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## VOL. XXVIII.-

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1877.

\$2 per annum

### CITY AGENT.

Mr. P. J. Gleeson, of No. 22 St. Urbain, is our duly authorized Agent for the City and vicinity.

### NEW AGENT.

Mr. Patrick J. Shea, is our agent for St. Thomas and the district surrounding, to whom subscriptions may be paid.

### TRAVELING AGENT.

Mr. John Gough is our Traveling Agent, and is fully authorized to receive monies and grant receipts as such.

LATEST TELEGRAMS-WEDNESDAY MORN-ING.

The following is the latest news received up

to the time of our going to press:-THE HACKETT CASE -Further enquiry into the Hackett case was resumed this morning.

The trial of Gambetta is to be conducted priv-

General Grant is to arrive in Edinburgh to day. On Friday he will be presented with the freedom of the city.

Mr. Parnell, M. P., has been elected President of the Home Rule confederation of Great

A despatch from Rome states that the Pope is suffering from such prostration as to be unable to transact any business.

Brigham Young's disease is cholera morbus and inflammation of the bowels, and a Salt Lake City despatch says he can't live twenty-four hours.

The single scull race on Saratoga Lake yesterday for the championship of America, between Courtney, Riley and Plaisted, was won by the first named by three lengths.

The Russians stubbornly maintain their position in the Shipka Pass against all efforts of the Turks to dislodge them, and the Bosnian insurgents have suffered a defeat, being driven over the Austrian

## THE LATEST "ESCAPE" FROM A CON-VENT AT SOREL.

The Convent at Sorel has furnished a sensational story. A "young girl"-she ought to be beautiful as well—then "poison," then "insanity," then "flight," then "interviewed," then she "would rather die than return," and last she "came to Montreal in charge of two Such a mixture of sensational contraditions as usually attend the " escaped nuns" story. Now we venture to predict that the whole story is a medley of absurdaties, or falsehoods, and exaggerations. We shall hear the truth sometime, and then—but then it takes the truth so long to overtake a lie.

## HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

It may be remembered that a Witness reporter, when describing the cheers of the boys at Point St. Charles on the night of the 16th, said "the cheer reminded him (or some one else) of Lucknow!" That the Orangemen really think they have just gone through a long and bloody war the following Ottawa telegram goes to show :---

"The three hundred men who attended Hackett's funeral will be presented with medals and addresses on Friday evening next in the Orange Hall."

Only the times are so hard it is probable each hero would receive a big drum as well as a medal. If the campaign open next year are invading from the Pacific, the sons of the forsome of them will no doubt vow that they will either go back to the capital on their shields or without them.

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE. The Police Magistrate was at one time renowned from Dan to Beersheba, and from Sarnia to Gaspe, for giving straw bail. We mean his honor Mr. Brehaut of course. The newspapers were commenting on it, the tavern keepers were speaking of it, the loafers and bummers rejoiced over it, and Montreal generally was ringing with it. It was reserved for the Irish Catholics of the city, however, to find to their cost that there was an exception to the general rule, good solid bail was to be exacted from them, although the Star says they are "poor and illiterate." Let us give an instance- In the case of Fosbury on Friday for Rousselle personally £60, and his surcties was, in brief, poverty stricken, and as there was congenial to study it and enjoys the full benefit of the was, in brief, poverty stricken, and as there was congenial to study it and enjoys the full benefit of the word, overy characteristic was, in brief, poverty stricken, and as there was congenial to study it and enjoys the full benefit of the word, overy characteristic was, in brief, poverty stricken, and as there was congenial to study it and enjoys the full benefit of the word, overy characteristic was, in brief, poverty stricken, and as there was congenial to study it and enjoys the full benefit of the was, in brief, poverty stricken, and as there was congenial to study it and enjoys the full benefit of the was, in brief, poverty stricken, and as there was congenial to study it and enjoys the full benefit of the was, in brief, poverty stricken, and as there was congenial to study it and enjoys the full benefit of the was, in brief, poverty stricken, and as there was congenial to study it and enjoys the full benefit of the was, in brief, poverty stricken, and as there was congenial to study it and enjoys the full benefit of the was, in brief, poverty stricken, and as there was congenial to study it and enjoys the full benefit of the was, in brief, poverty stricken, and as there was congenial to study it and enjoys the full benefit of the was, in brief, poverty stricken, and as there was congenial to study it and enjoys the full benefit of the was, in brief, poverty stricken, and as there was congenial to study it and enjoys the full benefit of the was, in brief, poverty stricken, and stric

than this? Can anything more clearly call to mind old aphorism:

"What a pity such a difference there should be, "Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee."

While rogues and scoundrels were merebenefited or wronged honor's singular proceedings, the Irish Catholics of Montreal only smiled, but when affuirs come to the present pass it is time the Government would be requested to make a change. It is no exense for Mr. Brehaut to say that he is no lawyer, and that he is an old man.

### CONCEALING THE TRUTH.

In the case of O'Brien vs. Rousselle tried before the Recorder last week the Gazette has

"The evidence in the case was continued yesterday morning before the Recorder. The policemsa of the Juror street station who executed the warrant of arrest against H. Rouselle, gave testimony to the effect that when Rouselle was arrested he came very quietly to the station, but on being searched a loaded revolver was found on his per-

The Star, always eager to conceal the truth when the Irish Catholic would be benefitted thereby, never mentions in its report a word about the revolver. It however manufactured a bogus letter during the Orange riots charging the Catholics of St. Jean Baptiste village with poisoning wells. And yet there are to be found Irish Catholics who patronise the Star.

### THE ORANGE CURSE.

We take the following from the Dublin Irishman in order to show how extremely alike to an Orangeman of Montreal is an The Conservative candidate had a very small Orangemen of Derry :-

A great day for Derry, and for the demented whereas he is only a Home Ruler. It is fools who celebrated the shutting of the gates on the 12th of August was that of Monday last when the madmen turned out to possed. A last when the madmen turned out to parade their lunacy in the streets of the city. The burthen of the discredit which attaches to those insane proceedings in the north of Ireland falls upon men like William Johnston, M.P., Stewart Blacker, and those persons who inspirs the rabid omadhauns with the frenzy which breaks out in the dog days of every year. With a selfish purpose, the Ballykilbeg braggart, and his confreres, keep up an organisation of ignorant fanatics, who are the blindly led enemies of Christian peace and good-will. The rioting which took place in the evening resulted in the stabbing of a Catholic named Bradley, who is believed to be mortally wounded. The Know-nothing leaders are the persons upon whose heads remains the blood which is shed during those fits of maniacal

## "GOD-FEARING ANGLO-SAXONS."

The Witness in its last issue moans in a most melancholy manner because of the races settling America at the present, and driving out the God fearing Angle-Saxon. Here is a portion of

"If Emigration from Europe and what before long will be more serious emigration from Asia, joined with the unfruitfulness of the American race, going to form a population of a character for which a constitution, devised by and for God-fearing and educated Anglo Saxons, is entirely unsuitable? The danger from European immigration would probably already have reached its worst point were the original race increasing as of old, and if it had no Asiatic problem to deal with. But while the Chinese. eigner are multiplying at a rate with which the offspring of the native English race cannot, or at least, does not, compete. That a mixture of Teutons, Slave and negroes, Celts and Chinese cannot carry on the Republic as now constituted does not need to be proved.

Of course the "God fearing Anglo Saxons" to whom it refers are the descendants of the Pilgrim fathers. Late statistics show that the dreadful depravity of this race is killing them off gradually and their places in the land are being filled up by the Irish and Germans who unlike the " Jod-fearing Anglo Saxon" permit themselves to have children.

## DEATH OF THE "NEW YORK WITNESS."

"The New York Daily Witness, after having swallowed up the means of its publisher and the contributions of a host of well wishers, who advanced upwards of \$75,000 to keep it alive, has gone the way of all journals not established to fill an actual want, or intended to give the public what is emphatically demanded in every large community, last for firing a revolver, the figures on the bail bonds stood thus; Mr. Bernard Connaughton £100, Mr. Richard Burke £100, defendant (himself) £200. In the case of Harry Rous-sells a class of the case of Harry Rous-sells a class of the case of Harry Rous-sells a class of the past four years the Witness been supported by the money which its constant sells a class of the supported by extensions and praindless of the roll. selle for firing at McBride, the figures were gious people of the United States produced. It sufficiently remote to secure the quiet and seclusion

no use. A journal which cannot live upon the business it does must die. The Witness was not wanted, therefore it did uo business, and therefore it died. Its fate should be a warning to other people who want to put their money into unnecessary newspapers .- Star."

The above is, perhaps, one of the most truthful and logical pieces of composition we have ever seen in the Star (for the Star.) We say to the Star-Go thou and do likewise, for verily here thou art not wanted.

### SAD DESTITUTION.

The following story comes to us from Quebec of it is true we hope our people there will see to it. In fact we know if there is any truth in it, that our Irish Societies in Quebec must have seen to it before this. Our people are never behind when wanted:

"The condition of the poor wretched Irish families, lying in the ditch behind the Esplanade, is a disgrace to the city, and many of them are dying like dogs from catching cold and other diseases on the grass these cold nights. The City Corporation cannot both afford to care for the outcasts and exempt so many wealthy charitable lastitutions from taxation."—Witness.

### CLARE ELECTION.

The Irishman says :-

Sir Bryan O'Loghlen is the successful candidate for Clare by a majority of 572 over the O'Gorman Mahon, who polled 1,149 votes. The new member was fortunate in being the brother of Sir Colman O'Loghlen, who was well liked, and very popular in his native county. With the influence of the late member's memory, and aided by the bad repute of the O'Gorman Mahon, who was an out-and out coercionist, when he was in Parliament, Sir Bryan's supporters were sure of his election. If O'Gorman Mahon had been less cruel and less English in '47, when he repeatedly voted for putting fetters upon his starving countrymen, he would to day be the member for Clare. It is just to punish coercionists. number of votes—only 763. The Freeman's Journal labelled O'Gorman Mahon "Nationalist,"

The voting was, Sir Bryan O'Loghlen 1,712, the O'Gorman Mahon 1,200, Mr. Reeves (Tory) 700, and Mr. Barton 15.

## MUTUAL SLAUGHTER.

A New Qork despatch says :- The Porte's circular to its egents abroad stated that the Russians massacred 1,100 Mussulmans in cold blood at Eski Zaghra, women and children at Loftcha, pillaging Mussulman houses, and there and afterwards devastatating the surrounding region. Russians and Buigarlens burnt all the men, and some women of the village of Heiste. The Eman and seventy Mussulmans of Yucklem were burned alive in a barn, and forty-four others massacred. All the women were outraged, eight girls who resisted were killed, and two more burnt with the men. Afterwards all the women and children but tweaty were slaughtered. The Bulgarians massacred 400 Mussulmans in the district of Kazanlik, and still continue to massacre the Mussulman population. The women and children seeking refuge in Khidir-Keni were killed. Those at Sofedji and other villages were put to the sword, the women and girls being outraged, killed, and horribly mutilated.

Wherever there is smoke it is said, there is fire, and if we believe the telegrams and European Correspondence we must come to the melancholy conclusion that the present is one of the most merciless war ever waged, and that there is but slight difference between Russ and Turk.

#### THE INSTITUTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

KNOWN IN IBELAND AND THE ENGLISH COLONIES, AS NUNS OF LORETTO

We would fain call attention to this ancient religious order, for the education of young ladies, as wholly distinct from any other Order of the same name, on the Continent of America. The parent house in Canada, is Lorretto Abbey, Toronto, where the Ladies of Loretto continue, as in the old world, to maintain the large-minded and large-hearted traditions of their Order.

Under their efficient guidance we do not hesitate to say that the education of the pupils, committed to their charge will realize the highest expectations of parents or guardians, not only as to its attainments, but in the mental culture and moral training, which will enable them to discharge the important duties of life and fit them to grace the high-

est spheres of society.

The ladies of Loretto teach over five hundred pupils many of whom, come from the Southern and Western States, attracted by the superior training

### RECORDER'S COURT.

EXAMINATION OF THE ROUSELLES-HABD SWEARING-MISS GOULDEN'S TESTIMONY.

The case of Herbert and Henry Rousselle for assaulting William O'Brien and pointing a pistol at his head, came up for examination on last Friday before his Honor the Recorder.

Mr. Barry appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Hall for the defence. There were a good many people in the Court, who watched the proceedings with the greatest interest.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of having loaded fire arms in his possession on the 16th of

Mr. Hall said he was prepared to prove that it was necessary for his client to have such weapons

to protect himself, on account of threats made.

Mr. Barry, in reply, stated the prisoners could not carry revolvers without having first obtained the sanction of the authorities. There being four or five others mixed up in the affair, he would request that his client's case might be argued separately.

His Honor said they were all bound up like a flock of sheep, and as very likely the same evidence

would affect them alike.
Policeman Therrisult sworn .—He arrested the prisoner Henry Rousselle on the night of the 16th of August, and brought him to the Juror's Street Station, where a revolver, with five chambers charged, was found in his possession. (Revolver produced.) He had also a quantity of cartridges in his pocket. Sergeant Burke was the officer in charge of Juror Street Station. Sergeant Burke searched him, and he (witness) with a constable guarded him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall :- First knew defendant two years ago. We went quietly to the sta-

Sergeant Burke sworn .- Was in charge of the Juror's Street Station; had known prisoner for several years past; remember sending out a warrant against Henry Rousselle on July 16th; it was executed by Therriault; when asked why he carried the pistol he said certain parties had combined against him, and that he had need of it in his defence; on which he (witness) remarked that he had often been threatened and insulted by being called an Irish Papist, and still did not think it necessary to carry a pistol. The revolver produced in court was the one taken from prisoner; it was loaded.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall:—I said although To the Editor of the Star. often threatened I never carried a revolver.

Mr. Hall.—Oh, never mind what you said. Witness.—I said I had been called an Irish

Papist.
Mr. Hall thought it was a small matter for which

to refuse bail. Mr. Barry.-Do you call firing a pistol at a man

mall matter? Witness .- Prisoner said something when he was arrested which I did not understand; he spoke indistinctly.

Mr. Barry.—There has been a great deal of bitterness shown in this matter.

Mr. Hall .-- What did he say indistinctly?

Recorder.-The question is entirely irrelevant. Mr. Hall .- If witness made a statement which can be contradicted, it will effect his credibility. Witness.—I know nothing of prisoner's charac-

ter; I have only known him since the 12th of Recorder.-His character has nothing to do in the

Mr. Hall.-It may mitigate the punishment.

Cornelius Ryan sworn, deposed to the arrest. Alexander McMullen, clerk, on being examined for the defence, deposed:—I was going to my house on Juror street from a meeting, and when on Bleury street. near Detective O'Leary's, heard a crowd talking; Rousselle's name was mentioned, and some one of them said they the Rousselle's were d-d turncoats, and turncoats were the worst. This was after the 12th of July, and before the 16th. It was on the 15th July.

To the Recorder.-I told this to the brother of defendant.

Mr. Ibbetson, clerk .- This does not in any way apply to the offence which was committed on the

Richard Rousselle, on being sworn and examined, correborated his previous testimony, as did also a number of other witnesses, amongst others, Mr. J. Scanlan, Miss Goulden, and the whole batch of plaintiff's and defendant's, comprising the "flock."

The evidence plainly showed a case of assault against the Rousselle's and Irvine, although each opposing witness swore very plainly for and against. What may be strictly cited as a thoroughly unprejudiced witness, Mrs. Edwards, of Juror street, swore positively that she heard Irvine say, on the night of the assault, " By J ---- sif you can't lick him I can," referring to O'Brien.

## IRISH CATHOLIC UNION,

The following is a complete list of the games and the names of the winners of the prizes awarded at the picnic held by the above Society at St. Rose on Tuesday week: Lacrosse Match-Celtic vs. Burke's team won by

the former. Quoits-Jno Melrose.

Running Long Jump-Jno Mulcair, 18 ft 9 in. Three Quick Jumps-Jno Mulcair, 34 ft 7 in. Running Hop, Step and Jump-J. Newton 1st, 41

Putting 28 lb. Stone-lst prize, Wm. Ryan, 29 ft. 5 in.; 2nd F. Lay, 27 ft. 9 in.

Putting 14 lb.—1st Wm. Ryan, 50 ft. 2 in.; 2nd, Jno, Mulcair 44 ft. 4 in. 🕬 Throwing Heavy Hammer-C. L. McHugh, 88 ft.

10 in.; 2nd, Wm. Tyman, 82 ft. Two Mile Bace-Geo. McLean 1st; J. Higgins One-quarter Mile Race-Jno Hylandolst, J. Davy

Throwing ball from Lacrosso J. McHugh, 11st 375 feet 10 in ; E. Geroux, 362 feet 11 inches. is a

Half-mile race, open to members of Shamrock Lacrosse Club—A Moffatt, 1st.

100 yards in heats—C. W. McIver, 1st Quarter-mile, open to members of I. C. U: Wm.

Shea, 1st; P. Sullivan, 2nd.
One mile race—White Eagle, 1st; P. Fitzg erald.

200 yards race—C. McIver, 1st. Quarter-mile, green-Mr. Jeffrey. 1st.

One mile race, open to members of the I. C. U.— Wm. Shea, 1st; T. Sullivan, 2nd. Girls' race-Rosy Flanagan, 1st; Kate Grant,

i mile, open to members of Temperance Societies.

T. Batler, 1st.

| mile race, Independent Brass Band-E Flynn,

150 yards race-A Moffat.

Boys' race-J. Ryan 1st; Joseph Burns 2nd Race for members of Irish Societies over 50 years of age-R. Raleigh, 1st.

Race for married men of the I. U. Union-Thos Farmer, 1st; A. Moffatt, 2nd. 220 yards race-J. Felcon, 1st.

1 mile, open to members of Sons of Erin Society-J. O'Dowd, 1st; J. O'Grady, 2nd,
1 mile, open to members of No. 6 Branch I. C. Union-M. Fosbury, 1st.

### IRISH CATHOLIC UNION.

At a meeting of the Executive held in their Hall on Friday evening, August 24th. It was moved by J. T. Marshall, and seconded by L. Quinlan, that a vote of thanks is due and hereby tendered to the following ladies and gentlemen for their kindness in presenting prizes at their late pic-nic. Mrs. D. Brady, Mrs. Reddy, Miss Lizzie Hagerty, Miss M. C. Mullarky, Dr. Hingston, M. D., Edward Murphy, John Murphy, Ald. P. Kennedy, T. J. Donovan, Capt. Kirwan, M. Feron, P. Doran, F. B. McNamee, J. E. McEvenue, Cooper & Birks A. Ekers, John Street, M. O'Flaherty, J. J. Barry, D. Coghliu, J. T. Young, M. Connolly, D. Murney, F. O'Connell, J. McNamara, J. J. Milloy, Wm. Stafford A. Brogan, J. Mason, F. Doyle, D. Tansey, B. Tansey R. P. Burke, W. Murray, and John Connors and Fogarty Bros., Esqrs. Also to the Emerald Brass Band for their services rendered on that occasion

## "THE FRASER INSTITUTE."

Sis,-You have been shamefully deceived Mr. Editor, and, it is deeply to be regretted that an independent journal like the Star should be made the medium of conveying a false statement to the citizens of Montreal respecting the present position of the Fraser Institute bequest.

You admit sir, that you made " An investigation into the affairs of this Trust," if you did, you can answer the following questions.

Question-1st. Did the Governors of the Fraser Institute place before you that "balance sheet" certified to by Riddell & Evans, Accountants, for Mr. John Henry Menzies, in which the whole indebtedness of Mr. Menzies' own two firms—the firms of Menzies & Co.," and" Moore & Co.," and that of John Hensy Menzies, individually, to the estate of the late Hugh Fraser is entirely suppressed?

2nd. Did the Governors show you those " Journal entries" in Hugh France's estate books, made by Mr. Menzies their agent, condemning that balance sheet as a fraud on the estate of the late Hugh Fraser?

3rd. How is it that one item of \$57,000, of indebtedness is entirely suppressed in the "Star Statement" of 22nd of May? Let the Star explain whether it had been deceived

by the Governors to mislead its readers on this important subject or not.

Joun Fraser. 64 Drummond Street. Montreal 27th August 1877.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sin,-The Star having refused insertion of the

above letter, I therefore, ask space for it in your columns. JOHN FRASER

Montreal 28th August 1877.

FAIR PLAY.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR .- Your correspondent, "A Journalist." in replying to "Old Journalist" in the Star, makes it convenient to attack the editor and proprietors of the Sun in such a manner that no gentleman journalist would attempt to do. A He throws out insinuations about the manage-

ment of the Sun, which, to say the least of, is incorrect. He says it is a fact that only one or two connected with it had ever had any experience with a daily before, which statement is not correct, as sail connected with the editorial and reporters staff. except one, had experience on a daily before.

Perhaps "A Journalist" is not aware that the Sun was started as a purely private business enterprise, and I think as far as the mechanical set up of the paper, your correspondent, "A Journalist," was never connected with one to equal it.

He is not aware that before the Sun was six weeks in existence it met with financial embarrassments, which the proprietors had no control of, and was therefore not able to incur the expense of a commercial editor, which is necessary for a daily. The proprietors of the Sun knew well that was wanted for the paper, but to supply that want they required much more public patronage and prompt payments for the advertisements which they did not receive. "A Journalist" is not aware that when the Sun ceased there was over \$7,000 owing it for advertisements, nearly equal to the whole liabilities of the paper. And as for the other remarks of your correspondent, I may state that it is not for him to complain of, as the loss is a matter for the proprietors, and I hope he may be able to connect himself with a Cathelic daily and benefit by the Sun exper-

leuce. 1700 1 remain,

Tours respectfully,

Fair Pary

Montreal, August 24th, 1877, 1131,

### FATHER BURKE.

THE ELOQUENT PREACHER IN CORK.

SERMON ON ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The feast of St. Vincent de Paul was celebrated on July 18th with all solemn cermony, at the beautiful church of the Vincentian Order, Sunday's Well, Cork, which was filled by a large and attentive congregation. At 11 o'clock the Bishop entered the church by the principal entrance, attended by the Archdescon, Precenter Sheehan, and Canon Maguire, and proceeded up the centre of the church, followed by the Very Rev D. O'Sullivan, Superior of the Order, and the Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O.P.

Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, the Very Rev. D. O'Sullivan being Celebrant, the Rev. L. Cahill, Deacon, and the Rev. A. Boyle, Subdeacon. and the Masters of Ceremonies were the Rev. Fathers Hanley and McKenna. Amongst the clergymen present were: The Very Rev. Canon Coghlan, Rev. James Hegarty, Adm.; Rev. Father Willard, O.P. Rev. Father Deely, O.P.; Rev. P. Cox, Missouri Rev. Father Lyons, Bandon; Rev. Father Seraphin, O.S.F.C.; Rev. P. Burton, and Rev. T. Mor-

After the First Gospel, Very Rev. Father Burke ascended the pulpit. The text was "I found David, a man according to my own heart. With my holy oil I ancinted him," from which he preached as follows :-

These words are found in the Book of Psalms. amongst the many wonderful works of God, the greatest and mort wonderful of all was His saints: therefore it was that the Scripture told them that God was wonderful in His saints. They were told to look on them, to contemplate them, to admire them, and in them and through them to give the praise most acceptable to Almighty God. But why was God so wonderful in Hrs saints? Because the highest effects of God's omnipotence came forth both in the order of His nature, and the order of His grace. They had saints of God who were triumphs of Divine power both in the order of nature, and the order of grace-in the order of nature, because God; when He intended to create a saint, gave to that being a strong, a sweet, and a high and perfect nature. And if there be aught in the elements of that nature that may be repugnant to sanctity, and to the obligation of His highest creation, He gave to that saint a strength and a power of will, and a determination of action by which all that might be faulty or imperfect in nature was easily overcome and constantly put away; so that God's other natural virtues to His heart, that the Almighty God poured out on them the vail containing His holy oil of superior charity and sanctity. And, porter in him. therefore, he first formed them unto His own heart, loveth has acquired all the virtues and fulfilled all

the man whose glory was celebrated by the Church mired by the saints, and from whom to-day God | the spurious imitation that came forth from the received so large a measure of thanksgiving and hypocrisy of man.
glory for the great St. Vincent. First of all, he There was another danger which in those days was a man after God's own heart, even after the was very great, and that was that the Church found order of nature. It was towards the close of the it difficult to provide herself with holy and devout sixteenth century, in the year 1575, that he was clergy; and to this Vincent turned himself with all born in the Province of Gascony, in France. His the energy his great charity was capable of. Everyparents were holy people in humble circumstances, where he provided for the preparation of the clergy all nobility, the purity and sanctity of life. He of St. Francis de Sales he took charge of the Visitawas one out of five children, and they were all tion Order of Nuns, and the testimony of St. Franreared in the fear and love of God by their pious patents. All the children were good and pious, but I have never seen or heard of a holier or worththe child Vincent, from the days of his infancy, beier priest than Vincent de Paul." Thus did his gan to show signs of strange and extraordinary ho- heart throb with three loves of Jesus. But a man liness. His idea of amusement and recreation was may have all these characteristics, and may do to steal into some quiet place and there let out his all these things, and in this way receive a great young infant soul in prayer. He seemed to know intuitively all the principles of Divine faith. As he grew from infancy to childhood every grace seemed to grow with him, until at length he came to that Apostles was continued—"These words I have put age when the passions begin to be stirred by the on thy lips, and the words of the Lord shall not dedemons of iniquity. But Vincent was as pure as an angel of God. Whatever faults were in him he painfully and laboriously cast out of his character, until they found him at twenty-five years of age, after years of study, seven of which were spent in the University of Toulouse, fitted for the priesthood in the necessary learning and all other acquirements, but, above all, fitted for the priesthood, inasmuch as he had a virgin soul fit to enter the golden gates of God's sanctuary, unsullied by the slightest touch of anything approaching sin. At twenty-five he was ordained priest; and then there remained but one test through which Almighty God must put him, and try him before he crowned him not give them a veil to cover their faces, "their with the crown of the most heroic charity by which modesty shall be their veil "—they had multiplied with the crown of the most heroic charity by which he rose as a giant in the annals of the Church. His was the test of affliction, misery, suffering and trial. The sign of the Cross had not yet been burned into his heart by suffering, and this was the last crowning test to which our Lord put him.

Father Burke then most picturesquely described

the capture of the young priest in the Mediterranean by Saracen pirates, and his sufferings as a galleyslave, and afterwards under cruel masters in Africa, until he sang his own misery in the "Psalm of at the pest-house, and every human being might David," and the praises of the Virgin in the "Salve withdraw in terror from him; but the Sister of Cha-Regina," which, heard by his master's wife and described by her, caused the husband's conversion, and the release of the saint who, by a miraculous intervention of God, escaped to France. Now he was a priest once moto in his own land; God had tried him sufficiently, and the sign of the Cross of his Redeemer was now on his heart and soul. He springs at once into a realm and an atmosphere of higher sanctity, and that sanctity took a treble form, and that was the threefold form in which it of the wounded, and consoled the dying soldier. flamed in the Sacred Heart of Jesus-a trinity of love in the Heart of the Master, and a trinity of love in the Heart of His Child-and in everything the midst of the wildest society she received the he proved himself a man after God's own heart. Take the three master loves of the Sacred Heart of Turk-everywhere her modesty was her veil. Thus Jesus-love for God the Eternal Father; love for St. Vincent put the sign of stability on his own God's poor in every form of misery and distrees; and finally, love for God's holy Church. He eloquently reviewed the life of our Divine Lord, to show how particularly he brought into practice this threefold love. Vincent, chastened, purified and sanctified by every element of sanctity, entered on his great career of charity, and from him came the evidences of the love that filled the heart of his Divine Master. Intercourse with God became his very life, at all times and under fall circumstances. Even when the agonies of death were on him, when eighty-five years of age, the pains of death, the failing of a long and laborious life, and the sorrow of separation from all he loved in this world were on him, with trembling limbs, with a breaking "Go," he said, "and help to keep the sacred lamp stand under glass on the altar, and autograph letheart, even then he ross in the morning at four still burning in that land of faith;—go, and if necesters of St. Theresa and St. Francis de Sales, "It is rule body there seems to be a strong feeling against in that country.

o'clock, and for three long hours he prayed motion-less, as if he was dead—while every fibre of his aged frame was trembling with the agony of death, still

he mastered it, and prayed to God. Next to this was his manifold love for the poor. Every misery that ever came across him was re-lieved; every sorrow that he ever met was changed to joy; every soul that ever came within the touch of his hand, the sound of his voice, or the glance of his eye, was purified by him. He need not tell them that the corporal or spiritual works of mercy were many. But he was now going to make a great assertion. There was not in the roll of saints that adorned the annals of the Catholic Church one whose charity went forth so powerfully, so wonderfully, so universally, whose charity embraced in distinct action every single corporal and spiritual work of mercy as the great St. Vincent de Paul. In his day society was in a deplorable state. Little children used to be abandoned in the streets of the cities by their unnatural and wicked mothers, to die of want and hunger. St. Vincent de Paul went out and in the streets of the city he found them, took those precious creatures by the hand, and founded large institutions, hospitals, asylums, and refuges for foundling children. St. Vincent de Paul stood by the newly-formed grave where the father and mother were laid down to rest, the grave surrounded by the trembling, weeping, hopeless, defenceless and abandoned orphan children, and he was a father to them all; he took them all to him and he founded his great asylums and institutions for orphans.

St. Vincent de Paul spent long days, from morning watch until night, among the poorest of the poor in city and in country, teaching and purifying so that he was like the Son of Heaven; wherever he appeared the light of knowledge went forth from him, and the truth of God sprang up in his presonce. St. Vincent found the fallen and degraded sinner. the most hopeless of all! The most hopeless of all it seemed indeed, for when Jesus passed away it seemed as if He had forgotten to make provision for the sisters in crime of the woman who crept to His feet. There was no provision made for the abandoned. But St. Vincent was a father to them; he founded Magdalene Asylums wherever he went. The fever-stricken, the paralyzed, the leper, all found in him not merely one helping in an isolated case, but a great organizing charity, that was able to take in hand all their wants like our Divine Lord. A great war broke out in the province of Lorraine, a war followed by the usual curses that come in the train of war and the most terrible pestilences. The history of the fumine found no equal in the history of the world until they came to recollect the famine that fell on their dear old land work not only here, even here, as saints would be not many years ago. St. Vincent was then a poor the brightest and most generous, and most beautiful man, for everything that was given to him was exof all His creations. But no, this foundation of nature was only the beginning of the works of God in His saints. It was only when they were thus pre- his ministrations there he spent two million livres, pared, thus strengthened, and thus chastened and an extraordinary sum in those days. He made subdued, and made conformable in purity and in all provision for the galley-slaves, remembering his own misery, by establishing an hospital in Marseilles, so that the castaways of the world found a sup-

This was his life for sixty years, during which he and then, with His holy oil he anointed them.

And what was the unction of which the Holy Ghost forth some new evidence of the great energy and spoke? It was the annointing of high charity, of the power of charity that was in the heart and hand the highest form of all virtue in which all the virtues met, as all inferior and partial things are found love which had taken possession of him, and that in the most perfect and complete things. There- was the love for the Church, the Spouse of Jesus. fore, charity was said to be the law and love of That Church in the days of St, Vincent was threat. the perfect, the bond of perfection; and he that ened by one great danger—the Jausenist heresy in France, a heresy that under the pretence of sanctity would break down Christian law and destroy Let them apply all those principles to the man | the purity and virtue of Christian teaching. Against whose name was upon the lips of the Church on that heresy St. Vincent rose up, and by sanctity earth to-day in praise, in admiration, in benediction outshone the pretended sanctity of Port Royal and to God, that in a dark and dreark age He gave us other centres of heresy; he shone their light into so great a saint; let them apply those principles to darkness, and in his own life and teaching he showed fully end completely the difference between triumphant in Heaven, sung by the angels, ad- the real idea of sanctity that came from Heaven and

> crown in Heaven, but yet his work might die after part from thy lips nor from the lips of thy children after thee." The permanency of the work was the great feature of the labors of Vincent de Paul. Revolutions that had uprooted everything had swept over his work, as well as the works of other men; wars and pestilences, and heresies and infidelities, rapine and cruelty, and slaughter universal had come and gone, and yet, through all this had the work of St. Vincent de Paul gone on; not a single work which he raised with his munificent hand had been destroyed, for they are all fresh to-day. The nuns whom he founded, his spiritual daughters, and of whom he said, when it was objected that he did all over the earth. Wherever the Catholic priest in the most distant or barbarous regions had to face the dangers, miseries, privations, which only a man could be supposed to face, the Catholic priest had in all those difficulties the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul with him, suffering with him, laboring with him, going through such trials as no other woman on the face of the earth would think of enduring. But they dared all. The angel of death might stand rity swept by him and went in, if need be, to suffer and to die. The armies engaged all day in battle might withdraw in the evening, yet angry shots were fired, and death was in the air; the angel of death was yet at his work; the missiles were sweeping over the well fought field; even the stoutest soldier might retire to shelter in that reign of death; vet in the midst of that destruction the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul appeared, bound up the wounds She knew no fear, no difficulty; she knew no same tribute of respect from Christian. Infidel and great work, and had the three great principles he had spoken of before him when he founded his

great Order. Ireland, in his day, was not forgotten by him. Ireland in the days of Vincent was making her great effort in defence of herreligion. The Confederation of Kilkenny was formed; Catholic armies, led by Catholic generals, took their places on Irish battlefields. The terrible sword of Cromwell waved over and decimated them. All was death, destruction, confiscation and misery, and it seemed as if Ireland had lain down to die. It was then, in the saddest epoch of misery in her history that Vincent sent some of his first and most holy children to Ireland.

sary add your blood to the blood so gloriously shed by that heroic people. They came and were angels of consolation and light to us, and their care over us has never falled, for through every corner of the land their voices have been heard resounding the praises of Jesus and Mary, and implanting in the heart of Ireland more deeply those divine principles of grace with which Almighty God has so richly endowed us as a nation. And well (he concluded) do I remember in that western land—that western land which throws its mighty rocky mountains out to breast the Atlantic's fury; well do I remember when famine passed over the land, when desolation and misery was everywhere in the land, and Protestantism made its last effort to enable the dark angel of heresy to enter through the same gate that let in the angel of God's withering anger, the angel of famine, when they came with their gifts and offered the meats of heresy to a dying, a heart-broken, and famishing people, and when that faith was imperilled, and when it seemed as if the strain put upon it was more than it could bear, when many had fallen shamefully, and it seemed as if Ireland was about to lose her last and only remaining treasure—well do I remember the Vincentian Fathers coming down to that western land, and with powerful words, and with holy, sacramental action, and with self-sacrificing labor, almost superhuman, standing there and guarding that faith, bringing back the fallen, raising the renegade from his degradation, confuting the adversary, and putting to flight forever the agents of heresy that dared to invade our land for the corruption of our children. Even in our own province God has chosen a sister of St. Vincent de Paul to offer her virgin in martyrdom. There is one Sister of Charity at any rate in Heaven, a martyr crowned with a marty's diadem. And, oh! she must look down surely on this fair church and you assembled here, for it is her brother who is celebrating the mass. Blessed be the Lord Oh! Lord, accept whatever feeble yoice of praise we can send thee to-day. Thou art wonderful in Thy saints. Thou didst find in Vincent a man ac-ording to Thy own heart and with Thy holy oil Thou didst graciously anoint him. We are praising him now, but Thy angels around Thy throne are praising him also. Oh! Lord, accept our praise, unworthy though it be, to swell the chorus of praise which shall ring through the vaults of Heaven foreverand ever.—Cork Herald.

### CARDINAL MANNING.

In every state, hue, and circumstance of life, Cardinal Manning is at home. In his titular church at Rome, addressing his clergy in Italian, and the crowd of his own countrymen, assembled to witness his installation, in English; in his pro-cathedral at Kensington, preaching to a congregation half composed of "heretics," who have come as much to see him as to hear him; at a garden-party at Chiswick at Exeter Hall, pleading the cause of total abstinence with all the fervour of an apostle; at the Vatican Basilica, swaying the debates and shaping the decisions of an Œcumenical Council; at a bright Oxford banquet, in honour of some academic festival, reappearing for a brief hour, as if from another world, on the stage of his early triumphs and first friendships-wherever the work which he has chosen to take in hand may be in any way advanced, Cardinal Manning is to be found, always saying the right word and doing the right thing, as by a sort of natural gift and instinctive wisdom.

The servent who admits you tells you probably, that his Eminence is engaged at that moment; he has some one with him, and several other persons are waiting to see him. You send up your card, and patiently wait your turn in a spacious chamber plainly furnished, upon the walls of which hang a few religious paintings and engravings. You pass the time in looking at them, and in turning over a few costly illustrated book—presentation copies apparently-which lie upon the tables. Perhaps you venture to glance through an open door to the right, at a large apartment beyond, which is, in fact, the chief reception-room. Here, under a glass case, is the scarlet beretta conferred upon the Cardinal by pontifical hands upon the occasion of his appointment to the Sacred College. On the other side of the room, under a canopy, is a large silver crozier. The minutes slip away; the visitors who have preceded you-some of whom bear very suspicious resemblance to ritualistic clergymen or exderiving their nobility from the true source of who were to minister at our Altars. At the request clergymen—one by one disappear; and at last the purity and sanctity of life. He of St. Francis de Sales he took charge of the Visita- butler tells you that your turn has come, and that party he was publicly held responsibly for his conhis Eminence will now see you. Passing through the library, you find yourself in his study, a tranquil cheerful-looking room, the most noticeable decorations of which are two photographs over the mantlepiece, representing St. Edward the Confessor's shrine in Westminster Abbey, as it was in the thirteenth century, and as it is in the nineteenth. Here, among a mass of books and papers, Cardinal Manning sits and works, in spite of perpetual interruptions and distractions, getting through more business in seven or eight hours than most men could accomplish in sixteen. The Cardinal's ascetic face, with its keen penetrating eyes and sharply cut features, wears the stamp of intellectual supremacy. "Plain living and high thinking" are written upon every line of it. The table at which he is sitting speaks significantly of the variety of his occupations, bearing, as it dose, proof-sheets of an article for the Nineteenth Century; the M.S. of a paper to be read at the Catholic Academia; notes of two or three sermons to be preached on the next Sunday; a pile of letters read, and duly indorsed for the guidance of secretaries; another pile, scarcely less formidable, still to be disposed of: a number of Latin documents, impressed with the archiepiscopalseal, and apparently awaiting the the archiepiscopal signature. He wears the ordinary undress robe of a Catholic bishop, his scarlet skull-cap and stockings denoting his cardinalitial rank; and as he rises to greet you, his attenuated figure gives an impression of greater taliness than he really possesses. He receives you with an unstudied dignity and a frank kindness, and at once leads you to talk of the husiness which has brought you to see him. His minutes are too precious to admit of his devoting more of them than is absolutely necessary to the conventional phrases which "eat out the heart of good

The Cardinal's indefatigable personal labours among the poor, his crusade against their besetting sin of drunkennss, his earnest advocacy of the claims of the agricultural labourer to something more than a pittance barely sufficient to sustain life, his efforts to improve the social and intellectual position of the artisan, have secured the generous and ungrudging admiration of the most cordial enemies of his Church. But what is less generally known is the work which he has done for the poor children of his flock. The movement associated with the name thought of danger; she knew no worldly shame. In of the "Westminister Diocesan Education Fund" is perhaps the achievement to which he looks back with the greatest satisfaction. Originated by him ten years ago, it has gone on in spite of every obstacle, until, as he will tell you, of the 33,000 Roman Catholic children of London, some 30,000 are now receiving such education as their State affords. Of the other 3,000, 1,200 are detained-the word is pronounced with an intonation which leaves no doubt that it has been advisedly chosen—in the district or workhouse schools of the metropolis. whence it is his unceasing efforts to deliver them upon any pecuniary terms the guardians choose to

fix.

In the private chapel is a chest half filled with cloths dipped in the blood of the "martyrs" who suffered under the Elizabethan legislation. Other highly-prized relics of this little oratory are the mitre and maniple of St. Thomas a Becket, which here-that the Cardinal says his daily Mass. after which he not unfrequenty administers the "Sacrament of Confirmation" to admitted "converts."

Such are the surroundings in which Cardinal Manning finds his present home-different, toto call from the scenes in which the earlier years of his career were spent. It requires an effort of something more than memory to figure to oneself this prince of the Catholic Church—who seems the em-bodiment of all that is ascetic hierarchical, and dis-tinctively Roman—as a Protestant clergyman. And yet it is only thirty years ago that he was very pro-minently before the world in that capacity. The lines fell to him in pleasant places while he was a beneficed officer of the Established Church. Lavington, with its cosy rectory and its pretty church just rebuilt by him-its dark hanging woods its heathery common, and brown copses, and the long vale through which the Rother glides—could not have been left without many a pang. But even in those days Archdeacon Manning was of a spirit ecclesiastical very far removed from the traditions of the Church of England seducusly maintained by his clerical neighbours. Old Oxford men tell you of the flutter which used to take place in the University when it was known that he was about to come up. Every one was on his good behaviour. The influence of the born ruler of men was as strongly felt in the Oxford movement as in the Vatican Council.

But in truth, in the case of Cardinal Manning one is the more inclined to dwell upon his present, or to speculate upon his future, than to go back to a page in his life, memorable, indeed, but finished and turned down. He is essentially a man of action, little inclined to linger "amongst the mouldered lodges of the past," or to lead others to linger there. His untiring energy, his indomitable courage, his profound ecclesiastic statesmanship, are amply displayed to men in his present position, and are mutually appreciated more on the continent of Europe than by his own countrymen. There is perhaps no other member of the Sacred College whose great qualitiee are so generally recognized throughout the Catholic world. Is it it is store for him to display those qualities in a still more exalted position? Are we one day to see him at home at the Vaticau? Perhaps the objection which most readily occurrs, that Cardinal Manning is not an Italian, is in truth a strong recomendation. There is a growing feeling among the wisest and the clearest heads of the Roman Church that the local influences which for the last three centuries have so much narrowed the choice of the electors to the chair of Peter are intimately connected with the present misfortunes of the Papacy, and that no more emphatic proclamation of its ocumenical character could be made than by the election of a successor of Pius IX., who could in no sense be claimed as a subject of Victor Emmanuel.-London Paper.

### HOME RULE MEMBERS AND PARLIA MENTARY OBSTRUCTION.

A special meeting of the Irish parliamentary par ty was held at the committee-rooms, King-street, Westminister, on the 4th August, to consider the conduct of a section of Home-rule members recently in the House of Commons. It being reported that Mr. Butt would personally attend and tender his resignation of the leadership of the Home-rule party, considerable interest was manifested in the meeting. The Home-rule members of the House of Commons who attended were Messrs Biggar. Butt, Callan, Delahaunty, Downing, Errington, King-Harman, Owen Louis, Meldon, A. Moore, Nolan, O'Beirne, Sir P. O'Brieu, Mesers. O'Byrne, O'Clery, O'Shaughnessy, Parnell, O'Connor-Power, Redmond, and W. Shaw. Mr. Arthur Moore took the chair, which, on his being compelled to leave the meeting on other husiness, was occupied by Mr. Delahunty

Mr. Butt entered into a lengthy statement of recent proceedings in parliament, conducted, as he said, by a small section of Irish Home-rule members. He contended that the Home-rule members were, above all a prliamentary party; and if they were not they had no raison detre. But the proproceedings to which they referred were not parliamentary. They were revolutionary tactics as compared with parliamentary proceedings—such tactics as would be reasonable in the field of revolutionary war, but were not compatible with the objects of a duct; and the recent proceedings had been taken without consultation with him or without consultation with the party. His control was denied, and the result was that, through the action of a section the whole Irish parliamentary party was brought into discredit and its influence partially destroyed.

Mr. McCarthy Downing also depreciated the "obstructive proceeding of the party, and pointed out that for any object they were useless, inasmuch as parliament could adopt any process the majority chose for putting an end to them. They made Irish members ridiculous before English and Scotchmen; and besides, instead of drawing opinion to their main principls, estranged it from them as a party He called attention to a recent resolution of the Irish parliamentary party on this very question of obstruction, by which tt was determined that members should consult the party generally and act with the majority. He moved a resolution declars ing that, inasmuch as recent proceedings of a small section of the party had been taken without consultation, they were, therefore, reprehensible and calculated to be disastrous to the Home-rule cause.

Mr. W. R. O'Byrne, M.P., seconded the resolution, and a protracted and somewhat warm discussion ensued.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy objected to such a wholesale condemnation of any members of the Irish party, and argued that the section named were not complained of as neglecting or refusing duty on Irish subjects. He did not agree with their action generally, but he felt that on many points they ought to have been more generally supported by their col-

Mr. Parnell, observing that there could be no doubt as to whom the resolution referred to, denied that there conduct had been either obstructive or unparliamentary, or in contravention of their pledges and duties as Home-rule members. They were simply called " obstructive" because they were so few, and the government had acknowledged that they were not "obstructives" by gratefully accepting their proposals on more than one question.

Mr. Biggar argued in the same line, and ultimate ly, Mr. Shaw, M P., proposed an amendment declaring the resolution inopportune, and contending that Irish members had a right to independent action on other than Irish questions,

Mr. O'Connor Power seconded the amendment and argued that members who interfered with Imperial questions might do so without breaking their allegiance to the leader of the Home-rule party. Mr. Callan and other members entered into a

desultory discussion, and finally the meeting ad-

journed without any resolution being come to. At a meeting of the Home-rule League, held on Saturday, in Dublin, the following resolution, pronosed in accordance with notice previously given, was passed—"That we strongly recommend to the consideration of Mr. Butt the desirability of calling together within the period of the parliamentary recessa national conference in Dublin to consult and advise upon the interests of the Home-rule movement.". This is regarded in Dublin as an evasion of the existing difficulty, and an attempt to postpone the dilemma caused by the rivalry as to eadership between the partisans of Mr. Butt and what they call the "do nothing" of Mr. Butt. At the council meeting at which this resolution was passed the only members of parliament present were Sir Joseph M'Kenna and Dr. O'Leary. London Tablet.

## OPINIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

The Odessa Novorossky Telegraph of July 27 contains the following under the caption of "Opinions of the Russian Press" :--

Constantinople at the one extremity, England at the other; these are the two ends of what is popu. larly known as the Eastern question. Will we or will we not be in Constantinople? This is the sensational question, the chief topic of the hour, If yes, how would the other end—England—reply? The St. Petersburg Golos believes that the terms of peace can be satisfactorily arranged before the Russian occupancy of Constantinople.

Says the Odessa Gazette, "There is only one way in which the English Government can provent the occupation of Constantinople, and that is by inducing the Porte, by moral suasion, to accept the terms offered by Russia in any negotiation for peace. offered by Kussia in any negociation for peace. Even then our Russian troops shall be be beneath the walls of Stamboul. Peace might be arranged at Adrianople, but the English people will do well to remember that no treaty of peace will be entered into unless guarantees are specified looking to ed into unless guarantees are specified rotating to the amelioration of the Turkish Christians, and providing for the free navigation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. These will be the main terms of the treaty. If the English Ministry feel at all inclined to advise the Porte to accept these terms, the whole matter can be satisfactorily arranged, we believe before the Russians shall have taken occupation of Constantinople. If they feel so inclined aye, that's the rub. That inclination does not exist. England's bias favors her interference in the war, As an outgrowth of this interference is the ques. tion. Will she stop our march to the walls of Constantinople?

In the opinion of the Birzevoi Vedomosti (St. Petersburg Trade Journal), English interference cannot stop the movement of the Russian troops to the capital of the Turkish Empire, though it may cause a temporary delay.

England, says the Odersa Gazette, must make up her mind to permit the settlement of a peace in Constantinople, and to withdraw all her pretensions to the control of Eastern Europe, and the foits on the south sids of the Black Sea. This England must accept as the penalty of the near-sighted, if not blind, policy on the part of her Ministry.

The Moscow Vedomosti examines the situation from an English standpoint, and reaches the conclusion that, so far as Russia is concerned there is nothing hostile or dangerous in the attitude of the British Government. And, indeed, we Russians ought not to be afraid of her, because England will not single-handed rush into the fray, and in order to obtain assistance it will be necessary for her to make an absolutely hostile complication of European politics, and in such a juncture Russia will not be compelled to alone bear the brunt of a Continental war. We do not anticipate finding any enemies; but we do prefer an open enemy to a double. faced friend.

The Gazette says that the neutrality position of England is a subject of much comment on the part of our official organs, and even they have not yet determined fully what it is. The political issues of the war, from its inception to the present, have yet to be explained.

The Russian Invalide says that different versions have been made public of the relations of England and Austria, and their policy in relation to our war with Turkey. This policy is still full of uncertainty, and at the present is a conundrum which no one can guess. Until it shall be satisfactorily explained Servia will remain neutral. Should Austria occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Kingdom of Servia, then in that event would Turkey be free from all danger from our troops on this side, thus glving the Porte an opportunity to mass all its forces against our Danubian army. The Roumanian army-no matter how little it be-will preserve the integrity of Boumania, and preserve intact its neutrality. So, as far as can be judged from the latest news, Russia will be obliged to limit herself

Nevertheless, this is of great advan age to, and so much the better for, Russia. For in this contingency the Russian armies will not be compelled to array themselves against the Indian allies of England. This view of the situation again recalls the political manœuvres of the British Cabinet, and these are, to a large extent, inexplicable The British Ministry do not place the most assured faith in the loyalty of her Hindostance subjects. On the Indian question we find an interesting article in the St. Petersburgh Vedowosti, which says that England has virtually confessed that her Indian Empire is a weak link in her national chain.

The political status of her 250,000,000 Mohammedan subjects is in a critical situation. Give them the slightest opportunity tor a mutiny, and they will inaugurate another Sepoy rebellion. But while England is inwardly nervous over this almost certain danger, she betrays no outward fear. On the contrary, she plays the bluff game, and is desirous of frightening other nations.

The St. Petersburg Verdomosti, in discussing this same question, believes that England will act with as much self-confidence in the Russo-Turkish complications that she will, if possible, induce the other nations of Europe to believe that no such contingency menaces her, though it is not impossible that, in case the Indian Sepoys should express an open discontent. British intrigue might divert their attention from the wrongs of which they complain to the precarious situation of their co-religionists on the banks of the Bosphorus, and induce them to take the part of their Turkish brethren. To incite for this purpose an uprising of the Mohammedan world would be to reverse the logic of history and falsify the issues of the war. Such action of the British Cabinet would evoke the dissatisfaction of all Europe, and would meet with an energetic protest even in England, whose thinking people will not commend such political duplicity. More than that, should England adopt that policy and allow herself to be dragged into what would then become an unholy war, it would endanger her interests in Asia Minor.

## SINGULAR CAPTURE OF A PIGEON.

A blue pigeon with red legs lighted on board the steam rug "Quickstep," of North Shields, Captain Chisholm at 11 a.m., on Sunday last, the 29th July, Seaham Harbour, on the cust coast of England, bearing west, distant eight miles. Attached to its leg was a piece of paper, of which the following is an exact copy :- "E-iward is landed here at our house, and William is at work again: My uncle is a deal better; he is going to start work next week. Wm. Stoker, Quebec. Set up at a quarter past twelve o'clock." The bird appeared to be very tired and hungry. If correct that it was sent up at Quebec, it would be interesting to know when. There is no date on the paper.—Yerkshire Chronicle, Aug. 4.

## FLATTEBING TO CANADA.

The Connaught Telegraph of the 11th of August

Information has been received at Liverpool from the Admiralty that cattle from Canada will not be slaughered upon arrival, there being no cattle disease AUG. 29, 1877.

## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

BARON DE HAULLEVILLE. The Baron de Haulleville, of Brussels, author of the stupendous work, "De l'avenir des peuples Catholiques," has been nominated by the Holy Father cameriere di cappa e spada.

NEW ENGLAND BECOMING CATHOLIC.—The writer of a striking article in the Catholic World, for August, asserts that New England promises to be the first portion of this country which is likely to become distinctively Catholic.

CARDINAL McCLoskey. - Cardinal McCloskey was present an Sunday morning at St. Mary's Church, Newport, R. I., and celecrated Mass. The Church was crowded bp quite a numer of distinguished persons now sojourning at this charming watering-

SISTERS OF MERCY.-Two Sisters of Mercy have arrived in Ireland from New Zealand, with the object of recruiting their ranks. They wish to found a regular convent of their order, and it has struck them that nowhere are they so likely: to discover earnest volunteess as in the great recruiting ground of the English-speaking branch of the Church.

THE MONES OF JESUS.—The reverend fathers of the Society of Jesus are remarkably successful teachers the world over Becently the College of Orduma, Biscay, presented for the final examination 280 papils, of whom 276 passed. Of these 70 received the note "very good," and 76 that of " good." Of nine students sent to the examination of the University of Valladolid, six merited the note "very good," and three that of " good."

Religious Profession. - On 23rd August the reception of six ladies in the religious life was completed at the Jesus-Maria, convent, Sillery. Miss Nolin of Ste. Foye and, Miss Valin of Quebec were amongst the number. On the same day four other ladies took the white veil. This, cermony which one of the most touching and Impressive in the Catholic Church was presided over by Monsignore Cazeau, assisted by Fathers Drolet and Audet.

LOURDES .- The old church in the town of Lourdes was built in the year 850 A. D., when that village contained less than one thousand inhabitants. Though a new basilican church has been erected at the grotto, half a mile above the town (which now contains 5,000 people), the accomodations are too small for the pilgrims who annually flock hither. Therefore the venerable cure, M. Dominixue Peyonmale, has issued an appeal to American Catholics to help him to build a new church in lieu of the old one.

STRANGE FACT .- A singular fact comes from Terre Haute, diocese of Vincennes. During the interment of Bishop St. Palais, it became necessary to expose the coffin of Bishop Brute, buried in 1839. Through the glass plate the prelate's features appeared, still in perfect preservation, and the cross upon his breast looked as bright as ever. But there was a strange peculiarity. In life Bishop Brute wore a short beard, and it had grown to a length of eight or ten inches. His hair had also lengthened in proportion.

CATHOLIC POPULATION OF FRANCE.-France is the most populous Catholic nation in Europe. Out of a total population of 38,000,000, only about 1,000,-000 are Protestants, and 100 000 are Jews. The Catholic Church is the Church of State, but all other denominations are allowed full liberty to worship as they choose, and the Protestants and Jews have allowances from the State. To the Protestants a yearly sum of \$600,000, or in the ratio of sixty cents per capita of all that faith, is paid from the public treasury; while to the 34,000,000 of Catholics the Church allowance is \$16,000,000, or less than filty cents per capita.

Manucy, Bishop of Dulma in partibus, and Vicar result of some sort of fit Deceased was thirty Apostolic of Brownsville, U. S, will have the limits years of age. of his diocese changed by the Propagands. He will give some of the Mexican counties to the Diocese of several English-speaking counties from Bishop Pellicer. The Congresso of cardinals on the Pittsburgh question was held, but the result has not Pittsburgh and diocese of severed, will be reunited under the Bishop of Pitts-Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville, left Rome for America on July 3. Three American bishops are still residing in the North American College, Rome. Bishop McNierny is still in Hungary. Dr McConomy is at Carlsbad, Bohemia, and is somewhat improved in health by the waters.

ARCHEISHOP LYNCH.—The news comes from Toronto that His Grace Archbishop Lynch has placed his resignation in the hands of the Papal Ablegate. We are aware that his Grace has contemplated this step for some time, but the announcement will be received with none the less regret by all classes of the community. Archbishop Lynch has made a name for himself not only in Ontario, but in the Deminion, which will long endure. A ripe scholar, of great ability, moderation and wisdom, he has done much during his ministration to secure that good feeling which has happily of late years marked the relations between the Catholic and Protestant sections of the Province, and he has reaped the affectionate respect of both classes alike. His retirement from the high position which he has filled so long and with such distinction, will be regarded with universal regret .- Ottawa Free Press.

THE TRAPPISTS - President and Mrs. Hayes have been invited to visit the Trappist Monastery in Kentucky, and Mrs. Hayes is by this simple act enrolled, in the minds of the monks at least, among queens and empresses, for the rules of the order admit within the monasterics only the wives of rulers of states. The Trappist is the strictest of all orders, though at one time noted for excess. Their rule imposes strict silence, and no man, save the Abbot, speaks to another or knows his history. They work bard at agriculture all day, and are generally well to do. But their life and diet is hard in the extreme, and at 2 a.m. their daily round begins. There are two monasteries in the United States, one at Gethsemane, Ky., the other near Dubuque, Ia. There is a monastery in Tracadie, in Nova Scotia, which was founded in 1813. Among the ranks of this order are said to be many men of culture and good birth, who, either through crime, now repented of, or disgust, have left the fashionable world and disappeared as completely as if dead.

CATHOLIC PICNIC AT ARTHUR .- A very successful picnic was held in Green's Grove, near Arthur village, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., in aid of the Arthur Cutholic Church. A very large attendance was present. Athletic sports, dancing and other amusements were provided, and a pleasant time was spent. A sharp competition took place on hehalf of the supporters of Miss Sharry, of Arthur township, and Miss Madden, of Peel, for an election cake, which resulted in favor of the latter. Some \$65 were realized by the event. A similar contest for a canc took place, Mr. M. C. O'Donnell, Deputy Reeve Arthur, and Mr. John Harcourt, Deputy Reeve of Peel, being the Candidates-the former in the A lively time ensued, but the cane was eventually won by Mr. O'Donnell, realizing \$99,58 to the funds. A concert was held in the drill shed in the evening which was also largely patronized. Altogether the handsome total of about \$600 was added to the finances of the church by the proceedings of

### IRISH NEWS.

DEAR IRELAND. BY T. D. SULLIVAN.

AIR-" Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen." Here's to the land of our thoughts and our dreams, Here's to the sky that bends o'er her. Here's to her hills, to her lakes, and her streams. And here's to the future before her! Chorus the strain,

Swell the refrain,

And pledge to dear Ireland again and again. Here's to the heroes and sages whose fame So brightly illumines her story; Here's to each thinker and worker whose name Shall add a new ray to her glory! Chorus the strain, etc.

Here's to her brave men who do and who dare What'er befits honor and duty, Here's to her daughters so good and so fair, Belov'd for their virtue and beauty!

Chorus the strain, etc. Here's to her race that shall live to the last. The world's brightest story adorning; A race that shall flourish when others have passed From earth like a mist of the morning! Chorus the strain, etc.

HARD LANGUAGE.-An Irish exchange says :- Tonight Mr. A. M. Sullivan calls the attention of the House of Commons to the warm after dinner oratory of Sir. J. Elphinstone. This legislator, speaking of the Obstructives, is reported to have said that it was perfectly impossible five or six ruffians should be permitted to bring the government of the empire to a standstill.

Physique.-The Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Police introduces a curious feature in his annual report—that of the height and weight of his men. From the latest return issued we find that he has 1.100 constables, whose average height is 5 feet 10} inches, and whose average weight is 12 stone 11 pounds. The whole world might vainly be searched for an enrolled body of men possessing so high a standard of physique.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL DIVISION .- The following formed the minority of 55 in favour of Mr. Butt's Universities Education (Ireland) Bill in the House of Commons. Messrs, Beaumont, Biggar, Blennerhassett, Bowyer, Brooks, G. E. Browne, Bryan, Butt. Callow, Cogan, Collins, Dease, Delahunty, Downing, Dunbar, Ennis, Errington, Fay, Gray, Henry, King Harman, Kirk, O. Lewis, Locke, M'Kenna, P. Martin, Meldon, Montagu, A. Moore, Morris, N. D. Murphy, Nolan, O'Beirne, O'Brien, O'Byrne, O'Clery, D. M. O'Conor, O'Conor Don, O'Donnell, O'Donoghue, O'Gorman, M. O'Reilly, O'Shaughnessy, Parnell, J. O'Connor Power, R. Power, Redmond, Sheil, Sherlock, P. J. Smyth, Stacpoole, Swanston, Talbot. Ward, B. Whitworth. Tellers-Lord F. Conyngham, and Mr A. M. O'Sullivan.

Suspicious Death in King's County .- The adjourned inquiry into the death of Richard Mangan, who was found lying dead in a drain on 3rd August. was concluded yesterday by William Arnott Gow. ing, Esq , coroner. Mr Patrick Kenny appeared for the relatives of the deceased, and examined witnesses to show that he could not be in the position described if force was not used. Witnessed were examined to show that he was threatened by the relatives of a girl whem he had seduced and refused to marry. The medical testimony was to the effect that death resulted from drowning; force might have been used, or deceased might have taken an epileptic fit, brought about from drink or over-exertion. There were no symptoms of heart disease or apoplexy apparent on post-morten examination. The jury found that the deceased had come to his death by drowning in a bog drain, but how he got there they had no evidence to show. Opinions as to whether there was foul play or not are most con-AMERICA AT THE VATICAN.—Monsignor Dominic flicting, but the majority believe that death was the

GREAT FIRE IN BELFAST .- On the 2nd August. one of the largest fires which occurred in Belfast San Antonio, Texas, and will receive in return for a great length of time occurred. At eight several English-speaking counties from Bishop o'clock a violent explosion took place in the establishment of Messrs. Braddell and Co., gunsmiths. pyrotechnists, &c., Castle-place. The concern was burgh question was held, but the testit has held been published. It is supposed by some that the soon in flames, and in a short time the extensive linese of Pittsburgh and Allerheny, so recently establishment of Messrs John Robb & Co., drapers, was on fire. The flames spread to an extensive and splendid range of warehouses in Lombard street, which have been recenty built, and are scarcely yet completed. The fire brigade did their utmost to prevent the flames spreading, but without effect.
An immense pile of buildings has been left in ruins and the destruction of property is very great. The Ulster Club, which also adjoins Messrs Braddell & Son's concern on the opposite from Messrs Robbs' establishment, has also been greatly injured. There was great excitement in the streets. The 91st Highlanders had to be called out Up to a very late hour the fire brigade were still busily at work at

the fire, THE ANTI " OBSTRUCTION" RESOLUTIONS -The Irish members who voted on Friday week to postpone all the orders of the day till after the discussion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's notice relating to the business of the house were :- Messrs. Beresford, Bowyer, Bruen, Bryan, Cogan Collins, Crichton (Vicount). Errington, Gibson, Kavanagh, King Harman, Law, Lewis, Macartney Murphy, O'Con-or Don, O'Donnell, The O'Donoghue, Plunket, Power, Smyth (P. J). The following Irish memhers voted against the propositions :- Messrs. Brooks, Callan, Conyngham (Lord) Dalahunty, McCarthy, Downing, Ennis, Fay, Gray, Mitchell Henry, Kirk, O'Byrne, O'Beirne, O'Clery, O'Conor, O'Gorman, O'Shaughnessy, Power, Redmond, Sheil, Smyth (Richard) Ward. Mr. O'Shaughnessy's amendment:—" Provided always that if the committee be the Committee of Supply or Ways and Means such member shall not be debarred from speaking on any item subsequent to that with reference to which such motion shall have been made" -was supported by the following Irish members: -Messrs. Biggar, Brooks, Callan, Conyngham (Lord), Delahanty, McCarthy, Downing Ennis, Fay. Gray, Mitchell Henry, Kirk, Martin, Nolan, O'Beirne, O'Byrne, O'Shaughnessy, O'Clery, O'Conor, O'Conor Don, O'Gorman, Power, Sheil, Smyth (Richard), Sullivan, Ward. The Irish members who voted against were :- Messrs. Beresford, Bruen, Cogan, Gibson, Guinness (Sir A), Hamilton, Kavanagh, Law, Lewis, Macartney, O'Donnell, O'Donoghue, Plunket, Taylor, Verner, Wallace (Mr. Richard.) The amendment of Mr. Callan to add to the originmotion-"But, nevertheless, it shall be competent for a member to move the adjournment of the debate without any further debate thereon," found as supporters from the Irish members-Conyngham (Lord), Messre Biggar, Callan, Delahunty, Downing, Ennis, Fay, Gray, Kirk, Martin, Nolan (Captain), O'Byrne, O'Clery, O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Gorman, O'Shaughnessy, Sheil, Sullivan, and Ward. There voted against :- Messrs Beresford, Bruen, Cogan, Gibson, Hamilton, Kavanagh, King-Harman, Law, Lewis, Macartney, O'Conor Don, O'Donoghue, Plunket, Smyth (Richard), Verner, Wallace (Sir Richard), Whitworth. The Irish members who on the final division supported the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion were :- Messrs Beresford, Bruen Conservative and the latter in the Reform interest. Gibson, Guinness (Sir A), Kavanagh, King-Harman, Lewis Macartney, O'Donoghue (The), Verner, Wal-The following lace (Sir Richard), Whitworth. voted against:-Mesers Callan, M'Carthy, Downing, Ennis, Fay, Gray, Mitchell Henry, Kirk, Martin, O'Beirne, O'Brien (Sir P), O'Byrne, O'Cleary, O'Conor O'Conor Don, O'Gorman, O'Shaughnessy, Power,

Shiel, Smyth (Richard), Ward.

### WAR NEWS.

REINFORGED.—Suleiman Pasha has been reinforced by two divisions from Philippopolis.

POLAND ARKING.—It is rumoured a secret National Government is at work once mone in Warsaw. The sale of arms is prohibited by the authorities there. KHEDIVE OF EGYPT .- The Khedive of Egypt, in

return for military services to the Porte, demands the right to form a navy.

Turkish Brutalities,-Austria and Italy have in structed their ambassadors to join Germany's protest against Turkish breaches of the Geneva Convention. ADVANCING -The Turks entered Sharanzio, and

are advancing toward Nicsics; there are only two battlions to resist them; they probably reached Brobimak on Thursday night.

SERVIA DECIDED .- The Servian plan of action is settled. General Horvatovich will command four corps. Provision is made for mobilizing 68 battalions.

Assault -Soleiman Pasha telegraphs, August 21, that three of his brigades ascended the heights of Schipka Pass, advancing within a hundred yards of the Russian entrenchments. After 14 hours' fighting the Turks held their ground, intending to renew the assault.

REPULSED .- The Turks attacked Tirnova on Tues day, but were repulsed. The engagement was recommenced on Thursday. Osman Pasha's troops attacked Selvi, with the intention of advancing upon Gabrova, but Prince Mirsky repulsed them even before arrivals of reinforcements.

ROUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE .- The Russo-Roumaniau convention contains a clause wherein Russia acknowledges the independence of Roumania, and promises to endeavor to induce other powers to acknowlege it. Russia also engages to pay a considerable part of Roumania's war expenses.

WHAT THE SHIPKA PASS IS LIKE .-- A Vienna correspondent remarks, relative to the attack of the Shipka Pass, that all along the main range of the Balkans the face of the mountains is precipitous However much the bulk of Suleiman Pasha's forces may have been inured to mountain warfare, it will be little short of a miracle if they succeed in carrying the Pass.

UGLY TONE OF THE GERMAN PRESS .- Despatches remark the hostile tone of the German semi-official press towards Turkey, the Turkish Embassy at Ber lin having, through the Berlin telegraph agency, contradicted the report that the perpetrators of the Salonica massacre had been released. The Ministerial Nord Deutschen Blatt expressly begs to observe that the statements put forward by the Turkish Foreign Department are notoriously untrustworthy

THE FIGHT FOR THE PASS .- A correspondent at the Russian headquarters explains the mystification concerning the reported capture of Hainkar Pass. He says that on the 16th a column of Suleiman Pasha's force attempted strenuously to force the pass successfully, but though the column did indeed force it's way into the defile, it was there so roughly handled by the Russian artillery, and by the regiment holding the Pass, thus it was compelled to retire.

TURKS CLAIM A VICTORY .- The Porte officially informs the British Embassy that Mehomed Ali has gained a great victory between Osman Bazar and Eski Djuma, capturing several guns, and inflicting great loss. The Russians attacked the Turks Sanguinary fighting has been going on for the last three days for Cernipolah between the Turks and insurgents under Gotub. Ali Saib claims to have repulsed the Montenegrin attack on Podgoritza, and stormed the Montenegrins fortified positions.

PRINCE MILAN.—Wednesday, Aug. 23, was the anniversary of the accession of Prince Milan. At the cathedral in Belgrade the Metropolitan, in a political discourse, said "the moment was not distant when Servia would fulfil her political mission." The proclamation of independence is postponed in consequence of remonstrances from diplomatic agents; mobilization is going on, and troops are marching to the frontier continually, but owing to the Russian defeats, the population do not show a warlike spirit.

TROUBLES IN GREECE .- The Porte will prevent the enrolment of volunteers for Greece. A Turkish flotilla is watching the coast. been sent to Thessaly and Epirus, Nineteen districts of Thessaly, in the region of Mount Athos and Larissa, have been declared in a state of siege. The Ottoman commander at Larissa telegraphs that a battalion and a half of Turkish infantry, with two guns, defeated two hundred Greek bandits seven hours march from Larissa. The Greeks fled. The Greek Minister assures the Porte that the insurgents in Thessaly are simply brigands. The Bosnian insurrection has broken out again.

INSURRECTION IN CRETE -- It is reported in Athens that there is an insurrection in Crete. The Turks have taken refuge in the fortresses. The Christians have retired to the mountains. Two engagements have been fought one in the Corea and the other in Retimo. These, although unimportant, only 36 Turks and 17 Christians being killed, mark the beginning of the movements spreading into Sphakia. Greek journals published in Constantinople state that Thessaly is in a state of brigandage, and express a hope that Greece will not assist the movement commenced there.

OSMAN PASHA. - Osman Pasha commands in person a strong reconnoitering force near Selvi; this reconnoissance may account for the previous report of an attack od Selvi and Gorny Studeni, as well as the attacks in the direction of Shipka and Selvi. The Turks have made an attempt to break in upon the Russian outposts on the side of Rustchuk, Rasgrad, Shumla and Eski Juma. Mehemet Ali, who commands in that section of the country, telegraphs to Constantinople, August 22nd, claiming that his forces have repulsed six Russian battalions, recapturing the heights of Seghurdi, and also repulsed the Russians before Rasgrad, and achieved other minor successes.

BATTLE -Latest Russian official telegrams dated Gorny Studeni say: "Our troops in Shipka Pass have behaved heroically. After they had repulsed ten attacks on August 21st, the Turks only kept up a desultory fire; three guns of the Turkish battery were dismounted by our fire and fell over the cliffs. The Turkish forces do not diminish. Our reinforcements arrived last p.m., some having marched forty and some fifty versts in one day. Our losses are comparatively light, but unfortunately we have many officers hors de combat. The Turkish losses are enormous. Generals Dowschinsky and Stoljetoff command the Russians in the Pass.

SHIPKA PASS-The details of the battle in the Shipka Pass state that the Russians repulsed successively ten vigorous attacks by the Turks, the Russian positions being very strong. It is not true that Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha effeted a junction. The Russians are preparing to attack several Turkish positions. The capture of the village of Shipks should not be confounded with the repulse of the Turks at the southern entry of the pass. The village, which is two miles from the entrance of the pass, was evacuated by the Russians, who fell back behind the redouts. It should be understood after the actions at Yeni-Saghra and Eski Saghra, Gen. Gourko retired unmolested by Howkir Pass, while the Grand Duke Nicholas and Esprino Rugene, after much difficulty, extricating their force from the Eski Saghra defile in the lower Balkans, retreated by the Shipka Pass, which has tablished there ever since the pass was taken.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

DESIED.—The London Globe denies the death of Justin McCarthy.

Loss.—The Russians officially acknowledge the loss of 14,459 killed and wounded to August 19.

REMONSTRATING .- It is reported that Germany is remonstrating against France for erecting fortifications on the Swiss frontier, which is causing an uneasy feeling.

CHOLERA.-The French man-of-war "Carnage" assed Alexandria on Thursday with cholera aboard. Fifty of the crew were dead, one wounded, and thirty sick.

MR. CONKLING .- "I have been in Europe," said Mr. Conkling; "but never on the other side of the Atlantic have I seen mosquitoes of the size and vigor of those in my own glorious country."

SENATOR MORTON .- The Herald's Richmond, Ind., despatch reports that Senator Morton's death is momentarily expected, but that the news is kept from the public.

Paris Exhibition .- Official information in Wash

ington, from Paris announces that the great Exhibition buildings are approaching completion, and that the foreign commissioners are entering upon he possession of their places. OCEAN STEAMSHIP LOST .- The steamship "City of

Hobart," running between Sydney and Tasmania, foundered July 24. The crew were saved. The steamer belonged to William Summer, the unfortunate owner of the lost "Yara Yara." INDIANS THREATENING TROUBLE. - The Herald's

Fort Benton, Montans, despatch says that twentyseven tribes in northern Montana have been deprived of ammunition and forbidden to leave their reservation. They are poorly supplied with food, and threaten trouble.

Col. Baker .- After many delays ex-Colonel Valentine Baker has become a pacha. Mr. Layard informs our Government that he is in office as chiet of police, on a three years' engagement, and at a salary of £2,000, a year. Turkey is worthy of Baker, and Baker of Turkey. We know no spot on earth to which he could have so tittingly transferred

POLITICAL UNBASINESS IN FRANCE.—The clerical organ, La Defense, formally declares that any one delivering speeches attacking the Government will be prosecuted. The Republican paper, Le Temps says: "Throughout France there exists a feeling of anxiety lest the choice of the country as expressed at the approaching elections should be disregarded. There is no ground for alarm, but good cause for vigilance.

TRUE BRAVERY .- A Belgian workman stood on the summit of a lofty belfry, sustaining on his shoulders another workman who was fixing a lightning conductor. While the work went on, some molten lead dropped upon the arm of the first, unknowd to the latter, the brave fellow bore the agony without a flinch or a word. Curiously enough the Builder, of London, was the means of giving the matter publicity in Belgium, and the result has been the purchase, by public subscription, of a plot of land upon which the gallant fellow can settle

ANOTHER SECRET SOCIETY .- A Pittsburg paper announces the orginization of a mysterious secret order called the Universal Brotherhood. It is composed of labourers, mechanics, and farmers. Lawyers, doctors, preachers, politicians, office-holders, bankers, bondholders, and speculators are rigidly excluded. No man is admitted to membership who is not engaged in some active industry involving manual labour. The order already numbers thensands, and will soon be organized in ever ward in Pittsburg. Its object is to unite the labouring classes of every grade and profession in a common interest throughout the United States.

CHALLANGE TO ENGLISH RIFLEMEN.-Referring to remarks in last Friday's N. Y. Herald about the disinclination of American shots to meet the best shots of England, A. H. Bogardus on Friday stated to the Herald representative, in his opinion there are better shots and more of them in America than in England. He felt confident he could get fourteen men in Illinois who could compete with the four crack shots of England, and that such a team could be raised in any State of the Union to shoot the English for any amount the latter may name. 'I am one," said he, "who will consent to such a match, and I will deposit a forfeit; or single handed, I will shoot the four best shots of England for any sum up to \$10,000, each of them to shoot 100 shots in one day and to shoot the entire 400 in one day. They can accept this as a challange if they so desire, and I will give or take £50 sterling to cover the expenses of myself to England or for them to come here. There are four men who shoot with me in the glass ball match at Parkville, B.I. next Thursday, who, I am confident, can defeat any English team that can be raised on the other side of the Atlantic.

Lacrosse -An exhibition game of lacrosse was played vesterday afternoon on the Esplanade between the Shamrocks of Montreal and a picked team from the different Quebec clubs. Play was to have commenced at half-past two but an hour was wasted before the first game was called. Immense crowds of people assembled to witness the fun, the surrounding pavements and the heights at the back of the Esplanade, being covered with spectators. When the ball was set in motion, the attention of the onlookers was completely rivetted by the clever playing of the Shamrocks, whose principal characteristics appear to be agility, strong throwing, good running, and an easy style of play, which is not only graceful to the eye, but less tedious and less tiresome than the system generally witnessed, and which makes of play hard work Some of the Quebec players did very well at times, though it could scarcely be expected that they could cope with the Shamrocks, who claim the cham-pionship of the country. The latter club were victorious in all the three games that were played. Notwithstanding the intense heat, the spectators seemed to enjoy themselves immensely, and were continually occupied in applauding the various phases of the game, and the exertions of individual players. - Quebec Chronicla.

SWORDFISH VS. SHARK .- On Monday morning the yacht T. B. Asten belonging to the Olympic Club, Bay Shore, L I., started on a trolling trip off Fire Island, having on board the crew and members of the club, Andrew J. Dam, Bichard Moore, D. Walter M. Fleming, John P. Smith and others. About three miles off Fire Island Light a bloody contest was discovered close to the yacht between a hugs swordfish and a sbark. Both were on the surface of the waves and the sea for yards was red with the gore of the shark, the swordfish having his sword through the vitals of the former, and both lashing the sea into a foam. The yacht came within four feet of the monsters, when Mr. Smith plunged a boat hook into the wounded shark. Dr. Fleming seized the end of the staff, when suddenly both fish sank into the deep, dragging both Smith and Fleming into the sea. The awordfish darted away under the keel of the yacht, and the greatest anxiety prevailed lest he might return to the bloody surface and disembowel one or both of the men in the water. Both were expert swimmers, and through the prompt exertions of Messra. Dam. Moore, and others were hauled on board. Soon after the swordfish again attacked the helpless remained guarded by Russian infantry and guns es- shark, killing him and covering the surface with his blood and vitals.

### NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

A RAT AND SERPENT STORY .- A rat was destined the other day as breakfast for a serpent in the jardin des Plantes at Paris, and was with this purpose introduced in the cage of the reptile. It was unquestiouably the rat's duty, on being brought up face to face with the serpent, to have become fascinated, and to have obeyed the instinct which supposed to" deliver such small deer" an unresisting prey to the destroyer. Far from fulfilling the duty traditionally incumbent upon him, this daring innovator flew at the throat of the snake, and bit it so severely as to produce instant death, and a loss to the gardens of about 2,000 france'worth of ser pent. This unexpected result has, however, had the effect of determining the managers of the jardin des Plantes to feed their reptiles on dead animals the fascination theory having proved an utter failure.

FELLING THEES BY ELECTRICITY.—Amongst other applications of electricity by hand is that of felling trees. An American gentleman a few years ago patented a process of this kind. Two gentlemen in Bombay have also patented a similar method, which they recently submitted to public experiment. The plan, as detailed by a local paper, is simple. The two ends of the copper wires of a galvanic battery are connected with platinum wire, which of course becomes red-hot, and while in that state it is gently sec-sawed across the trunk of the tree to be felled. At present no platinum wire has been made thick enough to withstand the continual friction; but when this is done, it is calculated that a tree, which at present takes two hours to fell will come to the ground by this process in fifteen minutes. The method has this advantage. that there is no waste of wood and no sawdust.

THE ETE OF THE CHAMBLEONS .- A most extraord. inary aspect is communicated to chameleons by the structure and movements of their eyes. In the first place, the head is enormous, and being threesided, with projecting point and angles, makes a sufficiently uncouth visage; but the eyes which illuminate this notable headpiece must indeed be seen to be appreciated. There is on each side an immense eye-ball; full, and prominent, but covered with the common shagreen skin of the head, except at the very centre, where there is a minute aperture, corresponding to the pupil. These great punctured eye-balls roll about hither and thither, with symmetry. You cannot tell whether the creature is looking at you or not. He seems to be taking what may be called a general view of things -looking at nothing in particular, or rather, to save time, looking at several things at once Perhaps both eyes are gazing upwards at your face-a leaf quivers bebind his head, and in a moment one eye furns round towards the object, while the other retains its upward gaze. Presently, a fly appears; one eye rapidly interestedly follows all its movements, while the other leisurely, hither and thither. remains steady. Accustomed as we are to see in all most all animals the two eyes move in unison, this want of sympathy produces an effect most singular and Indicrous.

Wonders of the Sea .- Who can tell of all the woudrous things that live in the sea? In the Indian Ocean, many feet below the surface of water, grow woods quite as luxuriant as any jungles or thickets we read of in South America. Some of the trees grow as high as two houses piled on one another. They are called by a hard name— "nerocysten." The roots resemble coral, and from the slender stem grows a cluster of very long leaves. Other trees grow almost as high, and end in one single huge leaf that is about the size of our forest trees. Bushes-green, yellow and redare spotted here and there; and a velvet carpet of diminutive plants cover the ground. Flowers in all the tints of the rainbow, ornament the rocks, and large leaves of the iris, of dazzling pink and red, float among them; and sea anemones, as large and brilliant as cactus flowers, form beds in the moss. Blue, red, purple and green little fish dart here and there; and between the bushes glides, like a serpent, the long, silvery ribbon-fish. Thus beautiful it is in the day; but when night comes on, and you suppose all creatures gone to hed, the landscape grows more levely still. Little crabs and Medusas light up the sea; the sea pen quivers with green phosphoric light; what was brown and red in the day is changed into bright green, yellow and red; and amongst all these glittering jewels the moonfish floats like a silvery crescent

RACE BETWEEN A PIGEON AND AN EXPRESS TRAIN-On Friday a race took place from Dover to Londou between the Continental mail express train and a carrier pigeon, conveying a document of an urgent nature. The carriages and engine of the express train were, as might be expected, of the best possible construction for power and speed. The pigeon, which was bred by Messrs, Hartley and Sons, of Woolwich, and " homed, " when a few weeks old, to a building in Cannon street, City, was also of the best breed of homing pigeons, known as "Relgian voyagers." The bird was tossed through the railway carrirge window by a French official as the train moved from the Admiralty Pier, the wind being west, and the atmosphere hazy, but with the sun shining. For upwards of a minute the carrier pigeon circled round to a great altitude, and then sailed away towards London. The odds at starting seemed against the bird, and the railway officials, justly proud and confident in the strength of their iron horse, predicted the little aerial messenger would fall; but " the race was not to the strong." The carrier pigeon as soon as it ascertained its bearings, took the nearest direction between Maidstone and Sittingbourne, the distance," as the crow flies, "between Dover and London being 70 miles, and by rails 764 miles. As the Continental mail express came puffing into Cannon street Station the pigeon had been home 20 minutes, having beaten her Majesty's royal mail by a time allowance representing 18 miles.

MIGRATION of HERRINGS .- According to Pennant, herrings begin to appear off the Shetland Isles in April and May. These first are only forerunners of the grand shoal which comes in June, and their appearance is marked by certain signs-by the numbers of birds, such as gannets and others, which follow to prey on them. But when the main body approaches, its breadth and depth are such as to alter the very appearance of the ocean. It is divided into distinct columns of five or six miles in length and three or four in breadth, and they drive the water before them with a kind of rippling; sometimes they sink for the space of ten or lifteen minutes, then rise to the surface, and in bright weather reflect a variety of splendid colours. The first check this army meets in its march southward is from the Shetland Islands, which divide it into two parts. One wing taken to the east, the other to the western shores of Great Britain, and fill every creek and bay with their numbers. Others pass on to Yarmouth and through the British Channel, and after that in a manner disappear. Those which take to the west, after offering themselves to the Hebrides, where the great stationary fishing takes place, proceed towards the North of Ireland, where they meet with a second interruption and are obliged to make a second division. The one takes to the western side, and is scarce perceived, being soon lost in the immensity of the Atlantic but the other, which passes into the Irish Sea, rejuices and feeds the inhabitants of most, of the coasts that border it. This account of Pennants is not accepted at present as thoroughly reliable, but at one time it was generally believed.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## The True Editness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

6621 CRAIG STREET. M. W. KIRWAN-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Terms—\$2,00 per annum—in Advance

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

CALENDAR-AUGUST, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 59-Beheading of St. John Baptist St. Sabina, Martyr.

Alaxandria, Va., taken by the British, 1814. THURSDAY, 30-St. Rose of Lima, Virgin. SS. Felix and Adauctus. Martyrs.

Siege of Limerick, under William III, raised

FRIDAY, 31-St. Raymond, Monatus, Confessor. Henry Joy McCracken born, 1767. SEPTEMBER, 1877.

SATURDAY, 1-Office of the Immaculate Conception, St. Giles, Abbot. The Twelve Brothers, Martyrs. SUNDAY, 2-FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. The Irish Pontifical Brigade occupy Spoletto,

Monday, 3-St. Steven, King and Confessor (Sept. 2.) Oliver Cromwell died 1658. Independence of the United States acknowledged

by England 1703. Tuesday, 4-Feria.

Sentence against Repeal State Prisoners reversed in the House of Lords, 1844.

French Republic proclaimed 1870.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. P. S."-If possible next week. "UPPER House."-A good man, but others

have been named before him. REVIEWS.-We hold over a number of books

for review next week. AN EX-VOLUNTEER.—Thanks for your letter.

Whatsoever it the cause, it should now be remedied.

"J. R."-No, the pilgrims who were attacked in Toronto, were denied protection by the Mayor, if they carried arms. The pilgrims had no arms. It is the crosses and the beads that aroused the Orangemen's ire.

### THE NEW DAILY.

Owing to the absence of Fathers Leclair and Brown there has not been much done for the last few days towards forwarding the project for establishing the new daily. We can promise our readers, however, that it is in good hands. The project this time must be made a success. There will be no steps taken until the chances of success are beyond the possibility of doubt. And now let us upset the calculations of those of our opponents who are afraid of the Evening Post. They say that a Catholic Daily cannot succeed. Well, we will tell them what can succeed, and that is a Commercial Daily to defend Catholic interests. Such is the new daily to be.

## THE "HERALD."

Some time since the Herald made a statement that some paper or papers had incited the Irish Catholics to riot on the 12th of July. We challanged the Herald to name the paper, and up to the present there has been no reply.

## THE SITUATION.

When an artificial famine decimated our people in the old land-when dogs fed upon the emaciated carcasses of the victims of Earl Russel-when our people died by the roadsides. and a cruel administration looked coldly on refusing assistance on the inhuman excuse of "supply and demand"—then thousands of our affirighted countrymen fled the soil of their fathers, seeking abroad a refuge and a home. They went as the Times said "with a vengence." It was a harrowing epoch in the history of our people. In those days travelling was travelling indeed, and the emigrant ship ploughed its way over the ocean, too often with fever and pestilence, the grim companions of a famished race, accompanying it on its way. With other lands Canada received its proportion of those expatriated Exiles of Erin, but, alas, too many of them found agrave in the Atlantic, at Grosse Isle, or at Point St. Charles. Enough of them however lived to bring forth a goodly number in this Dominion, and to build for themselves a local habitation and a name. To the French Canadians those Irish immigrants owe a debt of gratitude for the sacrifices they made to sustain their failing frames in the sore hour of their bitterest trial. Priests, nuns, and laymen nobly stood by, and died in the service of humanity, while succoring our poor countrymen. We can never forget what the French Canadians then did for us, and the New Alliance we are cultivating with them to-day is but a return to our first love on this shore. Our interests are now identical with those of our Catholic French Canadian fellow subjects, and united we hope to be able to secure for our posterity the rights and privileges we possess to-day. Whatever have been the causes of our estrangement, let them exist no more. Let the dead past bury its dead, and hand in hand with our French Canadian allies, our had one word to say in denunciation of the

future is secure. But of our people. 'Tis true indeed that many of them immigrated under happier auspices than those who left Ireland during the famine years, but the majority of them landed here without a PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, pound in their pockets, and with the prejudices and antagonism of a dominant race against them. But where are those people to day? Where are their sons, and how fured it with their sires since they became Irish Canadians? state, and how stand they before their fellow. subjects at large? Look over the Dominion and let what you see be the answer! Here with a comparatively fair field, the poor Irish immigrant, has won for himself commercial prosperity and political power. poverty he has sprung to independence. and often to affluence and wealth. God has rewarded him for his fidelity to Faith and and Fatherland. He is to-day as faithful to God and Country as the day his father or himself left the old land. He can prove himself loyal to this his adopted country, without wavering one point from the path of affection towards the old land across the sea. The Irish Canadians form one-eigth of the population of this Dominion, and wherever they are found, there are found a people, who like the Israelites, have been led out of a house of bondage, and have found the promised land. What! ask such a man to become a Canadian in all things! Ask such a man to cease to hold any kindly remembrance of the old land! Ask such a man to refrain from saying a word in defence of the Irish cause at home! Ask him in fact to become, without reservation, a Canadian! No, no, it we understand him, he will do nothing of the kind. In a few generations such a policy may be pardonable, but it is not excusable to-day. The grandchildren of the present generation may become Canadian in all things, but for the present generation, it would be an abandonment of principle to surrender his nationality. We stand by Canada and its laws, but we shall never forget that we are Irish. And who is it that asks us to abandon our Fatherland? Not an Irishman for certain. No, but some gentleman of English parentage most probably, whose policy it is to make us abandon the traditions of our race, in order to make us subservient to political tricksters and party ends. Yes, we can be loyal to this, our adopted land, but we can be loyal to Faith and Fatherland as well. We are treated, not as Canadians, but as Irishmen, and so long as one spark of manhood remains in our beings, as Irishmen we will stand or fall. By all means let us cultivate a spirit of Canadian nationality, but let us never allow the fostering of such a spirit to deaden our attachment to the grand old land we came from. Let the drivelling sycophant fawn, and fawn if he will, still let men, men with iron nerve and stern purpose, hold on. We are now and again covertly insulted, because of the land that bore us, and we would deserve to be treated like dogs if we did not resent those insults, with whatever energy God has given us. We are strong enough and numerous enough in this country to constitutionally force, aye, mark you, force-we like the wordjustice from our foes. We wish peace, but we must have justice. United we can exact-another word we like-we can exact, through the ballet box, an impartial administration of the laws, and equal handed justice to all men. To Catholics and Protestants alike should the laws in this land be the same. Let our Protestant friends point out to us a single grievance under which they labour, and we shall advocate its removal. This is a fair offer and we hope it will receive a fair response. Never in our lives have we ever said an unkind word of any man's belief, nor shall we tamely allow any other man to insult ours. If the "Pope" is to be, in mimic song, "kicked" before certain men in the streets of Montreal. then those men must kick the Catholic population first. All we want is to be allowed to go our way in peace. We insult no one, and we would cheerfully defend our Protestant fellowcitizens in the exercise of their religious rights, if necessary, at any sacrifice. The man who stands up for justice for himself, is the best advocate for justice for others. It is not to the snivelling crawler who accepts peace at any price, and who licks the hand that spurns him, it is not to such as he that a nation must look for its protection. Trust not the man who "smiles and smiles and is all the while a villian." If our enemies are wise they will avoid insulting us and then there will be peace over this broad Dominion, and we can all bend our energies to the development of our adopted land. This is what we wish for, but such is not the situation at this hour. At this moment our faith is threatened, not with extinction indeed, for that is impossible, but with

assault. We cannot forget the lesson of Oka.

Arson applauded by the press, and insurrection

openly encouraged by the enemies of our

Church. Law and order openly defied and to

their shame—very few papers in the Dominion

we have the 16th July, when in open defiance determine who is that requires of the Blake Act men exhibited their revolvers in broad day light, and were protected in their a representative Irishman? We have made illegal display. And this is law in Canada!! Here the Civil power is weak and military Montreal and the answer is-no, certainly not! power is lax. No one denies that the Victoria Rifles openly cheered for "King Billy," and yet we hear nothing about that enquiry, which every impartial citizen has What positions do their descendants hold in the a right to expect. But we are determined not to alllow this question to drop, and we hope that it will be taken up by our Irish Societies. They have the right to demand an investigation. This charge should be probed to its source, and if it be true, which we can prove, then we have a right to demand Frepresentation in the corps. We hope that not another day will pass without our Irish societies calling for an investigation. situation is serious. Where were the reporters when that cheer was given? Why was it port of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, let burked by them all? Because it was a trump | him join some of our societies; let him come card for us, and it was not made public until a to the front and take his share of our troubles member of the corps wrote to us about it. To-day we publish another letter from "Another Outraged Member of the Corps" and it is time for our societies to bestir themselves .-And how many other circumstances favorable to us were burked as well? No one knows. But we must be vigilant and earnest. must look the situation in the face, and stand prepared to front it like lawful citizens and like earnest men. Henry Grattan once said that " eternal vigilence was the price of freedom," and it becomes us all to be alive to the gravity of the situation, and while doing our utmost to secure peace and order, stand prepared to

### THE VACANT SEAT IN THE SENATE.

sustain the law at any cost.

Last week we published an article on the claims of Messrs. Cassidy and O'Leary for the vacant seat in the Senate. In that article we wrote courteously, indeed kindly, of both those gentlemen. We said that either of them "would grace the Upper House." But we denied that they were representative Irishmen, and that the Irish Catholics of Montreal would not accept them as such. Now, throughout this business, Mr. Cassidy has behaved like, what he is, a gentleman. And of Dr. O'Leary we do not change our opinion, although he has acted in a somewhat eccentric manner. He wrote a letter to the Herald, and the greatest punishment we wish to inflict upon him is to give that letter the benefit of our circulation. Here

### THE SENATORSHIP. To the Editor of the Montreal Heraed.

DEAR SIR,-I am sorry that so distinguished a man as Hon Judge Drummond has mentioned my name, in your issue of yesterday morning, in connection with what he calls "an article" in the True Witness, a weekly paper edited by a gentleman quite fresh from across the ocean, styling himself "we," meaning all the Irishmen in British North America—very modest, and who really, I think, is more worthy of pity than of notice. The Hon. Judge says I am well able to defend myself. But, defend myself against whom? or against what? But, I suppose I must now write a few humouristic words about it, here is the whole story :-

1st. My much esteemed and respected fatheronly lately deceased-born in the South of Ireland. tracing his pedigree back to the 14th century, was accustomed to talk to me of all the glories of Ireland, and how I should always dearly remember the Emerald Isle." I did so up to this day. Being the son of my father I thought I was an Irisman. Now, lo! bark ! wonderful! This editor comes out and says, "Look here, I know more about yourself than yourself; you are no Irishman at all.

2nd. My old tather, again, used to say, " as far back as I can trace my ancestry in the Isle of Saints, the O'Leary's have always been faithful to the Catholic religion."

Well, up to this day I have endeavoured to follow my father's advice, and thought myself as good a Catholic as my neighbour-but alas-this allknowing editor says " you are not an Irish Catholic." I am not an Irish Catholic, say I to myself-well what must I be,-likely an Orangemen? Good gracious, a Spirit of my ancestors! Just think was an Orangemen these 41 years, and I knew nothing about it.

Last, but not least. Now, this is the sore point -the "denouement." I feel rather delicate about it. Well, I suppose it must be said at last-no, no -never, to my recollection have I offered myself to any body-no, except once, my friends, once, I must confess. I must say that once I did offer myself to my dear wife. Yes, I did, and you will say, Mr. Editor, that I am rather conceited; but neverrheless, it is a fact—she did accept of me with a smile, and unlike my TRUE WITHERS' editor, she did not "repudiate" me. Now, dear sir, as true as the True WITNESS is a false witness against me, I did not offer myself to anybody else; but my most ungallant editor says he will have "none of me," and as the girls in the songs answers, "nobody asked you

Now, speaking seriously, I am no newspaper writer, but I think a good deal of myself as a physician, and I say "the case is clear." The riends of that gentleman must take him under their charge: they may feel secure. No judge of the Superior Court, has, as yet, refused any of my certificates in such cases.

Now, I have a good heart, a true Irish heart, Many a good turn have I done to my countrymen in my professional capacity, and otherwise, I have peen physician to the St. Patrtck's Society, and have largely contributed to the foundation of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, subscribed annually to the St Patrick's Orphan Asylum, given my name for \$50 toward the foundation of this new, projected " Irish daily," but still I wish to do something for my darling editor—my countryman | in the form of a pre-scription. And I say to his friends: Take charge of him, apply the "Douche," keep him on low diet avoid all exciting topics, and do it carefully for five years and he surely will thank you for it, and our country will be grateful to you. "Let us have

P. O'LEARY, M.D. Montreal, August 23, 1873. As to the "sore point" we shall leave

Church burners and the outlaws. Then again it to the intelligence of our readers to the "Douche." But is Dr. O'Leary enquiries from every Irish Catholic Society in What Irish Catholic Society is he a member of? Not one! What Irish Catholic Church does he attend? Not one! What Irish Catholic work of any description is he identified with? None! What claim can he then have to represent the Irish Catholics of Montreal? It is many years since he was in any way associated with them, and common decency should induce him to disclaim all idea of "representing" a constituency, which he appears to have abandoned. We do not deny that he is infinitely worse than the promised drubbing. is an Irish Catholic, and we rejoice to hear him say so. We do not object to him on any ground, but the one, and that is he is not a representative man. If he wants to get the supplatforms and give us the benefit of his presence. and of his experience in advocacy of our cause. But he was never heard of for years until he wanted to become a Senator and to "represent" us a representative man or none at all. Why not appoint Mr. Devlin, M.P.? His appointment would please every Irish Catholic in the city. Or better still, why not give him the vacant judgeship? His eminent abilities as a criminal lawyer appear to us to peculiarly qualify him for the bench. In such a contingency, Mr. Mullarky is a representative is just the man. Even men who differ from him would gladly see him elevated to the

### "ANTI-HUMBUG."

"Anti-Humbug" writes a letter to the Herald, charging Sir Francis Hincks with falsehood in stating that the Orangemen of Montreal had asked 20,000 Orangemen to come and walk next year in Montreal. It was quite right of Sir Francis not to notice this anonymous communication in the Herald, and, indeed, we would not do so either, but to point out that Sir Francis made his statement, on the authority of the Globe, and on a statement made by the Rev. Mr. Potts. Is it not a fact that the Orangemen of Buffalo-foreigners -have offered their services to come to Montreal next year? If "Anti-Humbug" wants to correct a mistake let him write to the sources from whence that mistake came, if it be a mistake at all, the Globe, the Buffalo Orangemen-and the Rev. Mr. Potts. Here is what Sir Francis said in his last letter :-

"The Rev. Mr. Potts is reported in the Globe of 13th July as having made a speech at the Orange meeting on the 12th, from which I take the follow-ing passage: "They had just heard a telegram read from Montreal, asking that 20,000 Omngemen be sent to that city next 12th July. How will those Frenchmen look then? Won't they quickly get into a corner? (Hear, hear, cheers, and laughter.) He could bring 500 boys from Armagh who would sweep them from one end of the city to the other." lougțeheers.)"

We wonder if the Rev. Mr. Potts would be willing to lead the "500 Armagh boys." Perhaps Anti-Humbug could answer us?

## ORANGE "POEM."

The Globe culled some extracts we gave from an Orange song book "vulgar and illiterate." We think, however, that the phrase may be applied in a general way to all Orange songs. The latest attempt in this line is something called a "poem on the Montreal Riots." It is written by a person styling himself "Ulster True Blue," and here are some of the verses:

"Irish Papists are united In thousands stout and strong To murder all true Protestants That to your cause belong.'

Of course it is nothing new to find ourselves called "murderers." But we shall see who is is that threatens "murder" before the "poem' is finished. In the ninth verse "True Blue' speaks of the Orange

"LADY FAIR"

who was assaulted by "Papists when returning from the house of God." The "lady fair" was a low creature with a---reputation. Then again in the twelfth verse the

"BASTARD POPISH CREW"

oceurs. But we wonder what the gentlemen who command our volunteers will say to this ribald songster who writes of some of them thus:

Here's a health to Colonel Fletcher. And all his volunteers! For Colonels Stevenson and Bond, Come, give three hearty cheers; Brave Major Baynes and Gordon, too Are worthy of renown, And every gallant officer Belong to our town.

XX VIII. Great praise is due to Ogilvie And Stephens of renown. To Henshaw and to Mercer too,

Who sought to save our town From foul disgrace and riofing, When dangers threatened here, And signed the requisition For all our volunteers.

Again in another verse "True Blue" threatens to "drub" the Catholics of Montreal as his Orange "fathers" drubbed our "sires" But worse than all he says :-

If they should dare to interfere With peaceful, quiet men, We'll soon repeat in Montreal Old Dolly's Brae again.

This vulgar cant is indeed scarcely worth recording. It is just as well that we should know what those people call "poems" and what they threaten us with, but to give such rubbish serious attention would be absurd. The poem

### THE HACKETT MONUMENT.

The Hackett Monument Committee talk of erecting the "Hackett monument," in Victoria Square, near the place where the victim brought about his own doom. Before this can be done, however, the corporation has to and of our triumphs. Let him come upon our be consulted. No monument can be crected within the city limits without the sanction of the city fathers. Now this unfortunate man Hackett died while a member of a secret society. He died too in the act of committing a people who know nothing of him publicly. Give an illegal assault. He fired at least three times at his assailants before any one fired at him. If he had not drawn his revolver he would have been beaten probably, but he would not have been killed. And yet this unfortunate young man-member of an illegal society-dying in the act of committing an illegal assault—is to have a monument in Victoria Square! Surely the Orangemen are Irishman, and the vacant Senatorship might jesting. It is too good a joke. A monument be given to him. It is not too much to ask to Hackett in Victoria Square!! They have one Irish judge for Montreal, and Mr. Devlin a saying in Ireland which will signify our opin. ion of the contemplated site, and it is naborlish. After describing the plan of a monument to Hackett the Witness of last Saturday goes on:

" It is the intention of the subscribers to petition the City Council to have the monument erected in Victoria Square, near the spot where the deceased was murdered, in order to show strangers that the citizens will not be governed by ruffians and cutthroats, and to showthat life was lost in consequence of the Mayor and Corporation not being ready to protect the same." The plan of the monument attracts general interest. The monument is to be of Ohio stone. The base will have two buttresses, rnd a deeply recessed panel with a figure and an open Bible, with the inscription, "Thomas Lett Hackett shot in Victoria Square," and above a richly carved pediment, with the words, "July 12th,

Of course the above is merely written en gasconade, for it is scarcely probable the citizens of Montreal will allow of a monument in their midst dedicated to the genius of Orangeism. If, however, in the course of ages, Field Marshal Robinson of Kingston manage to bring "woe to Montreal" by exterminating all the Catholics and our city become as Orange as Belleville, the monument may be erected, but would it not be as truthful, if not as well, to have the heroic statue with sixty rounds of ammunitiun in one hand and a six shooter in the other?

## RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

A melancholy and interesting ceremony took place on Saturday last the 25th inst, in the little Church of Notre Dame de Pitie on St. Jean Baptiste street. This ceremony consisted in the burnal of the remains of Miss Elizabeth Murphy, (in Religion Sister Marie Edward) second daughter of Edward Murphy Esq., of this city. Deceased was twenty-six years and nine months old at the time of her death, and had been in the Congregation convent for the eight years preceding, since her profession at Villa Marie, engaged in teaching.

Rev. P. Dowd, pastor of St. Patrick's, officiated at the Requeum Mass.

There were present in the Sanctuary, Rev. V. Rousselot Cure of the Church of Notre Dame, The Rev. Father Charles Lenoire Chaplain to the convent, Rev. James Hogan pastor of St. Ann's, Rev. Mr. Marcchal Cure of Notre Dame de Grace, Rev. Father Leclaire of St. Patrick's, Rev. Mr. Campion and numbers of other clergymen whose names wo did not learn. The funeral ceremony was affecting and imposing. The good sisters who crowded around the bier shed tears abundantly as the sad cortege moved away, and the grief in the congregation appeared to be universal, as Sister Mary Edward was placed in her last abode. May God have mercy on her soul.

## THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNION.

The Irish Catholic Union is progressing apace. Their pic-nic was one of the most successful of the season, while their branches continue to spread from one end of the country to the other. From Quebec we learn that No. 1 branch of the Quebec Catholic Union has been started, and we already know that Ottawa musters many branches of resolute and earnest men. Now it occurrs to us that this Catholic Union should be spread over the Dominion. We think that every town in which the Catholic people are found should give its assistance

to the cause. Quebec, Ottawa, Kingston, Wednesday after our arrival in Rome we went Bellville, Sherbrooke, Toronto, &c., &c., should each form a Catholic Union, and once a year, each of those branches should be represented at a general council of the delegates from all. It is thus that we may form a Catholic organiall and against every odds. In such a work the French Canadians will join us. Tell them ours. It is Catholic interests we are defending, and it becomes Catholics of all nationalities to rally round their flag. Spread the you on your way.

### " OBSTRUCTION."

By Cablegram last evening we learn that the Home Rulers in Dublin have approved of the policy of "obstruction." We rejoice to hear it. We are glad to know that the big heart of the Irish nation has responded to the call of the "obstructionists" and that a warfare, never seen before, is to be the order of the day. Fight it out gentlemen of the "obstructionists," and we hail the new departure with joy. It is by such men as Biggar, Parnell, O'Connor Power, O'Donnell, and Nolan in the house, and such men as Ferguson, of Glasgow, Barry, of Manchester, Cummins, of Liverpool, and others out of the House, that Home Rule is to be won. These men are in earnest, and they are all "obstructionists." We value the opinions of the British press upon this subject, just as we value the opinions of the English press of Montreal on the Oka outrage. We have always said that it is the right of the Irish at home to decide what policy they shall pursue, but the Irish abroad can respond to the call of the people at home, and while giving their mite to help on the good work, can wish the "obstructionists" God speed.

## REMINISCENCES OF A PILGRIM

BY BERNARD TANSEY.

I had intended on my arrival home to give to the readers of the TRUE WITNESS a short history of the pilgrimage, from the time we left our own City we arrived in Rome, and thence back again through Ireland to Canada However most of this has been rendered unnecessary by the very full and graphic description given by Father Dowd on the Sunday after his arrival home, and fully published in your paper. I therefore propose to give to the readers of the TRUE WITNESS a few extracts from my journal which I kept during the voyage, and which may, perhaps prove interesting to many of those who could not avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the pilgrimage. I shall take extracts from my journal from Lourdes to Rome. We arrived at Lourdes at 4 p.m., and the same day we left Bordeaux, having left the latter place at 5 a.m. We went at once to the "Hotel de la Grotte" where we were kindly and courteously received, and everything done to make our stay as pleasant as possible. After performing the usual ceremonies and rites which all the pilgrims to that hallowed spot perform, and having received every attention from the good and kind priest in charge of the noble church erected near the grotto, we departed from Lourdes on the 6th of June for Marsailles by way of Toulouse where we arrived at 5 a.m., on June the 8th and put up at the "Hotel du Louvre et de la Paix." Here we were received with all that genuine hospitality so peculiar to the natives of Sounthern France. There was a grand procession in the afternoon, and after the City, we left the next morning 7 a.m. for Genoa via Nice. Passing we saw the leaning tower of Pisa, which seems as if ready to topple over at any moment, also in the distance the Island of Elba, where the great Napoleon spent some time an exile Island of St. Helens. As I gazed on the Island I called to mind Juvenal's great apostrophe to greatness, Expende Hambalem, &c. Finally in the blue distance rose a massive dome—the great dome of St Peter's. This can be distinctly seen twenty or thirty miles before reaching the City, and towers far above all the rest of the buildings suspended as it were in the clouds, the greatest triumph of the greatest genius the world has ever seen Michel Angelo. We arrived in the City at 1.30 p.m., on the 11th of June, and put up at the "Hotel de la Minerve." The following morning we heard mass at the church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerve. This is the church from which Cardinal McCloskey, the first American Cardinal takes his title I noticed on the Gospel side of the altar a likeness of His Holiness, Pius the Ninth, and on the Epistle side one of Cardinal McCloskey. Here one may hear thirty and sometimes as many as fifty masses within the space of an hour. Under the high altar in this church lies the body of the sainted Catherine of vestry in the very room in which she gave up her bequeathing his body to his beloved Ireland, and in which he died. Nos, 39 and 40, and saw the very bed on which the Great Liberator, comes to his rescue? Ah! wonderful to behold! have in Montreal, while there was every thing done the modern Demosthers, breathed his last on. The fearful serpent in the shape of the mighty

may be gained, when I say that over 50,000 people can be accommodated at one time under its roof, and that our own St. Peter's which we are building that it is their quarrel just as much as it is in Montreal is about one-fourth the size to its 480 feet from the ground and from which a grand view of the City, the "Yellow Tiber," and the his head, in the distance, covered, as in the days of branches then, work with an energy worthy of Horace, with "White Snow." We descended to the your cause, and the beacon of success will guide Crypt where repose the bodies of St. Peter and St. Paul and stayed for a short time in prayer over the tombs of these illustrious apostles and martyrs, and kissed a very ancient Statue of St. Peter. We then visited the Mosaic work-shops of the Vatican where the most exquisite articles are manufactured in this department. From thence we drove to "St. Mary Maggioer" and saw among other things the Reliqutry in which are placed several boards, which tradition says, formed a portion of the crib in which Christ was born. Among other objects of interest, we saw the "Scala Santa, or sacred stairs, supposed to have been taken from Pilatis house, and down which the Saviour descended, after his scourging, and on his way to Calvery. The original marble such as the British House of Commons has steps are covered with wood, and I was informed that the present covering of wood, is the third that has been placed there to protect the marble; the others having been worn through by the kness of tion" wing, the liberties of your country are the numberless pilgrims that have, for hundreds of years, visited this relic of antiquity. From this at stake, and you will never obtain Legislative Church we proceeded to the Church of "Santa Independence by a kid glove policy on the Cruece." Over the high altar of this Church is a floor of Parliament. Home Rule has failed rich marble urn containing the relics of many saints. I shall not weary my readers with a dis. on the old lines. There is no use denying the cription of all we saw in Rome. It would be beyond fact. Home Rule we repeat has failed on the my poor powers, and in fact it must be seen in order to be appreciated. I shall endeavour to describe old lines, and now there are men who think our reception by the Holy Father and our return that some other constitutional means should be home. On the 15th of June we all repaired to St. Peter's Basilica for the audience. Although I had adopted. England obstructs Irish business been feeling very unwell during the morning, I every session. The majority of Irishmen de- made up my mind to go out, at 11 A.M. we are asmand a dozen reforms, and the majority sembled in St. Peter's. From the time I made up of Englishmen obstruct them. Nearly all time the audience commenced I felt in my usual the earnest men in Ireland are "obstruc- spirits. The Pope appeared at 12.45 P.M. and we presented the address, Father Dowd delivering it and after he finished, he kissed the Holy Fathers ring, followed by Fathers Egan, Dowling, McKenna, and myself and Mr. O'Brien. we were the only laymen who succeeded in doing so. It would be impossible to describe in words the magnificence of the scene. The Grand Basilica of St. Peter's—the venerable figure of the aged Pontist and ourselves, pilgrims from the other world, coming overfive thousan miles to pay our homage to our spiritual chief-all made a sight worthy of being treasured up in memory as long as any of us should breathe. I think I may say with all my companions, that it was the happiest day of our lives. I shall never forget it; and in my old age, I shall recall the scene of our reception by the Holy Father, as one of the grand epochs of my life. We left Rome on the 16th for Florence, where we arrived the following mording. I cannot in this short communication give you a description of Florence "The City of Palaces." The house of the Grand Medici, and the scene of the labors of the Great Savouaral. However I must leave those scenes in order to trace our voyage to its end. I am afraid I have already trespassed on the space of the "TRUE WITNESS" and I shall therefore reserve the balance of my journal until next week.

## COMMUNICATIONS

THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF A LETTER SENT TO THE "WITNESS.":-

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir.-In your issue of last Saturday you published a letter signed by "One Who is Proud to have Served Her Majesty." In that letter the writer said that he "could not find my name in the Army and Navy List." He almost challenned me to tell where or in what capacity I had been in Her Majesty's service, and said if I " was not ashamed" of myself I would inform the public. It is not usual for gentlemen who write above their names to notice anonymous and insulting references to their character. If "One Who is Proud to have Served Her Majesty' is not "ashamed" of himself why does he not write above his name, in order that the public may know who and what this gentleman is? However. for once, I shall depart from the accepted rule of journalism and shall reply to the anonymous, and certainly not gentlemanly, letter of "One Who is Proud to have Served Her Majesty." As for my services, sir, they amount to almost nothing. It is a fact that I have served, but no more. If "One Who is Proud to have Served Her Majesty" searches the Army, Navy and Militia List, as early as 1861, be will find that I first served in the 44th Royal Glamorganshire Light Infantry as Lieutenant. If visiting the most remarkable places of interest in he writes to the Colonel of the 19th Regiment he will find that I was attached to that Regiment when it was at Beggar's Bush Barracks Dublin; and if he takes the trouble he may ascertain that I went through a course of musketry at Hythe and of gunnery at Shoeburyness. Subsequently I went abroad and served in a small volunteer force at the closing and from which he escaped to grasp a crown for a and served in a small volunteer force at the closing few days fight the greatest battle of modern times days of the Maori war. And now, sir, I shall take and finally end his days a prisoner on the barren no further notice of anonymous writers, and shall no further notice of anonymous writers, and shall only reply to correspondents who sign their name and who write to my own paper.

M. W. KIRWAN. True Witness Office, Aug. 24th.

## LETTER FROM KINGSTON.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

oniation visa!

The speech of the good priest of Lindsay requires a little further treatment at my hands, for your enemies are still using it that they may have a fling at the TRUE WITNESS. It has proven the reverse of the ill-advised intention, and has been profitable to none save the enemies of our holy religion—made use of by them as a lever whereon to rest an unjust, ungenerous and insulting attack upon the Catholics of the Dominion. Had the Rev. Gentleman consulted his reason, for though I said in a former letter the speech did not show a man of Sienna, and on the left side of the Church near the | mind, he has the name of reading a good deal and capable of turning to good account extracts from pure soul to her maker. When at Genoa, the "City | the works of the brains of others, the speech would of Palaces" I had the pleasure of visiting the tomb never have been made and we would have been of St. Catherina of Genoa, and had touched my spared the pain of knowing that such drivelling beads at her holy shrine. While there we also nonsense was read all over the country. The good beads at her holy shrine. While there we also nonsense was read all over the country. The good flag had been insulted and the insult intensified in visited the hotel where the great O'Connell died, gentleman went beyond his depth. He set forth terms of fresh and grevious insult heaped upon us, upon an ocean of whose currents he was evidently his heart to Rome, and read the inscriptions on the lignorant, unaccompanied by that compass which marble statue placed in the wall in 1875, the centevery prudent priest should possesss—the authority tennary of his birth. We also visited the room of Superiors. His friends see it, he himself I ween

Lie ableste in in his grief the rich se

personage of an obscure print called the Lindsay to the Church of "St. Paul Extra Muros," erect. Post. The man of the Post tells us that in his ed on the spot where tradition says the two apostles, august person he was present in the church on the St. Peter and St. Paul met and embraced for the occasion of the wonderful speech-the great allocufirst time upon the latter's arrival in Rome. We tion. Strange that we never hear of this chiel of also visited St. Paul's prison, the "Mamertine," the the land of bannocks presence there, except when post on which he was beheaded, and the three there are some of the Rev. gentleman's philososprings, which miraculously sprung from the spot. phical dictums, yes dictums, to be published. We also drank the waters of the springs and pray- And the sage tells us that he took down the ation calculated to sustain us in the hour ed at the altar on which the great St. Bernard said solemn words as they flowed in beautiful of need, and while offending no man, will his first Mass. On Thursday we visited the great-est wonder of the artist's genius, the Basilica of St. therefore, more capable of judging of their true be prepared to stand up for the old faith against Peter's. Some idea of the size of this great church meaning as to whether they were of a bharacter both insulting and humiliating to Catholics. Not by any means the Nouveau Monde which puts the question. "Is Father Stafford the friend of secret in Montreal is about one-fourth the size to its illegal societies?" And says, "If so he cannot be namesake in Rome. We ascended the great dome a Catholic priest." In other words this Catholic paper tells him to cast off the mask and appear in the character which his words would indicate. Nor Campagna may be had, while "Alta Soracte" raises should the Taue Witness and its uncompromising Editor presume to pass judgment in the premises though they have been sustained by the Catholic voice of Montreal and Kingston, and that sanction so unmistakeably pronounced in resolutions condemnatory of the Rev. Father's denunciation. Did he (Father Stafford) not assert -I use the word assert advisedly-in the presence of a full congregation, who are supposed to know their five cent cathechism" if he has been faithfully performing his duty to them, that, 'If Father Dowd had been at home this thing would not have happened." Thereby insinuating that the murder was a premeditated act of Catholics, and not the work of a rowdy. Is not his dictum gone forth to the world -and it would be pure Philosophical Heresy not to believe the doctrine of the sage-that " Every Catholic in the country is responsible for what has happened in Montreal." A grave injury, sir, has been done us, and all the blabber of the old lady of the Post will not undo it. The only remedy I can conceive of escape left the Rev. gentleman, the only cure for the blunder. (I am charitable enough to believe that vanity caused him to blunder) is to

acknowledge the mistake and apologize for the wound inflicted on us. But his triend adds insult to injury. His protege denounced the TRUE WITNESS, not fortunately because it erred, but because as a public Catholic journal its Editor was at his post, nobly performing his duty. He was there to meet the attacks of the Rev. Mr. Bray, to defend the Infallible Pope and the purity of Holy Church; not with his broad shoulders to receive the bullets of rowdies. He was there to denounce injustice and defend vested rights on behalf of the Sulpicians in the matter of the Oka property against the intrigues of the Protestant Alliance. He was there, too, to arraign before the bar of public horror, arson when their Church was burned down. And, finally, was on hand when oath-bound conspirators against Catholic rights would enter your city to destroy the peace and harmony of law-abiding citizens. This wiscacre of Lindsay, inspired I fear by the gentlemen he would defend, with a grin of supreme contempt, peering from under his puritan cap, insultingly calls upon the Hierarchy of the Province to fall into line with him and place a bann upon the paper of our choice. This, no doubt, is preaching liberty of the press. Yes, Protestant liberty ever and always the same-The liberty to crush an opponent, stamp him out by the heel of authority whenever argument fails. Well, Lindsay you know is a great place. Her Philosophers have spoken. The Hierarchy of Ontario, the bishop and priests of Montreal will sure ly take the hint. And you and I and all we poor fellows, whom the press has been so long in the habit of calling priest-ridden, must submit, for the Lindsay Oracle has opened its asinine mouth and brayed. Priests, monks, nups, you too, may prepare to hear other of the oracular divinities, baving raised their tails, pricked their ears, distended their nostrils and opened their foul and blasphemous mouths in hellish execration of everything you hold dear. Your churches, as at Oka, fired by the torch of the incendiary, may illumine the surrounding country, while the gods applause. Then will your ears be tickled by the pleasing soulstirring strains of "To hell with the Pope," "Croppies lie down," "We'll tramp down those papishes every one," for you representatives of the press must neither think, write nor speak, until the Lindsay god removes his interdict.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC. Kingston, Aug. 22nd, 1877.

## LETTER FROM OTTAWA

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27th, 1877. THE PIC NIC SEASON.

Is drawing to a close, but at this close it seems that the best part of the pic-nics in this city is to be held. No less than five "grand" pic-nics are to be held during the next two weeks by Ottawa socie ties. Did you ever yet see a society get up a picnic which was not called a "grand" one? Certainly not, and of course the societies of the Capital form no exception to the general rule. But, yes, there is one exception.—The Orange Young Britons advertize a "monster" pic-nic. Surely, for goodness sake, they are not going to have a repetition of the Markham pic-nic, which disgraceful affair was so vividly described by a local paper and copied into the TRUE WITNESS some time ago. But perhaps they cannot help but have a pic-nic consistent with their organization, and therefore we need not be sur-prised if they fulfil the terms of their advertisement, "show everything in the bill," as circus managers say, and therefore we may expect indeed a monster" pic-nic which will rival the Markham

monstrosity." We are also to have the annual "Scottish gathering," which is always a very successful affair, and which draws a great many people to the Capital from the outside parts. There are two other picnics besides, along with that of the Catholic Y. M. L. & B. Union, which will be held on the 6th of September at the Agricultural Show Grounds. This is expected, without a doubt, to be as great a picnic as we have yet had this season. In spite of hard times, it will be really a "grand" affair, and something out of the ordinary run, owing to the large number of members (nearly 700) in the Union, and the sympathy which the public generally, and the Catholics in particular, have for the Union; and another reason is that it is the only pic-nic with which the French-Canadians have as yet been iden-This new exteriment of uniting the tified. This new ex; eriment of uniting the French and Irish under the sacred banners of their common faith, will, I believe, have a lasting success. In its management, enthusiasm has been tempered with reason, and much thought and foresight on the part of the executive have been called into requisition to ensure a solid organization. It has already met with great encouragement from older quarters, who express themselves anxious to see it permanent. On this point I will simply leave time to tell, but I cannot help but remarking one thing as an index and an earnest of the future, and that is that, this body or young men has done more in

PROMOTING PUBLIC HARMONY

than any other influence in the city. While excitement was at a terrible heat; after the Zouave flag had been insulted and the insult intensified in after bloodthirsty blackguards armed to the teeth and with an outrageous emblem of fancied triumph had paraded our streets, and many thing more to add to the mortification which we Catholios felt, and all

ment and incite violence, a mass meeting of the Catholic young men was held. Then timid people held their breath and cautious men shook their heads, for the calamities which were almost sure to follow. It certainly looked as if the young blood would stir up violence. But it did not. It organized, showed its strength in numbers, proclaimed its Catholicity, in a solid union composed of all nationalities, and having passed over the worst of the crisis, these seven hundred young men can boast that they preserved peace, while at the same time their strength will certainly have a healthy influence for respect and awe on those who have insulted them already, but who will be more careful to refrain from insult in the future.

Here is another letter from a member of the "Victorias" about the "Three cheers for King Billy incident" :-

THREE CHEERS FOR KING BILLY.

Montreal, Aug. 28th, 1877.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-It was my intention before, this to write to the True Witness in connection with the disgraceful proceedings that took place in the Drill Shed on the night of the 12th of July, but I was forestalled by another indignant comrade in the Corps. It is in vain that I have sought and looked for a

denial of this unmilitary act, but no mention of it has been made by the daily press. And now Mr. Editor, are we to take this silence as an endorsation of the act by the officers and Pro-

testant press of Montreal, an act which stamps the V. V. R., (as a military body) with lasting disgrace, and at once places before the Catholics of Montreal the true feelings of the men in whom their lives are intrusted.

Have the press of Montreal examined this affair Do they see it in its true light? I think not or they would ere now have taken the matter in hand and have sifted it to the bottom.

I have heard the unbiassed opinions of good military authorities who state the affair demands an immediate enquiry, as the lives of the Catholics in the city are not safe until a thorough investigation of the proceedings has taken place.

In conclusion Mr. Editor, I in the name of the Catholics volunteers of Montreal'look to you for support in this affair, which should not be allowed to Irop until, as I said before, a complete examination has been made, and in doing this Mr. Editor you will earn the everlasting thanks of your countrymen and co-religionists.

Another Octraged Member of the Cores."

### THE 5TH FUSILIERS.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,-Having served a number of years in Her Majesty's service, and hearing that the 5th Fusiliers were encamped on St. Catherine Street I went like many others to see how our citizen soldiers were getting on, but what was my surprise when going round one of the tents in hearing to the chorus of a song, called the Red White, and Blue, but some -I suppose some Orange Old Young Briton, getting the chorus of "Up with the Orange and the Blue." I was certainly taken by surprise when I referred to a sentry who was standing by, to check those men, I was informed they could do just as they pleased, Now Mr. Editor according to the Queens Regulations, no matter who don's the Military coat, let him be a Canadian Militia man or not he is strictly under the Military Law, If that was the way to treat visitors, I leave for the public to judge. I read a letter of yours in last week's issue, why it was that Catholics were not represented in the militia force in Montreal. Well, all I can say, let the Catholics have a fair representation of officers and non-commissioned officers, and you will find the ranks filled very soon, and the sooner the better, in order to put a stop to our militia bigots. If such a case happened in the regiment I served in, if a non-commissioned officer offered an insult, he would be immediately placed in arrest, and if a private placed in the guard room. I served in a corps where there were only 200 Catholics out of 800 men and I must say the Catholics held the majority of positions from second Lieutenant downwards, and uso that the best of feeling existed between all ranks; I never know a single case of a man been insulted for his religion.

I remain, &c., LATE OF THE GOTH RIFLES.

I send my name.

"STAR" LIGHT.

To the Editor TRUE WITNESS.

Sir.-As a very humble press man, will you permit me to draw your attention to the following extract from the only journal in Canada, published August 24th:

"The following is the score of a match got up between the Press and the Brigade Staff, which re-sulted in the easy defeat of those who took upon themselves to represent the Fourth Estate. Although we could scarcely hope for any other result than defeat for even a fair representation of the press against such distinguished marksmen as the gallant officers who carried off the honors, yet it is only right to state that their opponents were, in no sense of the term, a representation of the press of

Then follows the score, which it is not necessary to give, suffice it to say the "press" were beaten.

Now, Sir, this is not a religious matter, but if I might be allowed to say a few words in connection with the above, I would, of course, coincide with

the Star, for the following reasons :-The Star is the only paper in the city that has a

Web-feeding machine. The Star is the only journal that has to correct its own news almost every other day.

The Star is the only self-constituted authority on bogus correspondence.
The Star is the only sheet which tries to please

everybody and does not succeed. The Star is the only true representative of that

portion of the press known as the Star.

The Star is the only journal which stole the special correspondence sent from the S.S. "City of Brussels" to the Gazette, and repeated the day after in the Star, as coming "from its own correspon-dent," thereby signally illustrating the enterprise of the Star.

The Star is the only reliable organ on rumors. The Star never recognizes anybody beside it-

self. The Star is the best authority on how much it costs to run a newspaper.

The Star never overshoots the mark, so it ought to know something about "drawing the bow."

The Star is alone competent to form a double edged opinion on everything.

There was a partial eclipse of the moon a few nights ago, and judging by the aspect of things, generally, an eclipse of the Star will be next in Finally, Sir, the Star is the only double-barrelled,

egotistical, self-assertive, armour-plated, sheet in the country. If the poet had lived, might he not have well said :-

"Twinkle, twinkle, little Star, Tell me plainly what you are, Always getting in a mess,

Tis thus you represent the press"

Yours, humbly,
John A. Mackenzie Macdonald.

### PERSONALS.

DEVLIN-Mr. B. Devlin, M P., is in Ottawa.

O'LEARY-We call attention to Dr. O'Leary's " humorous" letter on the fourth page.

DUFFY-Sir Charles Gaven Duffy has been appointed Speaker of the Victoria Legislature.

NAGLE-Mr. R. Nagle the Ottawa lumber merchant

O'LOGHLAN-Sir Bryan O'Loughlan has been

elected for Clarc.

LYNCH-His Grace Archbishop Lynch has not resigned his archdiocese as reported.

DUFFERIN-Lord Dufferin and party left Winnipeg yesterday.

McCARTHY-The London Globe denies the death of Justin McCarthy the well known Irish writer. STAR—The Star has fallen off from 1,500 to 2,000 per week since the 12th July.

CURRAN-Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., has returned from Queboc.

O'DONOGHUE-Mr. John O'Donoghue has return ed to Toronto.

CCSTIGAN-Mr. Costigan, M.P., returned to Grand Falls from Quebec last week.

LECLAIRE-Father Leclaire will not arrive in town till next week.

KELLY-W. B. Kelly the well known Dublin bookseller is dead.

ROUSSELLE-The hearing of the Rousselle case is postponed until next Friday.

SENCENNES-Madame Marie H. H. Sencennes died on Monday Deceased was daughter of Judge Coursel.

ARCHAMBAULT - Hon. Louis Archambault it mentioned as being likely to obtain the vacan

Shrievalty. CAMERLENGE-His Eminence Cardinal Camer lenge has been authorized to summon the Con-

clave, in case of accident to His Holiness. CHILDERS-The Right Honourable Mr. Childers. one of Mr. Gladstoue's late Ministers Cabinet, is in Montreal.

NAGLE-W. H. Nagle, formerly of the Free Press, will be editor of the Catholic daily proposed to be started in Ottawa.

DUHAMEL-Francis Duhamel, father of the Bishop of Ottawa died at Rochesterville on Sunday the 19 inst.

MILLS-PELLETIER - The Hon. Messrs Mills and Pelletier, have gone to Manitoba on official McCLOSKEY - Cardinal McCloskey has been

serenaded at Newport, and made a short pleasant speech in reply. BURKE-Father Burke is still lecturing and preaching to a large and delighted audience in

MACKAY-FINLAY-The visiting Governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday last, are Joseph Mackay, and

Samuel Finlay, Esqs. UNION-The Irish Catholic Union of Ottawa will hold a grand pic-nic on the 6ih proximo. The executive officers of Monrteal have been invi-

MELANCON-Mr Claude Melancon was elected Alderman for St. Louis Ward on Saturday. Up to eleven o'clock not a solft irr vote had been cast for his rival, Alderman David.

COX—Sir Edward Cox, late Colonel in Her Majestys service, and Registrar of the County of Drummond, died on Sunday night at his residence in Kingsbury, P.Q.

COSGROVE-Mr. Owen Cosgrave, of Toronto, has asked the city for \$2,000 damages for the wrecking of his house by Orangemen. Of course he will be refused.

MONK-Yesterday Judge Monk quashed all the objections urged by the counsel for the Oka prisoners based upon Judge Coursols pretended want of jurisdiction. In our next issue we hope to give the particulars of this important judgment.

MARLBOROUGH - The Duke of Mariborough Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, while speaking in public at Galway lately said Ireland was never so prosperous. His predecessors said the same and so will his grace's successor.

PARNELL-Mr. Parnell is likely to be the new leader of the Home Rulers of Great Britain. He bears a historic name. His grand father was the Sir John Parnell who so strenuously opposed the Union.

O'LEARY-Daniel O'Leary the champion pedestrian of the world has expressed a wish, through a mutual friend of the TRUE WITNESS, to walk in Montreal. We are sure that he would receive a hearty welcome

MACKAY-J. W. Mackay, of California, left Ireland thirty years ago a penniless boy. He is now in receipt of \$25 per minute, or about \$35,000 a day. He is said to be the richest man living. He is but forty-five years of age, and sixteen years ago was in bankrupt.

CHINIQUY—It is quite true that Mr. Chiniquy wished to see a Catholic clergyman when sick, notwithstanding the denial of the Wilness

When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would

When the devil got well, the devil a monk was he. QUINN-Michael Quian was brought up on remand yesterday, and the case was further postponed till to-day (Wednesday). He has witnesses to prove that at the time of his alleged shooting, he was in the act of rescuing one of said wit-

CROSS-In the case of O'Brien and Rousselle, tried before the Recorder, it was a noteworthy fact that the Protestant witnesses carefully turned over the Bible and kissed the side on which was not the Crucifix. And yet on the apocryphal Hackett monument there is to be a cross.

MEANY-The N.Y. World says:-Mr. Stephen J Meany sailed from here a few days ago to run for the County of Clare, in "obedience to a cable despatch from a large and enthusiastic Home Rule meeting." Mr. S. J. Meany does not appear to have been successful, as the poll stood : O'Loghlen, 1,721: The O'Gorman Mahon, 1,149; Reeves, 764. Indeed, Mr. Stephen J. Meany's name is not mentioned in the returns.

OLD PAPERS by the pound can be had at this Office.

ORANGE RIOTS.

This pamphlet which can be had at this office or from Troy & Co., 48 King street, Toronto, has a full account of the late riots, the Oka troubles, and has Sir Francis Hincks letters as an index, price 20cts.

## THE EMIGRANTS' GUIDE.

A LARGE 48 Column Newspaper with illustrated heading is now out. It is an honest Guide for all classes of immigrants seeking homes and employment in the West, and describes without color or prejudice the best localities in ALL the Western States. For sale by all News Dealers. One copy rasiled free. Address

M. O'DOWD, Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo

;...-....

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

 $\mathbf{W}^{ ext{ iny TEST.}}$ 

Number of Customers served during week ending August 18th, 1877 :--4,381

Number served during corresponding week of last year :--3,221.

> INCREASE :-1,160.

As we stated in Saturday's Star and Witness, we are offering goods cheaper than ever this week. The balance of Summer Dress Goods and Prints, must be cleared at desperate prices.

FANCY DRESS GOODS, at 10c. FANCY DRESS GOODS, at 10c. DRESS GOODS cheaper than ever.

DRESS GOODS cheaper than ever. SILK WARP DRESS GOODS, 12½c, SILK WARP DRESS GOODS, 12½c.

MATELLASSE DRESS GOODS, 121c. MATELLASSE DRESS GOODS, 124c. BASKET CLOTH DRESS GOODS, 124c. BASKET CTOTH DRESS GOODS, 121c.

Prints. Prints.

Splendid quality Prints, good patterns and fast colors, all at 9c.

A lot of the very best quality prinis, all reduced to 11c

Silks. Silks. BEAUTIFUL STRIPED DRESS SILKS, reduced to 58 cents. BEAUTIFUL STRIPED DRESS SILKS, reduced

NAVY BLUE DRESS SILES, reduced to 75c. NAVY BLUE DRESS SILKS, reduced to 75c. SEAL BROWN DRESS SILKS, reduced to 75c. SEAL BROWN DRESS SILKS, reduced to 75c.

Show Room. Desperate prices in Linen Costumes. All our Linen Costumes have got to be sold, and in order to do so, we have mode a further reduction

in the prices. LINEN COSTUMES \$4.25, reduced to \$2.50. LINEN COSTUMES \$4.50, reduced to \$2.75. LINEN COSTUMES \$5.00, reduced to \$3.00.

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LINEN COSTUMES \$7.50, reduced to \$4.75. LINEN COSTUMES \$5.50, reduced to \$5.50. Mantle Department.

A lot of Chasmere Capes and Fichus, only \$1.50 A lot of Cashmere Capes and Fichus, only \$2 and \$2,50 A lot of Cloth Jackets, \$2 and \$250, suitable for

Fall wear. All kinds of Jackets reduced in price. Lady's Waterproof Ulsters, from \$4.50. Shawl Department.

Our Shawls are selling better with us every day. Country merchants are buying from us, they say that we are selling them cheaper than they can buy them in the Wholesale Houses. All-Wool Shawls, from \$1.35

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THE FINEST STAINED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES.

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

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Guaranteed to Wear Well. ditto ditto Youths' Suits Mens' Suits ditto ditto 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

May 30.

THE "STAR " A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T

The Definition of Liberalism, borrowed from the Bien Public of Gand, not of Burges, and inserted recently in La Nouveau Monde has greatly angered some ignoramus of the Star. And, "dare" "dare," he has blusteringly placed over his door in great array, and be ready for the defence of free institutions. The bonhomme has but a laughing stock under his equipment, shooting to pieces the frippery of Protestanism. The passages at arms which he executes in space in honour of civil liberty is truly laughable. If this champion of liberalism, which is altogether opposed to liberty, has read the article in the Bien Public, it is evident that he has not understood it, or as they vulgarly say, "He only caught the flash of it." That is the reason we will let fall to the ground the efforts he has made through respect for the art of lying. We will only say that the article of the Bien Public is not from the pen of a Belgian ultramontaine who wishes to shatter the constitution of Canada, but from an American missionary. Having seen, good observer that he is, how men move, and how affairs go on either sides of the ocean, he has during his leisure moments, collected his observations on Liberalism, under the form of a journal. On the other hand this article is not new; we heard of it during the month of April last. If the Star and its twin brother in liberalism, the National, did not know of it, that shows that they do not read, in season, all the nice things which appear in the Nouveau Monde. Since the month of April the ignoramus of the Star might have been taken from the drawer of the historian, the wand of harlequin which he agitates to-day with one hand, while with the other he flourishes the letters de Cachet, threatening the Bastille. As for the National it is different; the question coming from insignificant sources, it is not astonishing that he let it pass. To day it is another thing; he has his hand on a dortor who knows dynamical logic, astronomy, latin and political pharmacopaia. This most learned doctor does not give utterance to trash, by the way! it is well for the poor wretches of the Nouveau Monde his trade is more abstract; he

vomits poison. But to return to the Star: Do away with history, we say to the Star, before you can arrive at the conclusion that Protestantism has been favourable to civil liberty. With all its boasting, Protestantism has, in reality, done little for the cause of human liberty. We cite but the fact, a fact which cannot be denied by those who have the slightest respect for the truth of History, that in all the countries of Europe where the Reformation succeeded in being established, the Catholics were invariably persecuted. Robbery, calumny, sacrilege, sedition, and effusion of blood were every where the arms with which rising Protestantism assailed those whose only crime was an honest desire to remain faithful to the religion and altars of their fathers, and the fathers of the men who persecuted them. Now, on which side is persecution to be found? It can be truthfully said that there is no Protestant, or liberal, country on the face of the earth who does not persecute the Catholics, one way or the other, to this day, in the 19th century which is called the century of light and liberty. On the contrary, there is not one Catholic nation in the world which persecutes, or has recent-ly persecuted the Protestants. This is the truth, however strange it may seem to the cars of those who, deceived by the lies of the Star and such like papers, imagine that the Catholic Church is essentially the persecutor, and that we are entirely indebted for civil liberty to Protestantism and Liberalism.

Those who, like the Star hypocritically assail the intolerance of Catholic sovereigns of past cen-turies should first commence by disaproving inatead of praising, the intolerance of liberal mod-orn governments all of which without exception endeavour to put the Church outside the common right and trample Catholicism with every vote of parliamentary majorities. Is intolerance then all on the side of the Catholics? Have not the Protestants and liberals more than their share of that intolerance which they would fain lay exclusively to the charge of others? Let the Star snewer. We shall reply.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK The promised excursion and picnic to Berthier, under the auspices of the above society, came off Wednesday with more than usual eclat. Two very commodious steamers had been chartered for the occasion, and were well filled with as choice a selection of pleasant people as could be desired. The boats were detained on account of the non-arrival in time of the train bringing from Montreal the celebrated Shamrock Laorosse Team, which was to form the chief attraction of the day until near ten O'clock, when strains of music were heard and the cry of "Here they come," followed by a procession filing from the G. T. R. station, consisting of the Emerald Band, the Shamrock Team and their friends, and the Reception Committee. After a Feb 9, 1-y slight breakfast, the Shamrocks came aboard the steamers, and with a very large number on board the two boats, lashed together, started down stream when daucing was at once begun and continued until reaching the warf at Berthier, it being then noon. After appeasing an appetite whetted, no doubt, by the exhiliarating trip down the river, the excursionists crowded to the pleasure ground to witness the celebrated Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal. The first and second games were taken by the "Shamrocks" in an increbibly short space of time, the ball being passed along from one to the other of the Shamrock team with a neatness and alertness which fairly astonished all those who beheld it. The third game, however brought out more skill on both sides, and lasted sufficiently long to thoroughly warm up both teams. The Quebec team worked hard, and exacted splendid skill from their opponents, till at last the ball was carried in a severe tussle as it were, through the Quebec goal, in a manner which gave rise to a dispute, the result of which was a game for the Shamrocks. Another game was also played, a sort of compromise for any doubts that might arise, which was also taken by the Shamrock team. This ended the lacrosse match, everyone being satisfied with the play made by both parties, though many would have wished the Montrealers stronger opposition for the sake of drawing their play more. After the lacrosse match followed an outrigger single scull race, which was participated in by Messrs. Winfield and O'Brien, the former winning after a sharp struggle by only about half a length. In the meantime dancing was kept up in rooms provided for the purpose, and the lovers of terpsichore enjoyed themselves to the full, the band of B. Battery, and the Emerald Independent band under the leadership of Prof. McKernan, supplying excellent music. After a pleasant day's sport—the weather being particularly fine—the steam whistles sounded "all aboard," and the boat left the Berthier wharf at

## CANADIAN ITEMS.

about six o'clock.

ST. PATRIOR'S LITERARY INSTITUTE, QUEBEC.—On or about the 29th inst., an excursion will take place over the North Shore under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute.

THE DUNKIN ACT. The supporters of the Dunkin Act held a large meeting in the Amphitheatre re-cently for the purpose of forming a permanent association. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected :—President, Hon. Senator Aikins; Vice-Presidents, A. H. Dymond, M. P., and Patrick Boyle of the Irish Canadian; Secretary, J. T. ly Moore.

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Tuition and Board, Doctor's Fee, Washing and Mending, Bed and Bedding, per annum-\$165.00.

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In Stock-The Newest Spring and Fall Overclothing. The Newest Check Worsted Suiting. The Newest Striped do
The Newest Twilled do do do The Newest English Tweed Suitings. The Newest Scotch do The Newest Canadian do

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

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The business of this Company for the year 1876 was more than Three Times THAT OF ALL THE OTHER CANADIAN COMPANIES

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Reference is made to over Two Hundred recipients of in demnity, on account of Injuries from Accidents, as to the treatment of Claimants at the hands of the Directors.

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SEVERE ACCIDENT .- On the Gatineau, recently man named King met with a severe accident; he was rolling some logs from the shore into the river, and managed in some way to get under one of them; both of his legs were fractured.

LORD DUPFERIN,-Lord Dufferin made an eloquent reply to the address presented by the Mennonites. He said: They would not be called upon to stain their hands with human blood, but he invited them to join the Canadians against the brute force of nature, not in a war of annihilation, but in advancing the standard of civilization westward. In the name of the Queen he welcomed them to Manitoba; adding, "you are as welcome to our affections as to our lands, our liberties, and our freedom." The address was listened to with the greatest interest, the entire crowd of about 1,000 removing their hats every now and then in token of approbation, many men, as well as women, being affected to tears. The entire Mennonite population of the Province is now estimated at about 6,500.

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

JT, Brantford, \$2; W C, Brantford, 2; F M Dalhousie Mills, 2; TB, Newton, 2; J McJ, Point St Charles, 2; JK, Magog, 1; JC, Manso, 1; DD, Point St Charles, 4; PH, Hamilton, 2; ECT, Sherbrooke, 1; FG O'Connor, 2; TG, Larma, 2; WPG, Pictou, 2; EMCG, Stockwell, 450; JMcK, Charlottetewn, 2; PMcM, West Winchester, 2; MR, Printers H, Brimstons Corners, 2; J McC, Elgin, 2; B McP, Charlottetown, P E I, 2; Mrs B B, Valcourt, 2; F D, St Andrews, 2; E M McC, Sherrington, 2; Rev W H, Vinton, 1; R M, Pittsburgh, 2; F C, St John, 2; T O'M, Nort Oxburg, 2; M S, Mount St Patrick, 1.50; J N, Lachine, 2; J L, Mamwaki, 4.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour, Superior Extra, \$6,20 to \$6,40; Extra Superfine, \$5,00 to \$6,00; Fancy, \$5,75 to \$5,50; Spring Extra, \$5,70 to \$5,75 Superfine, \$5,35 to \$5,45; Strong Bakers, \$6,00 to \$6,25; Fine, \$5,00 to \$5,70; Middlings, \$4,70 to \$4,80; Pollards, \$4,00 to \$4,50; U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs, \$2,65 to \$2,72\frac{1}{2}; City, Bags, delivered, \$0,00 to \$0,00. Oatmeal, \$4,90 to \$5,10; Wheat, Canada Spring, \$0,00 to 0.00; Corn, 55 to 56; Oats, \$56 to 36; Barley, \$0 to 65c; Peas, \$8 toocper 66 lbs; Butter, 17c to 21c; Cheese, 10\frac{1}{2} to 11c; Pork, Mess, \$16,25 to \$16.50; Thin Mess, \$15,25 to \$16.50; Lard, 10\frac{1}{2} to 11c for tubs and pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots at \$4,07\frac{1}{2} to 4,12\frac{1}{2}, according to tares; Pearls, \$4.60 to \$4.50; Freights, 45 0d to 55 9d per qr. heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool or Glasgow.

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\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta,

HEAD LYRIC.

Maine,

Said B 2 A the other day, Whilst they together sat, Let U & I just go and buy At Robertson's a hat.

Said A 2 B I plainly C You know the place quite well, His hats fit me just 2 a T And none can them X L 232 M'GILL STREET

THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOK-ING RANGES--Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00.

CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS,

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BREWERS & MALTSTERS

Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and single Stout, in wood and bottle. Families Supplied. The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels,

All you who fond remembrance cherish Secure the shadow ere the substance perish. Repair at once with those you love so well, To where Parks the artist does excel, In taking likenesses so true to life That a man once mistook a picture for his wife. The time way come not very long before We see the forms we venerate no more, How sad we feel with nothing left to trace The cherished form, the well remembered face. Come one, come all, and bring your friends along, For though life is short, affection still is strong. Small pictures are mad-large, the large made small He suits the wants and tastes of all. He guarantees to give you satisfaction, As for his work you need not give a fraction.

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LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES. Price \$35 with attachments.

THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits.

It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured. A complete set of Attachments with each Ma-

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

Plants and Trees,

It destroys Caterpillars from Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and from Apple and Fruit trees, by simply washing the nests with the Liquid Soap, or, sprinkling the leaves. It is invaluable for, the Grape Vine, whether in-

fested with Flies or Spiders.
It increases the size and flavor of the Berry, by frequently watering the Vine with the Liquid Scap. Sold by all Druggists in Montreal.

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

Dame Blizabeth Vantier, of Isle Perrault, in the District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Mauffette, of the same place, teacher and trader, duly authorized to the effect of these presents and to ester en justice

Plaintiff; Joseph Mauffette, of Isle Perrault, in the District of Montreal, trader and teacher,

Defendant. An action for separation de biens, (separation as to property) has been issued in this Court, this 21st day of August instant, 1877.

CURRAN & COYLE Attys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 21st Aug., 1877.

INSOLTENT ACT OF 1875.

In the matter of Victor Hudon of the City of Montreal, Merchant & Trader.

Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the office of Perkins, Beausoleil, & Perkins, 60 St. James Street, in Montreal, on Thursday the 13th day of September, A.D., 1877, at 11 a.m., to receive statements of his affairs, to appoint an Assignee ifthey see fit and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

ARTHUR M. PERKINS.

Assigner. MONTREAL, 23rd August, 1877.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of John Spring, of Montreal, an insolvent. Said insolvent has filed in the office of said Court a deed of composition and discharge of his creditors, and on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of September next, he will apply for the confirmation thereof to said Court.

Montreal, 14th August, 1877. ETHIER & PELLETIER, His Attorneys.

CANADA

the present.

675

Craig

Stree

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 1041 Malvine Darche, of the Municipality of Hochelaga, said District, wife of Dieudonne Plante, joiner, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, to

Plaintiff:

Dieudonne Plante, joiner, of the same place, An action en separation de biens, (separation as to property) has been issued in this cause, this nine-

teenth day of July, instant (1877). Montreal, July 19th, 1877. CHS. THIBAULT. Atty for Plaintiff.

Meshane Bell Foundry Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academes, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., Aug. 27, 18757 BALTIMORE, MD.

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A. Pinsoneault, Janvier

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Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorches-Antoine Street,

o. McGarvey, Palace Str. St. Bridget's Refuge. 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL - [April 2 '75 \$5 To \$20 per day at home. Samples worth to \$5 free. Stinson & Co. Portland,

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DRIED BEEF. BEEF HAM, SUGUR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES,

CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts,) AT THE

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

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

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

GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

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Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying; Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

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

of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels. SPECIALITIES most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 regard to the dimished power of Russia to forward her cent, in fuel over any other Engine.

Saw and Grist Mills Machinery. Shafting Pullies and Grist Mills Machinery. Shafting Pullies and Grist Mills Machinery. and Hangers, Hydrants, Valver &c &c. 1-y-36 blikely; hoo'll so quod or notes more with an instance of

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Milch Cows .- will need some fresh fodder as soon as the pastures have become dry and hard. Those whs have provided some fodder crop, wil keep up the supply of milk, those who have not, will now regret their neglect. There are some farmers who make more than others, some make but little, but the best might often do a little better and at this very season the thrush comes home.

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

Surer.—Lambs should now all be weaned, and the ewes fed well for breeding. Next month the coupling season will begin. Nothing is gained, but much is lost, by using a poor ram. A pure bred ram, of whatever kind is chosen, should be procured at once. None less than a year old should be used for breeding. The ewe lambs should be seperated from the old ewes, and kept in a good pasture, or otherwise well fed by themselves.

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

POULTRY .- As we go about and see the poor mixed lot of fowls in the farmyards, the improvidence of it is too palpable to be overlooked. where a good breed is kept, and well cared for, the profit exceeds that of anything else on the farm. Now is a good time to clear out poor fowls and procure a few good pullets; after a run on the stables, the old fowls will be in good condition for market. Moulting fowls will be greatly helped by a little of the Imperial Egg Food. We have found it ever benificial.

THRASHISG - When grain is trashed, it is safe from the majority of its many enemies. It is also ready to sell at a moment's notice when the price suits or money is wanted. Perhaps no further reasons than these need be given why it is well to thrash as early as possible. One of the most convenient things about the farm is a thrashing machine and horse-power, or for larger farms one of the many and cheap engines. It is a great convenience to be able to thrash when one wants to, and without the fuss and bother of a hired one.

FALL WHEAT .- Preparation for sowing should be made at once. There was formerly more difference of opinion as to the time of sowing wheat than there is now. The majority of the farmers favor early sowing, and if the seed is well in the ground late in August, the chances are more favorable than if it is sown later Where wheat follows oats. the oat stubble sould be plowed immediately after the crop is taken from the field. If the weather is dry, the greater will be the necessity for repeated plowing and rolling, to prevent the soil from

SEED AND SEEDING .- It hardly need be said that, if the seed is not good, no good crop can be hoped for. The necessity for selecting seed with care has been a maxim of agriculture for over a thousand years. The oldest books tell of it. And yet the success of persons, who make a business of doing this is now made a nine days wonder." Unfortunately it is forgotten again in nine days, and we go on sewing the seed just as it comes from the sheaf. It is a good plan to sow, at least a small strip in the field, with the best seed to be procured, upon ground prepared in the best way, and cut this by itself at harvest and thrash it at once for seed. But if this pays, why not grow the whole crop in the same way? A good farmer should have no grain that he cannot use for seed; none that is poor, light shrunken, or mixed with cockle and garlic.

KERPING DOWN THE WEEDS .- The London Garden remarks: "The only remedy for weeds is a prompt destruction in a young state. Weeds are easily eradicated if never allowed to advance beyond the seed-leaf. Once let their roots run deep and wide, seed-lear. Once let their roots run deep and wide, and their tops rise high, and the weeds are masters in the garden. It provokes one to see the complacency with which some cultivators allow weeds to establish themselves in flower-beds or borders, or on roads or walks, and their subsequent futile efforts on roads or walks, and their subsequent three choices to subjugate them. Plantains, grass, thistles, and docks, are perhaps the most difficult to eradicate. But if, by any neglect, these have gained a strong footing in any garden, constant beheading alone will destroy them. No plant can live long it never allowed to form leaves or stems, and the shortest, are consistently the worst weeds is surest, easiest way to eradicate the worst weeds is by incessantly cutting off their visible parts.'

FOREIGN PROSPECTS OF THE URAIN SUPPLY.—The following from the Mark Lane Exqress may be of interest to our farmere :- The weather of the past week has been more favorable for maturing cereal crops. The showers which have fallen have benefited barley and roots without doing material damage to the wheat plant. As the harvest approaches age to the wheat plant. As the harvest approaches more numerous reports as to the present condition and probable result of the wheat crop come to hand, and their general tenor is decidedly against an average yield. Complaints are made from many of the principle wheat growing districts that the ears no not appear fully developed and the top sets having been rendered barren by blight and mildew. Dissatisfaction is not however universally express. Dissatisfaction is not, however, universally expressalthough in no cases are we given to expect an abundant yield. Everything now depends upon the the weather, for as time goes on the deficiency becomes more noticeable. A good crop of hay has undoubtedly been secured, although some of it has been damaged by the recent heavy rains. In the later districts harvesting may begin in about a week's time, but should the nights continue as cold as they have been of late, it will probably be the second week in August before it becomes general. The prospects of barley and oats are poor, both here and on the Continent, of the former especially. Root crops promise fairly, mangolds especially, there being no deficiency of the plant, but it is rather too scon to soon to say much about turnips, as the crop is yet in its earliest stages. Irish advices about potatoes are unfortunately less favorable than they were a week or two ago. Some indications of disease have shown themselves "Steadiness has been the leading feature in the grain trade throughout the country the past week, notwithstanding the continuance of heavy foreign imports, whose depressed action on business has been more than neutralized by the promising aspect of home crops, and the uneasiness consequent upon the unsettled state of politics. The main feature of the week has been the sanguine estimates which have been foreshadowed of the American wheat crop. Although it is obvious that reliance cannot 

of 160 St. Cashirlan Messe.

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

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

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

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WE KEEP IN STOCK AND MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES.

NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF

BRONZED and CRYSTAL GASALIERS, SETTEES, TABLES and STOOLS for GARDENS, New Designs.

UNION WATER METER CONMPANY METERS AT CHANTELOUP'S

MATTHEW GAHAN,

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

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

STILL GOING ON!

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

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

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

THOMAS BRADY'S,

ESTABLISHED 1864.

GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE.

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NOTICE.

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

BOYS' CLOTHING, ready made or made to order, from \$2.50 upwards.
GOLTMAN'S "BOOK OF FASHIONS" now ready. Please call and receive a copy.

OF THE

SACRED HEART!

His Honor JUDGE COURSOL,

President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart,

J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUIMET,

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

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

List of Prizes:

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2,000 00

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All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Secretary-Tressurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of

Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-

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election gailed and it is east of the control of th

fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases.

The FIFTEENTH of AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing.

Eleven tickets for ten dollars.

Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets.

500 Building Lots, valued each at.....

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

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

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

S. GOLTMAN, Merchant Tailor,

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\$10,000 00

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250 00

250 00

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1,200 00

400 00

756 00

48 00

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870 00

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2,000 00

\$272,594 00

400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 20, 1y]

to be Sold from \$6,50 to \$8.50.

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M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P.,

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able citizens, especially organized to that effect.

thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to

50 Prizes, 20 "

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TOURSELEMENT OF

42

12

290

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2000

### CANADIAN ITEMS

THE MAJORITY.-The Dunkinites gave 1,114 at Toronto as the majority against the Dunkin bill. PROHIBITORY LEAGUE.—A meeting of officers of

the Ontario and Quebec Prohibitory League will be held on Sept. 18th, to perfect arrangements for the amalgamation of those two bodies, and to form a Dominion Prohibitory League.

GOLD MINING COMPANY .- At the Police Court on the 22nd inst., investigation into the charges of fraud against Messrs. John Rankin and W. E. Murray, as Directors of the Toronto Gold Mining Company, was concluded. It is generally expected that the presiding Magistrate's decision, which will be given on Friday, will acquit the defendants.

Civic Holiday .- Wednesday, the 22nd, at Kingston was observed as a civic holiday. Business was generally suspended, and a great many people left the city on excursions. The Irish pic-nic at Channel Grove and that of the Orangemen at the Crystal Palace were largely attended. Two very large excursion parties from the American side visited the city during the day.

Silver Mine.—Some three years ago a gentleman residing on the Aylmer road went up the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing on a fishing expedition with some friends. Whilst out on the lake one day a storm overtook them, and they were obliged to put into shore; the wind blew such a furious gale that they could not venture out for some time, and, in the absence of anything else to do, they went around on a prospecting tour. They came across a veln of something that looked like lead, and, knocking a piece off with an axe, brought it home. Nothing further was done in the matter until a few weeks ago, when the Aylmer gentleman thought he would have the specimen analysed. He sent it to Professor Chapman, of Toronto, and was very much surprised to learn that it yielded an extraordinary percentage of silver. As soon as this information was obtained, the lucky man paid a second visit to Lake Nipissing, and succeeded in striking the same spot, where he has purchased the mining right on four hundred acres. He feels quite satisfied that he is a millionaire, and will shortly proceed to unearth the hidden treasure.

MONSTER PILGRIMAGE TO LA BONNE ST ANNE.-AU immense number of pilgrims from the diocese of St. Hyacinthe visited the shrine of La Bonne St. Anne recently, in all 2,200 people taking part in it. The pilgrimage was organized by the Rev. Father Decelles, parish priest of St. Hyacinthe, and Mgr. Moreau, bishop of the diocese, was of the number of those who participated in it. The pilgrims reached Point Levis by three special trains from St. Hyacinthe, consisting one of fourteen, another of fifteen, and the third of sixteen cars. The first trainarrived at Levis at 3.15 s.m., and boats were ready on her arrival to receive her passengers, numbering over 700 people, and convey them to St. Anne. The second and third trains arrived at Levis at short intervals after the first. The pilgrims were conveyed from Levis to Sc. Anne and back again by the steamers "Bienvenu," "Eugenie," "Clyde," "St. George," and another or two whose names we did not learn. They all returned to St Hyacinthe in the evening between the hours of five and seven o'clock, and the trains with the pilgrims on board left Levis shortly after eight o'clock.

## GUION LINE.

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

MONTANA . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4320 Tons. WYOMING..... 3716 Wisconsin ..... 3720 Nevada..... 3135 IDAMO ..... 3132 CABIN PASSAGE ...........\$55, \$65, \$75.
INTERMEDIATE—or Second Class. \$40 INTERMEDIATE—or Second Class. STERRGE-At Lowest Rates.

For further particulars apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York.

Or to

HART BROTHERS & CO., Cor. St. John . Hospital Streets, Montreal.

DORAN,

UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKER, 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Begs to inform his friends and the general public

ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely

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



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

[47-52

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

GREENFIELD, Mass. To Major Jno. Lane, DEAR Sin,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would await the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced 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. HENNEBERRY. Price \$5 per package.

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

Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street. THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,

(Established in 1826.) THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Su-perior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other im-

proved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, & , send for a Circular Ad-

MENEELY & CO., West Troy N. Y.



# J. P. NUGENT, P.NUGENT MERCHANT TAILOR

157 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Sign of the Red Ball.) FIRST-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSHIP GUATAN-

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand,



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WOOD, Corner of CRAIG & BLEURY STS

MONTREAL. (Entrance on Bleury st.) We beg to intimate that

our facilities now exceed those of all the Wood Engravers of the Dominion combined, and, in consequence of this, we are enabled to give superior work at lower charges than good engraving can be done for elsewhere. As we do not canvass, parties requiring Cuts will do well to obtain esti-

J. H. WALKER. PETRUS PALLASCIO.



Madame FOY'S COR-SET SKIRT Supporter Increases in Popularity every year, And for Health, Comfort, and Style, is acknowledged the BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made. For sale by all leading jobbers and retailers. Beware of imitations and infringements.

FOY & HARMON, NEW HAVEN, CONN.



OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY STYLE OF

Nos. 7, 9, and 11, st. Joseph Street, (and Door from M'Gill Str.) Montecal.

free of charge,

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PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE.

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

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

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that he has secured several

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

### THE UNEMPLOYED.

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

. PRESERVED

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

PROTECTIONISTS, would secure them in the possession of work by a STIFF PROTECTIVE TARIFF. The hopes of all new countries are centred in

their working people. Let us protect ours by a tariff which will overtop the Great American Chinese

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

GRAND SALE NOW GOING ON.

### Black Alpaceas and Lustres.

Good useful Lustres, 10c per yard, worth 15c Good Dress Lustre, 121c, worth 20c. Extra High Finish Lustre, 15c, worth 25c. Bright Finish Lustre, 20c, worth 30c. Bright Brilliantines, 25c, worth 40c. Bright Crystalines, 30c, worth 45c. Go to Cheapside for Black Lustres. Genuine Sale now going on.

### Black Persian Cords.

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

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

Extra Fine Double Cashmere, 60c. Black French Merinoes. Good Useful Black French Merino, 50c. Lxtra Double Finish Black French Merino, 60c

### 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25. Black Barathea Cloths.

Black Barathea, 40c.

### Black Barathea, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c. Black Balmoral Crape Cloth.

Good Black Crape Cloth, 35c. Extra Fine Finish Crape Cloth, 45c, 50c up to ments of Montreal. 75c a yard. Black French Poplins.

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

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

### Courtaulds Crapes.

All widths. Prices kept in Stock. The best in Go to

## CHEAPSIDE

For Crapes

Black Silks! Black Silks! Good useful Dress Silks, 60c. Good Dress Gro Grain Silks, 75c. Splendid Gro. Grain Silks, \$1.00. Ponsous Black Silks, \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Jauberts Silks all Nos. Bonnet Silks all Nos. Juries Silks all Nos.

Buy your Black Silks at

## CHEAPSIDE.

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

For all kinds of Black Goods.

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

## Black Laces, Black Laces.

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

Cords, Dress Trimings of every description in stock.

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

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

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

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

## Chambly Flannels, Chambly Flannels.

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

### Corsets, Corsets, Corsets. Real French Corsets, 50c, each, worth \$1,00. Real——Corsets, 75c, worth \$1,25.

At the Grand Dry Goods Emporum.

CHEAPSIDE

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

## A. A. MURPHY

PROPRIETOR. [Established 1819.] CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

We publish elsewhere in our columns the advertisements of the approaching re-opening of the classes of the six Commercial Academies, and of the Polytecnic School, and of the Primary School of the Plateau, all under the immediate control of the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the city of Montreal.

Whilst referring to the important subject of education, we consider it our duty to Catholic parents to remind them of the very valuable services rendered to the cause of Christian Education as well as to the Canadian youth, both of English and French origin, by these educational establishments, and we have great satisfaction in recalling the marked success which, of late years especially, has so desrved crowned the untiring efforts and en-

In their anxiety to keep pace with the rapidly growing wants of the Catholic population of this ciry, the Catholic School Commissioners will inaugurate, on the 3rd September next, two new and spacious school buildings, which they have just completed-the St. Antoine and St. Denis Academies-which will advantageously replace the St. Joseph and St. Denis street schools, which have long since become insufficient for the requirements of the neighborhood.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that the thoroughly Catholic and at, the same time, eminently practical system of education imparted, matured on a system based on the close attention of long years of experience, can hardly be surpassed elsewhere, and must invariably be treated with the best results, especially when the parents, at home, are careful to second the efforts of the teacher. Hence it is that, each year, we have the gratification of hearing of the appointment of an unusually fair proportion of the pupils who terminate their commercial studies in these academies, to places of trust in our city Banks, and to other valuable situations in some of the first mercantile establish-

Whilst the course of studies in the several academies is, in all respects the same, as far as the class of Syntax inclusively, and is sufficiently comprehensive to fit a young man for all the ordinary requirements of trade, it is well to keep in view the special advantages and inducements held out by the Commercial Academy of the Plateau, to young gentlemen who may be desirous of completing their commercial education by affording the opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of Banking, Custom House business, Commercial law, Telegraphy, Stenography, etc., etc. To this well-known and highly esteemed institution has been reserved the exclusive rights of conferring diplomas to such pupils as successfully undergo the ordeal of an ex tremely severe commercial examination; and, so highly has the practical value of the course of instruction imparted been appreciated, that apart from the grand prizes occasionally offered by our worthy ex-mayors, the Honbles. C. J. Coursol, A Bernard, and Dr. Hingston and Amable Jodoin, Esqs.,-two of our eminent citizens, Edward Murphy, Esq., and the late W. Benjamin Compte saw fit to found, the former, an annual grand prize of \$50 Board and Tuition in French and English. \$6,00 Music and Use of instrument. 2,00 Music and Use of instrument. 2,00 Drawing and Painting. 1.00 pupils of the Commercial Course who graduate with Entrance Fee. 3.00 the greatest distinction.

The encouragement so liberally held out to the pupils of the Commercial Course, by Messrs. Edward Murphy and Benjamin Compte has its counter part in the generosity of P. S. Murphy, Esq., who has likewise established in favor of the most successful pupil of the Poletechnic School an annual prize of \$50 and a gold medal of the the same value. which was awarded for the first time at the recent examination.

Nor should we here omit mentioning the generosity of Victor Beaudry, Esq., who, during the last two years, has provided the necessary means (\$150 per annum) for the maintenance and tuition of a pupil in the Polytechnic School and also the enlightened liberality of President Reaudry. Esq., of Los Angelos, California, who has founded in the same school, a valuable and permanent scholarship of the annual value of \$150.

The religious instruction and spiritual direction of the several academies is entrusted to the reverend curates of the different par ishes in which the schools are situated. We hope to have thus clearly demonstrated that as far as the moral, literary, and commercial and scientific result is concerned, Catholic parents cannot - either at home or abroad-meet with schools affording surer guarantees, or greater practical advantages than those presented by the several academies under the control of the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the city of Montreal.

## CITY ITEMS.

INSANE,-The Gazette de Sorel has an account of a young girl, who, while in a state of mental excitement, escaped from the convent of that place, and was captured while wandering about by the Chief of Police at Riviere du Loup.

ST. Louis WARD ELECTION. - As Ald. David formally withdrew from contesting the seat Saturday, the field was therefore left entirely to the new candidate for municipal honors, Mr. Claude Melancon, grocer. At 11 o'clock Monday the latter had received 38 votes at the different polls, while none had beed recorded for ex-Alderman David.

GURNEY'S .- Gurney & Co., the famons stove manufacturers of Toronto and Hamilton have set up a branch of their business in Montreal, and have taken the place lately occupies by the Daily Witness. on St. James St. The rooms are very spacious and the sight to be seen is really magnificent. Stoves of all clases, shape and sizes, of every price almost, and certainly of every degree of usefulgess are on hand. Messrs. Gurney & Co., from the facilities afforded by their numerous manufacturing establishments can undersell any other establishment in the country, wholesale or retail.

TROUBLE AT ST. ROSE,-Mesars. Rivard and Giguerre, who own a farm at St. Rose where the Irish Catholic Union pic-nio was held, complain that though they let the contract for selling refreshments to two parties. Mr. P. Hogan came on the ground with his refreshment stand; and positively refused to legany one else sell, tearing down the

(Continued on Fourth Column.)

LORETTO CONVENT, LINDSAY. Classes in the above Institution will be resumed on the

Application for admission to the 52-4 TADY SUPERIOR.

### LORETTO ABBEY,

WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA. A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland.
Board and Tuition—\$150 per annum. Send for circular
and address to
July 25-1y

LADY SUPERIOR

LONGUEUIL CONVENT. The Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary established in Longueuil, will RE-OPEN their

Boarding School on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER the

## LORETTO CONVENT,

## Niagara Falls, Canada.

lightened zeal of the Principals who so ably direct them.

In their anxiety to keep pace with the rapidly

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

CT. JOSEPH'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, founded by Joseph Mauffette in 1862, is now transferred to St. Ann's, Bout de l'Isle, and assumes the name of St. Joseph's Commercial College, and will re-open on the 3rd September next 1877. For particulars and board see prospectus, or address the Principal at St. Ann's, Bout de l'Isle.

JOS. MAUFFETTE, Principal.

### CONVENT

### - of OUR -LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario.

Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto.

Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of September.

The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of pro-curing for their children a solid, useful and refined educa-

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

CONVENT

### - OF THE-Congregation de Notre Dame,

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

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

TERMS:

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

N.B.—Lessons in Drawing, Painting, Vocal Music, and other Branches not specified here from extra charges. Aug 22, '77

### CONVENT

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

Williamstown, (near Lancaster), C.W.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of uesful and ornamental Needle-Work.
Scholastic year, ten months, (payable quarterly in advance.

TERMS.

No deduction made, when the Pupils are withdrawn before the expiration of the term except in a case of sickness.

Parents wishing their children to be furnished with
materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should deposit
funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superioress of the

Convent: Black and Plain.
Board during the two months vacation, if spent at the Convent \$10.00

The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the contract of Yunn & Y

The classes will open this year, on the First Tuesday in

## BOARD OF

### ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

-OF THE-

## CITY OF MONTREAL.

The re-opening of the classes in the following schools under the control of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, will take place MONDAY, the 3rd of SEPTEMBER next :-

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL, POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF MONTREAL,

PRIMARY SCHOOL OF THE PLATEAU,

Plateau Avenue, 1077 St. Catherine Street. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

184 Craig Street. ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, 140 Fullum Street.

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY, 73 Grand Trunk Street

ST. ANTOINE'S ACADEMY, 253 Guy Street.

ST DENIS' ACADEMY, 23 Roy Street,

The course of instruction at the Polytechnic School empraces the study and application of Mathematics, Physics, the Natural Sciences, etc., and has for its object the due qualification of the pupils attending it as Civil Engineers, Mining Engineers, Mechanical Engineers and Industrial | factures consist of STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, Engineers.

The course of instruction in the different Acadmies is in all respects the same as far as the Syntax class inclusively, and comprises the study of Religious Instruction, of the English and French languages, Penmanship, Arthmetic, Geography, History, Drawing, Vocal Music, &c., &c. With a course of Book-keeping fully sufficient for the ordinary requirements of business.

To the Commercial Academy of the Plateau is reserved the exclusive right of giving a complete course of Commercial instruction, of conferring Diplomus and of teaching Telegraphy and Stenography. . For terms and other information apply to the respective

Principals of the several above-mentioned Academies V. ROUSSELOT.

President R. C. S. C. | 2-10ing

others booths when he had succeeded in frightening them away. Messrs. Giguerre and Rivard went to him to ask an explanation of his conduct, and were grossly insulted and threatened. He struck a poor little apple boy, ordered him to leave, and pointed a pistol at bim. Another dealer in fruit was thrown into the river. Conduct such as report ed is deplorable.

CHENTARY TERM TO THE STREET

The above is taken from the Witness of the 25th and on the 27th it jumps down its own throat in the following fashion :-

Mr. P. Hogan who catered for the Iria Catholic Union picnic, at Ste. Rose denies tha he pointed a revolver at any one, or that fruit dealer was thrown into the river. A boy, for being very abusive, received a box in the ear. My Hogan says that he had the exclusive right to sel refreshments, as he paid \$60 to the society for the privilege, and they rented the grounds from Messrs Rivard and Giguerre. Mr. Hogan intends to tak an action for damages against the latter gentleman!!

### CANADIAN ITEMS.

Address to Mr. Costigan, M P .- Taking advantage of his presence in the ancient capital, several members of the Hibernian Benevolent Society of Quebec, waited on Mr. Costigan, M.P., at his room at Henchey's hotel, and presented him with a com plimentary address; expressive of their approval o the course adopted by him last session in Parlia ment, with reference to the O'Donoghue affair, and thanking the honorable gentleman for the same, in the name of the society. Mr. Costigan, who was completely taken by surprise, received the deputs tion with a truly Irish welcome, and realizing the importance that may be attached to his utterances on the subject of the address, asked a day or two of time to write a reply. When this has been received, both the address and reply will be published. After spending a few pleasant hours in Mr. Costigan's company, the gentlemen of the Hibernian Society withdrew.

### BIRTH.

McKenna.-At Cote de Neiges, on the 21st of August, the wife of James McKenns, of a daughter.

THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL TERM OF the VILLA MARIA CONVENT, will be on the 4th SEPTTEMBER.

THE BE-OPENING of the Commercial Academy of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, 35 St. Margaret Street, will take place on MONDAY SEPTEMBER 3rd.

WANTED, in a private family, Catholic preferred, board and lodging for a gentleman's two sons, aged six and a half, and nine years respectively. The eldest going to day school. First class reference. Address, P. O. Drawer No. 1945.

NFORMATION WANTED of FELIX TULLY, of Montreal, when last heard from (December, 1876), was in Ullin, Pulaski County, Illinois. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by Mr. McCambridge, Prince Street, Montreal. He will be cordially received by his mother, who earnestly invites him to come home. Illinois papers please copy.

### IRISH CATHOLIC UNION.

There will be a meeting of the Executive next FRIDAY evening. All members of the pic-nic Committee will please attend. Business of importance. By order

M. CARROLL, Sec.

#### IRISH CATHOLIC UNION. THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING of No. 8 BRANCH will be held at their Hall, Alexander Street, on THURSDAY

evening, August 30th, at EIGHT o'clock sharp. Every member is requested to be present, as business of the utmost importance will be brought forward.



Secretary. THE REGULAR tbis CORPORATION will be held in their Hall, (Corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets) on MONDAY EVENING next, 3rd SEPTEMBER, at 8 o'clock sharp.

By Order SAMUEL CROSS,

ROURK, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c.

217 St. JOSEPH STREET. Consultation Hours-8 to to A.M., I to 3 and 7 to 9 P.M.

DISCOUNT.

## CHEAP SALES.

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

Aug 29, 777

3-3m

## CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC OF MONTREAL.

We have established at 216, 218, and 220 ST. JAMES STREET in this City, a branch of our extensive Stove Factorys at Hamilton and Toronto, with a view to supplying

cheap goods in our line, at reasonable prices. Our manu-

the inhabitants of Montreal and vicinity with well furnished

GRATES, SCALES, &c., for all of which we carnestly solicit your inspection, which we feel satisfied will guar-

antee your patronage. We issue a printed guarantee with each article sold, and repairs are kept constantly on hand.

Remember that you can get goods at any price you may

E. & C. GURNEY & CO.

wish to pay, all well furnished and guaranteed.

NOTICE OF STREET We give notice that we intend to apply to the

Aug 29, '77-6m

Corporation for permission to keep a Wood yard at No. 160 St. Catherine Street. CHAUSSEE, DUPRE & CO.

## NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1877-78.

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