. It is a duty incumbent upon all Catholics, to frequent the sacraments, and amongst those the sacrament of Penance. What does this preparation for confession involve? A

thorough knowledge of God's law. It involves the

acts of the very highest kind-knowledge so high that the most ancient intellects of the pagen philosophers of old as well as some of the very highest and most cultured intellects of the present day are unable to realise what it is. And yet this is what the Catholic Church teaches. What follows from this? That if we be true Catholics, true children of Jesus Christ, we must earnestly labour and munificently provide for the care and the Catholic education of our poor. I speak on this point all the more earnestly, and with all the deeper attention, because I speak not only from m7 mind but from my heart. I know well that I am speaking for the children of my own poor-of those that are comto you as into a strange country, most of them in the humblest walk of life, with many natural defects, but all bringing with them here as all the world over a close adherence to the faith that never played false to Almighty God; all the grace of faith which is dearer to them than all the prizes of worldly careers, or even their lives. This is all they have, if you will: but is it not worth keeping? May it not come to pass, in this England of yours, that in the designs of God they are the nucleus of a grand return to the ancient faith which may once more art your laud upon the very summit of spiritual as she has already attained to temporal, glory. You can only secure the souls of those who have comamongst you and their children by providing schools. In doing this, you will be serving the sacred interes s of Jesus Christ. Remember how dear to Him are His poor. He loves them so that He identified Himself with them, and said to the disciples: "If you want to find Me, seek Me in the midst of my poor" How dear to Him the children of the poor are may be known from the way in which they gathered around Him, with all that fearlessness of infancy and when the elders would have put them aside, He said, "Stand aside you, but suffer little children to come unto Me, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven." And now, dearly be loved, suff r the children to come to Jesus Christ. Have pity upon them; their cry is for light. That light for which they cry you can give them. Be merciful, fa it is written, that they that instruct many unto justice shall shine with considerable

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two Catholic Chinamen are present every Sun day at Mass in 5t. Hedwig's Church, Berlin. They are members of the Chinese Embassy in Germany and, judging from their gorgeous dress, they must be of a high rank. They kneel during the whole time of Divine service, on embroidered cusions, which they carry under their arms when returning

A DYNASTY IN DANGER .- A pamphlet, entitled "Where are we going to?" is said to be creating a great sensation in Holland. The author, Mynheer Sperlman, points out that all the hope of Holland rest at this moment on the Prince of Orange. But both the question of the dynasty and that of Dutch national independence are, the writer says, in a citic I position. The Dutch Royal Family is very limited in number, and counts no longer a single femal, memori. The marriage of the Prince of Orange has therefore become a most important question. Holland will and can live only with the House of Orange, Mynher Speelman says, unless she were to become again a Republic. The dynastic question is therefore a vital question for the country .- Pall Mal! Gazette

POPULATION OF THE WORLD -According to recen careful computations, the population of the world id 1 423 917 000, or 28 persons for every square mile. The following table shows the population of the great divisions of the earth:

178,30
548,50
971,60
748,60
519,80
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723,00
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Holland..... 3809527 Belgium..... Luxemburg..... 205,153 Russia..... 71.730.980 Sweden.... 4 383,291 Norway.... 1,802,882 Denmark..... 1,903,000 France..... 36,102,921 Great Britain..... 35,450,000 Spain...... 16,551,674 Portugal.... 4,298,881

 Italy
 27,482,174

 Turkey in Europe
 8,500,000

 Roumania..... 5,073,000 Servia..... 1,377,078 Montenegro.... 190,000 1,457,894 Greece.....

The population of Turkey in Europe, Asia and Africa reaches 47,600,000 souls, of whom 20,500,000 are divided between Egypt, Tripoli, and Tunis, Asia having 13,000 The population of the Russian Empire is estimated at 85,536,000, or 900,000 over the population of 1875. The population of the British Indies numbers 289,060,000, that of China 405,000,000 and that of Japan 33,239,015. London bas 3,498,428 souls, Paris 1,851,692, New York and Brooklyn 1,535,622, and Berlin 1,045,000.-- Ez.

THE LATEST SCIENCE OF WINNING BATTLES .- "t is interesting to note the alterations which have taken place in the methods of warfare, even when they do not include such radical changes as that caused by the invention of gunpower. No age fights like its predecessor, and there were notable changes in the form of attack and defence even where so much depended upon personal valor and discipline, and where there so few essential changes in the forms of weapons, as in the long history of Roman conquests, In our own day, the form of fighting has changed very essentially with armies, although not in quite such a marked degree as with navies. In the Napoleonic wars there is mention of field fortifications of earthworks for any army actually engaged in a campaign. Buttles were won by the massing of artillery by cavalry and infantry charges, and both combatants manœuvred in open field without thought of improvising protection by the spade. Battles are hardly more fought in that manner now than with lances and bows for weapons. The old muzzle-loading muskets made it possible that there should be successful charges, in which a vast column of men could be hurled on a line and break it, although its head was destroyed by one volley or even two. It is not so now, since the breach-loaders, as has been shown to the cost of the Russians at the attack upon Plevns. General Skobloff in one in-stance rushed forward three supporting columns to the first charging body, and the last only carried the line into the redoubt which he was afterward compelled to avacuate. Since the American war, the spade also has become appreciated, and has altered the condition of landfighting almost as much as the use of armor in naval engagements. It gives an immense advantage to the defensive. During the last year of our war, not an army took up the

CATHOLIC NEWS.

THE DICCESE of Waterford bad the honor of rereiving the last special blessing scut to Ireland by Pope Pius IX.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PICS IX -Sister Mary Frances Clare will soon publish a work entitled "The Life and Times of Pius IX," with illustra tions.

The Sussex Daily News states that two of the Rev. A. Wagner's curates at Brighton have announced their intention of joining the Roman Catholic Church Their names are the Rev. J. J. Greene, priest in charge of St. Bartholomew's Church, and the Rav P. Fletcher. Both clergymon have retired to a Roman Catholic retreat to prepare for their reception. Mr. Henry Farmer, the organist of the church, has already secoded.

THE CATHOLIC population of Lowell, Mass., is about one-half of the people. There are four churches, besides a chapel. St. Patrick's is a fine church. The new Church of the Immaculate Conception is a splendid building. The Oblate Fathers have charge of this church and St. Joseph's. There is an orphan asylum and hospital. St. Peter's Orphan Asylum and St. John's Hospital are both under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.-Boston

Toleration of Catrolics in Turkey .-- Ghalib Pascha, Prefect of Constantinople, has placed the marque of St. Sophia at the disposul of the committee for the relief of the victims of the late war and has charged the French Sisters of St. Joseph and of St. Benedict in Galata to take care of the sick and wounded sheltered there. Fifty years ago no Christian, and least of all no Christian woman was ever allowed to enter this morque, under enalty of instant death.

FATHER NEWMAN .- The very Rev Dr. Newman has this week revisited Oxfor! for the first time since 1845. He has been staying with the Rev. 5 Wayte, President of Trinity College, of which society Dr. Newman was formerly a scholar and has recently been elected an Honorary Fellow. On Tues tay evening Dr. Newman met a number of old friends at dinner at the President's lodgings, and on the following day he paid a long visit to Dr. Pusey at Christ Church. He also spent a considerable time at Keblo College, in which he was greatly interested. In the evening Dr. Nowman dined in Trinity College Hall at the high table, attired in his academical dress, and the scholars were invited to meet him afterwards. He returned to Birminghun on Thursday morning. It is scarcely necessary to state that the rumour that Dr. Newman would preach at the Roman Catholic chapel at Oxford had never the slightest foundation.-John Bull of March 2.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE POPE .- Various incidents in the life of our floly Father, Pope Pins IX., have been related at different times illustrating his kind and gentle nature, and its influence on others, but in the following instance it seems most apparent. Some years since a Protestant lady, visiting Rome, wished to see Pope Pius IX., as she said to a friend afterwards in describing her visit, only to satisfy her curiosity, not going as most persons do, to pay their respects to him, as a holy and venerable man, and to receive his blessing, but to make observations, and afterwards to ridicule him, having heard from other Protestants of "Kissing the Pope's toe." She expected to see much to make fon of, and declared that she would not kneel to receive his blessing. She entered the room with proud bearing, and feeling that it was too humiliating to kneel to any man. When she caugut a glance of the calm and benignant smile of our Holy Father, a complete change took place, her fellings of pride vanished, and she involuntarily fell on her knees and reverentially kissed the golden cross on his slipper.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE -In a pastoral letter addressed to the clergy and laity of his diocese of Perugia, in the Lent of 1876, Cardinal Pecci, now Pope Leo XIII., wrote: "Human reason, like the man of sin described by St. Paul, rises in revolt with its weapon of negation, sets itself above all that is called God, takes profune possession of the temple, and, driving out the ancient Lord of the temple parades itself for God in his place. Tell me, my dearly beloved, what place is there left in this world for the Creator and Redeemer of man? Alas! he still finds a shelter in the hearts of the faith some souls at whose doors he knocks and hears an answer-yet, speaking of society at large, he has no home left for him on earth. In the name of science he is banished from the region of beings to gratify a proud spirit of independence, he i excluded from teaching under pretext of liberty, he is driven from his dominion of morals. The cry of the unhappy clans, 'We will not have this man reign over us,' never sounded more noisy nor more addactous than in our day."

THE JESUIT FATHER ALEXIUS CLERC, who won the crown of martyrdom during the terrible days of the Commune in Paris in 1871 was previous to joining the Society of Jesus, for thirteen years a lieutenant in the navy. He often related the circumstance which led him to abandon the navy and devote himself to the Church. The captain of the ship on which he served was a bitter and outspoken opponent of all religion. He especially sought, though in vain to change the faith of his lieutenant, Clerc, who always showed his conscientious convictions with manly openness, and whom he prized as an able officer. At length the hour of death came to the unbeliever. Hovering on the confines of eternity, he commanded Clerc to bring him a little cask t from a secret drawer. The dying man opened it and took therefrom a written formula of secret covenant, a blasphemous renun lation of Christianity and faith in God. Again in this solemn hour he tried to induce Clerc to renounce his faith, rend once more with trembling voice the dreadful heaven-defying formula, and died with an oath upon his lips and with features awfully dis-This terrible death inspired the whole crew with terror. Lieutenant Clerc forthwith abandoned the marine service and sought in the Society of Josus safety for his soul and a Christian death. which he found in such a glorious manner.

PIUS IX AND JEFFERSON DAVIS -Mr. Davis writes to the editor of the (Cleveland) Catholic Universe the following interesting reminiscence of Pius IX: I grieve with you over the decease of the great and nobly good Pio None. In common with all who honor true piety, that which begets universal charity, I feel the loss which the Christian world has sustained in the d-parture of this grand exemplar; but I have personal obligations added to the common cause for mourning. You have mentioned many characteristic acts of that sublime man; let me add one, of which you might not otherwise learn, for it was as privately as it was graciously done. When our war had closed in the defeat of the South, and I was incarcerated with treatment the most needlessly rigorous, if not designedly cruel: when the invention of malignants was taxed to its utmost to fabricate stories, to defame and degrade my in the estimation of mankind; when time servers at home, as well as abroad, joining in the cry with which the ignoble ever pursue the victim, a voice came from afar to cheer and console me in my solitary captivity. The Holy Father sent me his likeness, and beneath it was written, by his own hand, the comforting invitation our Lord gives to most temporary position without earthworks, and all who are eppressed in these words: "Ventte ad deg. west, with a heavy sea, which lasted for 36 defences scooped out with tin plates and cups saved me onnes qui laboratis, et ego reficiam vos, diett Dominus."

IRISH NEWS.

I REPORTED some time ago that the Home Office ordered an investigation of the cases of the remaining Fenian prisoners. This has been done, and the statement of a new inquiry is innacurate.-London Cor of Irish Paper.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE - BURNED TO DEATH.-A woman named Knen Murphy, aged 70 years, residing at Gartaleer, Parish of Kinneagh, near Billineen was found burned to death in her cabin there on Friday morning. Pending an inquest it is not yet known whether the shocking occurrence was accidental or the result of malice.

PETITIONS FROM THE SOUTH OF IRELAND -In the House of Commons on Monday night Mr. O'Donnell presented a petition from the Town Commissioners of Dungarvan in favour of an amuesty of political prisoners. Mr. Goulding presented four petitions from inhabitants of the city of Cork in favour of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill.

CORK FISHERIES CONSERVATORS -A meeting of the Board was held in the Court House on Saturday. Sir George Colthurst in the chair. Other members present—Capt. Bye, Messrs R. W. T. Bowen, M. Hayes, H. Dale, G. Haynes, H. B. O'Sullivan, and H. B. Minhear. The routine busines having been gone through, the Board adjourned for a fornight.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN THIS DISTRICT .- On Monday an order was received in this garrison, directing the men of the Control Supply and Transport Department to be medically examined, with a view to probable employment on active service, and requiring information as to the number of these mon who could be spared from this department.—Cork

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS .- The Commander-in-Chief having asked for volunteers from a number of regiments to raise the 93rd Regiment to the strength of a thousand men, fifty men from the 16th Regt., in this garrison, have intimated their readiness to volunteer for that purpose, Each man receives a bounty of a guinea and a new kit. The 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, also in this garrison, were likewise invited to contribute volunteers to the 93rd, but they have not responded. It is little more than a month since this regiment sent 2go volunteers to the 88th Connaught Rangers

COMPENSATION UNDER THE PEACH PRESERVATION Acr.-Cornelius Cahill and his brother John, both of Mitchelstown, who were bratenat the fair of Tipperary on the 25th of last June, have served the necessary legal notices of their intention of applying at the ensuing assizes for the South Riding of Tipperary for the sums of £100 and £300 respectively, compensation under the Peace Preservation Act, for the injudes sustained by them. The Cahills were at that time in possession of the farm from which John Ryan had been ejected, on the Buckley estate. They surrendered it immediately after this occurrence, and it has been since a waste. The claims will be opposed on behalf of the ratepayers.

An Appair of the Heart.-An incident which occurred on Saturday night in the vicinity of one of the city bridges shows the dangerous lengths to which even in our sentimental age men will be driven by disappointed love. After some days of irresolution, a young man of respectable business connections, on the night in question, after several preliminary perps through the window at a young lady engaged in business in the locality indicated, took the desperate step of putting the question that leads to matrimony. The negative particle that has brought misery to so many thousands of hearts was the fair one's reply. The rejected lover, straightway leaving her presence, threw himself over the quay wall into the river, where his adventure was brought to an unromantic termination by the rescuing hand of Paddy Doyle .- Cork Herald.

FISHING ON THE LEE.-The fishing on the Lee has not been productive of much sport during the past week, and this seems all the more unaccountable as the condition of the weather and water were excellent. The fish are plentiful, but they appear to be sulky and to be in no humour whatever for taking the ordinary bait. On last Thurslay, after the flood, Sir Oriel Forster met eleven fish and killed ful, few as they are in the world-if there are still four. On Friday a member of the Anglers' Club captured five, of which three were springers, weighing respectively 12ths, 11ths, and 9ths. This was an exceptional take, however, as there were many other rods on the bank that met with indifferent success. Major Abbott, of the Barracks, captured a large red cock fish after some splendid play; the fish was hooked in the body by both filer, and, the head being free, he plunged away down the river for some distance. Captain Nettle's party captured one springer, and this was the sum total of Friday's sport. A few days previously, Mr. Richard Barter killed one springer, and played a very large fish into the bank without, however, succeeding in landing him. Mr. Young, jun., landed a springer of 22lbs, a few days ago, below Carrigrobane bridge.

TERRIABLE SCENE AT AN EVICTION NEAR BALLINA -Store.—On Monday Constable Eagun and Sub con stables Kells, Reilly, and Breen, accompanied T Reddington, Eq., sub-sheriff, to the townland of Moher (on the estate of the Earl of Clancarty), where a man named Reynolds was to be evicted f om his land. The sut-sheriff, when demanding possession, was told by Reynolds that the first man who would enter his house he (Reynolds) would take his life. A man named Patrick Comber, residing at the village of Mackay, to whom possession was to be given, made several attempts to break the dier, when Reynolds, who was armed with a pitchfork, attempted to stab Comber. Constable Eagen, who was in charge of the constabulary party, gave o ders to his men to hx swords, and with much difficulty kept Reynolds and his wife from inflicting dangerous wounds. However, Comber received several stabs in his arms, which were subsequently dressed by a doctor. The constabulary disarmed Reynolds, and brought him to the barrack where informations were taken before John J. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., Birchgrove House, and the prisoner was remanded till the petty sessions on saturday next .- Correspondent of Freeman.

THE LATE HURRICANE IN THE ATLANTIC .- CASUAL-TIES .- Captain Samuelson, of the Norwegian barque Immaneul, reports having sighted at midnight, on the 20th inst., a full rigged ship, apparently in ballast, lying on her beam ends. He hailed her andiroceived an answer, but could not discern anyone on board. He noticed that a flag was being hoisted and lowered aboard her and despatched a boat with three men to her assistance, but when the boat got within about a cable's length of her the ship sank, and the only thing that came to the surface was a water cask. The American ship Abner J. Benyon, which arrived in the harbour on Tuesday night, for orders from Ban Francisco, reports baving experienced a heavy gale on the 23rd December last, with high seas, which caused her to labour and strain heavily, and become leaky. She will probably go to the Passage Docks for repairs, barque Wave Queen, Captain Peak, from Philadel-phia, with a cargo of maize, to this port for orders, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday night, and reported having experienced a traffic hurricane on the 9th inst., in latitude 45 deg. north, and longitude 31 hours, during which time the vessel lay hove to. places we should see, and the laborious and unservines in that God acts invisibly and powerfully in the sacraments. All minutes' spade work often puts a regiment in posision by "Al Cardinal Barnabo, December, 1866" under the vessel had her bulwarks and stanchions on both the laboration of the soul, is the eye of the soul, is the option of the soul of the option of the option of the soul of the option of the soul of the option of the soul of the option of the option of the soul of the option of the option of the soul of the option sides carried away and decks swept.

The True

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. AT.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27

CALENDAR-MARCH, 1878. WEDNESDAY, 27-Feria.

Florida discovered, 1512.

John Hogan, the Irish Sculptor, died, 1858. THURSDAY, 28-Feria,

The American ship-of-war Jamestown, sailed from Boston with provisions for the starving lrish,

FRIDAY, 29-The Five Wounds of Our Lord. John Martin died in Newry, 1875.

SATURDAY, 30-Feria. Alaska purchased by the United States from Russia, for \$7,000,000, 1867.

SUNDAY, 31-FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT. Peter O'Neil Crowley, shot in Kilchooney Wood,

APRIL, 1878.

Monday, 1-Feria. The "Askburton Treaty" signed, 1842. Tuesday, 2-St. Francis of Paula, Confessor.

THE VOLUNTEERS. BT. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY

COMPANY. The members of the above Company will assemble at the QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS,

Dalhousie Squarc, To-morrow, (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 7.30. Every man must attend. Men who are intentions. absent without leave will be ordered to send

in their uniforms.

M. W. KIRWAN, Captain Commanding.

NOW READY.

"LA CAMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE."

REMINISCENCES OF THE

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR, By W. M. KIRWAN.

To be had at DAWSON BROTHERS, Montreal. Price, in Paper, 75 cents; in Cloth, \$1.

IMPORTANT FROM OTTAWA.

HIS EXCELLENCY AND THE ORANGE DEPUTATION.

Special to the "True Witness."

The following important news comes to us from reliable authority, this morning :-

Ottawa, March 26th, 1878. Absolutely false that the Governor General received an Orange address. The persons who called and every man suspected of carrying fire arms, upon him, finding His Excellency declined to do so, arrested and made pay the penalty of his lawsubstituted an address of a purely personal and complimentary nature. But this the disappointed Orangemen have mixed up with the account of the visit, wishing to have it believed that Orangeism received a favourable recognition from His Excellency. McKenzie Bowell and the Grand Master headed the deputation. It is known now that the brethern wrote to the Hon. Mr. McKenzie, apprising him of the intended visit of the Orange deputation and its object. But Mr. MacKenzic failed to see them upon their arrival in the Capital, and did not it is said, reply to their letter. The brethren, it is said, are very indignant. These are the facts.

pursued upon this question. We all know that the Premier is no friend to the Orangemen, and this little incident is an additional proof of it.

O. Y. B. BAND.

O. Y. B. Band played in St. Patrick's pro- ably with any country in the world, and yet in whom the Catholics have unlimited concession at Vankleck Hill on St. Patrick's Canadians of every creed appear to be hurrying fidence as being strictly impartial. We find Day. They went under the name of the on to maddening destruction. Law and liberty it a somewhat delicate task to notice this mat-"Ottawa Cornet Band." They had an eye to are not saving us from the broil of internecine ter, but we ewe it to our co-religionists to make business.

"YOU BL--DY PAPIST."

Mr. D. Barry, Advocate, and senior Licut. of St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company, was lately waiking to the head quarters of his company in uniform. On his way he met four youths, one of whom hissed in his face-"You bl-dy Papist." Again the sign board at his be conjectured. Mr. Barry is the lawyer who complicity in the late disturbances.

THE RESPECTABLE ORANGEMEN AND THE CATHOLIC ROUGHS.

When Irwin, the Young Briton rowdy, a shooting at Carry, the Witness spoke of him two young men named Murphy and Cooney, who are Catholics-have been arrested for assaulting John Reilly and James Baker, and according to the Witness, they are roughs. Mark the respectable Young Briton and the Catholic Roughs—the "Orange Lady and the Catholic ligious nor political, and exists only to foster doubt, be ashamed to admit it, but the fact is and the Colonial officials take in this me fer?" Female."

MR. P. C. WARREN.

Mr. P. C. Warren, a young Irishman, has succeeded Mr. W. Burke, as manager of the Canadian Branch of the New York Life Insurance Company. The Company is a very extensive one, having cash assets to the amount \$35,000,000, and a surplus over all liabilities of \$6,000,000. Mr. Warren is a gentleman who has succeeded in making hosts of friends in Montreal, and the popularity of the appointment he has received, must tend to the widening of the business of the firm. Both the New York Life Insurance Company and Mr. Warran are to be congratulated upon the his appointment.

THE CATHOLIC UNION AND THE ORANGMEN.

The Witness of last week hinted "that because the Catholic Union walked in procession on St. Patrick's Day, if other societies thought proper to walk on some particular occasion, they should not be interfered with." If this is intended to compare St. Patrick's Day with the 12th of July, our contemporary will find that Irishmen will dispute the issue. It is unreasonable to draw any comparison. One is a day for the nation-Catholic and Protestant alike-while the other is a day for a rowdy faction, and no mcre. We cannot see how the walking of the Catholic Union can be construed into a challenge. There is no analogy, and there is no reason why the Catholic Union should "challenge" an organization that no one appears to know anything about, except that it has a bad history, and that it has equally bad

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Irish Canadian suggests that we should get up a petition to be forwarded to the Queen, calling for the withdrawal of his Excellency the Governor General, because he received an Orange deputation as such. Our contemporary must be aware that we are opposed to the idea of petitioning her Majesty, for we believe that it would be waste of time and paper, and there it would end. Even if we were inclined to undertake such a step, which we are not, for every name we could get, others could get fifty to thwart us. As to the policy of the Governor General we have at present nothing to say. The facts of the case are not known, but they are to be inquired into. If the facts are as reported, the proper step, in our opinion, is for the Irish Catholics to present Lord Dufferin with a petition, signed at every church door in the county, and urge his Excellency to make the authorities do their duty, and prevent the incursion of armed bands into our midst on the 12th of July. We want to see the law enforced

A DANGER TO THE STATE. It is the duty of all men living in this country to guard against every possible DANGER TO THE STATE. The interest of every one of us is to secure peace and order, and to avoid everything that is calculated to undermine the the land. The man who lives in this country, and who does not entertain sentiments such as these is a traitor, and should have all men's to no country in the world, for he has here. by This is a vindication of the course we have law, all that is necessary for his liberty and for his welfare. But while law can make a people free it may not make them contented with the condition of things around them. There is We learn from the Ottawa Herald that the statute books of Canada will compare favourstrife. Social order is a chaos, religious fanatics disgrace Protestant pulpits with outrages against the Host, and kindle fierce resentment by howling invectives against the Church. Life has become insecure, and yet law is supposed to be triumphant. The Catholics of on Saturday evening, a detachment of Artillery Canada are beginning to fear that orange as cendency may become a fact, and if it ever does, so sure will it become a DANGER TO THE office door was torn down, by whom it can only | STATE. Pitt once said that "where law ends tyranny begins" and the ascendency of orangeis engaged to defend the Catholics charged with | ism, would witness the end of all law and the | lery men are not responsible, but straws show commencement of a tyranny, the like of which Ireland alone has witnessed among civilized nations. The Irish Catholics know this from discourage this semi-official connection between sad experience too well. It was the rabid fury man well known as a bully, was arrested for of orangeism that did much to drive them to as a young man of good character—but now Right and Honour in hopeless revolt. The Irish Catholics of Canada dread, and have reason to dread, the hated yoke of a bastard power, not to admit, that the rank and file almost to a which was born of fanaticism and folly, and which neither claims to be exclusively re-

hatred among men. It may be possible for us patent. There is only one way to remedy!

to live at peace with orangemen, but it is not this evil, and that is to allow more Catholics possible to live at peace wherever their ascend- into the service. We say "allow," because ency is secured. We say this with some we know that they are now prevented from knowledge of the Irish character and with joining. It is useless tell as "there are no abundant proof to sustain us. The Law may vacancies;" we know better, and we intend to not indeed foster the orange order, but it may be so fostered without acts of Parliament. It may be fostered by being encouraged and countenanced, and by being received with flattering assurances by those in place and power. But every act that applauds orangeism alienates the Irish Catholics, and we fear may induce some of them to look for sympathy to those living outside our Domin ion, and rendering no allegiance to our laws. So sure as orangeism grows in power so sure will a proportion of the Irish Catholics be driven to seek new alliances to guard them from its insults and its tyranny. In plain words-and the plainer the better-orange ascendency means the growth of Catholic disaffection, and the throwing of a proportion of the Irish Catholics of Canada, into the arms of men of extreme opinions across the border. Men in power should weigh the consequences of encouraging orangeism by act, word, or deed, with due deliberation. We say this in no spirit of threat, for to Canada and its laws we give our hearty allegiance, but we say is in terms of friendly warning, and with a desire to do our best to remove the danger we see looming in the distance. We are anxious to guard our people, so far as we can, against such a calamity, and it is in the interest of the State that we give the warning as we do. Orangeism is becoming a burning question in Canada, and anyone who has studied the history of the order, must see that that fact alone makes it a DANGER TO THE STATE. Respectable Protestant opinion the world over has condemned

it. The Times of London loaths it: the Irish Times, of Dublin, denounces it, the Protestant press of Dublin denies that orangeism ever did any good for Protestantism, but, on the contrary, that it did a great deal of harm. In England Protestants never hear of the loathsome thing but to ridicule and despise it. In Ireland a few men of position in the North are associated with it for political purposes, and here in Canada if there are respectable men associated with it, they are ashamed to admit it. And yet it is secretly encouraged and fostered, and that too by some men who ostensibly denounce it. Every lover of Canada should open his eyes to the consequences of this vicious policy, for they may rest assured that the success of the order means a serious danger to the future of a glorious land which should be free from social disruption, or the tyranny of class over class.

Of course there is no official encouragement giving to orangeism, but there is abundant proof to establish the fact that sympathy with orangemen is openly practiced by many of the Such occurrences do no good to any one, and they officials of the Government.

Looking over an old file of the TRUE WIT-NESS the other day, we noticed that it was not, as it is not, an unfrequent occurrence to have orange bands associated with Volunteer Corps. For instance we see that when the Ottawa Field Battery went into comp, in Sept. laws or to weaken the constituted authority of 1876, it was accompanied by the band of the Orange Young Britons. A band playing a association of orangemen with the Volunteers hands against him. Such a man could be loyal must do a great deal of mischief. It was only the other day that the band of "A Battery returned the compliment, and played at a concert given by the "True Blues" at Kingston. This certainly could happen in no country but Canada. In Montreal, it is well known something more than law, or even liberty, that the fife and drum band of the Prince of necessary for the prosperity and well being of Wales Battalion is the band of the Orange the land. So far as law is concerned, the Young Britons in uniform. This is particularly unfortunate, for Colonel Bond is a gentleman it public. Nor is that all. The reading room of the corps and the Orange Hall are in the one building, and as we believe the Orangemen are moving, we hope the reading room of the corps will not be moved with them. Again, men were coming down Bleury Street about six P.M. The men were under the command of two officers. A number of small boys accompanied them, and those small boys were whistling the "The Protestant Boys." Of course the artilhow the wind blows. If the authorities desire to promote a feeling of good will, they will Orangeism and the Volunteers. If they do not do so, they must be prepared to see the Cathothe madness of despair, and made them seek lies look with suspicion upon them. Among there hate Rossa specially because of his expresthe officers in general, we believe there is no intention of giving insult, but it would be idle man give sympathy to the Orange organization. The respectable portion of them would, no cannot give any good reason for them."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE do our best to expose the doings of some men, who act in direct opposition to the law, and engineer so as to keep the Catholics out of their legitimate rights.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA. Some of our contemporaries have gone too far in their zeal to bespatter the name of O'Donovan Rossa. Not satisfied with denouncing him upon public grounds, they must needs assail his private character as well. In their thirst to heap coals of fire upon his head they dip into speculation which only weakens their case and does not injure him. For instance, one of our contemporaries, said that Rossa will "skirmish" the "fund" away in tap rooms and that the "fund" is a swindle, and that Rossa means simply to make money out of and hands them over to the trustees, who are mycredulous "servant maids." If that was all credulous "servant maids." If that was all William Carroll, and Jas. Reynolds. The greater Rossa intended it would not be much. But part of the money is invested in United States some day or other people who write thus will be rudely undeceived. Rossa means mischief and mischief he will do. There is nothing in his private history to warrant the assumption that he will make a cent out of the business. He is a man of strong passions and strong convictions, and we have never heard of anything in his private character which warrants the charge of mercenary motives, and it is not fair to invent calumnies because he is a Fenian. We object to his skirmishing fund upon public grounds, and while we have no desire to become his apologist, yet we wish our contemporaries to fight fairly and to discuss questions upon their merits.

In an interview he had with a reporter from the New York Herald, he said:-

The Orangemen rushed upon the hall, but the police interfered and stopped them. And, let me say here for my friends and for myself, that the police of Toronto behaved bravely that night.

And again he bears testimony to their willingness to protect him:-

The Orangemen finding that I had escaped them commenced fighting the police. The Mayor of the city offered to send any escort to protect me, and Chief of Police Major Draper asked the secretary of the committee were I stopped and offered a detachment of police to protect the house and escort

This sustains our admiration of the manner in which the police behaved, as the following sustains the views we expressed as to the impropriety of bringing O'Donovan Rossa to Canada at all. Burke and Luby are men of culture, but that is more than we can say of Rossa and Mulcahy.

GENERAL BOURKE ON THE SITUATION.

General Thomas Francis Bourke, one of the Fenian exiles, and a trustee of the "Skirmishing," or "National" fund, was interviewed by a reporter in New York on Wednesday. He said :-

"I am very sorry that Rossa went to Canada do a thousand injuries to the Irish cause.

"Was it not foreseen," asked the reporter, "that if Rossa went to Toronto to lecture a violent op-position would be made to his doing so by the Orangemen of that city?"

"It was foreseen, and many of his friends exerted themselves to induce him to stay away. I myself said to him, 'Rossa, you will make \$100 by going: I will give you \$100 to stay at home." Of course none of this friends have any means of checking him except by argument. We are fellow workers with him, but that gives us no means of restraining him from doing foolish things of this sort. On the other hand, he was obstinate; he had formed the field battery into camp is odd enough, but the determination to go, and he went in spite of all opposition. He did not want to have the appear ance of being frightened out of going."

"Why were his friends so anxious that he should

not visit!Toronto?"

"We do not think that Rossa's speaking there could do any good to Ireland, and such scandalous scenes bring the cause into disrepute. Besides, Rossa has given enough foundation for all attacks on him to make them doubly dangerous to the

cause which he is identified." "Does Rossa then hold principles that other prominent Irish nationalists do not agree with ?" "He has published in connection with the organization of this 'Skirmishing Fund' letters addressed to himself and various documents for himself which express principles which other prominent Irishmen—as, for instance, the present trustees of the fund have no sympathy. He has talked of and countenanced others in talking of dynamite, giant powder, and all such explosives as means of injuring England. He has talked of the destruction of cities and arsenals and commerce without any regard to the rules of modern warfare or the restraints of modern ideas. All this talk is both foolish and immoral, and no one sympathizes with it except some ignorant persons who do not know any better. The other trustees of this fund do not hold such opinions; they simply recognize that it is very expedient to have a sum of money to be used for Ireland in a legitimate manner when ever occasion may arise

"Is it on account of his extreme notions that the people of Toronto have such a special aversion to

"Yes. Mr. T. C Luby lectured in that city not very long ago, and I myself electured there two weeks ago. We both had very large audiences; we were well received by the entire Irish Catholic population of the place, and we experienced not the shade of opposition from the Orangemen: Many of these were present at my lecture, and did not even make any signs of disapproval. One Orange gentleman, a member of the Canadian Parliament was on the platform, and expressed himself pleased with my remarks. Any moderate and sensible man can go to Tosonto and speak there with as much freedom as he can in Hoboken. The Orange party sions of outrageous opinions, and because they think that he is a dangerous man to allow to speak to an Irish audience in Toronto. They think that he might do harm among their fellow citizens, and they have no respect for him, both on account of his holding such notions and because they think he "What position did the English G gernment

"I think they had nothing to do with it. I do assessing of our co-religionists stand.

not think that they desired the occurrence in any There is perfect liberty of speech in Canada, and I feel assured that so far as the authorities are concerned the efforts to prevent disturbance were genuine. I think that the full force of police and military would have been used to protect Rossa if he had actually fallen into serious personal danger. I may point out that no attack was directed only against the one man who was peculiarly obnoxious."

"Did Rossa have the sympathy of all the Irish party in Tosonto?". "By no means. Compare the numbers of audience who went to hear him with that which listened to other Irish lecturers. Only the extremist party gave

him support." "What do you think of the reflections on Rossa's personal courage made by some of the daily papers They say that he trembled and out short his ad. dress, and jumped off the train before reaching the station."

Rossa's physical courage cannot be doubted. He has proved it too often." Will you make a statement of the purposes of

the Skirmishing Fund, of and of the manner of its

management?" "The Skirmishing Fund is accumulated for the purpose of aiding in any scheme which may tend towards the separation of Ireland from England. It is voluntarily contributed by persons who desire such separation. Rossa is the Secretary. He receives the subscriptions, advertises their receipt self, John Breslin, Thomas C. Luby, John Devoy, registered bonds, and it is also arranged that no one of the trustees can touch it without the consent or co-operation of at least two of the others. Itis even necessary that three be present, when money is obtained on any order by the trustees. The fund is administered with the greatest care, and it will be scrupulously witheld from every undertaking not consistent with the purposes for which it was raised. It must be distinctly understood that the trustees will do nothing not consistent with the rules of civilized war and national honour. They will do nothing which the laws of political morality would condemn."

It would be well for Rossa's admirers to ponder upon these words. It would be a sad day for Ireland if her national autonomy could only be secured by poisoning the English people, shooting the Irish landlords, and by carrying on a system of outrage against which the Church would rise in arms, and the chivalrous instinct of the true Irish race would shrink with Christian abhorence.

GEN. SHIELD'S OPINION.

General Shields is not a mere Home Ruler. as believers in moral force are sometimes called At a lecture he gave last week in New York, he said:-

"But I would not tolerate for one moment these petty little invasions of Canada. Do you hear that (loud cheering)? I would not tolerate for one moment these secret organizations. I want to go to work openly. Whatever we, Irishmen, do, let us not be afraid to let God and man see it. Let us do it in the clear light of the day, under the bright sun of Heaven, not at the "Rising of the Moon," as the saying is (cheers and laughter). We have had too much of that nonsense already. That is only baby work; that is all I call that (cheers). What we have to do let us do it openly, like a brave, galliant race that is willing to risk itself; and if you do that, take my word for it the result is

Again, speaking of the "Skirmishing Fund," he said :---

"In answer to a complimentary toast the distinguished guest made some pertinent remarks on the duty of the Irishmen of America He deplored the dissensions that unfortunately exist in this country. At the present time he said, the Hibernian and other Irish Associations looked with suspicion on anything that was done for the benefit of Ireland by those connected with the "Skirmishing Fund." What we want is unity. We should all work together for Ireland: and if we were united Ireland could demand anything from England, and it would not be refused; but so long as Irishmen are disunited, England will give nothing.

MORE ALLEGED ATTEMPTS AT ASSASSINATION.

Last night it is alleged that there was another attempt to assassinate a Catholic. About 11:30, William Hill a Catholic, was it appears fired at while going home. He was saluted with the remark-"There goes a Papist b-r" and this was followed by two shots which however did no harm. We fear this work will provoke a bloody retaliation. The Rev. Mr. Bray threatened some time since that if one more murder was committed in Montreal, the Catholies would be annihilated. But here are several murders attempted—cold blooded assassinations—and yet the Rev. Mr. Bray is silent. Where are the ringing denunciations from pen and pulpit now. A Protestant clergymun lectured the other evening on the "Recent Disturbances," and cooly said that he would not blame any one. Of course he would not blame anyone, he would not brand the assassin orange organizution, but how different it would be if the "other murder," to which Mr. Bray referred had been committed. It is hard-very hard for Catholics to be passive in this state of affairs. The press is almost silent; the Protestant pulpit is easy, and public opinion almost apologises for the assassins, because a man was shot in a street brawl last July, after he had first tried to shoot others. The condition of the public mind can only be set at rest by an impartial display of public opinion and an even handed rendering of the law. This is not done. When an Orangemen was shot, the houses of Catholics were searched for arms, but here after many attempted murders, we do not hear of any wholesale attempts to disarm the "Protestant Boys". Are Catholics to be forced to the conclusion that justice is not even handed and then to be driven to some desperate act—first driven mad and then destroyed? It looks as if such was the policy of the authorities, and weradvise our Catholic friends not to fall into the trap which appears to be placed in their way. At reason and not passion guide their councils, and while we must stand prepared to guardiour honour and our lives, we must not commit a single act that would place our people in the same light as that in which the attempted

A REMARKABLE LECTURE.

The Witness and Chiniquy are troubled at the progress of the Church, and the decline of Protestantism. They see Ritualism making progress in England, and conversions among the cream of her aristocracy and literatures becoming common. They see "Romanism" making giant strides in America, and one of them predicts, while the other fears, that the time is coming when America from sea to sea, will be under the sway of the "priests of Rome." They see Protestantism torn by a hundred conflicting factions, and its decline marking every chapter of its history. Macauley admitted that it was so in Europe, and Emerson admits that it is so in America; the one said that the Catholic Church shows no symptons of decay, while Protestantism does; the other said that :---

"The Puritans of England and America," says Emerson, "found in the Christ of the Catholic Church and in the dogmas inherited from Rome, scope for their austere piety and longings for civil freedom. But their creed is passing away, and none arises in its room. I think no man can go with his thoughts about him into one of our churches, without feeling that what hold the public worship had on men is gone or going. It has lost its grasp on the affection of the good, and the fear of the bad. In the country neighborhoods, half parishes are signing off, to use the local term. It is already beginning to indicate character and religion to withdraw from the religious meetings. I have heard a devout person, who prized the Sablath, say in bitterness of heart, 'on Sundays it seems wicked to go to church.' And the motive that hold the best there is now only a hope and a waiting." And again :- "Our forefathers walked in the world and went to their graves tormented with the fear of sin and the terror of the day of judgment. These terrors have lost their force, and our torment is Unbelief, the Uncertainty as to what we ought to do, and the distrust that the Necessity (which we all at last believe in) is fair and beneficent. Our religion assumes the negative form of rejection. A great perplexity hangs like a cloud upon the brow of all cultivated persons, a certain imbecility in the best spirits which distinguishes the period,"

This was said thirty-six years ago, and the words have a prophetic significance to-day. And do Protestants ever ask themselves the reason why? Let us inquire. It is true that within a few years after Luther burned the Pope's Bull at Wittenberg-Protestantism carried almost everything before it. England, Scotland, Denmark, Sweeden, Holland and Northern Germany were completely overrun; while France, Switzerland, Belgium, Bevaria, Austria and Poland nearly succumbed to its power. All appeared lost, and the Church them. Their successors in the ministry, all which had rescued the civilization of the world at one period, and had made the civilization of lorded over by no prelate, with the people and of another, appeared buried in its ruins. But the people, and true ministers to the people, unhere we shall pause and leave the subject in any part of the globe for learning, ability and virother hands. We are happily enabled to give tue, for metaphysical acuieness, familiarity with the the first instalment of a remarkable lecture given | practical good sense, were heard as of old with reby Bishop Spalding of Peoria, upon this sub- verence by their congregations in their meeting ject, and as the Witness does not deny that sions, of fasts, thanksgivings, lectures and military the DECLINE OF PPOTESTANTISM is a fact, musters. Elijah's mantle being caught up was a perhaps it will seriously consider this remarkable lecture. While speaking of the early conquests of Protestantism, he said:-

Ireland alone remained unshaken in her allegiance. Protestantism, borne forward on the wings of victory, confident of succe-s, possessing the charm of novelty, holding out promises of liberty, of greater happiness and worldly power, threw the nations into a frenzy of delight and wild dreams.
With open arms they welcomed the comer in, looking back only to curse their fallen. So fickle is the crowd, so uncertain its favor, that they who had looked on the first attacks of Luther with sadness and grief, yelded to the current that seemed to bear all with resistless force upon its swelling bosom. And yet, in the very moment when its complete triumph seemed assured, the advance of the new faith was suddenly arrested, and for three centuries Pnotestantism has not gained a victory. A reaction in favor of the Church set in, and a hundred years from the time Luther began to preach, his religion was able to mantain itself even in Sweden and Denmark only by the support of Catholic France, governed by a Cardinal of the Roman Church. France, Austria, Bavaria, Poland' Belgium, were all Catholic; Switzerland and doubtless, find the united body of the Coagregational Holland were partly saved to the sistless violence; and Presbyterian churches making equal figure with it spent its force in fifty years, and then settled down into the lifeless form of State and national religious. It ceased to be contagious, and during the two hundred and fifty years which have since elapsed, its spasmodic efforts to make an impression upon Catholic peoples have been futile. Oppor- ground and has sunk into the position of a minor tunities the most favorable have not been wanting, as for instance, in France at the close of the last gentury. The old Church was in ruins; her priests in prison, in exile, her temples profaned, her worship forbidden, and the light of faith seemed to flicker. What a field was here thrown open to Protectant missionary enterprise! Or ake Spain during the peninsular wars, when the country was held uy English armies, upholding the popular cause. But in these rich fields

PROTESTANTISM GATHERED NO SEELVES.

The religious controversies of three centuries have not been wholly barren. Some truths at least have been made so manifest that the blind alone can fail to see them. Among these, I may mention the insufficiency of the Bible as a rule of faith. Without the authority of the Church it becomes, not God's word, but man's word, reflecting the prejudices and ignorances of the individual man. Christianity and the Church are inseparable; their union is as essential as that which exists between thoughts and language. To reject the authority of the Church is to deny the truth of the Christian religion. Hence, when Catholics lose faith, it is impossible that they should patch up a compromise with God's truth. Having abandoned the impregnable fortress of Christ, it would be folly to take geinge in a mere out-word. If the Catholic Church la not God's religion, God has no religion.

THE PERIOD OF PROTESTANT TRIUMPH, is the first-half century that followed Luther's attack on the Papacy. Having ceased to advance, it council refuser stdiction with the denomination to, t grew rigid in the firm grasp of the temporal power.

This is of great importance in the present discuswhich was de life contains abstantially the great

sion. Protestantism remained stationary only when it ceased to be Protestant, The early sects having fallen under the temporal power, the rule of faith was no longer the Bible, but the State creed. The ceeded in forcing its way to the light, the necessity of self-defence created strong ecclesiastical organ izations which drew up and enforced Cenfessions of Faith. That the Bible interpreted by the individual mind is the rule of faith, was merely a theory which had never been put in practice; and the decline of Protestantism was impeded by the enforce ment of State and Confessional creeds. In America a different order of things first arose, though even there, there existed a close connection between religion and the government. In all the colonies religious tests were enforced, and in some of them public worship was supported by taxation. We must also bear in mind that the sects were divided by strongly marked dogmatic systems and clearlydefined symbols of faith, which were obstacles to the free interpretation of the Scripture. The Revolution marks the beginning of a new era in the religious as in the political history of this country. In the Declaration of Independence an appeal is made to God, the Supreme Judge of men, and Arbiter of human destiny; but no recognition of divine authority is found in the Federal Constitution. This omission is significant—it points in the direction in which society was moving.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

henceforth was to be purely secular, and religion was to be left to its own resources, to develop itself without legal restraint in accordance with its inherent principles. Protestantism found an open field and the only obstacle to the free interpretation of the Bible was that which is inseparable from all ecclesiastical organizations and creeds. The religious history of this country is therefore all important in a study of the decline and dissolution of Protestantism. We will therefore examine the course of two or three of the more important sects during the last hundred years. A century ago the Congregationalists were the most numerous and influential religious body in the United States. They represented the original American Church, which had come over in the May Flower, which had made the wilderness to blossom and had moulded the thoughts and habits of the people. It had been to the Puritans the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, and was blended with all the sweetest and most sacred memories of their descendants. who looked upon it as the chief national glory, the pure religion of a chosen race, not subject to change or decay. "A change in the solar system," said John Adams, " might be expected as soon as a change in the ecclesiastical system of Massachusetts." Its ministers were renowned for learning, their social position was the highest, and they inspired a reverence which has been accorded to the preachers of no other Protestant sect in this country. The authority which they exercised will hardly be realized by the men of this generation. In 1:74 when Massachusetts was without a legislature or executive officers, the entire people turned instinctively to their ministers for guidance and help. "From the sermons of memorable divines," says Bancroft, " who were gone to a heavenly country, leaving their names precious among the people of God on earth, a brief collection of faithful testimonies to the cause of God and His New England people was circulated by the press, that the hearts of the rising generation might know what had been the great end of the plantations, and count it their duty and their glory to continue in those right ways of the Lord wherein their fathers walked before

PUPILS OF HARVARD OR VALE,

surpassed by the clergy of an equal population in principles of political freedom, devotedness and houses on every Lord's day, and on special occageneration as he was with their fathers." Another great advantage was given to Congregationalism by its local position. It was the religion of New England; and as the general influence of New Eng land has been preponderant in the affairs of this country, we should naturally expect to see its relig. ion prevail, especially as it happened to be more than any other of native growth and intimately associated with the struggles and triumphs of the nation. It was held to be a democratic and republican religion, in perfect harmony with American names and institutions, to the development of which it had powerfully contributed; and was thought to be indispensible to their maintenance. Had an impartial observer a hundred years ago taken a careful survey of the religious state of the country, he surely would have been led to the opinion that Congregationalism was destined to become more and more the dominant religion of the United States. This is in fact the judgment which Dr. Stiles, the President of Yale College pronounced in his election sermon, preached before the Legislature of Connecticut in 1783, "When we look forward," he said, "and see this country increased to forty or fifty millions, while we see all the religious sects increased to respectable bodies, we shall, and Presbyterian churches making equal figure with any two of them."

THE PROPHECY HAS NOT BEEN FULFILLED.

On the contrary, in spite of every favoring circum stance, Congregationalism has lost his vantage sect. Worse than this-the faith which was its life is dead. The absence of doctrinal unity was made manifest at an early period by internal dis-sensions, schisms, revolts, which often gave rise to the wildest and most extravagant theories The Armenians appealed from human creeds to Scripture the Liberal Christians protested against the hard ships and exclusion of Calvinism; and finally the transcendental school lifted itself above all authority and acknowledged no God but

WHIM.

whose name its inspired prophet wrote above the entrance to this temple of a new faith. It was in vain Congregationalism sought to save itself, by refusing to recognize its own offspring. The orthodon mind of New England had been loosed from its moorings, the dogmatic basis of religion, was swept away, and nothing remained but to declare that Christianity was not a theory or a doctrine, but a living process. The revolution which has taken place in the Congregational body itself was brought clearly to light in the council which met at Boston in 1865, in which an attempt was made too agree upon a doctrinal basis for the denomination. As a were articles in these old standards which no one any longer accepted as true. The proposition to draw up a new decilaration of faith was decilined by the committee for the reason "that it could not be harmoniously ac "bred." Six years later; the Oberlin

dectrines of Christianity, and of which the remark was justly made that it did not express the exact sentiments of any party. Divided within itself, a prey to conflicting elements, without organization, governments, without exception, had interfered without unity of aim or purpose, undermined by with the evolution of Protestantism. The European sects were examples of arrested development; for the old "standing order of the Churches," which a even when dissent, in spite of the secular arm, suc- hundred years ago was the great ecclesiastical erganization of the country, venerable yet vigorous, enthroned in the hearts of the people, a part of the national glory, has fallen into decrepitude, while sects that were then hardly known have entered into the possession of a field which it thought its

THE STATE OF SOCIETY

in New England in the first half of the present century, produced by the thaw and disclution of Calvinistic Congregationalism, has been characteristically described by Emerson. "The church, or religious party," he says, "is falling from the Church nominal and is appearing in temperance and non-resistance sscieties, in movements of abolitionists and of social ists and in very significant assemblies called Sabbath and Bible Conventions—composed of ultraists, of seekers, of all the soul of the soldiery of dissent, and meeting to call in question the authority of the Sabbath, of the priesthood and of the Church. In these movements nothing was more remarkable than the discontent they begot in the movers. The spirit of protest and detachment drove the members of these conventions to hear testimony against the Church, and immediately afterwards to declare their discontent with these conventions, their independance of their colleagues and their impatience of the methods whereby they are working. They defied each other like a congress of kings, each of whom had a realm to rule, and a way of his own that made concert unprofitable. What a fertility of projects for the salvation of the world? One apostle thought all men should go to farming, and another, that no man should buy or sell; that the use of money was the cardinal evil; another that the mischief was in our diet, that we eat and drink damnation. It was in vain urged by the housewife that God made yeast as well as dough, and loves fermentation just as dearly as He loves vegetation; that fermentation develops the saccharine element in the grain and makes it more palatable and more digestable. No, they wish the pure wheat, and will die but it shall not ferment Others attacked the system of agriculture, the use of animal manures in farming, and the tyranny of man over brute nature; these abuses polluted his food. The ox must be taken from his plough, and the horse from the cart: the hundred acres of the farm must be spaded, and the man must walk wherever boats and locomotives will not carry him. Even the insect world was to be defended; that had been too long neglected, and

A SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF GROUND-WORMS, slugs and morquitoes was to be incorporated without delay. With these appeared the adepts of homeeopathy, of hydropathy, of mesmerism, of phrenology, and their wonderful theories of the Christian miracles! Others assailed particular vocations, as that of the law-clergyman, of the schelar. Others attacked the institution of marriage as the fountain of social evils. Others devoted themselves to the worrying of churches and meetings for public worship; and the fertile forms of antinomianism among the elder Puritans, seemed to have their match in the plenty of the new harvest of reform. From this same New England hot-bed, pullulated Mormonism, Free-love, Free Religion, Abolitionism, Commun-istic philansteries, Women's Rights Association and other sentimentalisms more or less gross or refined. In the midst of this social formentation faith was smothered; the special doctrines of predestination, original sin and justification, for the setting forth of which the Congregational churches rested their right to exist, either vanished or lost significance. Zeal died with the decay of the dogmatic teachings which had inspired it. Questions of God, of the soul, of salvation, were drowned in the confusion and noise of contentious debates or projects for the reform of the domestic, civil, literary and ecclesiastical institutions of the world. The Congregational ministers had long been noted for political preaching, and while the faith of the people was firm, they might with safety indulge this propensity. But allegiance to party had now become paramount to loyalty to the church; and large numbers abandonhappy token that the Lord would be with this | ed the Congregational body because the political opinions of the ministers did not coincide with their own. From whatever side we view the subject we

THE FIGNS OF THE TIMES

all point in one direction. The process is one of dissolution, and not of evolution and the result is death not life.

An increasing passion for self-destruction keeps pace with the spontaneous decomposition of Protestant Christianity. In the midst of the almost universal decay and death of faith, the charm and virtue of life disappears, and that very material progress which once seemed so divinely good palls upon us; not that our minds bave grown spiritual, but because the heart is hungry; and the soul that feeds on husks dies. To-day in the United States, with a population of some forty-five millions, there are, according to the crusus of 1875, but 323,000 Congretionalists; and this handful of unblievers, or unbelievers, without doctrinal unity, without organization, without zeal, is all that remains of

THE OLD PURITAN FAITH.

At the time of the Revolution, "the Church of England in the Colonies," as it was called, was, after Congregationalism, the most powerful religious body in the country. In all the Southern colonies it was upheld by the law, and outside of New England it counted among its members most of those to whom wealth or social position gave distinction. Its stronghold was Virginia, whose influence upon national affairs was greater than that of any other single State. Washington himself was an Episcopalian, and the first chaplin to Congress was a min-ister of this Church. Its liturgical worship was performed at Jamestown before Plymouth Rock had been touched by the feet of the Pilgrims. We need not, however dwell upon its opportunities in the United States, since there has never been a time in our history when an attentive observer could have imagined that there was a future for the Episcopal Church in America. The Church of England was not born of religious enthusiasm or conscientious conviction. In its verv origin it was political and mercenary : received its form from prizes, or awarded in further prizes to encourage king and parliament, and not from the workings of the overwrought soul. It has ever borne the taint of this original sin; has been wordly, comfortable and respectable; full of decency and without nice scruples No divine indignation has shaden it; no rash enthuisam has ever pushed it beyond the bounds of what is becoming. It is compromising, apologetic, deprecatory ;a religion of good breeding a worship of culture and propriety. It is.

PROTESTANT TO CATHOLICS, AND OATHOLIC TO PROTES-TANTS,

beggars and outcasts. A suggestive remark of Mac-

and interests. There has never been a constructive agitation in the Church of Eugland. All great movements within it lead fatally out of it, to Cutholic faith, sectarianism, or unbelief. Opportunities for marvellous success were not wanting to the Anglican schism in this country, but the ability to lishment, it remained formal and conventional weak and respected. There was no contagion in its cold and dignified preaching: no power to move the hearts of the people. In the cities it formed a select audience among the wealthy half-devout, who hold that respectability is the first mark of the true Church, and who would as soon think of belonging to an unfashionable coterie as of believing in an unfashionable religion. It was paralyzed by the character of those who were drawn to it. No great religious movement has ever originated among the rich and cultured. The feeble manner in which they hold divine truths weakens the cause they seek to defend; and, therefore, a Church which loses the poor, loses the virtue and power of religion. The eff-minate, St. Paul declares, shall not possess God's kingdom. Episcopallanism in the United States has developed no original thought, no new life. It has but reflected in a vague and feeble way, the movements and convulsions by which the Establishment has been agitated in England. The early history of this sect, which as a distinct ecclesiastical organganization came into existence with the consecration of White and Provost in 1789, is remarkable chiefly for the mild and apologetic tone in which its claims were urged. The Convention of Maryland, held in 1783, had recognized "other Christian Churches under the Revolution;" and the Virginia Convention, 1785, in expressing a preference for uniformity of doctrine and worship, had thought it necessary to soften this mild declaration by a warning against whatever is inconsistent with "liberality and moderation." Bishop White who was the first to introduce lay representation, thought a union among the Episcopalians and the Metho ists might be brought about, which shows how completely dogma and Church authority had vanished. Higher views have gradually gained the ascendancy, but the chaos of opinion which is found inside the Church, deprives them of efficacy. Like the Establishment.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

is divided within itself. High and Low, Ritualist and Kvangelical, Deist and Tractarian, all contend with its fold, which is an open area for the profold, which is an open arena for the profession of opposite and contradictory religious opinions. In the United States, according to the census of 1875, there are but 273,000 Episcopulians. This is the outcome of a century's life and work in the midst of a thousand favoring circumstances. The Episcopal Church in the United States has never exercised any influence upon the masses of the people, and if we may judge from its character and temper as well as its past history, we can affirm without rashness that it is not destined to acquire greater

Next week we shall give the remainder of this remarkable lecture and meanwhile we hope that our Protestant friends will ponder over

DANIEL O'LEARY.

THE IRISH-"AMERICAN" PEDESTRIAN CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

GREATEST FEAT ON RECORD.

FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILES IN ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE HOURS

BOUNDLESS EXCITEMENT AND

The great international six days' champion pedestrian competition, for £750 in prizes, guaranteed by Sir J D. Astley, Bart., M. P, which was com menced on Monday morning, March 18, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, at one o'clock, terminated on Saturday night at ten minutes past eight Colock, by Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, winning the £500 prize and the challenge belt valued at £100, he having accomplished five hundred and twenty and a trifle over a quarter of a mile up to that time, which is a quarter of a mile better than the best performance on record, besides his having two hours and twenty minutes to spare before the six days would have expired. Harry Vaughan, of Chester, who was second, retired at thirty-eight minutes post seven o'clock, after having completed 500 miles. When O'Leary stopped he was declared the winner amid boundless excitement and enthusiasm. H. Brown walked until half-past eight o'clock, scoring 4771 miles, and George Hide also walked until half past eight o'clock, having accomplished 405 miles.

The conditions which governed the affair and under which the pedestrians competed were as follows .--Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, for all comers; each competitor to make, by running or walking, the best of his way on foot (without assistance) for six days and six nights—i. e. to start at one o'clock A. M., on Monday, March 18, 1878, and finish at half-past ten o'clock P. M. on ahe Saturday following. The man accomplishing the greatest distance in specified time to be the champion pedestrian of the of the world and to have entrusted to his keeping a belt value £100, and receive £500; second, £100; third, £50 and any competitor covering a distance of 460 miles to receive back his stake, with an additional £10. Any competitor (other than the first three men)covering more than 500 miles to have an additional £5 for every three miles over the 500 miles, such amount not to exceed £40. The surplus receipts (if any) over expenses to be either divided between the competitors who have covered more than 460 miles in the same proportion as the pedestrianism. Two tracks will be laid downone for Euglishmen and one for foreigners. Com petitors must appear in University costume and they will be required to wear armiets (which will be provided them), bearing figures corresponding with their numbers on the programme. The start will take place precisely at the advertised hour, without any reference to absentues. All will start with the left hand to the inside of the track, but any competitor may turn and go in an opposite direction at the completion of any mile by giving notice to the lap scorers a lap buforehand. Each competitor to be and in reality neither. There has never been a allowed one attendant, who may hand to his man measure of compromise, the Confessions of 1648 place within the Church of England for heroic refreshments at a specified part of the track, but atand 1680, were "affirmed substantially," though a
leading member of the Synod declared that there pulse which urges to the preaching of Christ to competitor wilfully jostling or hindering any of his opponents, or making use of had language, will be aulay is this that Ignatius of Loyola, had he been disqualified. The judges to have sole control over midable secession, while John Wesley, in the Catholic Church, would have been the first general of The Challenge Belt to be held by the winter, sutject to have the following conditions:—1. The North western winner will have to defend his claim to the belt for agents.

a new society devoted to the defence of her honor eighteen months, and should he wish to have it in possesion he must give security to the appointed trustees and undertake to restore it when called upon in good condition. 2. In case of the Belt being won by any person resident out of the United Kingdom the trustees shall, if they think fit, demand the deposit of security to the value of £100 beuse them was lacking. It was to no purpose that fore permitting the trophy to be taken out of the the Episcopal body, as it is called, renounced its country. 3. The holder of the belt shall not be allegiance to the mother country. To rise higher called upon to compute in more than two matches than its source was impossible. Like the Estab- within each current year, and in case of his winning within each current year, and in case of his winning the belt in three consecutive matches (or sweepstakes), it shall become his absolute property, providing that the whole of the said matches (or sweepstakes) have been bona fide in every respect. 4. The holder of the belt must accept all challenges (subject to the above conditions) for not less than £100 a side, and be prepared to defend his right to the same within three months from the issue of any challenge. 5. In the event of a match being made, anybody may join in by depositing £100 with the appointed stakeholder within four weeks previous to the day fixed for the fixed for the commencement of the race; the winner to take the belt and the whole of the stakes; the gate receipts (after all expenses have been paid) to be distributed among the competitors as may be agreed upon beforehand, with one approval of the trustees. 6. The committee of the A. A. C. are the appointed trustees. The editor of the Sporting Life is nominated stakeholder for any matches that may arise for the belt. 7. All appeals upon questions not provided for by these conditions shall be made to the trustees of the belt, whose decision shall in all cases be final. and subject to no appeal in a court of law or other-

> The pedestrians were each provided with a retiring room near the track, and the lavatory on the south-west side of the building was given exclusively for the use of the competitors and their attendants, and hot and cold water was supplied as it was required. There was also a military cooking stove stationed at the southwest end with a fire night and day.

O'LEARY'S PREVIOUS PERFORMANCES.

O'Leary, the winner, in point of physique is a splendid fellow, and has a style of walking which is neequalled. He stands five feet eight and one half inches, weighs about 145 pounds, and was born in county Cork, 1846, but is now an American citizen. In this country he has walked many wonderful trials, among the first being a journey of 500 miles, in May, 1875 at the West Side Rink, Chicago. Next came the notable victory over Weston at the Exposition building, Chicago. This was a match of 500 miles, occurring November 15 to 20, 1875. Weston was beaten 51 miles, O'Leary accomplishing as nearly as possible 503 miles in the six consecutive days. After several exhibition walks in St. Louis, San Francisco and other places of prominence in the far West O'Leary went to England, for the purpose of meeting the noted pedestrians of that country. He was not long idle, for in November, 1876, he was matched with Peter Crossland, at Manchester, again winning, walking 1134 miles in the first twenty-four hours, 185 miles in forty-eight hours, and 258 miles in seventy-two hours. During December of the same year he walked W. Howes, at Cambridge Heath, the match being of 300 miles, which strange to say, O'Leary lost, although the performance of the winner was in nowise remarkable. O'Leary next walked another 300 miles match with Crossland, Pomona Palace, Manchester, February 28 to March 3, 1877, when the Sheffielder turned the tables and won, but not without showing a performance unprecedented, and beating record time from 142 mil s up to 287 miles (69 bours, 22 min. 22 sec.) His next performance vas the memorable macth with Weston, Agricultural Hall, London, from April 2 to 7t, 1877. The six day's task was for £500 aside, and O'Leary walked 520 miles to Westen's 510. O'Leary made 200 miles in the best time then record d, and the miles from 287 up were the fastest. A short while after the latter event O'Leary came back to the United States, and in New York he attempted to walk 520 miles in six days, July 2 to 7, 1877. Owing to his poor physical condition he failed. In November of last year O'Leary beat John Ennis in a match of 100 miles for \$500 a side. It was walked at the Exposition Building, Chicago. O'Leary accomplished 50 miles in 8 hours, 41 min, 30 sec. and the full distance in 19 hours, 59 min. 40 sec. Eanis quit after walking 54 miles in 17 hours 48 min. 53 scc. O'Leary subsequently appeared in two or three exhibition walks in Cincinnati and other towns in the West, where he prepared himself for the undertaking as above, reaching London just in time to take part in the great exhibition of physical endurance.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

The Pope's new Encyclical, it is said, will dwell upon the desire of the l'apacy to unite with Italy in order to secure a position better suited to its ecclesiastical character.

The Servian troops have evacuated Wranja, the Turkish inhabitants of which have asked permission to migrate into Servia, since the place has been occupied by the Russians.

The London Post says that unless Russia yields, the brewing storm will break out. The Berlin Post, in an apparently inspired article, justifies England's demand, and says Russia should be wise enough to be moderate.

200,000 men of the Russian Landwehr were called out on Monday, and it is believed that a war with England is being prepared for.

The Paris Temps thinks the Congress has failed. France stipulated from the first that she would not enter it unless all the signatory Powers of the Paris treaty were represented. and the Council of State have now renewed this resolution.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, accompanied by 12 Russian Generals, visited the Sultan at the Palace of Dolma Baghtche, on the Bosphorus, yesterday, afterwards proceeding to the Palace Beglerbeg, where he was visited by the Sultan. Adverting to the Sultan's apprehensions of an Anglo-Russian conflict, the Grand Duke is credited with the statement that he hoped the Congress would effect an arrangement.

Agents of the British Government are buy. ing horses, for cavalry service, in the South western States-particularly in Illinois and Kentucky,; 1,800 are to be purchased and shipped by way of Canada. Each horse purchased is branded by the letter "S" which an Anglican, would have been the leader of a for the race and any questions that may arise, and their signifies "Service." Five to ten carloads of horses, daily, are shipped on the Chicago and North western Road consigned to foreign

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

The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels

Number of purchasers served during the week: ending March 23sd, 1878:— 4686. Corresponding week last year:— 3,687.

are now in a position to have a parcel delivery every two bours during the day. All parcels after this date will be delivered by our own wans or carts, and quaranteed to be delivered promptly and in good order. Two parcel deliveries will be made to Point St. Charles every day—one at twelve, the other at six o'clock. Parcels for Point St. Charles, bought before 12 o'clock, will be delivered before 2 o'clock, and those bought during ine afternoon will be delivered before 8 o'clock the same evening. Montreal parcels, both east and west, delivered every two hours.

25c will buy six dozen Shell Buttons, all shades. 35c and 45c for wide all-ilk Sash hibbons. 90c will buy a beautiful White Dress Shirt. 25c, Misses perfect fitting Corsets. 13c will buy a man's 4-ply Linen Collar. 23c a pair of fine quality 4-ply Linen Cuffs.

At S. Carsley's \$1.00, a superior quality man's White Dress Shirt. 5c and 6c, Ludies' fine embroidered Collars. 13c splendid Wool Fringes, all shades. 25c will buy silk Handkerchiefs, beautifully em-

broidered. 10c, a Girl's ribbed Undervest.

15c and 25c will buy beautiful all-silk Fringe. \$1.25 and \$1.5. will buy the finest quality of Men's White Bhirts.

45c and 50c men's heavy ribbed Under-drawers. 45c and 55c., Elastic Kids of every shade. 20c and 25c will buy Ladles' embossed Ties (fine

75c and 85c will buy Ladies' fine Shetland Vests.

33c, 33c will buy one dozen yards of Frilling. ICc, 10c beautiful Ball Fringes, all shades. 80, 80 will buy a rich silk set of Cushion Tassels and Cord.

45: will buy a pair of beautiful Kid Gloves. 5c, rich patterns in embroidery, per yard. 30c will buy a pair of steel-grey Merino Hose. 38c will buy a man's fine Regatta Shirt. 13c, Fancy Bordered Silk Handkerchiefs. 95c will buy 2 pairs of Kids, worth 75c per pair.

11c will buy a ladies' all-silk Scarf. 60c, Fine Regatta Shirts, with two collars. 2c, choice wool fringes, assorted colors. \$1 will buy a man's fine Fancy Wool Shirt.

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Good quality Twilled Umbrellas, with handsome handles, chain and rib-cups attached, only 25c cach.

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In the yard, and the different kinds of manure
wholesale prices. Alterations and repairings in Furs thoroughly and promptly executed.

[March 16, 778-19]

[March 16, 778-19]

DEVOTION OF THE "FORTY HOURS," AT fract but daling the GASPE, halele to same sook

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DRAB Sir,-Having frequently read in your truly Catholic Journal, an interesting description of devotional exercises in various parts of the Dominion, which I read with pleasure, and I trust with profit, the publication of which I believe tends to edify I solicit the favor of a small space, to give the readers of the True Witness an opportunity of knowing that even here the spirit of Catholicity is so rife, as to excite admiration in the minds of strangers who witnessed the exercise of the Forty Hours devotion in the little Church of St. Albert, at Gaspe Basin.

The decoration of the Church was naique, plain, and beautiful. Festooned in green boughs, and draped in scarlet; gold, and white; emblazoned by myriads of emblem lights, surrounding the great object of our adoration. The Blessed Sacrament, which was raised above the High Altar on Monday, the 25th inst, after Grand Mass, and not moved from its position, night or day, till the following Wed-nesday, at the termination of the same Holy Office, and not left for a moment, without worshippers who relieved each other at the pricu Dieu within the rails, constantly and regularly. The highest in the community not hesitating to put on the Sur-

If a speciality need be alluded to, it was the music of Miss Louisa Morrison Fiset, late leader of the choir in the magnificent Dominican Church of New York: and now the founder and leader of a choir in our secluded parish Church, The grand mass on the last day, was a monument of musical supremacy Mozarts 12th rendered in a manner that would do credit to a Cathedral, owing to the talent and indefatigable zeal of our worthy manager whose very soul is music.

Several Protestants were attracted to hear good music; between whom and our Catholic community perfect harmony exists. About four hundred persons participated in the

Holy exercise. Thanks to the worthy Pastor, Bev. M. Boldue, to whose untiring efforts so much is due; aided by his excellent Confreres the Rev. Fathers Martin, of Cap de Rosier, Duret, of Fox River, and though last not least, Bosse of Perce, whose sermon at the closing exercises will illustrate what I have attempted to describe.

The Preacher took his text from the Prophet. "And thou Bethlehem, art not the least amongst the Cities India," Bethleham, whose name signifies house of bread; had little importance. There was no temple, no palace, no family of note, and no renown. But the inspired Prophet, foreseeing the future—said: Oh! Bethlehem thy obscurity will cease; a day shall come when thou shalt be no more the lost. Thou shalt equal, and even surpass the other Cities. From thee shall come forth the chief of the Christian nations.

Christian Brethren this parish of St. Albert, the smallest in population in the District of Gaspe, could be called to-day, the spiritual Bethlehm, the House of celestial bread: St. Albert's has equaled, and even surpassed the other Parishes of the District, by its noble efforts to render the devotion we are engaged in sclemn, and imposing. Around the columns of the church the verdure of the forest, has come to entwine its spiral form above, the decoration evinces exquisite taste, attracting our attention; but more especially, it is the altar with its bundred lights, and boutiful flowers; which has become, during the forty hours devotion, the throne of Jesus Christ, which has attracted all eyes, and filled every heart, with an impulse from the Throne of the Omnipotent.

When Napoleon sought glory, and sought victory, he said to his men, "Soldiers, I am pleased with you." And to-day Parishoners of Gaspe. Jesus Christ says to you: my children I am p'eased with you, you have come to meet me, and I bless you. I am not a stranger amongst you. I recognize my Disciples, and my Disciples recognize me.

The Rev. Preacher continued a lengthy and instructive sermon on the three different unions with Jesus Christ, our nature, our spiritual food, and our reward in heaven. GASPE.

AGRICULTURE.

COWS

Preserve strict cleanliness in the cows' stables. Dry cows may be fed moderately to keep them in fair condition only. Heavy milkers, when near the time of coming in, need judicious treatment, so as not to unduly stimulate the secretion of milk. Milking cows should be kept warm.

YOUNG STOCK.

To keep your stock growing through the winter, will hasten their matrity by half the time. A good thrifty 2-year old that has had no set back, will be equal in weight to a 4-year-old that has not grown during the winters. The cost of two years feed is saved by the expenditure of the little extra feed and care for two winters. This principal applies to all live stock.

SMUTTY CORN.

The wet weather of the past summer has caused much smut to grow in the corn. This fungus is poisonous to animals, and doubtless is the cause of much unexplained trouble. The smutty stalks should have been laid oneside in the field; but if not done, throw out now and burn. The dust of the smut is its seed, and if permitted to escape, will perpetuate the pest.

A SMOKE HOUSE.

A Smoke House may be prepared and set up ready for use next month, when bacon and bams may be taken from the pickle. A store of corn cobs may now be saved for the smaking. A smoke house, 6 feet squire, and 8 feet high, made of double boards, will be sufficient to cure a large quantity of mest by beginning early. Finish this work, and have the ment packed away safely before the flies appear.

WATERING STOCK.

Watering Stock is a very important part of the care needed for them at this season. Empty and clear the troughs of ice every afternoon, so that when filled in the morning there is no ice to chill the water. In cold weather water should not be drown from the well until it is needed for the stock. Covers should be porvided for all outside water troughs to keep out snow. Clear away the ice from watering places, gates, and all places where cows would be in danger of slipping; many a calf is lost by reason of cows falling upon icy places. If nothing else can be done, scatter upon the ice some coal-ashes, or sand, which will thaw in during the sunshine and will freeze on to the

surface at night, and make it rough. FEEDING STOCK AND MAKING MANURE. Feeding Stock is the most important labor of the winter season, and intimately related to this is, making Manure, which, or should be carefully considered in feeding stock, and where the quality of the manure-heap is carefully looked after, the stock will always be well and profitably fed. Corn Stalks and Straw should be cut up with a fodder cutter if only to be thrown into the yard, or used for litter. Short stalks abroad more liquid than long; the manure from them is easier handled. and they rot more quickly. A fodder cutter run by March 16, '78 a two-horse tread power, will out 100 pounds of straw, or stalks, in five minutes, and the cost of the machine and often labor will be repaid in one season in the convenience of handling the short manure.

mixed together in the heap. We find it pays to turn over the heap once or twice during the winter, mix it throughly, and break up all the lumps. This makes it fine, and fit for use early in GETTING READY FOR WINTER spring.

In this cold and changeable climate, it shows sad lack of fore-thought and economy to neglect such repairs and improvements as will secure proper shelter during the rigors of winter for the farmer's own family, his stock and the crops he has gathered.: A board off, or a pane of glass out, here and there, may cause a long doctor's bill, the loss of and there; may cause a roug accest to potatoes' roots, Received daily by Express from the Eastern Towns. their cultivation. Moreover, if the places where animals are kept in winter are cold, windy or damp-a large proportion of the food that would otherwise contribute to the increase of the bulk of the carcass, er to the yi ld of milk in the care of milch cows, is diverted from these purposes in order to make good the waste induced in meeting the severe demands for animal heat. Experiments have proved that for an animal exposed to the cold, from one fourth to one-third more food is required to maintain the proper degree of animal heat, than for one protected from the elements by suitable shelter. To provide proper protection against inclement weather for the animals on the farm is, therefore, to consult economy quite as much as humanity - Rural New

ROOSTING PLACES. Far less attention is paid to providing suitable roosting places for fowls and chickens than is given to a host of other and less important matters connected with poultry and poultry houses. We have seen neat, tasty poultry houses, which appeared, from the outside view, to be the most comfortable places, fowls could wish for, yet an inspection of the inside revealed the roost from five to six feet high, far too high for heavy fowls. In "ye olden times," when light-bodied fowls were the go, it did well enough to let them roost high especially as the hen house was not carefully closed at night to prevent the visits of predatory rate, weasels and other animals with the natural relish for chichens in the raugh. Now we have heavier fowls, are more particular in regard to the condition of the plumage, and take more pains with them, so these ærial rooting places cans readily be dispensed with, a substitute being readily found in the now popular roosting benches which can be made but with a small outlay of time, labor and money, and are moveable, permiting the fancier to move them wherever necessary. These benches can be made from twelve to sixteen inches high and of 2x1 inch slats. There is no regular length for these benches, from five to six feet being a very convenient size, though if the compartment be not too wide, they can be made to conform to the width of the house being careful to make them set true on the floor, with widespread legs well fastened on .- Poultry

REMITTANCES.

Received at this office to 9th F. bruary.

ONTARIO.-Hawkesbury, D D, 2; Brockville, W H P, 1,50; Mrs C S 50c; North Oxford, P B, 2; St Marys, J H, 1,50; Beaverton, per D J. McR, self 2; Wm L McR. 2; St Mary's J W 1,50; Merrick. ville, P D, 1; Vankleck Hill, Mrs P P 150; D'ckinsons Landing J S 1; Chepstow J D, 2; Brockville, J A F 1,50; Glencoe, P B McR, 2; Trenten, P K 3; Toronto Loretto Abbey 15: Port Lambton, J O'L, No. 2; Wolfe Island, per E J B J B, 1,50; J O'B, 75c; Ottawa, J C C 1: Ningara, A. R., 2; Fallon field, T. D., 2; Napance, M. C., 2; Inverness, per J. O'B, Revd. J. C., 1.50; M. M. 150; Brockville, Revd F McC, 1; per Ded O'D, J F, 2; St. Andrews, F McR 1: Walkerton, P G, 2; Clayton T M 2; Brockville, J S, 2; North Lancaster. L McL. 1; Toronte, A A P, 2; Alexandria, L McC, 1; Mouckland, Miss K McJ, 2; Centerville, Rev J T, 2; London, E C, 2; D O'G, 2: Offa, J W R, 2; Glenroy, A R K, 2; Eamers Corners per M M, Mrs M McD, 2; Ottawa M. D. 2; Harper, J. S. 2; Martintown, J. D., McJ., 1; Huntley, per S. K. L. K., 1; Port Hope, per P. McC, M. G., 2; Ottawa, Revd. Dr. O'C., 2; Wavanosh, F. McG, 1; Ayr., O. H., 2; South Truro, J. D., 2; Lowe, per J. M. Miss. M. T., 2; Felf, 2; Lindsay, M. McG, 4. Araprior, D. McN, 2; Muoro's Mills, A. McD, 2; Loredole, B. McA, 2; J. McC. 2; Venk. 2: Lonsdale, B McA, 2 J McC. 2: leek Hill, L M, 4; Dalhousie Mills, D McD, 1; Guelph, E F M, 1; Hamilton, J McD, 1; Picton, J P. Guelph, E F M, 1; Hamilton, J McD, 1; Picton, J P, 2; Kingston, per J N, M C, 2; Emilly, J McG, 3; Arthur, P D, 4; St Mary, J H, 2; St Rapheal, D McD, 2; Kingston, P O'D, 1; Vankleck Hill, per C McG, B D, 1; North Mountain, H L, 2; Lancaster, J G, 2; Lucknow, per F L E, R D, 1; Kingsbridge, J S, 2; Vankleck Hill, J McG, 2; Crysler, T R C S S, 1; Vaner, J L, 2; Perth, H R, 6; Arlington, D O'L, 25c; per P D, Toronto J P, 2; Woodbridge, G G, 2; Ottawa, P L, 1; Victoria, Road, N H, 2; Ottawa, P P, 2; C G, 2; P B, 2; M Q, 2; Kingston, per J N, Mrs J D, 2; Usceola per P H, M S, 1; Napance, per M A E, M B, 2; Rev J H H, M S, 1; Napance, per M A E, M B, 2; Rev J H

McD, 1; TP, 2; Carronbrook, JK, 2, QUEBEC.—St. Gervais, Rev. JAG, 2; Franklin, Centre. R B, 2; Point St. Charles, P C, 2; Fthkin, Centre. R B, 2; Point St. Charles, P C, 2; St. Malachy, J D, 150; St. Ruchs, J W, 1; Quebec, per J M, M, McN, 2; J B, 2; G M M, 2; Leg. Council, 4; W M S, 2; H, McH, 2; J B, 2; J L, 2; Leg, Assbly. 3; Mountjoy, Miss C, 4; St Bridgitt des Saults, C B, 3; Brome, J C, 2; West Shefford, per J D, self 2; JOB. 2; St. Laurent College, J H, 1 Beauharnois, J. H. S., 2; Rodden, WmW 3; Lacolle, M. L., 2; Rawdon, JO'N, Point St. Charles, J. W., 156; M. L. 2; Rawdon, 30 N, Point St. Charles, 3 W, 156; Athelstan H, McG, 2 00: St. Malachy, A B, 1 50; Magog, J K, 1; Richmond, P O'O, 2: Que bec, Rev. O P J B. 2; St. Anicet, P Q. 2; Danville, R-v. L A M, 4; e E P, Huntingdon, W W, jr, 1.5; J M'O, 1.50; J M'G 1.50; W H, jr, 1 50; Wm H, 1 50; J L, 1 50; J F, 1.50; R P, 1 50; Wm P, 1 50; H F, 1 50; Rev. F W, 156; Whyser R M. M. O'U. F W, 1.50-Thurso, per P N, M O'L, 1 50; M D 1.50; J McA, 1.50.—Point St. Charles, M B, 1; St Johns, J B, 2; —St Patricks' Hill. Rev B C B, 1; Longue Pointe L D, 2; Grenville, O P C, 2; Cote St Paul, P McD, 1; St Hyacinthe, J C B, 2; Tingwick, E G, 4: St. Lamberts, J F. 2.

NEW BRUNSWICK-Kingston, J G. 2; Tracadie, Per J H, Rev F H B, 3; Petersville, P F, 4 NOVA SCOTIA — Aspy Bay, C B, J D, 2; Amheist, M. R. G., 25c; Sydney, S. C., T. A. S., 4; Hulifax, L. W., 2; Lower L'Ardoise, P. M., 2.
UNITED STATES.—Aipens, Mich., per Mr T.,
A. R. McD., 1; St. Clair, Mich., G. L., 2; St. Albans, P.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND .- Per P K, Charlottetown, self, 2; B McP, 2. IRELAND.—Stradone, per P O'C, J O'N 2.

TO LET—Farm of 180 acres, at Longue Pointe, 31 miles from Montreal. Very suitable for milk selling. Possession first of May next. Apply on the premises to MRS. E. QUINN, or to F. A. QUINN, 31 St. John the Baptist street, Montreal. 27.tf

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

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P. B. MCNAMEE, A. G. NISH, CAPT. JAS. WRIGHT. May 30, '77 BARRY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE. 12 St. James Street, Montreal.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

Philomene Provencher, of the City of Montreal, wife of Edouard Barsalo, Culler, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, against the said Edouard Barsalo, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted.

F. X. THIBAULT. Altorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 4th March, 1878. 31.4*

NOTICE.

THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILDING L SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power:

1st. To become an ordinary loan and investment society, with the privileges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in force. 2nd. To discontinue and abandon the system of allotments. 3rd. To reduce its capital to twenty per cent of

the amount now subscribed, except in so far as repects the holdings of present borrowers, who will remain shareholders for the full amount advanced to them. And if they prefer not to retain such shares, power to make arrangements with them for the repayment of what is due on their loans will bo asked. 4th. To increase its capital stock from time to time; to create a reserve fund; to continue to issue

temporary shares, if thought advisable; to create a lien on the shares for the payment of claims due to the Society; and to invest its moneys in public securities, and to accept personal, in addition to hypothecary guarantees as collateral security for loans made by it. And generally for any other powers necessary for

the proper working of the said Society. H. JEANNOTTE, N P.

Sec - Trens. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

Dame Julie Tellier dite Lafortune, of the City

and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Narcisse Portelance, trader, of the same place, Plaintiff;

The said Joseph Narciese Portelance, trader, of Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this Court, at Montreal. THIBAULT & McGOWN. Altorneys for Plaintif. Montreal, 9th March, 1878.

the same place,

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. Dame Hermine Mathieu, wife of Louis Arthur

DesRosiers, of the Cay and District of Montreal, Plaintiff;

The said Louis Arthur DesRosiers,

Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been natituted in this case, the twenty-first of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

A. MATHIEU, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 21st February, 1878

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ? SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

Dame Marie Louise Theitiste Anselina Provost, of the Parish of St. Philippe, in the District of Mon-treal, wife commune en biens of Francois Edmond Huboux, dit Deslongchamp, a farmer, of the same place, duly authorized a ester on justice, Yya vg, a ci giiff;

The said François Edmond Huboux Git Deslongchamps, had a designation of the degrate of the champs, and the degrate of the champs An action for separation from Bed and Board and from property, has been instituted this day by the

Plaintiff in this cause. LACOSTE & GLOBENSKY,

Montreal, 19th February, 1878. 11 113 29 5

PARCEL DELIVERY. For the greater convenience of our customers we

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> >TA....

March 20, '78

32-2

SPECIAL NOTICE. A Premium Lour subscribers of nearly SPECIAL NOTICE. A Life Size Engraving of this Holinose Pope Leo Ziii A fine finit Engristing, in stal, curronized by sould squary borlet of gray. This is an authoritic and popproved Engraving of HIS HOLINESS, and was an average to be the colerated attaching to fixual, from a photograph from life by Alkssakhut, 1904. The ATLANTIC ART UNION with their accumumed liberality have perfected extrangementably which every reader of the Paper confered acts of these Engravings by sending 35 contest to pay for mailing and parking charges. This is an opporting that will not precent itself to an readers artin, as this Office will not Appear orgain in this Paper, and to avail yourself of this liberal proposition, you must not below June 1st and note instructions as given below. in this Paper, and to avail yourself of this liberal proposition, you must sount belief June 1st and hole instructions as given below. INSTRUCTIONS.—All orders must be accompanied by THIS ILOTICE, otherwise, persons who re unit substriber anglet respite benefit intended solely for the purpose of this Paper. Upon recipit of this police and 25 Courts to pay for packing and matther charges, the Description will be mailed to you free, and all charges paying will be mailed to you free, and all charges paying will be mailed to you free. ATLANTIC ART UNION, 258 Broadway, New York.

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1 half before Nowhalo and booket. It has been seen to be considered to the first three following set. It has been been all the first of lepines set. It has been been all the first of lepines set. It has been been all the first of lepines set. It has been been all the first of the containing and the color between the first of t

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Of Dr. of, Emery-Coderre, Prof. Materia Med. and Therapeutics.

Therapeutics.

Dr. J. EMERY CODERRE'S EXPECTORATING SYRUT is prepared under his direction, and with the approbation of the Protessors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, Medical Faculty of Victoria University. For the last twenty-five years the Expectorant Syrup has been administered with the greatest success in Coughs, Broachitis, Gatarth, Affections of the Luags, Hooping-Cough, Croup, In the latter case it is necessary to take first an emetic, &c. Infants' Syrup,

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

Dr. J. Emery Coderre's Tonic Elixir. The Tonic Elixia is prepared under the immediate direction of Dr. J. Emery Coderre, and has been admin istered with the greatest success for more than 20 years, in diseases requiring the use of Tonics. Its use can be continued without any meonvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult courses; Anamia, or thinness of the blood; General Debility; Involunt ry Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm, and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. CERTIFICATES.

~We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the composition of the Expectorant Syrup of J. Emery Coderre, M. D. certily that it is prepared with medical substances suitable for the treatment of diseases requiring the

Sodere, M. D. certify that it is prepared stances suitable for the treatment of diseases requiring the stances suitable for the treatment of diseases requiring the suse of expectorants.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined the composition of the INFANTS' SYRUP certify that it is prepared with proper medical substances for the treatment of Infants Complaints, such as Colics, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Coughs, Colds, &c.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined the composition of the Tonic Elixir, as above, certify that it is prepared with medical substances for the treatment of diseases requiring the combined use of tonic and alterant agents.

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DEAR SIR,-I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought 1 would await the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant case of Small-Pox-in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. En-

closed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge. Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNESERRY. Price \$5 per package.

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B. E. McGALE Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Juseph Street. Vineyard.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ONION .- The German botanist Regel has discovered in the Himalayas a variety of wild onion which he regards as the original source of our ordinary garden onion. It is called Allium cepa sylvestre.

HEALTH AND SLOW PULSE -Some interesting statements are reported to have been made at a meeting of the Clinical Society, London, showing that a slow pulse may in nowise interfere with health.

THE SPIDER AND THE SCOREION .-- M. Barthlet relates that he once saw at Malta a scorpion caught in a spider's net. The spider immediately attacked the scorpion, but on discovering the character of his opponent, retreated hastily and reappeared under his net, through which he could safely renew the combat. M. Barthlet returned to the place a few days later, and found the scorpion dead and the spider had disappeared.

ARTHMULAL PEARL OYSTERS.—The natural pearl-banks of Coylon are threatened with rivals by the establishment of artificial beds, where the breding and rearing of pearl-bearing oysters may be carried on like any ordinary occupation. Such, at least, is the prospect opend up by the experiments of Lieutenant Mariot, of the French Navy, who has proved that this species of bivalve will both produce pearls and reproduce its species quite as well in captivity as in the open sea.

A TEMPTING CURIOSITY .- A gentlemen on the Pacific Slope (California) has recently drawn attention to a twig cut from an orange tree at his residence, and which, the Mary sville Appeal says, celip-ses any thing in that section. It adds: Hanging in clusters like grapes, upon a stem of eixteen inches, are one doz:n large oranges, which will average eleven inches in circumference, and weigh nine pounds. They are of a bright colour, and a beautiful sight to behold. The trie is a nine year-old seeding

EARTH FROM BERNES -The following very enrious story is told about Dector Fothergill, who lived in the eighteenth century and was celebrated physician and botanist. A merchant-vessel came into the London Docks with yellow fever; the captain and crew were suffering severely from it, and no one would go near the sufferers. Doctor Fothergill, however, went on board, partly out of com-passion, and partly from a desire to study a disease which was new to him, and he removed the captain to his own house, and finally succeeded in getting him through the fever. When the captain recovered, he inquired of the doctor what he was in his debt, but Fothergill refused to receive any payment. The captain then wished to know how he could compensate him for his kindness; upon which the doctor replied that there was one thing be could do for him-if he were moking a voyage to the East, and would pass through the Straits of Macassar by Borneo, he should be glad if he would bring him back two barrels full of the earth of Borneo, which the captain promised to do. How-ever, when he reached the spot on his voyage out, he thought of the ridicule he must experience from his crew in so strange an undertaking, and his heart failed him, and he sailed through the straits without fulfilling his intention. On his return by the same route, the same thing happened again; through the fear of the scoffs of his crew. However, after he had left the straits two hundred miles behind him, his concience smote him with ingratitude and the non-fulfilment of his promise, and he put the ship's head about, returned to the spot and filled the barrels with the earth. On his return, he sent them to Doctor Fothergill, who had the surface of a piece of ground throughly burned and then sprinkled with the Borneo earth, when it, a known fact that there came up all kinds of new and curious plants, said to be one hundred different sorts, some geraniums and new flowers, which have subsequently spread throughout England

Taking a Sword Figu.—It was some time before we could distinguish the speck, rising and failing with the sea, which had attracted the old whale-man's attention. Soon he pronounced it a "fish" and atter putting us on the other track to run down partly to the leeward of it, went below to bring up the irons. When we had worked perhaps a mile before it, we lay to for our final instructions, the skipper took the wheel to "keep her head on if yer can," and the one who held the air-barrel was told, When y're sure I've strack him over with it." He was as cool as a encumber as he took the harpoon and cutting spade forward, colling the line (one end of which was fast to the harpoon, the other to the barrel) carefully on deck, with the caution," Ware when it flakes out" and taking only enough with him to his rost on the bowsprit end to give him ample elbow roon. The station reached, he fixed the support in the spade ready to receive it, laid the iron in front of him across the cage, waved his hand and we filled away, close hauled. Never was a in le more slowly sailed by the little group in the pit of the White Cloud. Never had our hearts beaten farter than as we neared the fifteen feet fish, rolling asleep, in the trough of the sea. Now the pilot is almost over him; slowly he raises the iron, braces himself, and hurls it with all the strength of both sinewy arms. The iron sinks deeply into the sleeping fish, there is a mighty sorg -, the line flakes over board as quick as thought, the float-splashes as it disappears beneath the water, then all is still We luft and wait. Presently up bobs the float. The fish, fluding the strain of the air-tight-barrel too severe, is coming to the surface. Now the water bubles and boils just under our lee, and the sword-fish breaches half its length out of his element, shakes himself savagely, and swims at lightning speed for the barrel. He strikes it again and again with his sword, but it rests so lightly on top of the water that he cannot injure it. Then he stops, looks at us an instant, and darts towards the We have not time to bring her head around, and if he strikes it will be amidships. The pilot comes quickly aft, bringing his long handled threecornered spade, and as the fish comes within striking distance, sims one swift, unerring blow at his forehead. The terrible nword drops harmless, the upper muscles at its base were severed, and he passes under us, jarring the boat and splashing us with water as he sounds. Again the flort goes under and is out of sight a longer time than before. Again the fish throws himself out of water, showing his sword hanging down at an angle of forty five degrees, He swims once or twice around the barrel, then starts to windward at too fucious a speed to last, with the boat ploughing behind him, when we beat up he was feebly lighting it. He sounds up for a short time, but comes up exhausted. Once or twice he rolls over on his side, but recovers himself and swims on in abort tacks. We press him too closely and he charges us again, but we make no effort to avoid him knowing that now he is powerisss to injure us, nor does he try to strike, apparently realis. ing that his weapon is useless, but goes under coming up the other side. And so he sounds, and swims and fights, and runs, until at last he succumbs to exhaustion, and lies still. We work up alongside, and, as we luff, the pilot puts a lance into his very: life. There is a shudder along the whole body, his fins work convulsively a moment, and then he lies motionless, and dead. We rig a tacle to our main mast, and after considerable labour get him aboard.

where we can examine at our leisure, and admire his

graceful "clipper build." Our Nantucketer estimates

his weight at between five and six hundred pounds.

His sword is over three feet in length, its broken

point and nicked edges proving that its owner was an old as well as a fighting fish. Our fish is on board, and after reserving a few choice cuts, turned.

over to our pilot, who ask that we run into Martha's

THE MAMMOTH.

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

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Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 171c. 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c,

White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 36, 40c, 45c.

Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 174c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c, 30c, 33c. Scarlet Lincashire Flannels, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c.

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

lain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all

Rlankets For Man And Beast. tocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1,75 to **£**6 50.

Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1,25 to \$4,00 Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1,25. Table Linen Department. Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c.

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Roller Towelling. Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, vc, 9c, 10c, 12½c. Hucksback Towelling, price, 121c, 14c, 18c Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8c, 12c, 14c,

Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c 10c, 121c, 15c, 20c, 25c each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

White and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cottons, price from Sc. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, English, price from 34e.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c. Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wool Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1,00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1,00. Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1,35. Blue and Black Worsted Contings, only \$1,30. Basket Coatings, only \$2,20. Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2,40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2,75. Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3,15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices 750, 910, \$1,00, \$1,20, \$1 30, \$1.35. Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney Blankets, Cloth

Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c-Underclothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 350, 50c. 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1,10. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from

\$1,00 to \$2,00 each. Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c. Men's Tweed Shirts, price 75c. Men's Flaunel Shirts, price, 75c.

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9-8m | Arg. 27, 1975]

OUR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishment that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while as a general rule we have taken only those which do wholsale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial menticu. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrice and as good stries and make as are the most of custom made suits. In fact there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retall clothing house in this city is that of Mesers. J. G. Kennedy & Co., No. 31 St. Lawrence at We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's boys', and youths' ready-made clothing n every variety, Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cas-simeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of over coats, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed it would be difficult to find a customer who cauld not be suited in his department. The measuring and cuiting department is Also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained of minimum prices. The 3rd and 4th floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadcloths, &c, &c., in bales. Their cloth-ing for excellence of quality and first class work manship and finish cannot be surpassed. We commend any of our readers who really want superior, well fitting, stylish, and durable custom or ready-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visit they are sure to be suited by going to this fine establishment.—Adet.

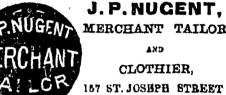
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UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKEE 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Begs to inform his friends and the general publi

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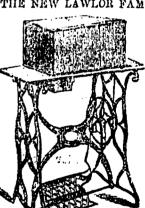
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Capital is simply the savings of previous labour nd is useful in sustaining present and future abour.

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Capital, therefore, is produced by labour. Labour is simply toilsome work, which is generally performed under the direction of bosses or task-masters, and is rewarded by drafts on the fruits of previous labour or Capital. Labour, therefore, is sustained by Capital. Capital and Labour are inter-dependents.

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Mens' Cardigan Jackets. Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets. Ladies' Wool Cuffs. Ladies' Wool Mits. Ladies' Kid Mits, Lined. Ladies Kid Gloves Lined. Gents' Kid Mits Lined, Spring Tops. Gents' Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Tops. Ladies' Lambs wool Underdresses. Ladies' Lambs wool Vests. Ladies' Lambs wool Drawers. Laties' Merino Vests. ents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, 37cts. Gents' Double Breasted Shirts, 75c. each Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Pants, \$1.00 each well worth \$1.50 each. Gents' Heavy Scotch 3 and 4 ply Shirts and Drawers, all sizes 36in. to 54in. chest. Gents' White Dress Shirts, 75c. each. Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 20c. up to \$2.00. Gents' Mufllers, 50c. to \$3.50. Gents' Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Studs, and Solitaires. Tailoring! Tailoring!! Tailoring!!! ULSTER TWEEDS. SCOTCH TWEEDS.

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Ladies' Shet and Wool Under Drages and Drawers.
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Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, high neck and long sleeves.

Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, low neck and short sleeves. Girls' Under Dresses, 0's to 6's. Roy's Under Bresses, 0's to 6's.

Boy's Under Shirts, 0's to 6's. Boy's Diawers, 0's to 6's. A full assortment of Gents' Scotch Lambs Wool Underclothing, 3 and 4-ply, plain and ribbed, all sizes, 36 to 54 inches chest. Black French Cashmeres, 50c. a yard, cheapest in

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

Colored Cashmeres. In all the new colors,

Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Drab. Grey, Prune, Plum, &c., 1 case new Dress Goods, 122c. per yard. 1 case New French Poplins. For Stylish Diessmaking go to CHDAPSIDES.

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Penson's Black Silks \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Jaubert's Silks, \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Bonnet's Silks.

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A. A. MURPHY,

THE BOLL PROPRIETOR. Ma. 2, 77 Established 1819.7 1-38y CAUGHNAWAGA

CUELECTION OF CHIEFS.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESE: DEAR SIR,-The election of chiefs was again resumed on Monday, March 18th. After the agent had made known the intentions of the Indian Department at Ottawa in respect to the election of hiefs, a long discussion ensued, in which a great amount of talk and smoke was the result." At the conclusion the warriors did not seem to understand the instructions given by the agent, whereupon his secretary read a letter which the agent

is the substance of the same :-OTTAWA, March 9th, 1878.

ETON WANT IN

Sir. - In reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I have to inform you that, provided it is consistent with the usage of the Iroqueis of Caughaawaga when one of the band has no one belonging to it capable of representing it as chief to elect a mem-ber of another band to the position, the Department will have no objection to the band referred to in your letter doing so. You will please state the amount of salary the Indians think their chiefs

(Signed.)

E. A. MEREDITH, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. G. E CHERRIER, Indian Agent.

After the secretary had done reading the above in English, Mr. Peter Murry interpreted to all present in the native tongue. By the time he had done the countenance of all present assumed a different aspect. The agent noticing the change on the warriors, informed them that as it was a great day, that the Union Jack ought to be hoisted, and also one gun fired in order to announce throughout the whole reservation the glad tidings of electing new chiefs. Accordingly Big John Canadian was at once commissioned chief gunner for the occasion, and well did he perform his duty, for in a few minutes the dogs and hogs that had been amusing themselves on the road were all in great haste try-ing to get out of the way before Big John would shoot them, while all the warriors who had as yet heard nothing about the election, were tumbling out of their houses in skirmishing order. By this time the warriors had captured the school-house. Your readers will perhaps understand by this that the Indian school house is something like the Mon-treal Drill Shed. Nothing of the kind. It is only 24 x 22 x 9. In this space the whole tribe of Iroquois had to cram themselves like fish in a barrel for the purpose mentioned above; standing room was at a premium, avery spot was crambed; and from the intense smoke it was almost impossible to discern a single individual. At 11 a.m. the names of the two candidates for head chief were called out by the warriors-Mr. Joseph Williams and Mr. Thomas Jack—two good young mer. The warriors were not long in making their choice, so that in about thirty minutes Mr. Williams was declared chief No. 1. Big John was again despatched to annonnce the victory by another discharge of cannon. Mr. Thomas Jack and Mr. John Deiom were the next two, which took up a considerable amount of time, as some of the warriors began to get in good trim for talking. However, Mr. Jack was declared duly elected by the agent, so that Big John had to announce the victory gained by chief No. 2. John Deiom, Peter Mury and Louis Lefebvre were the next candidates, but as the warriors were now getting to understand the business well, Mr. Murry was not long kept in suspense, as he was the chosen candidate, and the consequence was that after about thirty minutes, Mr. Murry was declared chief No. 3. As this made the complement of chiefs, Big John had to again announce victory gained. The election being declared over, the agent re-

quested the warriors to decide on the amount of salary which would be requisite for their chiefs while in office. Here a great discussion ensued, in which every one present seemed to have a great make a division. So he instructed the warriors according, the best way to finish the dispute in question was to separate, all in favor of the chiefs having a remuneration to go on the right, and all who were in favor of their giving none to pass to the left. The division was made, and the majority was in favor of a remuneration. The next point to be gained was the salary, so some proposed that the chiefs should receive \$5 each per year, while others were a little more generous, and offered \$20 per year, but Mr. Dallibout taught that \$20 was not sufficient to provide the chiefs in paper, providing that the new chiefs rould devote as much of their time in writing letters to the Government for the purpose of expelling the whites, and proposed that each chief should receive \$50 per annum. This sum of money appears rather small in the eyes of an extravagant people, who allow their chiefs that amount in thousands, but to u people who will go six miles through deep snow and bad roads to a fush and there cut a half cord of wood, draw it from thense to the village and dispose of it for the sum of 35 cents, think \$50 a large remuneration for their chiefs, considering that the chiefs are more in office for honor than for labor. But for all, Mr. Dallibout had all he could do to talk the warriors into this extravagant sum, but as he seemed to be very long-winded, which is the main point in a politician now-a-days. he had the advantage over the short winded, and while the majority of the voters were gasping for wind, Mr. Dalibout's voice had gained considerable wind, Mr. Dalhoolits voice had gained considerable related to 1 her would be all the others, so that he had all his own way, the short winded fellows seeming that there was no chance to get ima word snaked out of the council house, so that hy the time Mr. Dallibout came to himself, he found himself in the hands of the newly-elected chiefs, having, no opposition in the newly-elected chiefs, having, no opposition in the hands of the newly-elected chiefs, having no opposition in the matter. It was decided that the newly-elected

chiefs should each receive \$50 per year. Mr. Joseph Williams then delivered a very interesting address. The following is the subsistence of his discourse:—The strangers and half-breeds that are now amongst us, we must use them as we would wish to be used ourselves. It is very beneficial for us that the whites should live amongst us as we can learn the manners and customs of civilized life. I consider that the Iroquois of Caughnawaga are as far advanced in civilization as many of

lection of a good wife, which he did, and in the year 1868 he was, married to a respectable young woman, the daughter of one of the Grand Chiefs. His next plan was to establish himself in a business that would be more beneficial to himself and family than that of the mar afacturing of Indian novelties. Accordingly he began business in a general assortment, his mild and winning ways soon gained considerable headway, so that in a few years he was obliged to build a more commodious establishment for the accommodation of his numerous customers, and also for the benefit of his friends at large, who wished to pass the evening in reading the news of the day, as he contributes largely to the support of the press. By the time his new establishment was completed, he found that his education was not sufficient to superintend so great a business, so he bad to employ an assistant, and devote his spare and received from the Department. The following time to the improvement of his education. So he employed Indian teachers, but in a short time he found that he was equal to his master, and in place of the pupil learning from the master, it so turned out that the master was learning from the pupil. Finally, he seen that it was of no use to be dealing with peddlers in so important business, and he employed the assistance of the present school master, under whose hands he soon acquired a good English pronunciation and a rapidity at commercial calculations. To day he is able to attend to his business without the assistance of a book-keeper In the space of eight years hundreds of the aborigines have passed through the hands of the present school master. In the year 1869 there were not one male or female child from the ages of nine to sixteen that could sign their names in the school. To-day the children are not only able to sign their names, but read and write letters in the English language It is not for the sake of having a student a chief that induces me to use the language that I have, for I have students in more exalted positions than that of an Indian chief, but merely to illustrate the works of the Apostolic Church of Rome in civilizing and Christianizing the uncivilized nations of the

> J. R. A. F. Caughnawaga, March 25th, 1878.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

ST. PATRICE'S DAY AT NICOLET COLLEGE .- The national auniversary was kept with becoming eclat at St. Nicolet's College, P.Q. We regret that we are not able to give the report of the entertainment as furnished by a correspondent.

Sr. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY OF DIAMOND HARBOR, QUEBEC. -At a meeting of the above Society, held on Sunday evening the 24th March, the following officers were elected :- President, Robert Lannen ; 1st Vice President, Robert Heard; 2nd Vice President, John Carty; Secretary, David Power; Treasurer, John Kennedy. Council: -Thos. McMahon, Thos. Fitzgeraid, James Ward, John Howlett, Robert Farrell, ames Murphy. Grand Horse Marshal, M. Lynch

Grand Foot Marshal, T. Mitchell. ST. PATRICE'S DAY AT. ST. ANDREWS .- The day passed off quietly. The following resolution was passed :- It was resolved by the members of the Catholic Union of the parish of St. Andrews, county of Argenteuil, that they join with the Catholic Union of the Dominion of Canada in expressing their regret of the death of our Holy Father, Pope Pius the Ninth. It was also resolved that the members of said Catholic Union do agree to restrain themselves from participating in any rejoicement whatever during the space of three months through respect of the deceased Pontiff. I am happy to inform our Catholic friends that this branch of the Catholic Union is still prospering, and no doubt it will continue so, as it is composed of the most prominent Irish and French Catholics of the parish, men of standing and of some Catholic principles.-Subscriber.

EPPS'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beveramount of interest. So great was the excitement that it is impossible to make either head or tail of it.

It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet The agent not feeling disposed to remain in such a that a constitution may be gradually built up until place all night, betaught that his best plan was to strong enough to resist every tendency to disease strong enough to resist every tendency to disease Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourishedframe,"-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in Packets labelled-"James Errs & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, 48 Threedneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, Eng.

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DIED.

At Isle Carillon, P.Q., on the 19th inst., at the esidence of her son-in-law, John Brophy, Esq.,

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Extra Superfine, 5 50 to 5 55 Corn, 56 lbs
Francy,
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Strong Bakers', 5 00 to 5 20 Butter,
Fine, 4 10 to 4 20 Cheese,
Middlings, 2 60 to 3 75 Pork,
Pollards, 2 75 to 8 25 Dressed Hogs,
U.O bags, 2 40 to 0 00 Lard,
U.O bags, 2 40 to 0 00 Lard,
City bags, 4 50 to 4 60 0 00 to 0 00 00 c to 00c 00 c to 00c 00 c to 00c 16 c to 19c 14 c to 13c 13.00 to 13.75 0 00 to 0.00 9 c to 10c 3 82 to 3 90

nad our freedom; we are no better than children as we are now; we must work for our freedom. It is the policy of the inhabitants of this reservation to have what belongs to thom. It is better for us to have a little, and to bayed it in comfort, than to be used as we are now. We are not allowed to cut our own wood without an order from our agent to do so. Who does this reserve belong to? A voice, "It is ours." Why then are we obliged to be what belongs to us?

A voice, "It is ours." Why then are we obliged to be what belongs to us?

Grand Chief Joseph Williams is a solet, honest, industrious young man. He was born in the year 1868, his parients removed to Boston, where his family remained five years, during which time he acquired a little of the English language. In 1862 his family returned to Carghnawer, where he devoted his time to the manufacture of various kinds of Indian work. Being of a saving disposition he soon; saved up a small amount of cash. After he had become master of \$300, he thought his best plan was to make a se-

Hoos.—Wm. Masterman had 130 hogs, and Wm. Morgan 87 hogs arrived during the week from Chicago; Wm. Head had 111 hogs brought from Waterloo Cnt. A fewl sales were made last week at \$4.55 per 100 lbs.

Fall, per bu., Spring, per bu, Barley, per bu, Qats, per bu, Peas, per bu, Rye, per bu, Dressed Hogs, Beef, hind qur, Beef, hind qur, Beef, fore qu., Mutton per 100 lb Chickens, pair, Fowls, pair, Ducks, brace,

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White wheat per bush, \$1.15 to 1.17; Treadwell, \$1.14 to 1.15; red winter, \$1.10 to 1.12; spring, \$1.05 to \$1.06. Oats, 34c to 35c. Peas, 85c to 68c. Barley, 50c to 52c. Corn, 48c to 50c. Clover, \$3.90 to 4.00; Timothy, \$1.50 to 1.75. White wheat flour, per brl, \$5.00 to 5.25; strong bakers', \$4.75 to 5.00. Hay, \$13.00 to 15.00. Potatoes, 35c to 40c. Apples, \$1.50. Butter, 10c to 18c. Eggs, 8c to 11c. Dressed hogs, \$5.00 to 5.25.

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