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VOL. XXVIII.-

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1877.

\$2 per annum in advance.

CITY AGENT.

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

PILGRIMS.

Lack of space obliges us to hold over till next week interesting facts furnished us by the returned pilgrims.

AN UNEASY JOURNAL.

It is laughable to see how the Star interests itself in the proposed new daily. The facility with which it opens its columns to bogus letters from bogus Irish Catholics, deprecating the issue of such a journal, is as charming as it is disinterested. Still the animus of the frightened journal is too clumsily expressed to deceive any one but its country subscribers. Here it is:-

"A THOUSAND DOLLARS -A correspondent asks insertion for the following letter:—To the Editor of the Star: Sir,—Allow me to say that Ald. Peter Donovan promised the \$1,000 subscription to Stephen J. Meany to start a paper, and doubtless he considers himself bound to adhere to that promise, as Mr. Meany is sure to be shortly in the field with the Sun revived. The \$100 subscription, therefore, is liberal considering that it is like throwing it into the yawning gulf—from which there will no re-ANOTHER IRISH CATHOLIC."

This is how the affair stands in plain terms. If the new journal be successfully floated, the Star will gracefully twinkle into space, as there will be no standing room left for it in any known constellation, or in other words, as its Catholic readers will fall to the Evening Post and its Protestant readers to the Witness. Taking everything into consideration we cannot help sympathizing with the Star, in this, the hour of its supremest agony.

THE WITNESS.

Most cordially do we welcome a noticable change in the tone and temper of the Witness. It was at one time virulent. Now it is courthous and Christian. Sometimes indeed it forgets itself. But we welcome the absence of all calumny and abuse. against Catholics, as an indication that we may all soon become the best of friends. Some papers however think that the old spirit should not be allowed to die. The Witness introduces one of this class of of journals thus :-

THE PROTESTANT CAUSE LOST IN AMERICA. -THE "WIT-NKS3" SUCCUMBED TO POPERY.

We find the following alarming paragraph in the Bally Shanuon, County Donegal, Herald. It is the first instance we have seen of this unchristian type of Protestantism, and we don't wonder at the bitterness of Irish Catholics if there is much of that sort of thing there :- "It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we notice the decadence which has taken place in Protestant journalism in America. We refer to the Montreal Weekly Witness in particular This journal has for many years maintained its position as the leading Protestant organ in Canada, but from recent copies of it which we have received we grieve to say that it has succumbed to the influence of Popery. In its issue of the 17th May we are treated to illustrations of priests and others who represent the "pilgrims" from America who went with presents to the Pope. These illustrations the Witness bears out with particulars of the life of each individual, and expresses joy at the intelli-gence which it has received of their safe arrival in England. In its leading articles the matter is referred to, and we are informed that prayers were offered in the Protestant Churches in Montreal for the safety of the "pilgrims"!!! Our attention has been called to its daily issue of the 19th May in which we have an account of a child's visit to the Pope, and the modern Anti-Christ extolled to the skies in a story for children. If we may judge of the state of Protestantism in America by the deplorable state of its leading newspaper, we are led to believe that it is at its lowest ebb. We earnest ly trust that, for the sake of the good old cause, our once spirited contemporary my yet find it to its advantage to retrieve its fallen position and vindicate the truth with which its name has been so long as-

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S NEW WORK.

His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, is preparing for the press a work entitled "questions and answers concerning Roman Catholic doctrines and practices answered," which coming from the pen of the great prelate cannot fail of uwakening the gravest attention, and commanding a large circulation amongst Protestants as well as Catholics. The principal questions treuted of will be the necessity of Bible, prayers to the Blessed Virgin, the mean- it over flows in this manner:ing of Papal Infallibility, the use of images

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pages the objections made to the dogmas of the Catholic religion by Protestant and infidel writers. He dedicates the work to Protestants by whom, there is little doubt it will be received with the respect always given to the sermons and writings of so great and learned a dignitary of the Catholic Church in Canada. Beware of Jesuitism' is the signal which they

ORANGEISM AND THE PUBLIC PEACE:

One of our Exchanges, the Gazette de Sorel, under the above heading, says :-- "The TRUE WITNESS, with which we do not exchange, but extracts from which we see in all the papers, is in favor of permitting the Orangemen to parade the streets to their hearts content and until their legs are weak, on condition that they cease their insulting provo cations, represented by their music and their language. We quite agree with this advice. Such however is not the opinion of a priest of Ontario, the Rev. Father Stafford, who adopting the advice of the Globe, would allow the Orangemen to parade as they thought fit, adding those who are insulted, should move out of sight and hearing."

We prefer to follow the advice of those who say, "Let the Orangemen parade the streets so long as they insult no one. Let them replace their provoking airs by 'God save the Queen,' and let them carry the British flag instead of the Orange ribbons."

So say we with all our heart.

"PROTESTANT RIOTS,"

The Hamilton Times, a very ably conducted journal, under the above heading, is somewhat sarcastic on the riots in Belfast and condemns both parties indiscriminately.

"All these riots, whether of Protestants against Roman Catholics or vice versa, spring from the one root of ignerance of the duty of the citizens of a free country towards their fellow-citizens who may have the misfortune to differ from them in reference to biblical interpretation, religious ebservance, or political leadership. They have not as yet learned to hear with equanimity their idols spoken lightly of, and they find it difficult to restrain their indignation when they see multitudes exalting among the gods some whom they look upon as anything but the meanest and most worthless of men. Surely it is a far better and more rational custom to allow each to take his own course ou such matters. In these days of jealous self-assertion it is something to see people juclined to do honour to any one or to anything. When, therefore, they are in the humour, let them go at it, as long as they break neither the Queen's peace nor their neighbour's bones."

Is the Hamilton Times not generous or just enough to draw the line between Orangemen celebrating the slavery of the great body of their, countrymen and the Catholics commemorating the day of their emancipation?

HARD ON THE PLAINTIFF.

Hoare, the man who was fired at by the volunteer Beattie, will in future be vory careful how he acts when half killed by ruffians and fired at. He succeeded in having one of his assailants sentenced to a nominal punishment, but Mr. Brehaut thought that quite enough, and muleted Hoare all the costs in the charge he presumed to bring against Beattie. This may teach Hoare the useful lesson that it is the better policy to swallow any amount of insults and beatings inflicted by Orangemen, at least while Mr. Brehaut adjudicates. The transition from issuing straw bail wholesale to favoring Orangemen is not very hard.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS, &c.

The Witness of yesterday prints a manifesto from the Orangemen, who, distressed innocents that they are, fear their principles are not generally understood, and therefore give extracts from their manual, a precious document no doubt. In so far as we can judge by the extract aforesaid, their principles are wholly of a negative nature, and consist in abusing Jesuitism and "popery." As for their own religion (whatever it may be) they have not a word to say, though the Italian hurdy-gurdy man, whose skull they nearly caved in at Toronto for grinding out St. Patrick's Day, would doubtless incline to the opinion that it was somewhat droll, | der. true faith for sulvation, the reading of the if not aggressive. After foaming for awhile

"Protestants of Eastern Canada! your liberties relies and pictures, indulgences, purgatory, the Confessional, and in fact will answer in 80 seeks to shut up the book which you hold most publication.

sacred-tha Bible of God. Jesuitism, which has been the curse of Europe, and which has been detested and abhorred more by Roman Catholics than even by Protestants, is becoming the moving spirit of Canadian Romanism, and if not met and resisted, will be the curse of our hearths and homes, of our churches and sanctuaries. 'Beware of the Jesuits!' is the watchword which Orangemen would sound from tower to tower of our Protestant citadel. would pass along the ranks and to the outposts of the Protestant army. Wicked in its principles, unscrupulous in its workings, insidious in its aims, lying in its professions, Jesuitism seeks to win over for its base and cruel purposes the wealth, the in-fluence, the rights, the liberties, the conscience of Lower Canada. Awake to the danger! Hasten to the rescue of your blood-bought privileges! Unite with us who are sincerely anxious to cement together the Protestants of Canada, to diffuse Protestant principles in Canada, and to defend Protestant rights, Protestant principles, Protestant liberties and Protestant doctrines.

By Authority"

It would be instructive to know if the howling fanatic who framed the above, by any chance ever goes to Church.

IS PIUS NINTH LIVING?

A PREPOSTEROUS STORY FROM BRUSSELS.

We translate the following from a French paper: "A correspondent writes that a strange story is in circulation at Brussels. A ladv who had an inter-view five years ago with Pius IX., declares that on returning to Rome a month ago, she doubted whether the Pius IX. of 1872 is the Pius IX. of to-day. Apart from the resemblance, neither the voice, the expression of the face, the walk, nor the manner recalled to her the Pope of former times. According to certain reports that she gathered, the Pope died three years ago, and an individual whom Antonelli had long remarked for his great resemblance in features to Pius IX. was substituted for the corpse of the Free Mason Mastai Ferretti. This person, who is not even a priest, consented to represent the Pope, but the Sacred College locked up all the presents, offerings, alms, &c., sent to the Holy Father."-Star, Aug. 13th, 1877.

Where did the Star obtain the new version?

IS QUEEN VICTORIA LIVING?

A PREPOSTEROUS STORY FROM BRUSSELS. We translate the following from a French paper "A correspondent writes that a strange story is in circulation at Brussels. A lady who had an interview, five years with Victoria, Queen of England, declares that on returning to England a month ago, she doubted whether the Victoria of 1872 is the ictoria of to-day. Apart from the elight resemb lance, neither the voice, the expression of the face, the walk, nor the manner recalled to her the Queen of former times. According to certain reports that she gathered, the Queen died three years ago, and an old dairy maid, with a big fat dutch neck and rubicund nose, living in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, whom Disræli had long remarked for her great resemblance in features to Victoria, was subtituted for the corpse of the royal daughter of the late Duke of Kent. This person who is not even a lady by birth consented to represent the Queen. Ministers of the Crown locked up all the presents. offerings and petitions indentifying the real Queen.

A LONG WAR.

The unexpected and determined resistance of the Turks is a pretty sure sign that the war will be long and bloody. Had the Russian series of successes continued after crossing the Balkans their Muscovite enemy would before this have seized npon Adrinople and possibly Constantinople, but the great reverse at Plevna staggered the Russians and inspired the Turks with fresh hope and courage, Russia cannot make peace until she has achieved a great on the day of the Confirmation at his chapel the victory, or a succession of victories, her military prestige forbids it, and hence we see by the latast telegrams that she is sending large masses of men across the Danube. The latest telegrams says:---

"The Herald's cables give particulars of Gen. Melikoff's attack on the Turkish lines on Sunday The Turks were driven from their entrenchment at the point of the bayonet. The Russians did not attempt to capture their second line of defence, but retired to the former position. The attack was a feint to cover a strategic movement. The Russians lost thirty-four killed and seventy-six wounded The Turks lost one hundred and fifty killed. The Turkish army in Bulgaria has resolved to offer battle to the Russians, who are commanded by the Grand Duke Nicholas. 210,000 men will altogether be engaged."

SUSPENDED.

. Notwithstanding the great exertions of the prorietors, and the numerous appeals for assistance to the public sometimes liberally responded to the New York Daily Witness has succumbed to the hard pressure of the times and gone un-

The following telegram was received from New York Yesterdey:-

The Daily Witness, the only religious daily in the country, announces its suspension to-day for

CURIOUS WITNESSES.

It is rather singular that the authorities have to go down to the very lowest stratum of society for evidence against Quinn and others, suspected of the killing of Hackett. Margaret Walsh is one of them with numerous aliases wife of Samuel Bradley. Bradley has repudiated her long ago. She was arrested on the 20th of November last for keeping one of the vilest dens in the city.-Mrs. Hughes another witness, is to say the least of her, not in possession of as brilliant a reputation as one could wish; she is if possible worse than Margaret, and is known in police circles as a woman of bad character. It was utterly impossible she could have been out after twelve o'clock on the 12th of July. Her husband can swear positively that she was at home all the afternoon of the 12th. She ran away fom him on the 16th.

These are the witnesses the Montreal authorities are willing to rake up from the nameless places of the city, to swear away the lives of respectable men.

THE McCULLOCH SHOOTING CASE. To the Editor TRUE WITNESS.

Sir .- I would wish through the medium of your columns to contradict a statement made in that "Evangelical sheet," the Witness, in its issue of Monday last, wherein it is mentioned that Mo-Culloch, who was shot by some of his friends, or who shot himself (as the case may be) was a tectotlar. Can the Witness pretend to know better than the doctor who was present on the arrival of the wounded man at the hospital. Dr. Cline then stated most distinctly, and has since said, that McCulloch must have been indulging in intoxicating drinks, as he could detect the symptoms, and in fact could smell the fumes of alcoholic beverages .- Fair play and no favor should be extended by the Witness to all parties regardless of religion or nationality.

"FAIR PLAY."

THE VATICAN.

The Roman correspondent of the Ulster Examiner says :-

"The news from Rome regarding the changes to be made in the formalities and ceremonial connected with the next Conclave having called forth diplematic inquiries as to their exact character, Cardinal Simeoni has addressed a circular to the Nuncios, instructing them to inform the Governments to which they are accredited that, whatever modifications my be found requisite, they will not be of such a nature as to interfere with the rights of the them were placed hors de combat at Pleyna. Catholic Powers, nor calculated to lessen the facilities for their exercising them fully and freely on the occasion of the election of the next

THE NEXT POPE.

The anti-Catholic press in England and on the continent have for months been filled with accounts of "preparations at the Vatican in view of the next Papal election." The industrious compilers have gone so far at to give names and dates, and to profess to state the exact nature of "the steps resolved on by the Curia." All those accounts are now pronounced to be a tissue of fabrications from beginning to end! In a circular from the Secretary of State to his Holiness the Pope they are pronounced a series of impudent lies. Anyone, however slightly acquainted with the way in which Popes are chosen, must have at once detected the imposture.

ARCHBISHOP MCHALE.

The following clipped from the Dublin Freeman's Journal, will be read with pleasure:

"We have received a letter from the Rev. Patrick Lyons, P.P., Spiddal, with reference to a statement n the letter of a correspondent to the effect that his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam exhibited symptoms of failing health during his Connemara Confirmation tour. Father Lyons entirely denies the accuracy of this statement, and informs us that Archbishop ascended the altar to say eight o'clock Mass with a step as firm as he did twenty years ago, and read Mass with a clear, sonorous voice. Father Lyons describes his Grace as strong and vigorous, and but little fatigued by his Confirmation tour of 200 miles by land and water. We need scarcely say with what pleasure we publish, and with what satisfaction the country will read, this statement as to the health of the great Prelate of the West,"

MARSHAL MCMAHON.

President McMahon in reply to an address on a late occasion from the Mayor and people of Bourges, said:-

"To maintain peace abroad, to keep on constitu-tional grounds at home at the head of men of order of all parties, protecting them not only against subversive passion, but their own impulses; to demand from them to impose a truce to their party differences in order to check Radicalism, which is the comon peril-such have been my aims, and never any others. My intentions have been accused, and my acts misrepresented. People have spoken of foreign relations being jeopardized, the Constitution violated, liberty of conscience threatened, &c., they have even gone so far as to speak of the return of the abuses of the old regime, and I know not what under the occult influence of Priestly Government.' These are calumnies, and the publie sense in France and abroad has already judged them at their true worth. They will not discourage me for one moment, and will not prevent me from finishing .my task with the help of the men who have been the auxiliaries of my policy. «Lam lack of support. The Weekly Witness continues confident that the nation will respond to my appeal. nues /confident that the nation will respond to my appear, and that by the choice of its representatives it will that day's enjoyments are it that made it will be and that by the choice of its representatives it will the day's enjoyments are it that made it will be a second to the choice of its representatives it will be a day's enjoyments. and the file of the file in the file of th

terminate a conflict a prolongation of which can only be hurtful to its interests and check the pacific development of its greatness." In the course of his reply to the congratulatory address to the President of the Tribunal of Commerce Marshal MacNahon said-France has done everything in

MR. BUTT AND THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

her power to localise the war in the East. Peace

is the first object of French policy.

An Irish exchange supplies the following:-A Central News telegram says :- Mr. Butt left London for Dublin on 7th August, with the intention, it is stated, of at once accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, and of again appealing to the electors of Limerick to decide between himself, as leader of the Home Rulers, and the extreme Irish party represented by Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, and O'Donnell. The following are the ages respect-ively of the obstructionists:—Mr. Parnell, 31; Mr. O'Connor Power, same age; Mr. Richard Power, 26; Mr. Biggar, 49; Major O'Gorman, 57; Captain Nolan, 39; Mr. O'Donnell about 35. Major O'German cannot be counted among the above, nor Mr. Richard Power, of Water-

SCOTCH OBSTRUCTIONISTS IN ESSE.

One of the incidental results of this fight deserves special notice. On Saturday last, the Scotch members (who certainly have been treated with the greatest neglect during the session) could no longer suppress their wrath. There were one or two bills in which they were interested, and they very distinctly threatened that, if time was not afforded for the discussion of those measures, they, too, would obstruct! Instead of threatening them in turn with pains and penalties for indulging in such language, the Chancellor of the Exchequer tried to modify them and promised them Wednesday -not having then, of course, any notion of what was to happen two or three days subsequently. We need not add, after what we have said above, that when Wednesday came other business was on hands, and another day had to be got for the Scots -that is, by the clever strategy of the Government itself another day was subtracted from the small remnant of time now at its disposal!

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

An Euglish correspondent writes :-

The Russian Infantry soldier is a man of power. He carries seventy pounds upon his back, besides a rifle, makes long marches on an empty stomach, drills steadily, sings when he is weary and is very

What a pity fifteen or twenty thousand of

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION PIC-NIC.

PLEASURE-SHERERS WERE GIVEN A TREAT YESTERDAY.

A pic-nic was held yesterday at St. Rose, under the auspices of the Irish Catholic Union, it being the occasion of their first annual pic-nic and games. The excursionists started from Hochelaga at 8.30 a m. and 1 p.m., numbering in all about three thousand persons; and here we may remark that the railroad accommodation was very much superior to that furnished to other Societies on former occasions. The cars were gaily decked with green branches, and the seats arranged on the platform cars so that passengers who failed to secure seats in the regular passenger cars, were just as comfortably off. The Society were happy in their choice of a picturesque place in which to spend a pleasant day. The spot seemed designed by nature for the express purpose of picnicking, its velvetsward and the dense foliage of the trees causing a feeling of intense relief, after leaving the het, dusty city. Nothing tended to mar the pleasure of the day. Every one seemed bent on making the most of it, and enjoying him-self or herself thoroughly. The committee on games deserve great credit for their zeal in conducting that portion of the programme, which, owing to its length, had not been completed at six

The running long jump was won by J. Mulcair, who jumped 18 feet 9 inches; D. Newton second, who jumped 18 feet 2 inches

The prize for the best three quick jumps was awarded to J. Mulcair

Throwing the 28 lbs weight, Wm. Ryan first and F. Loyde second.

Throwing the 14 lbs weight, Wm. Ryan first and J. Mulcair second. Throwing the sledge hammer, C. Hughes, first

and Wm. Tinom second. Two mile race was won by J. McLean, J. Hig-

gins second. 100 yards dash in heats, McIver first, Newton second.

Quarter mile race, open to members of the Irish Catholic Union, was won by Hyland.

Throwing a ball from a lacrosse, the prize was given to J. McHugh, who threw 375 feet 10 inches.

Quarter mile race, open to members of the French Canadian rocieties, was won by E. Giroux. The hurdle race was won by T. Fisher. Half mile race, open to all Irish societies, A Mof-

fat first, T. Butler second. One mile race, open to all, White Eagle first, Fitz-

gerald second. 200 yards race, three entries, was won by Mc-

Half mile race, open to all Irish societies, was taken by J. Davy.

The music for dancing was furnished by a first-class quadrille band, and the fair sex sud the sterner portion af humanity vied with each other in the grace and vigor with which they tripped it on the "light fantastic," but as everything mundane must have an end, so, at last, after a day of continuous enjoyment, came the end. 'It was with great regret that the picnickers founds themselves again on the cars, homeward bound, where they arrived at a seasonable hour, and separated, well satisfied with

SPLENDID DISCOURSE BY FATHER BURKE.

THE CONFRATERNITY OF THE HOLY FAMILY AND ITS MISSION.

At the weekly meeting of the Men's Confraternity of the Holy Family, in St. Finbart's Church, the following eloquent and valuable discourse was delivered by the Very Rev. Father Burke, O.P.:-

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and

of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

My Brothers of the Holy Family—I am come back to you once more, and I am glad to meet you again. There are for me many attractions in your beautiful city, the queen of our southern land. There is the beauty of external scenery which nature has flung out with so lavish a hand upon her, there is the attraction of old and dear friendships, there is the ineffable attraction of living for a time amongst a highly-enlightened and grand Catholic community; but I can assure you with truth that amongst the various pleasures that a visit to Cork affords me, there is not one dearer to me than the pleasure of meeting you and speaking everywhere, and wherever I find a church full of Irishmen united in faith, united in determination the weight, slowly but surely the water heave it up to save their immortal souls and to love their God and holds it aloft by its own power. Yet how and, I will add, to love their country—there my whole heart expands, because I feel that it is a meeting on earth that we have good reason to hope will be perpetuated in the everlasting meeting of the hosts of the blessed in the Kingdom of Heaven. But I have an additional reason for liking to meet you and speak to you this evening, and it is that ly, persevereingly to exhibit to them the example so short a time has elapsed since you and I met together in this church for a whole week, and discussed and reasoned over the things that are to the glory of God and to the eternal salvation of our souls. Now, my brothers, what I propose to myself this evening is simply to recall to you minds the main purposes and resolutions of that retreat which you and I made together a few weeks ago. to recall those things to your mind and to my own, in order that you and I, in the fear and love, and under the grace of our God, may be what we ought to be, each in his own sphere-the one the priest and all that that means, the other the faithful layman and true Catholic servant of his God and of His Church.

When St. Peter, after the day of Pentecost. preached to the people, the cry that came out from their lips and from their hearts was this: Tell us, tell us, what shall we do in order that we may be saved?" For the Apostle had described to them the awful judgment of God, and the unlimited and illimitable eternity, either of joy or of sorrow, that stretched beyond that judgment. He told them of their own end, of which they were ignorant or unconscious of before; he told them of the value of those immortal souls which they were created to save and to sanctify for God, their Creator's glory, and for their own everlasting happiness; and he revealed to them, moreover, the awful mysteries of God's infinite love as revealed to us in the history of man's redemption through the Incarnation, sufferings, and death of the Son of God made man. When the people heard of all those things from the Apostle's lips, and when the great idea of God, and of an eternity of everlasting joy or ever-lasting woe was opened before them, and when, moreover, they comprehended the grand destiny of man in the designs of God, that he should save his soul above all things, they naturally sent forth the cry, "Tell tell us, thou man of God-tell us, O thou who speakest with the authority of God—tell us, O thou who hast revealed those glorious things ness. God is merciful to all sinners, but there is to us, what are we to do in order that we may be one sinner to whom God cannot be merciful, and saved?' And was not it the most natural question in the world to ask under the circumstances? And so, my brothers of the Holy Family, it is a question that has been asked by successive generations for two thousand years. This is the question of questions that has been wrung out of every heart and every mind, and expressed with every tongue; and ten thousand apostles of error in its various forms istics of his own nature, in making himself no have answered this question falsely, mis-leading men to their destruction. But we know—you and I know, that in the Catholic Church the voice of mercies are reserved for men and not for mere the preacher, who answers this question is of no avail, of no value-nay, more, that it is not even permitted to him to speak unless he answers in the words of God, with the truth of God, with the authority of God stamped upon them. Therefore, once more this evening, I take it for granted that you all ask of me the same question, not merely as Christians, not merely as Catholics, but as members of the Holy Family, as members of our great society in which we are all brothers, you and I. For, remember, that although you wear your badge and medal to indicate that you are members of this great society, the old habit that I wear tells the same tale. It tells to the whole world to every infidel, to every enemy of God and of His Church, to every man who asks me "Who are you?" I an-"Look at this habit. I am a member of the swer, "Look at this habit. I am a member of the Holy Family, I belong to the Catholic Church, I am one of her children, a member of one of her organized societies, and I claim to belong to the Holy Family of Nazareth, Jesus, Mary, and Joseph. When, therefore, brothers, you ask me the question, I must answer it as a brother. If you were ordinary Christians, I might answer in other words. If you were mere ordinary Catholics I might answer in other words; but amongst you, my brothers of the Holy Family, known to be such, with badge and medal to designate you as such, arrayed and serried under those banners that bear the glorious names of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, I must give you a specific and particular answer when you ask me, "What am I to do in order that I may be saved?" I answer, "Brothers in order that you may be saved, as members of the Holy Family"-(my answer is taken from the very lips of Jesus Christ, my Lord and my God)-"let your light shine before men, that all men may see your good works, and may give glory to your Father who is in Heaven." Now, brothers, mark these works. Christ Our Lord was addressing a particular society of men,

and they were precisely the men whom He admitted into His own Moly Family. He gave them, Mary for their mother, saying to one of them who represented all the others, "Son, behold thy mother!" and to His mother He said, "O woman, behold thy son;" and Mary took John into her arms and folded him, in the hour of deepest serrow, to her maternal bosom; and thus all the children of God were admitted through him and by him into the Holy Family, of which Mary is the mother. It was to this particular class of men that Christ Our Lord addressed Himself when He said to them, "You must not only lead holy lives, you must serve Me and love Me, you must keep in My holy grace; and if you do this I will give you My peace, which surpasseth all understanding. But when you have done this, you have only done one-half of your duty When you have sanctified yourselves, and when you have taken the right path and set yourselves to walk in it, you have only done one-half of your duty; and now the other hatf of your duty lies here. Go out. Let all men see your good works. Give glory to your Father who is in Heaven, for you are members of my family ; My Father who is in heaven is your Father; My mother, who is on earth, L gave to you to your mother; and because I have adopted you by the paternity of My Eternal Father, and by the love of my earthly mother, therefore, I claim this from you as My own brotherhood—that you may give good example, that your light may shine before all men; that men who do

to be fulfilled amongst us? I answer at once—the example of the Holy Family must give the lie to all the popular fallacies and to all the popular errors and all the popular vices of the day. The members of the Holy Family must, by their very appearance, by their very example, by the silent light that they allow to shine forth from them, they must correct the errors and vices of those around them. them. Remember, oh, my brothers, I don't want to make preachers of you, I don't want to make canting methodistical, Puritanical men of you. I only want you to shed the light of pure, immsculate powerful. yet silent example. All the great forces and powers in nature that God has created operate silently. The sun shines in heaven and gives life to all things on this earth of ours, yet how silent the sunshine

is! How silent the motion of the earth around her great central planet; how silent the operation of and holds it aloft by its own power. Yet how silently the tide rises, and how almost imperceptibly the mighty flood puts forth its secret strength. Even so, you are in the midst of your fellow-workmen, of your fellow citizens, of your fellow-countrymen. You need not speak a word, you need not ly, persevereingly to exhibit to them the example of what a Christian's life and a Christian's virtue ought be; and as surely as the sun in heaven generates and covers the face of nature with all the beauty and all the life of spring, as surely as the rising tide lifts up every sunken thing, and raises it to the surface of the waters, so assuredly will your example spread the life of virtue and the vivifying influence and power of Divine grace around you so assuredly will your silent force lift up the fallen ones, nor let the waters of iniquity roll over them and around, but rather bear them aloft until by your influence and by your silent force they come to imitate you-first, to admire your lives and to samire your virtues; ad then, adopting those virtues, to join your holy society, and in their own reform ed lives, give glory to your Father who is in Heaven Noble mission of this great society!

And now, in order to accomplish that great mission, the one thing that is necessary is to be faithful to the rules of the Confraternity. No member of the Holy Family, my dear brothers, can tulfil the mission of this great brotherhood unless he is him-self faithful to the rules of the brotherhood. And of these I will only take three, and I select these three especially, because they are the most essential. First of all, thera is the rule of Temperance. Every member of the Holy Family must be a temperate man, a sober man. Let me speak to you a few words on this. The greatest of all sins that man can commit is the sin of drunkenness. There are many sins that man may commit, and by which he may offend God, violate God's law, and incur the anger and curse of an angry God; but there is sin that man can commit by which he so completely separates himself from God as by the sin of drunkenness. I lay down that as a plain, palpable ruth, which can home to the mind of every man amongst you. There is no sin that man can commit, by which he can separate himself so entirely, not only from the mercy of God, but even from the possibility of that mercy, as by the sin of drunkenthat one is the drunkard. Why? Because as long as a man is in that sin he is outside the reach of of the mercy of God. The mercy of God is intendded for men, not for brutes. But the drunkard alone amongst all sinners, succeeds not only in offending God, but in breaking up the elements of his own humanity, in destroying the distinctive characterbrutes and animals. Hence it is that when this great Confraternity of the Holy Family was formed, it was founded and based, first of all on the principle of sobriety or temperance.

There may be, and not, doubt there are many

members of this society whp go further than the mere exercise of sobriety or temperance. There may be, aed no doubt there are, many good and holy and fervent brothers amongst you who even go so far as to make a promise of total abstinence; and if there be any such here to-night. on them especially do I invoke an especial blessing from God. For either they do this because thay feel the necessity for doing it, in order to avoid even the temptation of drink, and then they are great souls saving themselves by a magnificent sacrifice from even the danger of sin. Or else they do this for the purpose of example to their fellow-men; and then they are even greater and heroic souls, for they are making a sacrifice which God strictly does not demand of them, but which they have heart and love enough for their fellow-men to make for the common interest of our fellow-meg and of our country. Yot the Confraternity of the Holy Family does not demand, nor can it demand, the obligation of total abstinence. Why? Because my dearly beloved, there are many men in this city, as throughout the world who may not feel themselves called upon to make the promise of total abstinence, who may not nave the grand spirit of sacrifice to make it; and as this Confraternity of the Holy Family is intended to embrace all men who wish to keep themselves in the grace of God, to love Him, to serve Him, and to save their own souls; therefore the Confraternity could not limit or narrow itselr to those few but heroic souls that are willing to adopt the great remedy of teetotalism, and to make a great sacrifice. It must be larger, it must take in every man who is a sober man; and I say it from this pulpit every man who is a temperate and sober man, is a respectable man, is a true Christian, and is easily within the way of saving his soul. But whether it be in the higher and more heroic form of total abstinence, or whether it be in the ordinary Christian form of the moral virtue of temperance and sobriety, the members of the Holy Family must let this light of temperance shine forth from them; and no sign designating the slave, the en-slaved sinner, the drunkard the shame of his fellowmen, the disgrace of his religion, the ruin of his country and of his family-no sign of this detestable vice must ever appear upon a member of the

Holy Family. The next great means whereby you will persevere and carry out the grand mission of this great sodality is by frequenting the sacraments and faithfully going, every man of you, to confession, and, if possible, to Communion, every month. This is the next great fundamental law of the Confraternity. No man can live without God. In the order of nature Almighty God sustains us by His Providence and by His preserving care; but that sustenance of God is extended to saint and sinner alike In the order of grace no man can live with-out the sacraments which Jesus Christ has instituted cended by the winding little road to the out the sacraments which Jesus Christ has instituted for our spiritual life. Behold me. The greatest consolation of my life is the privilege of kneeling once a week at least at the feet of my confessor, and there humbling myself before my God, and de-manding from the bleeding Heart of Jesus Christ one precious drop of that blood to fall upon my unnot know Me nor love My Father, nor receive My worthy head and my poor soul. Oh, my brothers ous kinds of instruments used to protect diseased

highest of all graces, the grace which the Son of God dted upon the cross to obtain for us—namely, the remission and absolution of our sins. When we have obtained this it is not enough. No mam—can have life, even though God forgive his sins in the Tribunal of Penance; something else is necessary, and that thing is pointed out to us by Our Divine Lord himself who says, "Without Me you can do nothing. Therefore unless you eat of My flesh and drink of My blood, you shall not have Alife in you; but he that eateth of My flesh and drinketh My blood abideth in Me and I in him, and T will raise him up on the last day. I will give him strength to overcome all his passions, I will give him grace to expiate all his offences and all his sins, I will give him power to master all his rehelgreat central planet; how silent the operation of all those vivifying influences of birth; of growth and of life in nature, and all proceeds from that one central, fixed, and wonderful luminary the sun! There is no power in nature more terrible in its son of God. Behold what your Redeemer, cover and all proceeds from the growth of the g energy and in its force than the power of the rising Creator, made man for your love, tells you. Thereflood of waters, as when the spring tide comes into fore every member of the Holy Family is expected ed in many lands, I have met my countrymen your parlour and swells up through your river, no to cleanse his soul, to purge his conscience, to matter how heavy the body, no matter how terrible sweep out his spirit, and then with humbled heart and chastened spirit, to go up to the altar of God and receive that Body and Blood of God without which there can be no life in man. And this every month. The food of our body we take every day. It is not too much to ask a man who feeds his body every day to feed his soul at least once a month, twelve times only in the year with the Banquet of the Almighty God, with the Bread of the

Angeis. The third great means for persevering is, and it is a most important one, namely an exact attendance at the weekly mretings of the Confraternity. Every Monday evening you come into this church your crosses and banners are reared up before the altar of God; you come in here and put on the badges and emblems of your Confraternity; you sing the praises of God and hear the word of God. But above all, above all, you come in here to attest by your presence that you are resolved to persevere until the last day of your lives as faithful and active members of this great Confraternity of the Holy Family of Jesus, Mary and Joseph. Now, I ask you to consider what a privilege this weekly meeting is. There is no greater habit in man than the habit of association with his fellow-man. Where ever any social question, commercial question, or political question is to be carried to a successful issue, there association is necessary, intercourse, inter-change of thought, all those elements of encouragement and of life which can only be infused from man to man by association. And, therefore, you are expected to meet every week.

Reflect again, what a privilege it is far you, my brothers, to have a faithful clergy-a zealous as well as a most distinguished and illustriously learned Parish Priest, and faithful and devoted helpers of his in that sanctuary, whose only delight, whose highest pleasure is to meet you and to help you to save and sanctify those precious souls of yours, to sanctify your families, to bring them up in the love and fear of God, to elevate them gradually but surely by 'education, and by the fair play of Irish genius and talent, to elevate them in the social scale, and to make something great of this grand old country of ours. There they are, from the morning watch even until night, your faithful and devoted servants, and well you know it. There they are, often when the night hours come, ready to spring out of bed where their tired members are taking necessary repose, and go out in the midst of the storm, to carry consolation, peace, comfort, hope, and God Himself to the bedside of your sick and your dying. Oh, my brethers, I have lived long enough to watch the growth and progress of this great country of ours since the day of its wonderful revival, and I have seen the clergy of Ireland and of this great diocese and city particularly boldly, scientifically, fervently lead the van of all that is highest, and most intellectual and most devoted in the progress of our country. And I tell you there is no manhood in the Catholic world that should be more faithful and grateful than you. one of his fellow-pricets, carefully and faithfully, after hours of previous preparation, ready to administer to you the bread of eternal life, the Word of God; ready to pour into your souls every form of intellectual and supernatural enlightenment, of every grace, of every consolation that you may require. Whoever else may be wanting, you priest is never wanting to you Therefore you must resolve not to be wanting to him; but as in the days of old Ireland the faithful clergy of Ireland and the faithful laity joined hands and hearts and said, "We will live and we will die together in the one cause and in the one Holy Faith," so, join hand and heart and continue faithful to this holy union-join hand and heart with those holy and devoted priests, and then never has the world seen, even in the days of our past glory, anything brighter or more glorious than the future that is betore this dear old Ireland of ours.

A VISIT TO LOURDES.

[DESCRIBED BY A RECENT PILGRIM]

From Tarbes, the see of the archbishop in whose diocese Lourdes is situated, we branched off to that town. It is a splendid ride from Tarbes to Lourdes. On this line we see the first inspiring scenery The Pyrenees, their heads capped with white clouds the gorges and crevices of their sides filled with snow, were in full view, and elicited the admiration of the pilgrims. The higher ranges and peaks were farthest off. Bunning in a sort of irregular parallel with these were lesser and lesser ranges till the rocky hills, surmounted by crosses and crucifixes, intimated that we were near the town of the sacred shrine. We stayed at the Hotel de la Grotte, just on the bank of the river Gave, that rushes from the Pyrenees and passes to the Grotto where our Lady appeared. At a little distance, in full sight was the great shrine of our Lady of Lourdes. At four o'clock r. M., on Tuesday, June 5, we were at prayer in the church. I studied anew the leading points in the history of this wonderful place-read the extract engraved in marble from the decree of Mgr. Bertrand Severe Laurence, Bishop of Tarbes passing judgment on the apparition of the Holy Virgin in the grotto of Lourdes. It concludes thus "Considering all these things, we judge that the Immaculate Mary, Mother of God, has really ap-peared to Bernadette Soubirou, on 2d of February, 1858, and the following days to the number of eighteen times, in the grotto of Massabielle near the town of Lourdes." We considered the effect of those apparitions in the church that surmounts the rock where she appeared. This is one of the greatest glories of the Church in France. We viewed the flags and banners of all nations suspended from the ceiling or attached to the walls; the votive offerings of the different professions and trades; a costly chain and cross of an order to which the Pope belonged, presented by him; the silver lamp that burns night and day before the high altar, present-Gave, and in a few minutes were in front of the grotto. The beautiful statue of the Immaculate Conception was looked at for a moment with deep interest. Numbers of candles were lighted before it. Beneath the overhanging ivy were suspended from the rock numbers of crutches, sticks, and vari-

Mother, may see your works, and that they may of the Holy Family, what would we do if Christ limbs. These were the votive offerings to our lord had not mercifully instituted that Sacrable lady's grotto of those who by her intercession had give glory to My Father and to yours, who is in our Lord had not negitively instituted that Sacrable lady's grotto of those who by her intercession had been undoubtedly miraculously cured. On the Heaven, Behold the mission of the Holy Family! Whereby a moment's humiliation, a deep sorrow, ground, beside the fount ain that the Blessed Virgonial and shumble confession brings to our souls the gin caused to spring up beneath the rock, the litters and shumble confession brings to our souls the said edge, and chairs of paralytics and those who and beds, and chairs of paralytics and those who had been suffering from chronic diseases, but who were miraculously healed on this sacred spot. As we fell on our knees with numbers of other plous pilgrims we felt that we were nearer to the Supernatural than in any other place save before the Blessed Sacrament, and the minds of All all were filled with awe and reverence. the ladies went to confession in the church, the gentlemen having the choice of selecting their confessors in the rooms of the hotel. Next morn-ing all the Masses were said save that of Father Dowd. The priests who had celebrated ascended from the crypt of the church before the main altar. Our chaplain said the community Mass, at which all the lay members of the pilgrimage assisted. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, a procession was formed from the hotel. First walked the standardbearer, with the flag of the pilgrimage; next, Father Dowd, followed by all the priests and pilgrims. Arrived at the grotto, all kissed the rock eneath the feet of the statue, and singing the "Magnificat," walked slowly up the narrow path to the main road that led to the church. The standard-bearer and Father Dowd entered the sanctuary, all others remaining outside. Our chaplain presented the flag to the superior of the priests having charge of the church for our Lady of Lourdes. The l'ather accepted it in a brief repty. Immediately after, Rev. Christopher Carton, an Irish Jesuit whose mission is here, vested in surplice and stole, stood at the railings of the sanctuary. After making the sign of the cross he spoke substantially as follows: "Welcome, thrice welcome to the shrine of our Lady of Lourdes. There is no pleasure without its pain. Like Saba's queen of old, you have undertaken a long and weary journey. You have come to see him who has outlived the days of Peter, who is greater than any king or emperor. You have come to pay homage to the Pontiff who out of 259 popes alone has been spared for his episcopal Jubilee. But you have been de-tained on the ocean, and yet you have come here. During your trials did you not find Mary's protecting arm over you? Did you not fly to her in your dangers? This spot is hallowed by her presence. Amid these rocks on March 25, 1858, she revealed herself to Bernadette Soubirou, when she said: 'I am the Immrculate Conceptiou." The world is compared to a sea, and and we frail barks upon it. There are accidents from within and from without. Temptations rise like waves around us. Concupiscence tosses us from side to side and passion is ready to engulf us. It is the name of Mary that can calm the troubled spirit. She has the power of being mediator in our behalf. Jesus said: 'Ask and you shall receive.' Mary can say, because she is his Mother, 'Ask me—you shall receive from him.' She has immortalized these hills. Her prayers have preserved the life of the Pope who has proclaimed her immacu late conception. She can obtain spiritual favors; but ask her for spiritual. You have left friends beyoud the Atlantic. Ask her to take care of them. Oh! then, in union with the Church, fly to her who is refuge of sinners, and she will take care of you at the hour of your death!"

ORANGE FAIR PLAY.

The following extract from the report of an excursion party shows the "civil and religious liberty" party in its true colors :---

The members of the Holy Family in connection with St. Peter's Church, Belfast, held their excursion on Saturday. The place chosen by Rev. Father Dempsey, the spiritual director, was Toomebridge and a better selection could not have been made in which to have a day's recreation. It is situated, as our readers are, no doubt, aware, on the River Bann.

Unfortunately, we cannot chronicle that they were

allowed to pass along York Street unmolested as in

the morning. The footway was lined with spectators, together with all the streets along the route. A number of the constabulary were stationed at different points, where it was expected a breach of of the peace would result, and they were under the command of Town Inspector Bailey, J.P.; Sub-Inspector Thynne, and Head Constables Burns, Armstrong, and Magee. The excursionists, and the dense crowds which accompanied them, were not interfered with until they came opposite Henry Street, where a shower of stones was thrown at A rush was also made out of the street, and them. several men made a determined attack on the flag to which we referred as having the representation of St. Patrick on it, and in the fighting which ensued some of the attacking party received some damage Matters now looked rather serious for a short time, when a body of mounted constabulary, who were stationed convenient, charged the roughs who were stoning the excursionists in such a cowardly manner. At the entrance to Little George's Street a large crowd of people rushed out and attacked the excursionists. Here Sub-Constable Michael Moens, in a very praiseworthy manner, rushed down the street endeavouring to stop the stone-throwing, when he was surrounded by a savage crowd, and received very bad usage He was cut under the eye by a large stone. Head-Constable Armstrong afterwards came up, and did good service by keeping the parties asunder until the arrival of the mounted constabulary. Stones were also thrown here by their cowardly assailants. The police managed to arrest some of the attacking party, but they were rescued from them, and some of them knocked down and kicked while on the ground. When those who accompanied the procesion in front learned what was transpiring at the rear of it, a general rush was made back to the spot and it would have fared hard with the Orange party had the constabularly not driven them back a few moments previous. There was a great deal of excitement, but these were the only incidents that occurred. The excursionists then went down Donegall Street, Bridge Street, along High Street, Castle Place, Castle Street, Mill Street, Divis Street, and on to St. Peter's Church, where they separated, after having spent a very enjoyable day. With regard to the weather, there was a little rain in the morning, but it cleared up about ten o'clock, and there was no more rain during the day. The roads were a little muddy, and rendered walking unpleasant. However, people bent on a day's pleasure don't allow such a trifling matter to interfere with it. The gentlemen composing the committee who assisted Father Dempsey in carrying out the arrangements were-Mr Wm Downey, Mr Henry M'Caffrey, Mr Francis Goodwin, Mr. Jas M'Kenna, Mr John Dogherty, Mr James Fitzpatrick, Mr. Bernard Far-rell, Mr. James M'Namee, Mr Boyle, Mr Win Carson, Mr James O'Neill, Mr Fagan, and Mr Hughes. The railway arrangements were very satisfactorily carried out, and ample carriage accomodation was provided for each of the excursionists.

(From the Ulster Examiner.)

Again has Belfast afforded a specimen of Orange fair play." Again has the low Protestant mob given vent to its ignorant bigotry, its poisonous ancour against Catholics and Catholicity. The 12th of July harangues of the Rev. Brother Dicktarian bate have borne early fruit in the hearts of the howling and murderous gangs which set upon a respectable pleasure party of male and female Catholics of Belfast in the middle of one of our principle thoroughfares on last Saturday evening. England calling at Portsmout "Wanton" and "cowardly" are the words in which I the first week in September.

members of all creeds and sides designate the shameful outrage committed upon the excursionists from St. Peter's It has now come to this—that no Catholics are safe from molestation whenever or where. ever a number of low Orangemen can waylay and attack them. It is now demonstrated bayond doubt that when the editor of the News-Letter told his heated audience on the 12th Orangeism, if it meant anything at all, meant Protestant ascendancy, and consequently Catholic subjection, he spoke the true sentiments of the body to which he belongs, and to the basest passions of which his newspaper panders. To encourage or to shield the scoundrels who on Saturday evening booed and spat at and assailed with vo leys of stones decent and orderly men and women, whose deportment was an konour to themselves and to the entire country, is a task from which most persons would shrink But the work must be done, and a man and a newspaper are found to do it. Were it not for the timely interposition of the police on Saturday, York Street would be made the scene of a bloody riot.
The Orange party had the ambush laid at the favourite corners of Henry Street and Little George's Street: Everything was in readiness to pursue the the tactics of last year at the same place. Fortuna. tely Mr. Inspector Bailey and the force at his com-mand were enabled to thwart the dastardly intentions of the corner-boys, and thus stamp out a disturbance in its infancy. We regret, however, that so few of the offenders on this occasion have been made amendable to justice, and that the bulk of the rowdies have escaped, while a poor man in the procession who ventured to say "God bless the Pope" has been sentenced to a month in jail. We submit that there is a great difference between blessing and cursing, but at any rate a month in jail is a vindictive punishment for uttering a blessing. Would a man suffer a similar penalty for blessing the Queen? It would be desirable if such benedictions were breathed instead of shouted, but we fail to see by what process of reasoning a blessing is adjuged of equal guilt with a curse.

AN AMERICAN EXILE.

Our nothern neighbors are at present greatly exercised over that eminent personage, Gen. Sitting Bull, who, when he found himself getting cornered, fled across the frontier and took refuge in the Dominion. In the hands of the Canadians he is a kind of white elephant, and they are naturally enough anxious to get rid of him.

Sitting Bull, it appears, has not been as prosperous as he anticipate i in his hunting campaigns during the past season, and he intimated that he sees no alternative but to subsist during the winter on the Canadian Government, or to surrender himself to the United States and live on agency rations. Mr. Mills, Secretary of the Canadian Interior Department, though doubtless not insensible to the wrongs of the eminent exile, does not seem inclined to support himself and his band of braves, and the aforesaid exile refuses to entertain the idea of surrendering to the United States authorities and returning to an agency except he can do so on his own terms. These terms are that he be allowed to retain possession of his arms and his ponies, and that neither he nor his tribe shall be punished for past offences real or imaginary. Secretary Schurz and Commissioner Smith, however, will not consent to treat with him on any terms whatever, except the absolute surrender of all his ponies and arms and ammunition. But Sitting Bull cannot submit to such terms, insomuch as if he did he would not have the means and appliances next summer to start out again and raid on settlements. As the case stands, it is probable that he will renew his depredations on the Canadian frontier, which is but poorly guarded. Instead of begging the United States Government to despatch messengers to the Sioux chief to induce him to quit their territory, our Canadian neighbors should buckle on their armor, start in pursuit of their troublesome visitor, and when they catch him carry him to the nearest tree and hang him up quam primum.

THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC

Mgr. Conroy was received by an immense crowd of people at St. Hyacinthe on Wednesday, on the arrival of the seven o'clock train from Quebec. On the platform were Mgrs. Bishop Racine, of Sherbrooke; Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers; Dubamel, of Ottawa; Raymon, of St. Hyacinthe, and many other distinguished clergy, Mayor Dessaulles, L. de Lorme, M.P., P. Bachand, M.P.P., P. E. Reay, P. C. A. Bouvrier, Warden, and the elite of the citizens of the vicinity. An address by His Worship the Mayor was delivered to Mgr. Conroy, to which the illustrious visitor replied in French. Great enthusiam prevailed, and Mgr. Conroy was cheered over and over when he took his seat in a magnificent carriage with Mayor Dessaulles and Vicar General Gravel and his secretary. The procession through the principal streets of the city was splendid. There was a guard of honour by the firemen and members of the benevolent societies, headed by the military band The public and private buildings were beautifully illuminated and ornamented. The procession was terminated at the Cathedral by a religious service. The whole city presents a most enchanting spectacle. On Thursday Grand Mass was celebrated, Mgr. Conroy officiating, at which ceremony the following rev. gentlemen were ordained Canons for that diocese: Revs. Grand Vicar Gravel, Decelles, Bernard, Raymond, Oulette, O'Donnell, Millier, Archambault, and Beauregard. During the evening two alarms of fire were announced by the new fire alarm, but the damage was confined to the loss of the contents of the windows and several large panes of

A NEW ENGLISH IBON-CLAD.

The London News, of August 1st says: "One of, if not the most powerful iron-clad in the world, at present ready for service, will be commissioned at Chatham by Capt. M. Culme Seymour. Her power of offence and defence are very great, and no ship that has before been added to our magnificent fleet of iron-clads has attained with such excellence arrangements for fighting and resisting an enemy. She carries eight heavy guns, four of which are 25-ton guns, and four are 18-ton guns, two of the former, one at the bow and one at the stern; they are placed in barbette towers, and are worked by hydraulic muchinery; they have an all-round fire; the remain ng two are placed one on either broadside, and fire nearly ahead. The four 18-ton guns are placed two on either broadside; arrangements are made for firing the 'Whitehead' torpedo on either side of the ship. The ship it also supplied with outrigger torpedoes, which will be used from steam pinnaces. Gatling guns are provided and can be used in action from the tows if necessary, or from boats, and they can also be used as field service guns. The thickness of her armor plating is 11 inches, and she is fitted below water with a most powerful spur or ram. The trials of her engines have been most satisfactory, and at the trial trip with all her weights on board, she attained a speed of nearly 15 km is an hour. Her complement is 530 officers and men. Part only of these have joined and are quartered on board the Forte, wooden frigate, for about ten days, while the finishing work is being done to the Temeraire; the reson and his colleagues in the unholy work of sec- mainder of the crew joined about the 16th August. The Temeraire, although brig-rigged, is very heavily rigged; her mainyard is no less than 113 feet long, and weighs nearly tentons. This ship is a splendid addition to our fleet. She will probably leave England, calling at Portsmouth and Plymouth, about

CHURCH GOVERNMENT. - The Roman Catholic bishops while at St. Hyacinthe, will on Saturday next inaugurate a capitulary form of government in that

THE CHURCH IN B. C.—Of a population of 30,000 in the Diocese of Vancouver, British Columbia, 5,-400 are Catholics, who possess 11 churches or chapels, 1 school for boys, 2 schools for girls, 2 orphan asylums, 2 convents, and a hospital finished in June,

THE SAINTS OF AUGUST .- The calendar for August is very rich in festivals. On the 2nd of August St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop and Doctor of the Church, is commemorated. On the 4th of August St. Dominic, the founder of the Order of Preachers On the 6th of August the Transfiguration of Our Lord. On the 10th of August the great martyr, St. Laurence who was roasted on a gridiron. On August 15th falls the festival of the Assumption. On the 19th of August St. Joachim, father of the Blessed Virgin, is remembered, and on August 20th St. Berpard, Doctor of the Church. On the 24th is St. Bartholomew's day. The 25th, St. Louis, King of France. St. Augustine's day is August 28th, and St. John the Baptist's on August 29th; while St. Rose of Lima, the first canonized saint of America. is remembered on August 30th.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP MCCABE.—The consecration of the Right Rev. Mgr. McCabe, as Bishop of Godara and coadjutor of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Dublin, took place with grand ceremonial on the 18th ult., in the beautiful Parish Church of Kingstown. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen officiated. and the church was densely crowded. Mgr. Mc-Cabe has toiled untiringly, but unostentatiously, in the vineyard of his Master. He filled, for years, a curacy in Ciontarf. From Clontarf he was transferred to the Church of St. Nicholas, French Street. as parish priest, and from Francis Street, on the death of Canon Kavanagh, some time since, to Kingstown. His career in Kingstown, says the Dublin Freeman, is best known by the affectionate veneration with which he is regarded by all classes amongst the inhabitants of the town. Father Burke preached the Consecration sermon.

NEW CARMELITE CONVENT, NOTTING HILL ENG .- The foundation-stone of a new Carmelite convent at Notting Hill, was laid on Monday, the 13th inst., with all due ceremonial. At four o'clock his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Rawes, O S. C., DD., and accompanied by Fathers Butler, Kirwan, MacDonnell, R. Collins, and Tasker, Oblates of St. Charles, appeared on the ground. There were present also with them the Very Rev Father Stanton, of the Oratory, and the Cure of the Madeleine, who is the ecclesiastical superior of the Convent of the Carmelites in Paris, from which house the religious will come who are to occupy the prospective building. The Rev. Father Palmer was master of the ceremonies, and among those who watched the proceedings with the keenest interest were his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Narchioness of Bute, and Lady Howard of Glossop.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH .-"Never," said his Emmence Cardinal Manning on a recent occasion-"never since the Church was founded was it so widespread as it is at this hour. Never since the unity of the apostles was the Church more solid in its unity. Never in the history of the episcopate were the bishops of the whole Church so closely united to their Head, and so inteparably united one another. Never in Christian history can we find a time when the priesthood of the Church was so united to their bishops. Never at any time, in all the records of the Church, can it be found that the people were so united to their pastors. The unity of the Church without and within, the unity of faith, the unity of fidelity, is greater at this hour than it has ever yet been before. The blows of the hammer which were simed to disintegrate and to destroy have only welded together in a more indissolvable mass the unity of the Catholic

A GREAT FESTIVAL .- A Great Festival was celebrated at Toulouse, on Sunday, on the occasion of the solemn inauguration of a beautiful statue of Sante Germaine Cousin, the holy Shepherdess of Pibrac, who was canonised at Rome about ten years tions of upwards of 60,000 subscribers, amounting to 82,000 francs, and is the work of two citizens of Toulouse. M. Pujol, architect, and M. Falguiere, sculptor. It is placed in the Place St. Georges, in the very centre of the city. On Sunday afternoon a grand procession, consisting of all the city parishes started from the cathedral to the statue, where an eloquent address was delivered by the Archbishop of Toulouse. The inauguration then took place in the presence of an immense assemblage. The city was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion. Nearly every house was decorated with hanging flags and oriflammes. Perfect order was preserved throughout the whole of the proceedings.

EXPELLED SISTERS OF CHARITY -The Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company's steamer Maas arrived at the Pavonia dock, New Jersey, on Tuesday the 14th inst., making the run between Rotterdam and New York in fourteen days. Among the passengers were twenty-two Sisters of Charity, who had emigrated from Koetsfield, Prussis, in compliance with the edict of the German Government expelling certain religious orders from the empire before October of the present year. There is much of sameness in the lives and conduct of the sisters and the chief officer of the steamer could only say pleasantly that " they never gave any trouble and were good passengers." They felt, as many others who have come from Prussia before them have felt on account of this edict, that it is hard to be expatriated; still, thein experience is no new thing in political differences. The sisters fully realized this point and were sensibly coming to a country not yet affected by the ailments of age. where they could think and do as they pleased. Some of them went over to Brooklyn, but most of them were whirled off to Cleveland and Covington, Ohio, where they will find anxious friends awaiting their arrival. During the next two months quite a large emigration of the same order is expected.

RIGHTS OF COADJUTOR PRIESTS .- An important decision has just been given with respect to the status and rights of coadjutor priests after the death of their respective parish priests, at least within the diocese of Limburg. The Government contended those clergymen were mere personal helpers of the parish priests, whose powers ceased with the death of the official personage to whom they were attached, and that they had no official existence apart from the parish priests. But it was shown that in the diocese of Limburg the Bishop had always appointed those coadjutor priests-"chaplains' is their local designation-wherever the size or population of the parish made the services of two priests desirable. The "chaplain" was not a mere personal nominee of the parish priest appointed by him, and dismissable at pleasure. Of course the parish priest was always free to avail himself of the services of any priest having faculties within the diocese; but such a person would not be a "chaplain." This latter was always subordinate to the parish priest; but with due regard to such subordination he was commissioned ex officio to perform all ecclesiastical functions, even marriages and interments. It was plain that such a commission did not expire with the death of the parish priest; for the chaplain had an independent although subordwould be given in other provinces it would be given in other provinces. The provinces it would be given in other provinces. The provinces is the given in other provinces in

IRISH NEWS.

A DEAD FAILURE, Gayazzi has been on a starring tour in Ireland, but has proved a dismal failure He has not been able to kindle one solitary spark of anti-Popery, and finds that Othello's occupation is gone. In vain he resorted to the old stage tricks and the clap-trap of former times, but they fell-flat, and met with no response save the dull echoes of empty benches. Fven the Daily Express has no encouraging word to this "heaven-sent minister of the Word." This is as it ought to be, and the game of insulting Catholic Ireland in Catholic Ireland no longer pays.—Catholie Standard.

FEARFUL MILL ACCIDENT AT STROKESTOWN, LONG-FORD.—An appalling accident occurred at Mr. Constantine Maguire's mill Booskey. A young girl named Margeret Cox with a female acquaintance went to have a look at the mill, when the girl Cox incautiously put her head close to the main shaft to look into some receptacle, and it is supposed a portion of the hair adhered to the greasy matter with which the shaft is lubricated. The effect was frightful; the unfortunate girl was whirled round and round for some seconds, and then, to he horror of those present, the scalp was torn completely off, and with it the two ears and a portion of the skin of the face, leaving the poor victim's head a terrible spectacle. Dr. Shanley of Strokestown, who luckily happened to be in the locality, was immediately sent for, and used every means in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the poor patient. She has since been removed the to Longford Infirmary; but Dr Shanley states there is little or no hope of her recovery.

AN INTERESTING RELIC .- At the meeting of the Arceological and Historical Society, held in the Butler House, Kilkenny, lately the Secretary announce ed the receipt of some books and periodicals from various associations. Mr. Day, of Cork, had written to him stating that he intended to exhibit a very ancient relic of antiquity, which was found when making the tunnel through the Phoenix Park last year, for the Dublin and Wicklow Railway. It is a coat of mail, made of chain armor, and in a very fair state of preservation. It bore on its breast s silver badge with a red hand, the armorial insignia of the O'Neills of Ulster. The Secretary said it was certainly the most interesting piece of sucient armor yet discovered, and must have belonged to some of the chieftains of the O'Neill clan. He was surprised that it should have been found so near Dublin, for in the raids of the O'Neills they hardly ever came so near the city as the Phonix Park Certainly, some of them were prisoners in the Castle but "they ware never able to push their folly so near Dublin," as the Ponix Park. He showed the meeting a portion of similar armor which was due up somewhere in Ballymena, in June 1342.

THE LATE SIR COLMAN O'LOGHLEN, M. P .- On the 25th of July the remains of this much-lamented gentleman were conveyed by the nine o'clock train from the Midland Great Western Railway terminus to Athenry, en route for Ennis. The hearse left No 18 Warrington Place, the residence of Mr. Michael O'Loghlen, shortly after eight o'clock, and was fold lowed by mourning coaches containing some of the relatives and friends of the deceased. Amongst those who attended were Mr. Michael O'Logblen, B.L.; the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, the Hon. Judge Flanagan, Master Coffey, Mr. John O'Hagan, Q.C.; Mr S. Lynch, Mr. T. O'Brien, Mr. Edward Fox, J.P.; Mr. John O'Loghlen, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Corballis, Mr. J. O. Byrne, B.L.; Mr. E. A. Ennis, solicitor; Mr. D. Molloy, secretary Great Southern and Western Railway Company; Mr. George Perry, B.L.; Mr. Bradley, solicitor; Mr. John Dowd. Many friends of the deceased assembled at the King's Bridge Terminus under the impression that the remains would be forwarded by the Great Southern line, and they were not undeceived until it was too late to witness the departure by the other route.

VALUE OF LAND IN WESTMEATH .- In the matter of the estate of Joseph Tuite, Esq., the following estates recently offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court, but not sold, the prices offered not being considered sufficient, were put up in the court house. Mullingar, as advetised. The competition for each of the lots was very sharp. Lot 1-Part of the lands of Culleen, otherwise Culleenbeg, in the barony The statue has been erected by the contribu- of Moyashel and Magheredeman, and County West meath, containing 97 acres and 17 perches, statute measure, held in fee; Griffith's valuation £9 11s. per annum. Sold to Mr. Thomas Reddy, Farra, for £3,850. Lot 2—Part of the same lands containing 242 acres 2 roods, and 26 perches, statute measure. The interest in this lot was the life estate of the owner, Joseph Tuite Esq, now aged 48 years, and the fee subject to the life interest of his wife, should she survive him; Griffith's valuation, £188 9s. per annum. Sold to the same purchaser for £4,103. Lot 3—Fart of Balrol in the Barony of Movgoish and County Westmeath held in fee, containing 192 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches, producing a net yearly rent profit rent of £142 128 5d. The interest in this lot was the life estate of Joseph Tuite, Esq. Sold to Alderman Harris for £1,600. Mr. W. Whitton, of Middle Gardiner Street, had the carriage of the proceedings The gentlemen from the Landen Estates Court expressed themselves highly satisfied at the prices obtained by the Messrs. Coffey, which was considerably more than those offered in the Landed Estates Court. Mr. William Farrell, of Mullingar, may be mentioned as one of the principal bidders

The Belfast Morning News, in a most interesting article published a couple of years ago, gave some curious particulars as to threatening letters in Fermanagh. We quote the following extract :- "The public at large are acquainted with the Fenian proceedings of Head-Constable Talbot. There may be difference of opinion as to those proceedings though we think there are not many who would like to play Talbot's part. But there is an episode in the life of that eminent spy that is not at all so well known to us, and we may as well tell. It is how Talbot treated D'Arcy Irvine, Esq., of Castle Irvine, in the County Fermanagh. Mr. Irvine was a good, kindly man, with more than average intellectual ability, and more than average accomplishments. But he had strong feeling and a somewhat wild imagination. He wrote many things in con-demnation of the Government, and wrote them in the strange, strong way that attracted attention. Well, he was persua led to believe that his life was in danger from the Fenians, and to employ Talbot at 3. shillings a week to be a sort of game-keeper and body-guard. After Talbot (who had then finished his notorious Fenian affair) came to Castle Irvine, Mr. D'Arcy Irvine was continually receiving threatening letters. He was continually telling us about them and we often asked him if ne had the the envelopes. No; it happened somehow that he had none of the envelopes; and it happened also that the letters themselves (this is our belief, generally disappeared after doing the work of annoying the recipient. Mr. D'Arcy Irvine introduced us one time to his protector, Mr. Talbot, a fine-looking fellow, but we declined his acquaintance, and warned Mr. Irvine against him. He did not attend to the warning, and he was driven mad—we believe by Talbot, the Government spy. He had to be arrested as a dangerous lunatic; and he soon died in the strange confinement. A gentleman of Fermanagh, who had a peculiar right to feel interested in the matter, remarked to us some time after- If that honest fellow in Dublin had not shot Talbot, I'd have gone up and done it myself.' No one in Fer-

WAR NEWS.

UNFOUNDED.-The reports that the Bussians are advancing from Arichan on Olti are unfounded.

Loss.—The Russians officially acknowledge the loss of 14,459 killed and wounded up to August the 9th.

Numerous.-Twenty-seven thousand four hundred Turkish prisoners have passed through Roumania,

NIOSICS AGAIN .- The Prince of Montenegro has been obliged to raise the siege of Nicsics to march against Turkish troops endeavoring to enter Montenegro. Assuming Command.—A despatch from Poerdo

says Gen. Gourko has gone to St. Peterburg, to re-

sume command of the Guards, who are coming here, for the siege of Rustchuk is virtually raised. Mobilizing.—At the request of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the mobilization of two more divisions of grenadiers and one cavalry division has been or-

TRANSPORT .- The railways from St. Petersburg to Kischeneff are now carrying 12,000 men daily. It is reported that one of the piers of the railway bridge at Barboschi has given way, causing great

dered.

delay.

THE GREEKS.—The Greek volunteer movement is increasing. A further detachment of 120 started yesterday for Greece. The authorities detained sixty volunteers intending to leave on the ground of their being subjects of the Porte.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER .- The massacre of Christians on the southern slope of the Balkans by the Turks appears to have been understated. The Christians are fleeing eu masse from Janina, a province of Southern Turkey.

DENIED.—The former reports of an alliance between Roumania and Servia, and of warlike prepara-tions in Greece are denied. The latter may be changed, however, if the report of the sinking of a Greek vessel by a Turkish man-of-war prove true.

EVACUATED .- A special from Adrianople states that the Russians have evacuated Elena and Bebrova, and nearly all the country up to Tirnova. Suleiman Pasha's advance guard is close to Gabrova. He has received heavy reinforcements from Constantinople.

LEVY EN MASSE .-- An Imperial decree calls to arms all bitherto exonerated. Those who have already served, but not yet attained their fortieth year, will be divided into national guards, who may ultimately besent to the seat of war, and national guards for protection and internal security.

MINISTER RISTICS.—Immediately after being appointed President of the Council, Ristics informed foreign representatives that no change in the policy of neutrality was intended. The army would not be mobilized at present, and the calling out of militia was merely intended to protect the frontier.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT.—The Herald's cablegram says Gen, Melikoff attacked the Turkish advance posts at Erzeroum on the 13th August, but was compelled to withdraw. The Kurds deleated the Russians twice at Ardahan. In the second engagement the Russiaus lost 600 killed and wounden.

RUSSIA STILL PREPARING .- The correspondents at Bucharest says every detail of the preparations shows that the Russians have made up their minds for a long war, and are preparing great depots of firewood. The Roumanian Government is also asking tenders for the supply of great quantities of clothing and stores.

Servian Loan .- The finance law orders the Ser Vian loan of '76 to be fully paid up. The full mount is 12,000,000 francs; only 2,752,215 francs have been paid. The 27th of October and 1st of January have been fixed for compulsorily calling in the balance. Frontier districts which have suffered on account of the war are exempted.

BAD ROADS .- A Sistova despatch says rain of less than 12 hours' duration has rendered the roads here over which Russian supplies are transported, a sea of mud, with gaping holes of unknown depth at frequent intervals. This forcibly illustrates the impossibility of a Russian campaign in Turkey after the rainy season has begun.

ALABMING STATE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY .- A despatch from Bucharest says the fever epedemic in the Russian army in Bulgaria is increasing. The troops are also in want of food, and refuse pay unless in the coin of their own country, and threaten to surrender to the Turks unless paid in the coin demanded. The present state of affairs in the army is very alarming.

CHANGE IN HEADQUARTERS .- An official telegram from the Grand Duke Nicholas shows his headquarters now at Gorng, Stoudene, probably the same as Studen, twelve miles south of Sistova. The telegram states General Gourko's entire loss from July 14th to August was ten officers and 181 men killed, thirty-seven officers and 706 men wounded, and fifty-one missing, but Garian Legion lost twenty two officers and 600 men.

Uneasy .- The Times cable says the Czar repents of declaring war, and is ready to conclude peace after the first decisive victory. He is doubtful of the success of the campaign across the Danube. He constantly fears assassination, and is troubled by a prophecy that he will not live to see his sixtieth birthday, April the 29th, 1878. The Czar has retrogated his headquarters to avoid being cut off in case of defeat.

Servia's Part .- A despatch states that the question of Servia's taking part in the war has been dis-cussed in the Servian Cabinet, and that there has been a difference of opinion in regard thereto. It is announced to-day that all the Ministers had tendered their resignations. Prince Milan has accepted only those of ttertoha, President of the Council and M. Miloikovidah. M. Ristics has been appointed President of the Council.

Nicsics.—The correspondent with the Montenegrin army telegraphs from Aluga, August the 11th Our outposts report a Turkish army, consisting of 12 battalions, regulars and several thousand irregulars have begun a movement in Drobruack. The Montenegrin force, which is atterly inadequate to oppose them will fall back for protection of inhabitants until reinforcements. The Turks are probably acting for the relief of Nicsics.

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN .- The Balkan campaign is not over. The Russians are entrenching in the Shipka Pass. Two corps of Russians are stationed near by as support to the former. Against these the Turks are advancing from three different points. and a severe engagement may be looked for. The Russians have been largely reinfo ced, but sickness among themselves and the arrival of Turkish reinforcements from Asia have placed the combatants on an equal footing.

PREPARING.—Reinforcements are flowing steadily through Roumania. It is expected both guard and grenadier corps will be in Bulgaria by the first week in September. It is calculated that reinforcements of 180,000 are on the march. The next battle about Plevna will be decisive; hence the delay, for the sake of insuring success. The Fourth Cavalry Division has been detached on an independent expedition for the purpose of stopping Turkish communication with Sophis, and blocking the Orchordik. Pass, the main thoroughfare and easiest marching inste existence. The court accepted this contention managh, who understands anything of the circumand decided accordingly. If a similar decision stances doubts that Talbot maddened Mr. D'Arcy

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINCESS LOUISE.—Princess Louise (Marchioness) and the Marquis of Lorne left Kensington Palace on the 16th inst. for Germany.

THREATENED STRIKE .- A strike is imminent throughout the entire South Staffordshire coal fields, in consequence of the masters' endeavor to increase the working hours. The masters gave notice termidating all contracts.

THE COLORADO BEETLE .- A despatch says the Colorado beetle, despite energetic attempts to stamp it out, has spread over 25 acres at Langenricdenbrach near Torgus, Germany. The principal destroying agent applied at present is benzo-

Passed off Quietly.—Considerable apprehension was felt Saturday night that there would be a collision between the Emerald Association and the Young Britons, who were on the street parading at the same time, but everything passed off quietly, the members of the different organizations fratern-izing in instances. The Emerald's picnic was quite successful .- Telegram from Guelph.

STUDENT DRAGOMANS .- The Foreign Office has organised a scheme for the appointment of some new officials to be called "Student Dragomans." The intention is that these gentlemen shall ultimately proceed to those Eastern countries with which we cultivate friendly relations, and remain there to act as interpreters and intermediaries between consuls and the native authorities.

WEALTHY BEGGARS .- At the Exeter police-court the other day the chief constable, in opposing an application by an application by av Italian to play "music" in the city, said a day or two ago Italians were sent to prison by the bench for begging. They gave up £10 and £5 respectively, but when changing their clothes for the prison dress one of them was found to be wearing a belt in which were concealed forty-seven sovereigns.

A Mouse's Stratagen -Not long since the writer witnessed a strange sight in the Recorder office. Our attention was attracted by several lusty squeaks from the inside of a pail, almost full of water, into which a half-grown mouse had fallen The alarm had hardly died away, when four or five more mice appeared on the scene, and began clambering to the top edge of the pail. For several moments after gaining the top of the pail and catching sight of the mouse in the water a squeaking confab was held. First one mouse and then another would cling to the rim of the bucket with his hind legs, and while almost touching the water with his nose, squenk out their consolation or advise to the immersed but while all this was going on, the swimming powers of this unfortunate mouse in the pail were rapidly giving out. At last a happy thought seemed to strike the biggest mouse in the crowd, and almost without a squeak, he firmly fastened his fore feet on the edge of the pail and let his body and tail hang down. The drowning mouse saw it, and making a last desperate effort for life, swam to the spot, seized the tail of his brother mouse, and amid squeaks of delight from all the mice present, was hauled high and dry out of the water and over the edge of the bucket .- Coriane (Utah) Record.

FROM A NEWSBOY TO A CABINET MINISTER OF GREAT Britain .- In the House of Commons, on August 8th, the appointment of Mr. William H. Smith, one of the Joint Secretaries to the Treasury, as the successor of the Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, deceased, was announced officially. Right Hon. William Henry Smith, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, or Minister of Marine, is about fifty years old, and began life as a newsboy. By industry, integrity and economy, he worked his way up in the world until he finally built up an enormous business as a news-agent, publisher, bookseller and railway book stall proprietor. In November, 1868, he was elected to the House of Commons as a Conservative for Westminster, Mr. John Staurt Mill being his unsuccessful opponent. He made a great reputation in the House of Commons as a debater, and at the general election of February, 1874, was re-elected for West. minister. He was then selected by Mr. Disraeli for the position of Financial Secretary of the Treasury, one of the most important positions under the Government outside of the Ministry, with an annual salary of \$10,000 He now enters the British Cabinetas the head of the Naval Department at a time when England is probably on the eve of a great war, in which she will be obliged to depend almost entirely on her navy for whatever glory or profit my result.

THE HOLY WAR .- The al Jawaid of Constantinople says that the following speech was made to the Circassian contingent by Muhammad Ghazi Pasha, son of Schamyl, on his arrival at Trebizond -Praise and glory are due to the Creator of the heavens and earth, and blessing rests upon our Lord Muhammad, who stirred up the Faithful to contend against their enemies: also upon his family and companions who risked their lives for the maintenance of the faith! You are doubtless aware that the Russians submitted to our Government certain proposals, the acceptance of which would have lowered its dignity and led to our destruction as a nation as well as to the downfall of the Muslim sovreignty. The said proposals originated in their own crafty intrigues, which gave rise to certain outrages These they most unjustly attributed to the Porte which was guiltless of them. But the Russians are notorious for treachery and unfair dealing, for lying and the stirring up of strite, at which they are consummate adepts. On the rejection of these proposals by the Porte they proclaimed war against us, and proceeded to invade the frontiers of the Muslim Government. Under these circumstances our exalted Sultan, Murad II., vowed upon the Koran and the al Fatibab, to organise a resistance and a gibab on the part of the defenders of our conspicuous and established religion and law, and despatch them to encounter the invaders. It is our duty, therefore, to repair with all speed to the frontier, there to fight with the edge of the sword and the point of the lance in defence of our faith and our homes, sparing neither our lives nor our property in so holy a cause; for the land is already red with the blood of the martyrs who have fallen to stay the progress of the enemy and to prevent him from wresting it from us. I hope, therefore, that you will exhibit your wonted courage and valiant heroism in the support of our faith, and for the preservation of the glorious Muslim Khalifate. My efforts will be joined with yours in defence of the supreme Word of God, whereby we hope to triumph over our unscrupulous foe, who, as is admitted on all hands, has compassed our destruction by the basest intrigues. Know further, that his Imperial Majesty relying upon the divine aid, and invoking the spiritual succour of our conquering Prophet, will spare neither men nor money in defence of God's holy religion. If we live we shall be among the number of the beatified; if we are slain, we shall die as martyrs, thus dying ic our zeal or living fur honour. He who lives in dishonour is a caitiff of homes, looking to God for his divine assistance, under the protecting shadow of our august Sovereigh

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

Food of Animals.—Linneus states the cow eats 576 plants and refuses 218; the got eats 440 and declines 126; the sheep takes 387 and reject- 141; the horse likes 262 and avoids 212; but the hog, more nice its provisions than any of the former, eats but 72 plants and rejects 171.

Owls as Vermin Destroyers .- Owls are of immense service as vermin destroyers. An English gamekeepers found an owl's nest with one young bird in it. He visited it for thirty consecutive mornings, and in that time removed from it one hundred and five rats, forty-nine mice, eleven shrew-mice, two robins, and one sparrow. This was, and well it might have been, over and above what the owl's consumption demanded.

THE ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM -A new theory, based chiefly on chemical considerations, is propounded by Professor Mendelejeff, regarding the formation of petroleum in the interior of the earth. From the fact that in Pennsylvania petroleum occurs in the Devonian and Silurian rocks, it appears to him highly improbable that the fluid hydrocarbon should be the result of the decomposition of organic remains, for but little organic life could have existed in those ages. This theory, starting with Laplace's hypothesis of the formation of our globe, assumes the existence of great masses of iron, and, along with it, of inorganic carbon, in the inner parts of the earth. The water which, from the more exterior regions, penetrates to the molten metal, is decomposed; its oxygen goes to the iron, while its hydrogen unites, under the influence of great heat and pressure, with the carbon, to form the varieties of hydrocarbons which make up petroleums.

TORTOISE AND THE WEATHER .- According to M. Bouchard, the precaution taken by tortoises against coming cold-in days or season-may give useful indications to farmers and others. For some years he has been guided by such indications in the management of his conservatory. At the end of autumn, when the winter is going to be severe, the tortoises bury themselves deeply, so as to be wholly concealed. Before a mild winter, on the other hand they bury themselves only a few centimetres, just protecting the appertures of their carapaces. In January last they ventured even to walk out, but, on approach of the late cold of February they ensconced themselves anew. One day in March, the thermometer being at 10 degrees C., M. Bouchard noticed his tortoises bury themselves; that night the mercury fell to 2 degrees above the zero. Again on the 1st of April, the thermometer being at 40 degrees in the sun, his most sensitive subject went into the ground; on the 2nd there was hoar-frost.

HUMMING BIRDS' NESTS .- Burroughs, in his charming little book "Wake Robin," says it is an event in one's life to find a humming birds' nest. The event happenedto me me with out any effort on my part. Looking up from a seat in the grove, I saw the ruby-throat drop down on its nest, like a shining emerald from the clouds. It did not pause on the edge of the nest, but dropped immediately upon it. The nest was situated upon an oak twig, and was about the size of a black walnut, and from where I sat it looked more like an excresence than a nest. It was situated in the fork of two twigs it was firmly fixed at the base to the lower twig, but was not fastened to the upper one. I waited for the tiny occupant to leave the nest, and then, with the aid of a step-ladder, had no difficulty in looking into it. I found it contained two white eggs, about as large as medium-size peas. Sometimes the male would drop on the nest when the female left. I nover disturbed them while they were sitting upon it; but often before I could get away, when I thought them out of sight, the male would suddenly appear, and greater demonstrations of anger than I ever saw manifested by any bird. He would ruffie up his tiny feathers, and seem nearly twice as large, and slash into my face, making a squeaking noise—scolding and threatening until he had driven me quite a distance. He soon learned that I was very much afraid of him; so he turned tyrant, and often drove me from my seat in the grove when I had not been near his dwelling. I always submitted to the tiny tyrant, for what business had I to be prying into his domestic affairs? When the young were hatched they wers not larger than bumblebees, but in a week they had flown, I cut the twig off, and tound the nest was composed of a soft, downy substance, but it is matted so closely together that it is almost as firm as the softer kinds of felt; it is a marvel of skill and beauty, and is completely covered externally with lichens.

THE MONERY WHICH RETHED .- That poor Mrs. Nicholo, who has been grinding a hand-organ around the Soldiers' Monument for the last year, had got to believe that she owned the sole right to play "Capting Jinks" and "Growing Old" in this town. The other day came along a double-fisted, beavy-weighted, big-voiced Italian who had a brandnew organ and a heap of fresh tunes. She ground, and he ground, and he wasn't half an hour beating her into the middle of last week. She realised that he was taking in all the cash while she was receiving all the pity, and she put her little organ on its little cart and drew it home. Something must be done to recover her lost prestige and a share of the public currency, and she sent to Toronto for a monkey to make faces at the public and hand around the tin cup. A monkey would offset the new organ, and the monkey's antics would offset the Italian. and he'd have to pack up. Poor Mrs. Nicholo came out yesterday morning with the monkey for the first time, and it wasn't ten minutes before her fond dreams were being realised. Boys and girls and adults gathered around, her sagacity was applauded. and big coppers and little pennies and bogus nickels darkened the air as they flew to her oup. The boys soon discovered that the monkey was fond of anything and everything except old iron kettles and rusty joints of stovepipe, and they brought him candy, peanuts, apples, and other appearing diet. In the midst of the era of good feeling a young fiend came down Monroe Avenue. He was about twelve years old, and in his hand he carried a big ball of pitch which he had taken from a barrel where a gravel-roofer was at work. The crowd drew him to the monkey, and as he saw the little beast devouring whatever was thrown it, he conceived a wicked plot. Waiting his chance, he tossed the ball of pitch at young. Darwin, and in half a second the monkey was trying to swallow it. It was a big dose. No horse in town could have gulped it down without starting the tears. It began to soften up as the monkey gulped and swallowed. and in the course of a minute he had a bad job on his hands. When he realised it he made a jump into the air, fell back, and then ensued such a scene as no Turk ever dreamed of. Poor Mrs. Nicholo shricked and grabbed the beast by the tail and held him up and thumped him around. The old folks fell back the boys yelled, and innocent children shed tears of heartfelt sympathy: "Water!" cried a man. "Camphor!" shricked a woman. "Police !" howled a peanut boy. And the monkey spit and gurgled and gulped and pawed and contorted till he was all tied up, and his 'owner turned pale and shouted and cried gestioulated, and the big Italian with the new organ smiled complacently, and remarked that Providence always had a care for the the meanest class; but he who lives having preserve fatherless and destitute. That monkey may have ed his honour is reckoned among the most noble Be awallowed that, pitch are this, but he hadn't got it it ours, therefore, to defend our religion and our half way down when Mrs. Nicholo grabbed him. and made a runy for chome cleaving the drgan ununder the protecting shadow of our august Sovereigh watched on the street. What the moral lesson will Abdu-[-Hamid Khan.] This speech is reported to be no one can tell. She will either beware of monkeys, or that monkeys will beware of boys, or that boys will beware of pitch it Xon confinate your

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

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

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.

CALENDAR-AUGUST, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 22-Octave of the Assumption British troops landed on Long Island, 1776 Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485. THUREDAY, 23-St. Philip Beniti, Confessor. Vigil

of St. Bartholomew. French landed at Killala, 1798.

FRIDAY, 24-ST. BARTHOLOMEW, APOSTLE. The Capitol at Washington burned by the British,

SATURDAY, 25-St. Louis IX., King of France, Confessor. BUNDAY, 26-FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

MORDAY, 27-St. Joseph Calasanctius, Confessor. Battle of Long Island, 1776.

TUESDAY, 28-St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Hermes, Martyr.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are compelled to hold over a number of correspondents.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. There are no words in the lexicon of modern

writers so much prostituted as the phrase,

"Civil and Religious Liberty." It is the gospel by which all men swear, yet which so few can comprehend. The demagogue proclaims it from the house-tops—the bigot covertly assaults one's faith under its inspiration, and even the champions of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" avow their allegiance to the magic phrase. It is a phrase which, in words, binds all Christian men in bonds of unity and good will, and like the ocean "Civil and Religious Liberty" appears to girdle the earth. But it is all a mistake. The men loudest in its professions are the deadliest enemies of putting it into practice. "Civil and Religious Liberty" is little more than a parrot cry, which in mimic thunder, proclaims what the speakers do not understand. It was the cry which shook Paris during the dark days that preceded the Revolution, and in its name crimes, terrible replied as follows :crimes, were committed. It was the cry which professedly, but fulsely, animated the Dake of York when in the British Parliament, he swore that the Catholics should never get Emancipation "so help his God." It was the phrase which spurred on the Covenanters at the battle of Drumclog-immortal. ized by Sir Walter Scott-when they charged to the cry of "Jesus and no quarter." It was "Civil and Religious Libery," or rather the pretence of "Civil and Religious Liberty," hell nor the Canadian press can alter. that induced the British Parliament to enact the Penal Code, and to erect that barrier of antagonism between Great Britain and Ireland which is still the bane of political liberty and commercial prosperity. It was in the name of "Civil and Religious Liberty" that Protestant Ascendency was perpetuated in Ireland, and all the evils arising from Tithes prevailed in that unhappy country. Crimes—great crimes have been committed in the name of "Civil and Religious Liberty." When the Irish Church champion from the North of Ireland said that he would march 100,000 Orangemen to the of "God's of bread." Yes, Orangemen do insult banks of the Boyne, if the Protestant establishment was done away with, and yet that man | toasts are of the most blasphemous kind, and that professed to be a champion of "Civil and Religious Liberty." In its name Ireland | Himself. The interpretation we put on what has been refused, over and over again, what the majority of her people demanded-Home Rule, Denominational Education—an it was not meant. equitable Land Law, and a Catholic University. Even here in Canada we find the phrase used to cover attacks upon law and order. We find it banded in "defence" of the Oka Indians, men who violated the law, and defied the civil power. We find it asked for by Orangemen who insult us, and who expect to be encouraged in their wretched behaviour. It is a miserable imposition. Civil and religious liberty cannot emanate from such sources, it has a higher and a purer origin. Civil and Religious Liberty comes from God-Orangeism, Communism, and their kindred spirits are of the devil. It was the Catholics of Maryland that first gave "Civil and Religious Liberty" on this continent. It was Catholicity that originated Magna Charta, and to its influence the world owes most of the Civil and Religious Liberty it possesses. Catholiticy does not pretend to have had a direct influence upon civil liberty, but its indirect influence has been enormous. If the Protestants of this Country wish to promote Civil and Religious Liberty they will allow us to go our way in peace. Let the vile tongues of fanatics in the pulpit and in the press be quiet. This is all we ask, and we shall be satisfied with no less. No one in this broad Dominion will welcome the full measure of Civil and Religious Liberty more

is human interest. "Do unto others as you and they should be reached as well. No falteris not the cant of so-called "Civil Rights Alliance," nor the hatred of Orangemen that are to bring about this happy consummation, it is by the efforts of impartial men of all creeds, some of whom, while differing from us, will respect us for the faith we profess, while we shall say no unkind word of any organization so LONG AS WE ARE LET ALONE.

THE "STAR."

The Star is angry, very angry, with the TRUE WITNESS. Like the rest of the angry papers it assails the "editor" of the journal, and it assails him with venomous earnestness. We have torn the mask from its face, and of course it is angry. The Catholics of Montreal now see that the Star is not their friend, and this has driven the Star mad. It has gone into personalities. It is all the "editor," the terrible "editor" again. When the editor makes a most unexpected and impromptu speech the Star says "he recites a carefully studied address," when he is unanimously termed editor in chief of the projected Catholic Daily, the Star finds out that he is only to be the manager. When the question of the funds is discussed, "Mr. Kirdoes not like the idea of the new project. hand of fellowship to us when we first entered He is, however, found, and then a rescue is atthe journalistic field." Yes, and it continued to do so until we spurned it from us. After confidence in the Star. We want no more pretended friends. Give us the open foe, but not the subtle and pretended friend. Yes, the mask has been torn from its face, it stands revealed as our enemy, and we treat it as such. Last week we commented on something it said about Orangeism. Writing of the Orange attention of intelligent beings." To this we Braves? not a pin! But the "poor untutored

This is a Communistic sentiment. What! an insult to the Host itself-an insult to the living and Omnipotent God-an outrage on, what we at least believe to be, the body and blood of the Saviour, "below the attention of intelligent beings." Why the teachings of Rochfort were never worse than this. Our faith insulted, our priests outraged, God Himself blasphemed and yet it is all "below the attention of intellectual beings." Does the Star know that we worship the Host? Let the Star call that worship what it will -idolatry or what it likes-yet it is our worship, it is our Christ, the living God in flesh and blood. All this we believe with a fervor which centuries of persecution has not shaken, and which neither

symbolizes. We repeat that that regalia is the Host and the Star knows it. Their songs and towards what we believe to be the Living God the Star said was perfectly justifiable.

OKA.

When the excitement occasioned by the burning of the Catholic Church at Oka was at fever heat, we said that the Protestant press of Montreal would yet be "ashamed" of the policy it had adopted, of inflaming the public mind by the recital of imaginary wrongs, and the misrepresentation of facts. It appears that that time has come, and, if we are to judge from their silence, the papers are already "ashamed" of themselves. With the exception of the Herald not one of them has clearly condemned the Indians, to say for themselves? Where now are the Catholic clergymen "who set fire to the Church in order to excite sympathy?" Where now are all the calumnies flung at the priests at Oka? And it is thus the Protestant papers ever treats us. They all desert us upon the simplest pretext. But this Oka business has unmasked every one of them, and the Catholics know that in the Engfriend. There are however more than the In- fault if they do not insist upon having it

would wish others do unto you." But it ing policy of mistaken leniancy should prevent the prosecution of all and every one who assisted the insurgents in any way whatever. We would like to see them all made to feel that the law of this land must be support ed at any cost, or at any hazard. But if there are men who deserve to be punished, so are there men who deserve to be rewarded. We have been informed of a circumstance which is highly complimentary to the Provincial Police. We learn that after the Church was burned the father of Chief Joseph escaped to Ontario. He was followed by a sergeant of the Provincial Police and a civilian. They found the whereabouts of the outlaw. He was hiding in the house of a Magistrate whose name we know. But the Magistrate denied all knowledge of the runaways whereabouts. The policemen insisted and searched the building. The magistrate thought to throw him off the scent, but the sergeant was too vigilant, and he was rewarded by arresting the old man. Then there was a scene between the magistrate and the policeman, the chief was marched away, but the Orangemen came, with drums beating and banners flying to the rescue. The sergeant barricaded himself in a house, the Orangemen retired and the priwan will lose nothing by the enterprise," when soner was brought safe to jail. This is the in fact Mr. Kirwan is risking much. The Star | narrative as we have heard it and every word of which we believe. The gentleman who That may account for its sudden change of gave us the information is beyond suspicion. tone. Now we think that personalities in We hope that the services of the sergeant will iournalism are the lowest type of newspaper | bd rewarded. But what a state of things does discussion. We certainly have never used this narrative reveal? A warrant is issued for them. Does the Star wish we should com- the arrest of a culprit. This culprit is found mence? If not then it will leave personali- on the premises of a magistrate. Attempts ties alone. It says that "it extended the are made to conceal him by the magistrate. tempted by Orangemen with drums beating and banners flying. And these are the supporters Oka the Catholics of Montreal can have no of law and order-of "Civil and Religious Liberty," of "Civil Right's Alliances"-and of all the other covert cries raised to assail and to destroy the Catholic Church. Yes that is the objective point. What do the champions of the so-called Civil Rights Alliance care for the Indians?-Not a jot! To gain their ends they would sacrifice every Indian in the Dodisplays, it said that "they were beneath the minion. What do Orangemen care for Oka savage" is sent to the assault and is slaughtered, doing the work of his deadliest foe-the men who incite him to deeds of violence and to an outrage upon the law. If we are to have peace in Canada, all this must change. To submit to it we never will.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteers of Montreal are nearly all Protestants. There are perhaps not 50 Catholies in all the Montreal corps, outside the French Battalion. Whatever may be the To this the Star replied by charging cause of this monopoly, the fact remains and us with misrepresentation, and hurling cannot be denied. Now we do not doubt the anathema at our heads. It was mis- impartiality of these volunteers because they taken in supposing that the "editor"—always | are not of our faith. We do not for an instant the "editor"—was "a gentleman." But it now | think that they all entertain feelings of hostility explains that it did not refer to the Host as to their fellow citizens because they are of being beneath the attention of intelligent different religions. We are sure that there are beings," but only to the "Orange regalia." in command of these corps, and in the ranks, Does the Star think we are mad? It is not gentlemen of honor, animated by a spirit of the regalia we object to but what that regalia strict military impartiality. All this we gladly concede. But it is in the nature of things was disestablished and disendowed, an Orange only the outside evidence of that hate to every that an exclusively Protestant volunteer force, thing Catholic which induces Orangemen to sing in a city where the majority of the people is Catholic, should cause disquietude and dissatisfaction. Such a feeling cannot be avoided: it is natural, nay, it is just. Here religious feeling runs high and men who may be animated with the most benevolent intentions in ordinary times may take sides when excitement is abroad. It but we accept the Star's explanation that is not probable that the volunteers can be free from this feeling, indeed the late demonstration proved that they were not. A spirit of religious antagonism ran through the mass of the corps. They cheered for "King Billy." and they whistled "The Protestant Boys." They took sides as openly as they dared, and while the officers did all in their power to repress party manifestations, yet those manifestations took place in spite of them. Some of them saluted the Orange flags, others whispered threats, and altogether there is evidence enough to prove that the Catholic population was the object of antagonism. It has been attempted to deny this but the attempt has failed. It is not denied that some even after their trial was over, and conviction of the Victorias cheered for "King Billy" and had been obtained. What have those papers and we think we are in a position to prove that some members of the other corps whistled "The Protestant Boys." Besides three volunteers disgracefully attacked Mr. Hoare, because he was a Catholic, and incidental manifestations of the antagonism of the volunteers to the Catholics took place here and there throughout the city. Now this is a very serious position for the Catholic majority to be placed in. It is neither just nor politic that they lish daily press of Montreal, they are without a should be treated thus, and it will be their own

one religion, there can be no sense of security. An equal representation would secure order. No. 5 would not cheer for "King Billy" if he expected that No. 6 would cheer for the Pope. sympathies if there was an equal representation of the religious elements in the city. It would promote descipline as well as advance the cause of order. We may be told that the corps are all full and that the Government does not require any more men. Such an excuse will only alarm us the more. In this country every man should be trained to the use of arms, lest when the crisis comes we suddenly find that we have not men enough. At present the Catholics experience a sense of insecurity, and the only way to remove it is to give them a fair representation in the volunteer corps of the country. It is said that such is not the policy of the Government, but we hope that this charge is not true, and that the military authorities will see the necessity of restoring confidence to the Catholic mind, by encouraging them to join the volunteers, and thus place disturbance outside the pale of probability.

THE "GLOBE."

It is not to be wondered at that the Globe,

like other journals in Canada, has learned to bid for the Irish vote. It is not long since the Globe wrote about the "petticoated gentry" and the "dogans," and now we find it rather conciliatory than otherwise. It has simply learned to bid for the Irish vote. Occasionally its hidden animosity finds expression in hidden spleen, but on the whole the Globe is mildmild because it wants the Irish vote. The other day however it said that the "wearing of the green" was just as offensive to an Orangeman as the Orangeman's airs were to us! This we cannot understand. "The Wearing of the Green" is now played by military bands in Ireland, and it is not considered offensive. There is not one offensive word to Protestants that we can remember in the "Wearing of the Green." It has been sung in presence of Her Majesty, and it was rapturously applauded in London when it first come out. It is a national and pathetic song, and whatever hostility it expresses is to "England's cruel red" but certainly not to Protestants. It is not to be compared to such vile and "vulger" efforts as 'Croppies lie down"—"We'll kick the Pope,' &c., &c. Again the Globe says that "a monk's dress is to many as offensive as an Orangemans," Such nonsense! This is the height of folly. The monk's dress is a religious garb. It is an evidence that the man who wears it is devoted to the service of God. It is a testimony of his sincerity, and the wearer passes through the streets offending no one. As well might the Globe say that the Highland costume is indecent in Edinburgh or Aberdeen, as to say that a "monks dress" is "offensive" in Montreal. It is not considered "offensive" in the North West territory where these "monks," as the Globe calls them, are rescuing the Indians from barbarism, and have gone into the wilderness to advance eivilization and to promote the salvation of man. That "monk's dress" has been the pioneer of progress and civilization all over the world. In the old world and in the new, that "monk's dress" has done all for civilization and progress. Aye, even here in Canada, the brightest names of our early records are adorned by the names of men who donned and wore that "offensive" dress of which the Globe complains.

And then we hear of comparisons being drawn between Scotchmen and Irishmen, and as a matter of course in favour of the former. Now we have nothing to say against Scotchmen. They are industrious and persevering. If they do not abuse us, we certainly shall not abuse them. But let us see how the Globe reasons. It says:--

"Protestants fought for James as well as Catholics, and Scotchmen bled and sacrificed their all for his good-looking, but most worthless, grandson; yet all Scotchmen can sing "Wae's me for Charlie" without provoking hostility, and can discuss all the pros and cons of Culloden without having recourse to either fists or firearms."

Just so! Scotchmen do not provoke hostility from Scotchmen. Let us ask the Globe if the battle of Culloden is openly celebrated by Scotchmen at all? If so we never heard of it. Does the minority of Scotchmen insult the majority of their countrymen by singing "Presbyterians lie down." "We'll kick John Wesley before us," and all the other gross insults which are flung into our faces. The Scotch people do nothing of the kind, and the logic (?) of the Globe falls far short of requisite force to cover the evils of the Orange Organization, or to blind the Catholics of the Dominion to the broad fact that the Globe would sacrifice not only the "monk's dress" but the "monk" himself, Church, faith and all, to forward its own political, or party ends.

dians to blame in this matter. There are men in remedied. It is the safest way to prevent distinction and the safe

Upper Chamber, and that their capabilities are in every way equal to the exalted position of a member of the Senate. As citizens they have won the esteem of all men, and as men There would, we believe, be no manifestation of carrying Irish names we rejoice at their success. If the Cabinet chooses to call them to the Up. per House for political services done we have nothing to say, but if the Cabinet chooses to call them as reprsentative Irish Catholics then we shall again protest. Neither of them are members of any of our Patriotic, Benevolent, or Charitable institutions, and they take no outward part in fostering Irish sentiments, or in promoting the interest of Irish organizations, They may have, in private, strong Irish sympathies, but we speak of them, as the public understand them. They are men of whom every one speaks well, and all we have to say is that they are not representative Irishmen, nor will they be accepted by our people as such.

As we go to press we notice a letter in the Herald from Judge Drummond "defending the memory of the late Mr. Cassidy," from our "aspersions." But we did not refer to the late but to the present Mr. Cassidy, and when we said he was "bad" we merely meant that he was a "bad Irishman" as anyone who reads the article must confess. He is we are sure an estimable gentleman but he is not a representative Irishman.

DOWN ON ORANGE IN EVERY FORM.

"It appears our worthy Mayor has not got over his attack of Orangephobia, which it is to be hoped he will soon get rid of, as it may result in placing him in a predicament not at all suitable to one of his exalted position Yesterday morning he received in exchange for currency of the Dominion a number of City Passenger Railway tickets, but on perceiving they were of the hated orange tint he fell into an alarming rage, much to the surprise of those about him, and after calling the company a pack of "damned Orange rascals," and that it was a fresh insult offered to the Roman Catholics of Montreal, asked why they had the impudence to print tickets in orange. Being referred to the President of the Company upstairs, that obliging gentleman informed His Worship that no insult was intended to himself or his co-religionists by the orange colored tickets, they having been printed indiscriminately in various colors. His Worship then condescended to take blue tickets in place of the yellow ones, after which he made his exit in a most dignified manner. It is stated that the President after this little episode immediately destroyed about 20,000 of the wrath-provoking tickets!

We take this from the Witness and with the exception of the exaggeration it has received, we find that it is true enough. His Worship, however, did not conduct himself as the Witness reports. When he went into the car he found that he could get 25 yellow, and only 24 blue, tickets for one dollar. He naturally enquired the reason—and the conductor could give none. The Mayor then went to the Manager where he received no satisfactory explanation. He could have 25 yellow tickets or 24 blue ones for his dollar. That is he was to pay percentage for using the yellow ticket. However, the Mayor did not see things in that light, and the result has been a wholesale destruction of the "favourite" colour. We congratulate the Mayor on what he

TESTIMONIAL TO REV. FATHER DOWD.

ENTHUSIASM SHEWN TOWARDS THE PASTGE OF ST. PATRICKS, THE IRISH SOCIETIES UNANIMOUSLY CON-DENN THE ORANGE OUTRAGE.

On Friday evening, the hall of the St. Patricks Church sacristy was crowded with the representatives of the various Irish Societies, who had assembled for the purpose of presenting the respected and beloved parish priest, Father Dowd, with a valuable oil painting of himself.

The societies were represented as follows: St. Patrick's Society-D. Barry, Vice-President, St. Patrick's National Association-M. C. Mullarky, President; W. Wilson, 1st Vice-President, W. O'Brien, 2nd Vice-President, John McEntyre, Treasurer, M. Guerin and P. C. Warren, secretaries Irish Catholic Union—John McEvenue, President of the Executive.

St. Patrick's Pemperance Society—A. Biogan M. P. Ryan and James Dillon,

Irish Catholic Benefit Society-M. Harrington and A. Jones. and A Jones.

St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.

M. Kelly, 2nd Vice-President.

Young Irishman's Literary and Benefit Society—

P. J. Brennan, President. Home Rule League—Edward Murphy, President. St. Patrick's Benevolent Society-W. J. Rafferty.

President, O. Smith and P. O'Donobue. Catholic Young Men's Society-James Shea and Robert Warren.

In the assemblage we noticed in addition to the gentlemen above named, the following: J. W. McGauvran, M. P. P.; Aldermen Kennedy and Mc-Cambridge, Dr. Hingston, Messus Kirwan, P. S. Murphy, M Stewart, J. McEiroy, B. Tansey, F. H. McKenna, J. Cloran, J. O'Neil, P. Doran, J. Hatchette, J. Fogarty, P. Wright, C. Egan, T. Fogarty, B. Connadighton, B. Emerson, J. Connaughton, F. Brennan, C. A. Doherty, Daniel Harvey, James Carroll, Prof. McKay and many others.

The following clergymen were also present: Rev. Fathers Large, Hogan, Leclair, Campion, Salmon, Lonergan, Singer, O'Rourke, Martin Callaghan, James Callaghan and Darragh.
Shortly after eight o'clock the Revd. Father Dowd

entered the room and was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. When the excitement had subsided the President of the St. Patricks' National Association read the following address on behalf of the Association and on that of the other Irish Catholic societies of the city:

MESSRS. O'LEARY AND CASSIDY.

Dr. O'Leary, and Mr. Cassidy are still mentioned as being likely to obtain the vacant seat

measure of Civil and Religious Liberty more than ourselves. It is Catholic teaching and it Montreal who supplied arms to the outlaws turbance. So long as the volunteers are all of of those gentlemen would becomingly grace the lip, since your return from Europe, and to-night, we,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Association and the other Irish Catholic Societies reiterate the "Cead Mille Failthe," and greet you amongst us once more as our "Soggarth Aroen," our father and friend.

Two very pleasant duties devolve on us to-night. First, to thank your worthy assistant, Rev. Father Leclair, for the vigilance with which he watched over your flock in your absence. Dark trying days have dawned for the Catholics of Montreal. Religious feuds, the bane of any nation, and the unfortunate curse of ours, have crept into our hitherto

peaceful community.
While respecting the religious belief of all men we cannot stand by and tamely listen to the scoffs and jeers levelled by fanatical bigots at our religion and its ministers. The story of the past few weeks, you are doubtless familiar with, and in the name of the St. Patrick's congregation, we to-night pay our affectionate, and well-deserved tribute to the able and practical manner in which the Rev. Father Leclair has directed the actions of the Catholic majority during the days following the unfortunate

Moved by the unfriendly attitude taken by the English daily press of this city during our late troubles, we but awaited your retern to create for ourselves a daily journal, which will prove an honest exponent of our requirements, and a fearless champion in the hour of need.

Now, kind Father, but one duty more remains to be performed, and in the name of our young society pastor, and the sincere esteem we owe our best friend.

It will adorn the walls of the sacristy of St. Pattrick's for years to come. In a long time from now our children, taught by the successors of our present honored pastors to revere the memory of the good and pious man whose picture stands before them. will speak of "the pilgrimage to Rome" as a familiar tale and the name of "Father Dowd" as its promoter will be mentioned as a household

Long after the recipient and givers will have closed their eyes in death, this humble canvas will live, a graceful memorial of the honer and allegiance we owe you. With it we offer the gratitude so justly due to the friend trusted and tried of thirty years standing; and our hearty wish in concluding is that Heaven may spare you for long years yet to be the vigilant guardian of our interests in Montreal. Signed on behalf of the Association.

M.C. MULLARKY, President. WILLIAM WILSON,
1st Vice-President. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, 2nd Vice-President.

Rev. Father Dowd, who was completely overcome by the hearty reception accorded to him stated that the subjects upon which he had to touch in reply to this address were of such importance that he committed his remarks to paper in order that he might be thoroughly understood. He then proceeded to read his

My dear friends this new kindness, this fresh demonstration of your devotedness, was not needed to convince me of your attachment, and to place me under a debt of gratitude I can never sufficient. ly repay. It was my wish, and I tried to realize that wish to return noiselessly amongst you, and to enjoy in quiet the happiness of finding myself once more in the midst of my dearest friends, and of my flock. This you would not permit. I yielded most lovpoint you by preventing a manifestation of feelings so ing thinking it would be selfish on my part to disapnoble and so creditable to you, whilst that manifestation only made me ashamed at the thought of how little I deserved it. I do not know how to acknowledge such an enthusiasm of friends. I can only say-thanks, hearty thanks to one and all my beloved and generous friends.

The acknowledgement by you of the faithful services rendered to the St. Patrick's congregation by Father Leclair during my service during my abhis wisdom, or his capacity and zeal; with these qualities I have been famaliar for years. But feelshould be found in the front rank, it is a great conmy dear flock have rather gained than lost by my

The report of the sad troubles to which you allude reached me in the dear old land. I discharged the duty of pastor in the only way then possible, In fervent prayer, and in the Holy sacrifice of the Mass, I placed my fears and my anxieties, my sadness and my pain, before the God of peace and love, and I besought Him to expel from the hitherto happy city of Montreal the demon of discord, and not permit that enemy of all good to destroy its heavenly peace, its prosperity, its Christian forbearance, and its noble charity, which ever found a worthy object in every suffering member of the human family. Unhappily the demon of discord, as usual, became the demon of blood. I deplore, deeply deplore, the sacrifice of human lite. The circumstances of this sad event add much to my affliction. I cannot think, without shuddering, of a man hurthe first to take the life of others, for which he I would not raise the curtain with which every well-wisher of the peace and good name of our city desires to veil this sad event, but the allusion in your address renders it a necessity to express my opinion honestly,
Only a few weeks before that unhappy twelfth of

July all were at peace. Catholic and Protestant ing his office when the accident occurred, which vied with one another for the prosperity of our city caused all the trouble, the breaking of the shaft. and in acts of mutual kindness and brotherhood. A Ho had never entertained the least fear that any number of Catholic pilgrims, belonging to our city calamity would overtake the pilgrimage. He and to other places, were exposed to the perils of the faith from the outstart that they were all under the ocean, and it was feared they were lost. The the protection of God, that they were going to big, kind, heart of Montreal was moved to the centre. Protestant vied with Catholic in sympathy and in anxiety; and when the glad news of safety arrived, the vault of St. Patrick's did not resound with a louder note of praise of thanksgiving to God than

did that of the Protestant churches of the city.
What demon came amongst us to efface this besutiful picture of humanity elevated by Christian at home, lest they might imagine some dreadful active? The evil genius of Orangelsm must have a new triumph over Catholic feeling, Catholic honor and Catholic faith in the streets of Montreal. To this all must be sacrificed-the peace of our city, its good name, its prosperity and the union and happiness of its inhabitants. Will the citizens of Montreal again permit this crime against their city, and against themselves? If I know them they will not. In saying so my confidence rests at the landing to welcome them. Although the not on Catholics alone, but on thousands of Pro testants of good will, who grieve as we do, over the shame and the curse that have come upon our enthusiastic in their demonstrations of welcome as

lics. Is such an organisation to be confounded happened to be on the track, when cars were seen with Protestantian? Most certainly not, not with coming is the opposite direction. A collision

I regret that the unfriendly attitude taken by the gency ten or twelve strapping Irishmen rushed of readers which may like the Gazette or Herald in

the officers and members of St. Patrick's National English press of the city forces on you the necessity of starting a new daily organ. I have seldom read the city papers for a long time past, but I have seen enough to pain and disappoint me. I must say I expected much better from some of my old favorites. I therefore heartly approve of your project, and, knowing your prudence and your business habits, I am sure you will, from the beginning, place your new daily on a basis that will ensure its permanence and success.

And now my dear friends you ask my acceptance of myself, in the form of this richly framed oil painting. Really, I regret your kindness has carried you so far. I cannot see any equivalent advantage for the trouble you have taken, and the great expense you incurred. You are of a contrary opinion. Well, I suppose I must again yield to your extreme kindness. Thank in my name, and in the warmest manner, "the St. Patrick's National Association," which you are pleased to call an infant society. I would call it old on account of the important and mature works it has accomplished. Amongst other good works it was the parent, and the most zealous promoter of our Canadian prilgrimage which God has been pleased to

bless in so remarkable a manner Now, gentlemen, I see around me many who command much influence, I pray you, in the name of God, to exert it all to heal the wounds inflicted on the peace and welfare of our good city within the past few weeks. Not only pardon, but even forget. I am sure you will be met in the same we beg of you to accept this oil paintinting as spirit by most of thosewho may have allowed thematestimonial of the respectful love we bear our selves to be carried away by an evil spirit for a moment. No honorable or just man can ask you to submit to premeditated injury or insult. Should the like occur again I am confident that it would be repelled not only by all Catholics, but by all right minded Protestants, as well. Let us have an honorable peace for the sake of our common Christianity, and for the sake of the good name and prosperity of our good old city, so long our happy home. After the conclusion of the reply which was listened to with the greatest attention and received with enthusiastic applause, Mr. Mullarky wished to supply an omission in the address. He said that although the presentation originated with the St. Patrick's National Society, that body had received considerable assistance from members of the other Societies and Irish Catholics generally. The oil painting was then formally uncovered and presented to Father Dowd, and after some pleasant and social conversation the proceedings terminated.

FATHER DOWD AT HOME.

ST. PATRICK'S CROWDED TO RECEIVE HIM

A GRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE PILGRINAGE.

On Sunday last, St. Patrick's Church was crowded to its utmost capacity by an eager and expectant congregation, anxious once again to gaze on the benignant countenance of their beloved pastor, and hear again his well known familiar voice. Long before the hour of ten o'clock, the edifice was well filled, and by that time there was not a vacant space in any part of the Church, pews and isles being closely packed, the whole interior presenting a compact mass of human beings. After the Gospel, Father Dowd ascended the pulpit and proceeded to address the vast congregation. He spoke in a very feeling manner of his joy and satisfaction in again being at home among his beloved people, whom he never forgot in all his journeying, and whose spiritual welfare and earthly prosperity, he never ceased to pray for, and whose prayers he knew werc also being daily offered for him and his fellow pilgrims in their long and perilous journey to lay their tribute of respect and love at the feet of the Holy

Father. He then proceeded to give an interesting and vivid description of the voyage, from the time the pilgrims left Montreal until their final arrival at Rome; their brilliant reception in New York, and the kind and hospital manner in which they were sence, fills me with consolation. I never doubted feted and entertained by the generous and large hearted Irish Catholics of that City. His account of the daily life of the pilgrims during their long ing that in times of difficulty and danger the pastor | voyage was highly interesting. Devotions were held at regular hours every day, and all looked forward to solation to me to learn from your own lips that | them; with pleasure, and entered with ardor into their spirit,in fact the Rev. gentleman said, it would be very hard for him to miss the regular hour for holding such exercises, for as surely as he passed the bour by a few minutes, if he happened to be engaged, as he sometimes was, when the regular hour arrived, a gentle tap on the shoulder and "Father the time tor devotions" from some one of the pilgrims would quietly recall him to a sense of his duty. Many of the pilgrims told him that never in the whole of their lives did they pray with more fervour, or take such great delight in spiritual exercises, and he had no doubt the experience gained by many of the party, and the spiritual refreshment to be gained, by regular devotions, and sincere and heartfelt prayer would be productive of much lasting good to all those concerned. During the first part of the voyage, at these services, the Protestant portion of the passengers withdrew, but when the month of May arrived, and a choir had been formed from ried into the presence of his Judge after attempting , among the musical portion of the pilgrims, singing constituted a portion of the exercises, hymns to the deliberately prepared himself before leaving his Blessed Virgin were beautifully sung, and the litany home. This is sad indeed to any Christian heart, to her Blessed name chanted, so much were they pleased and captivated by the whole scene that they begged permission to remain, which was readily granted. These services were held in the grand saloon, which, by special agreement embodied in the contract the pilgrims had taken care to secure beforehand for that purpose. He was sitting in his cabin readthe protection of God, that they were going to perform a sacred duty, and that He would protect them. This abiding faith never left him during the whole voyage, and although they passed through some dangers, and suffered many privations, yet he never doubted for a moment of theirsafety and the final accomplishment of their undertaking. Of course intense anxiety prevailed on board for friends they got through in safety, and finally came in sight of the Irish Coast. Mr. Inman had been anxiously watching for their arrival, and was the first person to sight her as she steamed up the Mersey. He immediately telegraphed the news to Liverpool, and on their arrival opposite the Custom House, fully twenty thousand people had assembled their Catholic fellow-citizens. A large force of I have personal knowledge of the working of police could not keep the crowd back, and it was Orangeism, from having lived some time in the city with the utmost difficulty a passage could be opened of Armagh, in Iraland. I know much more from for the pligrims to reach their carriages. The Rev. faithful eye witnesses. Its history is written in the gentleman related a circumstance which occurred blood of poor Catholics; its record boasts only of while the procession was passing along one of the the insulting humiliation of Catholics; its object streets of Liverpool, which exhibits the feelings of from the beginning has been to hate and persecute the people towards the pilgrims.—They were pass-Catholics; its presence has been in every place a ing along a street on which a railway can, and the standing menace to the reace and scourity of Catholicarriage in which he and some others were sitting

pants. They had a grand reception from the Catholic Union of Liverpool, and everybody seemed to exert all their powers to entertain them. Such were the kindly feelings of the people of Liverpool towards them, and so enthusiastic was their joy at their safe arrival, that one of the Pilgrims assured him that he would again undergo all the trials and hardships of the voyage for the sake of such a reception. He also paid a tribute to the uniform kindness and consideration they received from the officers on board the "City of Brussels," and also from the Custom officials both in England and the United States. The latter government sent instructions from Washington not to examine the baggage of the Pilgrims, and on landing in Liverpool the same courtesy was extended to them by the English officials. Although it was night when they left Liverpool, crowds had assembled at the different railway stations along the route to give them a welcome, and this was continued up to a late hour The Revd. Father then described their journey to Lourdes. It was found impossible, by reason of the delay in crossing the Atlantic, for the pilgrimage to reach Rome in time for the grand festival. A consultation was thereupon held, and it was decided to proceed leisurely and stop at Lourdes on the way, as was their original intention. He described the journey to this interesting spot, the scene of so many miraculous cures. The magnificent scenery, the placidly flowing Gave, the beautiful valley among the mountains, and the air of holy tranquility pervading the whole scene. A Protestant gentleman remarked to the Rev. Father that if the Blessed Virgin did really appear to the little girl, as she says, and as nearly all believe, there was one thing, she showed her taste in appearing in one of the most beautiful spots on the face of the earth. He then vividly described their feelings on reaching this consecrated spot, the church, grotto, and their visit to these interesting places. The priest in charge of the church, when Father Dowd called upon him to inquire at what hour it would be convenient for him to allow the Pilgrims to hear Mass, replied that while they remained he was at their command, and that their will should be his pleasure. Father Dowd had therefore the pleasure and great satisfaction next morning of saying Mass in this celebrated church, the pilgrims attending in a body, and devoutly receiving Holy Communion. When leaving the town they were escorted by a procession composed of priests and acolytes bearing lighted tapers, and singing canticles in honour of our Blessed Lady. On the whole, everything passed off satisfactorily, and everyone was pleased and gratified with their visit to this wonderful spot. He then proceeded to describe their journey to Rome and their reception by the Holy Father with which our readers are already tamiliar. The Italian Customs officials acted in a most discourteous and unjust manner towards them, making them pay duty on all the presents they had brought to the Pope. The only things they did not impose duty on was some Indian work made by the Indian orphans at River McKensie in Canada. They searched their schedules in vain, but could not find any category under which to place these articles, and so they went in free. The Pope granted them an andience three days after their arrival, and the Rev. Father's account of this reception was extremely interesting, as well as his description of the Pope and the Vatican. The Holy Father was obliged to receive them in a sitting posture, as he had been unable to walk since the preceding Christmas. His discourse was delivered in Italian, and he gave them the Papal benediction, and also conferred on Father Dowd authority to give the same to those of his congregation who were unable to make the pilgrimage, which he did at the conclusion of his remarks. On his return journey he visited the dear old land, and spent some time amid the scenes of his youth. The country seems very prosperous, and there is ten months. Even at that, were it not for very little emigration either to this country or the several causes it would be alive to-day and flourish from many eyes, and revived in the bosoms of many present the scenes of their childhood. The reverend gentleman concluded by giving the Papal benediction, having kept the vast congregation deeply inwith his usual ability at the organ.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.]

THE NEW DAILY.

MONTREAL, August 18, 1877. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-Your contemporary, the Star, is at present engaged in the rather unjournalistic course of making spasmodic efforts to check a journalistic enterprise, while still merely in embryo, although there can be very little doubt that the issuing of the Evening Post will very soon be an accomplished fact. The reason of this is very obvious, and the attack of "Old Journalist," although very cowardly, under the circumstances, is also very natural. am of course assuming that "Old Journalist" com-

prises one of the staff of the Star. If the new enterprise become a success, there will be no field for the Star Montreal cannot in these hard times support five English daily papers, and the question interesting to the public generally is what class of papers will they support. The Gazette and Herald are both well established commercial papers, and political as well, each advocating the interests of one of the great partics of the State. Of the solidity of the Wilness there can be no doubt, it is a necessity for its numerous readers, and while I for one do not agree with its views, I must admit that it fills a space of its own in the country. The Star represents nothing, nor does it pretend to; it is neither Liberal nor Conservative, and may God forgive the taste of any one who calls it literary. At one time it pretended to be the organ (in a manner) of the Irish Catholics, but when it became, or thought it became, independent, it changed its course and fiercely attacked them as well as it knew

It matters little on ordinary occasions what paper a person sits down to read provided the news of the day is to be had in it, but on extraordinary occasions, such as during the late Oka troubles, and twelfth of July riots, it is different. Then it is that he sees events pass before his eyes which he would like to see impartially narrated. I cannot say if the Star put itself forward as the organ of the Irish Catholics, but certainly a good many people thought so, and the patronage of thirty or forty thousand people is too good to be despised, even though they be, what the Star sneeringly terms, a class that is not fond of reading. Instead, however, of the Irish Catholics finding themselves defended in the columns of the Star when defence was required, it was quite the other way, no name being too vile when applied to them, their religion and their national-

ity. They next open their eyes and think of starting an organ of their own, and your contemporary immediately says the thing is impossible. We shall see. For my part, Mr. Editor, I see no great reason why it should not succeed. If it does, the Star will, as a matter of course, die a natural death. for its place will have been filled up by a rival. with Protestantism? Most certainly not; nor with coming is the opposite direction. A collision, Where is the object to be gained in supporting it any other form of religion. Its vital principle, seemed inevitable. Not a moment was to be It cannot hope to compete with the Witness, a paper hatred and insult, its opposed to Christianity itself. lost. Prompt action was needed. In this emer-already thoroughly established, and having a class

forward, and seizing hold of the wheels of the carriage lifted it bodily up and placed it on the side of the road, without disturbing any of its occu-written columns of the Witness. The Star is notoriously illiterate. There never yet has appeared in its cotumns, except as a clipping, an article that might not have been written by a school-boy. It is the Star which introduces such words as dastardly" in every line, and "cowardly" in every other line, until one is ashamed of Canadian journal-

Now, Mr. Editor, I, who have had some experience in journalism, will go over seriatim, the reasons the bogus correspondent of the Star gives for the certain failure of the new venture, and see what they are worth.

1st. He says "No journal at the present time can be started without sufficient capital." That is quite true of any time, no a hundred years ago, and probably a hundred years hence as well. I believe the Star itself commenced on a capital of about \$25,00, and gained for itself notoriety, by pandering to the vilest passions of the vilest class in our community. It certainly had not \$10,000 nor I believe a hundred. As regards the expenditure of \$15,00 or \$20,00 a week it is simply not true, I doubt if the Star's weekly expenditure is half that sum, or perhaps one third would come nearer the mark. That however is not the question. If the income be more than the expenditure an enterprise is a success. That I think is very simple. notorious that it is not enterprises in which large sums of money are invested that generally succeed but those in which good financial management is exercised. "Old journalist" is perfectly right when he says that the advertising patronage will be commensurate with the circulation. In this respect your new daily, the Evening Post, will have an advantage over any single paper in the city, for it will have 10,000 readers in Montreal, and thirty thousand in the country after awhile, without any diffi-culty. Quite true also for old journal-ist, advertisers at the present time are not willing to increase their contracts, but then that is so much the worse for the Star. 40,000 Irish Catholics of Montreal are not the illiterate people the Star falsely proclaims them, and they at least can support one paper which it is not at all necessary should be their libeller,

3rd. There is no room for comment on this section. It is unanswerable, because so incomprehensible and utterly stupid.

4th. " I do not believe that there is much room for a cirulation." Never mind, my interested friend those who are pushing this thing successfully through have a far different opinion, and if they are right, a contingency highly probable, why, again, so much the worse for you, and so much the better for the public.

5th. I pass for a while over the remarks of "Old Journalist" anent the TRUE WITNESS and its value which have really nothing to do with the question. He says the Irish Catholics of New York, Chicago, or Dublin, nave no daily papers in their interests They do not require them in New York, or large American oities where the press recognizes no religion. They have daily papers in Dublin, Cork Limerick and other cities. A. M. Sullivan never attempted a daily, and there would be no necessity for it in Montreal if the Orangemen did not cele brate the 12th of July and excite Protestant bigotry As regards the Sun and its management the less said, for the sake of argument, the less said, for the sake of mand apology the better. It is a fact that only one or two connected with it had ever had any experiall due allowance for the managers ability as a practical printer, I humbly contend practical printing has least to do with the success of a newspaper, As for the Editor it is well known he had never anything to do editorially with a daily before, and during his thirty years experience everything he put his hand to (on his own account) proved a failure. The Sun had only \$5000 capital, it lasted ten months. Even at that, were it not for United States. His reference to Ireland, and his ing and the Star would be non est. In the first feelings while again on the old sod, drew tears | place nationality and religion were obtruded in the paper too glaringly and sufficient attention not paid to the commercial department. Second. The creditors disagreed and forced the paper into premature insolvency. Third. There was to large a staff, terested for over an hour. The choir rendered with eight to commence with, editors and reporters, fine effect Haydin's Mass No. 2, Prof. Fowler pre- And Fourth and last the editor obtruded himself And Fourth and last the editor obtruded himself and his friends so much into the columns of the Su as to tire his readers.

"Old Journalist" says the TRUE WITNESS was valued for \$2,500 only when the present proprietor took over the management which is very true, but it has since almost doubled its circulation and conse quently its advertizing rates and patronage, and is worth at the very least \$5,000.

By all accounts the Star was not worth one tenth of that sum at the outset of its career, while at present its owners, I suppose, think it worth a round sum. In conclusion, Sir, I think the Star shows very bad taste in attacking the idea of a new Irish Catho lic daily. If that journal only lost six hundred subscribers by the advent of the Sun why is it in such agony at the rising above the horizon of an other paper, which it says, will have a like ephemeral

Thanking you for your valuable space.
I remain, Yours respectfully, A JOURNALIST.

THE "IRISH CANADIAN" ON FATHER STAFFORD.

Father Stafford has committed an error. If the True Witness were so warm in its attacks on Orangeism as to have demanded the intervention of the Rev. gentleman, his intervention might have been made in the form employed usually in such cases by sedate-minded readers—in the form of private remonstrance. He did not do that. What is at the very worst but an error of judgment on a question of public policy, his Reverence made the subject of an attack, an attack whose vigor did not expend itself short of a resort strictly limited to the uses of faith and morals—the interdict—a resort which all thoughtful Catholics wish to see held in severe reserve. The Catholic people of this Province give Father Stafford's sermon their disapproval. The Rev. gentleman's censure has fallen from his pulpit stone dead. Nothing, therefore, remaining for the TRUE WITNESS to accomplish in self-defence, we trust it will now let the subject drop.

THE BLAKE ACT.

Montreal, Aug 12th, 1877. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sir.—Through the columns of your extensively rend and much valued journal, I would like to ask why the act against carrying deadly weapons is not enforced in the case of Protestants. Some time since I noticed in the Witness that several parties had been arrested und were bound over to keep the peace, for simply having revolvers in their possessions. These parties happened to be all Catholics, but the other evening three young men were agrested by the water police on suspicion of shooting one John McCulloch, and strange to say they were discharged without even a reprimand; although two of them had revolvers on their person, when taken into custody: Didathe Police Magistrate, Mr. Brehaut, fear, the wrath of the Orange body to which these three law breakers belonged? | Itis: time the Government should place some person in the position of Police Magistrate! who has no fear of either mailed free. Address Where is the object to be gained in supporting it? party or sect, but who can perform his duties; in an independent and fearless manner, which Mr. Brehaut, apparently, cannot do.

Anti. Humbug.

PERSONALS.

PIUS NINTH-The health of the Holy Father is improved.

BUTT-It is rumored that Mr. Butt will resign the leadership of the Home Rulers.

TILDEN-Governor Tilden visited Ireland last

CONROY-His Excellency will take up his residence on Sherbrook Street.

O'CONNOR—Honourable John O'Connor, of Ottawa, was in town last week.

O'GARA-Mr. O'Gara, Police Magistrate of Ottawa, is in town.

ROSEURANS-Sister St. Charles, daughter of General Rosecrans, is dying.

O'LOUGHLEN—Sir Colman O'Loughlen, the member for Clare, is dead.

O'DONOGHUE-Mr. John O'Donoghue, of Toronto, is in town.

CONROY-The Delegate Apostolic visited St. Hyscinthe on the 14th inst.

SCOTT-Hon. K. W. Scott, M. P., left Ottawa for the West on Thursday last.

O'DONOGHUE-Professor O'Donoghue has written

a letter of thanks to Sir John A. McDonald. VANDALEUR-Colonel Vandalour, a Conservative

is returned for Clare, so says the rumor. BERTHELOT-Mr. Berthelot of the La Minerce is the editor of the Canard.

CAUCHON-Hon. Mr Cauchon left Quebec for

Ottawa on Monday last. MILLS—Hon. David Mills left Ottawa on Monday

night for Ottawa. O'KEEFE-Mr. O'Keefe, of Ottawa, has been ap-

pointed Registrar of Carlton County.

MACKENZIE-Premier Mackenzie left for Ottawa yesterday morning.

TAKAMINE-Prince Takamine of Japan is in town and staying at the Ottawa Hotel.

DOWD-Father Dowd has been presented with a magnificent Oil painting of himself, by the Irish Societies of Montreal.

TERTULIAN-The well-know and universally respected Christian Brother Tertullian has arriv-

SHAMROCK-It has been decided by the Lacrosse National Association of Montreal that the Shamrocks are the Champions of the World. GUNN-HEARN-Messrs Gunn and Hearn were

nominated for Aldermen on Monday last for Champlain Ward, Quebec. PARNELL-On dit that Mr. Parnell will assume

the leadership of the Home Rule party at an early HEARN-It is said Mr. Henrn, Q.C., of Quebec,

will fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge DOYLE-Mr. P. Doyle, the Emigration Agent, has been promoted to the position of Asst. Emigra-

tion Agent at Quebec. BATTLE-Mr. J. R. Battle, of Ottawa, has been instrumental in organizing the Catholic Young

men of that city into a benevolent union, OUIMET-The Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Superintendent of Education for the Province of Quebec, is mentioned as the probable next Sheriff.

KENNEDY-Alderman Kennedy is not inclined to allow Grand Master Robinson to pour out the 7th vial on Montreal.

JONES-Coroner Jones views the strictures by the press with sovereign indifference. He thinks he has done his duty.

OSTIGAN-Mr. Costigan is in Quebec, stopping at the Hinchey Hotel, and is expected in Montreal

DONOVAN-As dogs bay the moon, so do the fanatics howl at Alderman Donovan, and with

LABRANCHE-The Sixty-fifth Regiment, Lieut. Colonel Labranche, will have their rifle match late in the season, and the Field Battery Rifle Association will have a meeting this season.

HINDS—The individual from Ottawa who carried the King William banner on the 16th July, fol-lows the noble avocation of ragman and bone collector.

KEHOE-ST. PIERRE-The Grand President of the Catholic You of Men's Union of Ottawa, is a rising young Barrister-and the Vice-President is a young French physician.

DUHAMEL-The funeral of the late Mr. Duhamel, father of his Lordship Bishop Duhamel, took place at Ottawa yesterday. The funeral ceremony was very imposing. COURSOL-Judge Coursol sentenced Culling, the

ruffian who fired at ex-Constable Cuggy to pay a fine of \$50 and to remain in prison till it has been paid. BOXALL—Col Bixall, the Grand Master of ever so

many lodges, is around visiting them at present. He is Cononel of the 10th Royals. When Sir G. Cartier was Defence Minister he (the Col.) said he cared as little about him as he did about an " old cat."

BARRY-Mr. Barry, B. C.L., lawyer for the prosecution in the case of Hoare vs. Beattie, will contest the judgment rendered by Mr. Brehaut in the matter. The charge, it will be remembered, was for presenting a revolver at H. P. Hoare on the occasion of the late Orange disturbances.

BIGGAR-PARNELL-A great meeting was held in the Rotunda last night. Biggar and Parnell were enthusiastically received. Both members condemned the inactivity of the Home Rule party. A resolution was passed thanking the Irish representatives who supported Biggar and

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 25cts.

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

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

O^{LD} PAPERS by the pound can be had at this

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Aug. 4th; 1877.

4,967 Number of purchasers served during the corresponding week of last year :

3,556. Increase.....1,391.

HANDSOME INCREASE

This week's increase is very encouraging, and speaks well for the cash system. The extraordinary effort put forth last week by credit storekeepers to induce cash buyers to continue dealing at credit stores has helped us considerably. It has made people think of the matter and compare prices, which always has the effect of increasing our returns.

Cheap Dress Goods.

Silk Warp Dress Goods, only 15c. Washing Challies reduced to 15c. Basket Cloth reduced to 15c. Washing Poplinette, only 15c. Stripe Alpaca in all the new colors, only 15c. All-Wool Debaiges.

Plain Grey Debaiges, all-wool, only 15c. Plain Brown Debaiges, all-wool, only 15c. Brown Stripe Debaiges, all-wool, only 15c. Grey Stripe Debaiges, all-wool, only 15c. Washino Delaine.

Splendid line of Washing Telaines to be sold at 8 cents per yard. Splendid line of Washing Camlet, in all patterns, to be sold at 5c. per yard.

Galatea Skirting. New lot of Galatea Skirting in all the new colors, to be sold at 15c per yard.

Splendid line of Galatea Stripes Skirting in all the new colors to be sold at 18c. per yard. Special line of Galatea Striper to be sold at 13c. per yd. Extra quality of Galatea Stripes to be sold at 28c.

per yd. New Tycoon Reps. American Tycoon Beps in all the new patterns to be sold at 18c. per yard.

Extra quality of American Tycoon Reps in all the new colors, to be sold at 20c. and 22c. per vard.

Grass Linens.

Hundreds of pieces of Grass Linen and Tasso Linens for Ladies' Dresses to be sold this week at special prices. A really fine quality at only

Linen Drills. One case Striped and Plain Linen Drill, for Boys' wear, to be sold cheap this week. Good quality Striped Drill, only 13c.

S. CARSLEY. 393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

Black Silk.

Three cases Black Silks, all to be offered this weck at special prices.

UNDERTAKER,

July 25th-70-ly

21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

FERON,

WILLIAM HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59 & 61 St. Bonaventure St., MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at

Moderate Charges, Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to. MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, &C. Price List and Circulars sent free.

HENRY McSHANE & CO.,

Aug. 27, 1875]

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P. A. MURPHY & CO. IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LEATHERS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

ELASTIC WEBS, &c., &c., &c.,

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STEREOSCOPIC AND OTHER VIEWS, LANTERN SLIDES, &c., Has imported some of the FINEST INSTRUMENTS to be had for Portrait work, and is second to

none in that line. If you wish something fine give him your order.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH CALF MOROCCOS, KIDS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

HOUSE IN FRANCE:

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CATHOLIC ART.

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 Centennal Exhibition, Phila., 1876 for the Best Stained Glass, Address.

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

The Prize Windows Now for Sale.—Cheap. Subjects: "The Holy Family," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "Our Lord in the Temple," "St. Augustine," "St. George," &c.

OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE.

149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Clothing at Wholesafe Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Sevond Price.

Mens' Linen Coats......from \$1.00 Mens' Lustre "from

Mens' Lustre Dusters Mens' Linen Ulsters

Boys and Youths' Linen Coats. Boys and Youths' Lustre Coats. Childrens' and Boys'

Knickerbocker Suits made from Canadian Tweed and

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

7 IRISH CATHOLIC UNION .- A new branch of the Irish Catholic Union has been formed in Montreal. CARD OF THANKS .- John O'Neil, hopelessly ill of Consumption in the General Hospital, desires to return his grateful thanks to the St. Patrick's Society and the following gentlemen, for providing him

with a passage in this week's steamer to the County Cork, viz.—Messrs. Edward Murphy, John Hatch-ette, M. Burke, Jas. O'Brien, Wm. Stafford, M. P. Ryan, A. Shannon, Wm. O'Brien and Capt. Kirwan. He also thanks the Protestants for providing him with a trunk, warm clothing and other necessaries for the voyage. PRESENTATION .- On Wednesday night, the 6th

inst, a handsome jewel was presented by the members of the Duke of Edinburgh Lodge I, O. O. G. B. U., to Bro. A. A. Murphy, together with an address. The presentation was made by Bro. Huntly, V. G., in the absence of Bro. Dr. McConnell, N. G. The jewel is in the shape of a fine pointed star surrounded with precious stones in colors representing the degrees. A red ribbon is attached, bearing the emblematic three links and a shield, with the following inscription :- Presented to Bro. A. A. Mur phy, P.G., in an appreciation of his untiring zeal and energy for the interests and welfare of the lodge." The jewel was manufactured at the establishment of Bro. Lulham, Bleury street, and its ex-ecution reflects the highest honor upon his skill.

Suicipe.-Julien Lebrun, 47 years of age, of 186 George street, Sunday morning at 5 o'clock swallowed a quantity of muriatic acid, and died at 8 o'clock in the evening. Cause of suicide, despondency. Br. Finnie attended the unfortunate man during the day, but was unable to save his life. He leaves a wife and five children. His wife's story is, that about half-past 5 o'clock Sunday morning she heard him cough and groan, as if he had swallowed some hard medicine. She found him lying on the floor in great agony, and on asking what was the matter, received the answer, "I am nearly dead. I am going to die." She then found that he had taken poison, and Dr. Finnie was called. Mrs. Lebrun says her husband had not had work for two years, and was despondent in consequence.

KEEPING UP THE TWELFTH,-A young man of the name of John McBride was going to his home, from a party, at one o'clock on Tuesday week, when he fell suddenly into the hands of the Philistines in the shape of a gang of young Britons posted at the corner of Hermine and Juror streets. One of the crowd-an anglo Frenchman of the name of Rousel,—caught him by the throat and pulling a revolver from his pocket placed the muzzle dis-agreeably against his forchead, making use of the remarks appropriate to the occasion as used by Orange young Britons, knowing as he did that Mc-Bride was a Catholic. Just then a young man named O'Donoghue appeared on the scene and was in time to turn away the revolver when the trigger was pulled and an explosion took place, fortunately with no evil result to the party intended." The ruffians then made off. A warrant is out against Rousel. The above is the exact truth. Is it therefore impertinent on our part in asking the authorities how long will this state of affairs be permitted to continue? The police saw the crowd of roughs congregated and yet did not interfere. Is the Blake Act, we again repeat, to be enforced only against Catholics?

CORONER JONES .- This gentleman has been appointed by the Federal Government to hold an investigation into the cause of the fire at the St. Vincent de Paul Penetentiary, by which a considerable portion of the Government property was destroyed. Since the receipt of his commission in this case, Mr. Jones has been actively engaged in taking evidence touching the matter. Some of the witnesses are in town while others are scattered through different portions of the country. In the interests of justice the evidence up to the present adduced, is withheld, but as soon as possible the public will be placed in possession of all the facts connected with the case. In reference to the Hackett inquest, our reporter on Saturday, called upon Mr. Jones in order to learn his views on the question. The Coroner received him most courteously, but at the same time stated that he was not prepared to submit any statement for publication. He had been Coroner of the district for forty years, and had never used his pen to contradict any statements published concerning him. He felt satisfied that he had acted strictly according to law, and of one thing he was satisfied, he had gone through the investigation with a desire to do justice to all parties, without destinction of race or creed. With regard to legal opinions given in the matter there was always in every case a disagreement between legal practitioners as to the interpretation of the law. He felt satisfied that his action would be recognized by the Government as there was not one single technicality which he had neglected during the course of the enquiry. Whatever might be the opinion of the public he had the consciousness of knowing that he had fulfilled his duty honestly, fearlessly and to the best of his ability.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

CHEAP EXCURSION .- A large number of retail dry goods merchants of Toronto intend availing themselves of the cheap excursion to Montreal to purchase fall goods.

INVESTIGATION .- The investigation into the charges of conspiracy to defraud the Toronto Gold Mining Company against Messrs, John Rankin and W. E. Murray, was continued at the Police Court. The evidence of the complainant, Mr. J. W. Jones, was taken, and the case adjourned.

Sr. John Fund .- "Sir John Rose presided at a meeting held in London, (Eng.,) on the 17th, of the Committee of Relief organized for aiding the sufferers by the fire in St. John, N.B. Upwards of £6,000, was subscribed, and it was decided to forward £3,000 at once to New Brunswick for distribution."

THE KING OF CANADA.—A Globe special cable from London dated 17th, says:—"The World says that Lord Dufferin is the most popular Governor-General Canada has had for years past. If the Canadians chose to transform the Dominion into an elective monarchy, Earl Dufferin would be the first

DUNKIN ACT .- Polling on the Dunkin Act is going on quietly. The Anti-Dunkinites are increasing their majority every hour. The following was the state of the poll at 5 o'clock on Saturday according to anti-Dunkin returns:—Nays, 3,141; yeas, 2,558; majority against, 593. The Dunkinites claim that the majority is at least 50 less. The Roman Catholic vote which, with few exceptions, has gone against the bill, is now, it is considered pretty well exhausted. There is no class of voters which has been polled so promptly and extensively

A SMART THEF .- A clever robbery was committed about noon on Thursday in Toronto It appears that Mr. Benjamin Walton, slate merchant, was counting money in his office, when a man entered and informed him that there was a lady below wishing to see him. Mr. Walton put the money in the desk and locked the door. When he got down stairs there was no lady to be seen. He walked as far as the corner, when the idea shashed upon his brain that he had been hoazed for the purpose of robbing him. Returning to his office as quickly as possible, he found that his suspicions were con-

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

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M. P. P. President. HENRY LYE Secretary. C. D. HANSON Chief Inspector. June 8, 1877.

THE ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

The business of this Company for the year 1876 was more than Three Times

THAT OF ALL THE OTHER CANADIAN COMPANIES transacting Accident business, combined.

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.

THIS IS ESSENTIALLY THE ONLY Purely Accident Insurance Company IN CANADA

AND THE ONLY ONE THAT HAS MADE The Special Deposit With Government FOR THE BECURITY OF ITS FOLICY HOLDERS.

-:-0-:-DIRECTORS.

SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, K.C.M.G .- President. JOHN RANKIN, ESQ .- Vice-President.

THOMAS CRAMP, Esq. | EDW. MACKAY, Esq. D. L. MACDOUGALL, Esq. | R. J. REEKIE, Esq. JOHN MOLSON, Esq. | JAS. ROSE, Esq. ANDW. ROBERTSON, Esq. | WM. MOORE, Esq., Quebec.

Manager & Secretary, EDWARD RAWLINGS.

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CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE

MULCAIR BROS.,

ARTIST TAILORS,

No. 87 St. Joseph Street.

-The Newest Spring and Fall Overclothing. The Newest Check Worsted Suiting. The Newest Striped do The Newest Twilled do The Newest English Tweed Suitings. The Newest Scotch do The Newest Canadian do do The Newest Stripe Trowsering. The Newest Check do The Newest Fancy Vesting.

The Newest Lines in gentlemen's Heberdashery, West of England Broad Cloth. Blue and Black West of England do do Single Milled do do

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

> MULCAIR BROS., 87 St. JOSEPH STREET,

Feb 9, 1-y

Montreal.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

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

Tuition and Board, Doctor's Fee, Washing and Mending, Bed and Bedding, per annum—\$165,00.

Drawing, Vocal Music, and use of Library entail no extra charge. All charges are payable half yearly in advance. For further information consult the "Prospectus and Course of Studies," which will be immediately forwarded on demand.

July 11-48-3m

JAMES FOLEY,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY, 213 ST. JOSEPH STR. (Opposite Dow's Brewery,)

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' CLOTHING in great variety.

-ALSO-Part of a BANKRUPT STOCK,

LADIES' LINEN, and CHILDRENS' SUITS.

June 27, 1877 ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand

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STAFFORD & Co.,

WEGLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 6 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL, P. Q.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, June 277 MONTREAL. [46-52

nated to Wear Well.

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CANADIAN ITEMS.

SHIP LABORERS MEETING.—A large meeting of the ship laborers was held in Quebee, in which an understanding with Mr. Rae was arrived at, and the men have resumed work at the steamers.

Suicine.—An old man named Norville, about 75 years old, from Connecticut, hung, himself at Whitby last week. The old gentlemen had been in low spirits for the last few months, owing to his son having gone back to the United States, and left him here alone in his old age.

CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.—This institution has, for several years, been imparting the knowledge of all that is suited to make a young female an accom-plished lady. Those good Sisters de Notre Dame— so far-famed for their ability in the learning of youth, have always succeeded in giving the highest satisfaction to those who have been under their gentle sway. It is well-known that the city of Kingston, built on the shores of Lake Ontario, affords one of the healthiest localities for a Convent in the Dominion. This establishment, now an ornsment to the city—having been reflitted and much enlarged, is enabled to accommodate many more pupils than it could in former years. Studies will be resumed on the 30th September

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Bolsover, J M, \$2; Savage Mills, P M, 2; St Joachim de Stafford, F D, 1.00; do P D, 1.00; St Sylvester, C McC, 2; Brechin, R M W, 2; do J J B, 1; Greenfield, A C K, 1; Quebec, Wm L, 2; Hawkesbury, J D, 2; do M W, 2; do J McJ, 2; do S K S, 2; Ottawa, R S, 1; Belleville, J McC, 2; French River Stables, N B, G F, 2; Lismore, Revd McG, 2; Chaplottetown, P D, 2; Ottawa, P L, 1; French River Stables, N B, G F, 2; Lismore, Revd McG, 2; Charlottetown, P D, 2; Ottawa, P L, 1; Cornwall, Revd C M, 2; Ramsay, W O'N, 3; Granby, M G, 6; do J H, 2; Hamilton J G, 2; do J L, 2; Napiersville, E M, 1; Stanstead, Rev M C A, 2; Osceola, J D, 1; Ranna Fawn T K, 2; Osceola, P H, 2; Grand Pabos, J M, 2.25 Packenham Rev D J S, 2; St Philomene, M B, 1.50; Eganville, D L, 4; Shawville, A H, 1; Sorel, Mr M'O, 2; Stanbridge, J M, 2; Glennevis, J J M, 2; Ottawa, J A McD, 2; do E C, 2; St Andrew's, S McI, 2; Spencer Cove, Wm M, 2; Ottawa, R R, 2; Arichat, A McK, 2; Worcester Mass, J S, 25cts; Levis, hat, A McK, 2; Worcester Mass, J S, 25cts; Levis, Revd G, 2; Rosebank, J F, 2; Picton, J M, 2; do W S, 1; Cincinnati, E A, 5 25; L'Orignal, Mrs. G, 2; Petersville, Revd P F, 4; Maynooth, J G, 2; River Beaudette, S J McL, 1; Burritt's Rapids, J K, 1; Waterloo, T. R. 4; Toronto, Revd C, 4; Huntingdon, R. S., 1; Barrie, R. A. O'C, 4; Dalhousie Mills, F McL, 2.

Per J T, Brantford-Self, 2; Mrs C C, 2. Per J M, Quebec—His Grace Atchbishop of Quebec, 2; P W, 2; J W, 1; Sergt O'N, 1; Bro A, 2; Rev A, 2; B B, 4; M C, 2; J D, 2; the Seminary, 2. Per Mr H, Lacolle, J E T B, 2.

Per M McC, Montreal-Renfrew, P D, 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour, Superior Extra, \$6,25 to \$6,50; Extra Superfine, \$6.15 to \$6,20; Fancy, \$5,00 to \$6,00; Spring Extra, \$5,00 to \$0,00 Superfine, \$5,50 to \$5,65; Strong Bakers, \$6,00 to \$6,25; Fine, \$5,35 to \$5,35; Middlings, \$4,90 to \$5,00; Pollards, \$4,25 to \$4,50; U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs, \$0,00 to \$0.00; City, Bags, delivered, \$3,00 to \$0,00. Oatmeal, \$6,00 to \$0.00; Wheat, Canada Spring, \$0.00 to 0.00; Corn, \$5 to \$60; Oats, \$5c to \$7; Barley, \$0 to \$6c; Peas, \$9 to 90; per 66 lbs; Butter. 17c to 22c; Cheese, 9 to 10c; Pork, Mess, \$16.25 to \$16.50; Thin Mess, \$15,25 to \$15,50; Lard, 11c to 11;c for tubs and pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs; Pots at \$4.07\$; to 4.12; according to tares; Pearls, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Freights, 4s 3d to 5s 3d per qr, heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool or Glasgow.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; wheat, spring, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; barley, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; oats, per bu, \$0,48 to \$0,53; peas, per bu, \$0,50 to \$0,00; oats, per bu, \$0,40 to \$0,50; peas, per bu, \$0,50 to \$0,00; beef, bind quarters, \$4,50 to \$0,00; multon, per 100 lbs, \$7,50 to \$0,00; chickens, per pair, \$0,30 to \$0,40; fowls, per pair, \$0,40 to \$0,50; ducks, per brace, \$0,40 to \$0,50; geese, each, \$0,00 to \$0,00; turkeys each, \$0,75 to \$1,00; butter, lb, rolls, \$0,25 to \$0,27; butter, large rolls, \$0,18 to \$0,20; butter, lub dairy, best, \$0,18 to \$0,20; butter, store packed, 0,48 to 0,20; cggs, fresh, per dozen, \$0,11; to \$0,12; apples, per brl, \$2,50 to \$3,00; potatoes, per bash, \$0,50 to \$0,60; onions, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; turkers, per bu, \$1,50 to \$0,00; carrots, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; turnins, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; beets, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; parsnips, per bu \$0,00; carrots, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; parsnips, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; beets, per doz, \$0,15 to \$0,20; parsnips, per bug, \$0,00 \$0,00; carbots, per doz, \$0,50 to \$0,00; have per ton, \$15,00 to \$20,00; straw, per ton, \$12,00 to \$0,00.

KINGSTON MARKETS. KINGSTON MARKETS.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Flour—XXX per bb \$8,50 to 9.00, XXX per 100 lbs \$3.30 to 3.50, Family per 140 lbs \$3.15 to 5.30. Grain—Barley per bushel \$0.00 to 0.00, Rye do \$0.50 to 0.60, Foas do \$0.00 to 0.65. Oats do \$0.35 to 0.40, Wheat do \$1.25 to 1.30. Meat—Reciper 100 lbs \$.60 to 5.00, Pork, per 100 lbs 6.50 to 7.50, Mutton per lb \$0.05 to 0.00, Lamb do. 6 to 7c. Ham in store 0.11 to 0.12, Bacon do. \$0.09 to 0.10. Hides—No. 1--Inspected \$7.00 per 100, No. 2 \$6.00 per 100, No. 3 Hides—No. 1--Inspected \$7.00 per 100, Grubby Hides \$0.00 to 0.00, Sheep pelk \$0.05 to 0.00, Call Skins per lb \$0.00 to 0.00, Deacon Skins \$0.00 to 0.00 Tallow rendered \$0.07 to 0.08. Poultry—Turkeys, each \$1.00 to 1.50, Chickens, per pair \$0.00 to 0.00, Cabbages per dozen \$0.00 to 0.00, Butter, pail, per lb \$0.00 to 0.00, do print \$0.15 to 0.17, Eggs, per dozen \$0.11 to 0.13, Lard \$0.12 to 0.13, Cheese, \$0.00 to 0.10, Turinsp per bags, \$0.00 to 0.00, Hay, per ton, \$0.00 to 1.20. Beets per bush, \$0.00 to 0.00, Hay, per ton, \$0.00 to 1.20. Straw do \$0.00 to 0.00, Wood, hard, \$3.00 to 4.00, Coal delivered \$5.50 to 6.00

J. H. SEMPLE.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCES 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

William Dow & CO. BREWERS & MALTSTERS

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

Thos. J. Howard. 173 St. Peter Street

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Wm. Bishop 697 St. Catherine"

Thos. Kinsella 144 Ottawa Street

C. J. Maisonnevre 585 St. Dominique Street

ay 30 '77 17-42 May 30 '77

HEAD LYRIC.

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 plain! C You know the place quite well, His hats fit me just 2 a T And none can them X L.

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

WATER COOLERS,

CHURNS: -OSJA-

232 M'GILL STREET.

CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS, CHEAPER THAN EVER AT L. J. A. SURVEYOR,

524 Craig Street, Montreal.

(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK.)

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

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ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS. MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS.

Corner St. James and St. Peter Street. (Entrance on St. Peter Street.)

GEORGE BURY,
Official Assignee. JOHN MCINTOSH, Accountant.

AWLOR'S CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES. PRICE \$35 with attachments.

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

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

A complete set of Attachments with each Machine.

Examine them before you purchase elsewhere.

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER,

365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

NEW INVENTION.

DEATH TO INSECTS. LIFE TO PLANTS. LYMAN'S PHOSPHORUS SOAP.

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

Gives vigor to Plants and new life to vegetation. It destroys all Insects on Roses; produces fine plooms and deep color. It destroys Caterpillars from Gooseberry and Cur-

rant 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 Soap.

Sold by all Druggists in Montreal. TOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS

J. G KENNEDY & COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street,
SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE,
READY-MADE, or to MEASURE,
at a few hours' notice. Tue Material Fit, Fashion

and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged. BOYS' SUITS...... \$2 TO 12 PABISIAN,

BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, NEW STYLES SWISS. TUNIĆ SAILOR.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

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

J. G. KENNEDY & CO. 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT-INSPECTION INVITED

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
District of Montreal. 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

SUPERIOR COURT.

his creditors, and on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of September next, he will apply for the confirma-Montreal, 14th August, 1877.

ETHIER & PELLETIER, His Attorneys.

Paovince of Queec, In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. 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: Diendonne Plante, joiner, of the same place, Defendant.

51-5

An action en separation de biens, (separation as to property) has been issued in this cause, this nineteenth day of July, instant (1877). Montreal, July 19th, 1877. CHS. THIBAULT.

Atty for Plaintiff. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

CHAYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established on 1837.

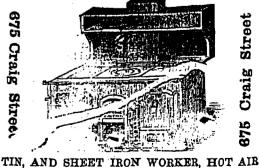
Superior Bells of Copper and Pin, mousted with the best Holary Hangsings, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Falcories, Court Houses, Fire Alares, Tower Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully Warranted.

Jiliustrajed Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnat.

JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS, and STEAM-FITTER, 675



SOLE AGENT EOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.

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A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressingcooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

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PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS,

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

rater Wheels... SPECIALITIES. milk and go dry, in accordance with her first season's milking. It seems hard, it is true, to proBartley's Compound Beam' Engine is the best and long the milking season of a young animal; but most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 38 | with extra care and plenty of nutritious food, no Per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies, prospect of her making a good milker than when 1-y-38 | dried off early .- Rural New Yorker. and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c.

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MEADOWS AND PASTURES .- Meadows and Pastures will be greatly benefited by a light dressing of artificial manure, 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, with a bushel of finely ground gypsum, per acre, will work a great change for the better. Pastures should not be used until after a good shower has washed the nitrate into the soil.

THE POTATO BEETLE -It is short sighted busness to leave the last broods to breed and increase, because the potatoes are past harm This is seeding for a cropnext year, which will perpetuate the vermin and make work for another season. If the late ar-rivals are destroyed, there will be very few for another year. If a thorough work were made of this test for one season by every one who grows potatoes, a very quick end could be made of it.

WATERING STOCK .- We want to help the agricultural papers in impressing upon our farmers, the humanity, if not the necessity, of furnishing fresh and clear water to their cattle and horses. Anything which is water is considered sufficient by some, and because the creatures, when so thirsty that they cannot resist, will drink, they are given credit for liking and being satisfied with it, and when they decline it, are supposed not to be thirsty. But give them access to a clear, running brook, and mark the difference in the frequency and zest with which they drink. In travelling through a region of clear mountain streams, we have often seen our horses take drink after drink, as though in very appreciation of its purity, and when a watering trough or ordinary pool would not have recived their notice. But a more selfish inducement is the established fact that stock flourishes better, and keeps in better condition with the privilege of pure water than with that indifferent. We consider it, too, a cruelty to keep sheep so long from water as is often done just because they can manage to live without it. Endurance is not comfort. If our own animal natures must be pampered with drinks of divers kinds, of varied flavor, temperature and strength, according to our feelings, let us not begrudge to our animals, we know but one kind and must take that as we find it, the quality, at least, of purity and freshness. We know that crystal springs do not rise on every farm, but Mr. Bergh ought to instruct some people who think cattle and horses are not appreciative judges of the quality of water.

GROWING CARROTS .- Of all root crops carrots are the most nutritious and best for cows and horses. They give a richness and fine color to the cream that nothing else fed to cows ever equalled; and in OFFICE AND YARD: 135 St. Bonaventure Street the winter a peck or half bushel fed to cows daily YARDS: 240 St. Joseph and 237 St. Bona- is as good as, or better than an ordinary feed of meal; and when we consider that from 500 to 1,000 bushels can be grown from an acre, it needs no lengthy argument to show that they are profitable. says farmer A, " I've tried growing them, and it cost me more to weed them than they are worth.' Yes, I know how you managed. You did not prepare your land for them by heavy manuring the previous year, and growing a crop of potatoes on it, and thoroughly destroying the weeds, and allowing none to go to seed. If you had done this, and had put on manure enough for two crops, your potatoes would have paid all or more than the expenses, and then the land would have been in good condition for the carrots, as it would not have required any manure that season, and you would not have found it troublesome and expensive to keep the weeds down. I have frequently mixed the seed with sand and kept it moist a week, setting the pan in the sun by day, and in the house near the kitchen fire by night, applying a little tepid water from time to time, and as soon as the least sign of sprouting appeared. I had the land made ready, then I dried the seed in the sun by spreading it on large trays, then sowing it by hand; and in three days it was above the ground and the carrots grew rapidly ahead of the weeds that appeared, and the crop was kept free of weeds with very little labor. Carrots requireadeep, mellow soil, and should be sown in drills about fifteen inches apart for hand hoeing, and thirty inches to be cultivated with a horse. Sow at the time of planting corn, or a few days earlier.

TREATMENT OF HEIFERS .- Heisers that are coming in milk for the first time should have special care and attention, since the future usefulness of the animal will depend somewhat upon the education which she receives during the first year she is in milk. Many animals that would have made good milkers by kind and judicious treatment, have been spoiled or greatly injured for milk by want of proper attention and management. Heifers previous to coming in milk should be daily handled and petted, and made so familiar with the persons who have them in charge as not only to show no fear, but they should exhibit a fondness for persons and a desire to be caressed. The best way to begin an acquaintance with an animal is by showing it kindness by feeding it often from the hand with tempting bits of food, and striving by all possible means to gain its entire confidence; and in this the gentle tones of the voice will have much to do, since animals seem to understand the tones of the voice as well as persons. If the heifer is very wild, it is a good plan to card or brush the hair from time to time, grooming the legs and handling the udder, and if this is done gently and persisted in from day to day, the wildest creature is subdued and becomes tractable. The great point to be observed is never to give the unimals pain or excite their fear; and just as soon as they are made to understand that they are not to be hurt, the chief obstacle in the way of improvement is removed. The milking habit is, in part at least, a matter of education. All fear, pain, or nervous excitement checks the secretion of the milk. It is important, then, that all this be avoided in the young animal, and that the habit of freely yielding milk will be promoted. The habit of kicking is, for the most part, learned in breaking the heifer to milk, and great care should be taken to avoid the learning of this vice. Patience and good temper in the milker are important requisites, and no hasty or ill-tempered person should be allowed to "break heifers to the pail," since the chance of their acquiring some vice is greater than most people imagine. We have in numerous instances seen heifers completely ruined in the attempt to break them to the pail, and all from hasty and injudicious treatment. We have always found it best to remove the calf early from its mother and place it out of her sight. She then the sooner forgets it and takes more kindly to the milker. In a few instances where the calf has remained a long time, with the mother and was then removed, the mother's mourning has caused serious trouble and loss. Heifers require an abundance of nutritious food-food rich in flesh and bone making material -because, as the animal has not finished her growth, the drain from milking is apt to run her down weak and thin, unless she is full-fed. Bran and oatmeal make an excellent ration, in addition to the usual quantity of hay or the grass obtained from pasturage. There is a difference of opinion in regard to the length of time that heifers should be milked. In our experience we find that the best results are obtained when the animal is kept in milk a goodly length of time, for if she is dried early in the fall, the habit seems to be acquired, and ever afterwards she will be inclined to fail in

injury is likely to result; while there is much more

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CANADIAN ITEMS.

Branch Society.-Sister Alice, of the Society of the Holy Cross, who was a passenger by the last mail steamer to this port from Liverpool, comes, it is said, to organize branches of the Society in this

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.-Right Hon. H. C. E Childers, accompanied by his son and daughter, arrived at Halifax on Friday last, in the Caspian from England. A. P. Vivian, also a member of the British Parliament, arrived in the same steamer.

THE BISHOP OF QUEBEC.—We are happy to learn that His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec arrived safely at Natiscuan on the 26th July, having had a short run from Quebec in five days. Mr. Hepburn was there to meet him, and he was to go on the next day through the mission

THE REASON WHY.—The reason ascribed for the absence of robberies during the recent visit of O'Brien's Circus to Ottawa is that Detective Mc-Vietty had visited places where the circus was showing, and had the gang of followers so well under his eye that they were afraid to carry on their usual oper-

DOUBTFUL.—An old gentleman giving the name of Whitney, and halling from New York, is in Ottawa and states that it is his intention to buy up all the timber and logs in the Ottawa valley if he can come to terms with the owners. His statement is looked upon with some doubt.

MEETING OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the Bar was called at 3 o'clook on Friday last in Quebec to consider the claims of the district of Quebec in relation to the Judgeship rendered vacant by the death of the late Judge Sanborn, and to take some action in the direction of urging upon the Executive the rights of this section of the bar to be represented on the Bench.

HAIL STORM.—The recent storm did great damage in and around Ottawa. A farmer states that at least eight bushels of peas to the acre were threshed out by the hail. Other grain suffered in proportion. A man named Doyle, in Ottawa, is laid up from the effects of the lightning. The stove in his house was smashed to atoms, while he sat but a short distance from it. The destructive fluid escaped before doing further damage.

Serious Accient .- A serious accident occurred at the new Presbytery, St. Catherines, about 6 p. m., almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant on Thursday. It seems an employee named Joseph case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of Smith was engaged in hoisting stone on a derrick on the top of the wall, when the derrick gave away, striking him and knocking him of the wall, a dissance of about 20 feet. He was severely bruised about the head and shoulders. Doctor Comfort at-We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK | tended to his injuries.

FISHERIES.—The reports from the Newfoundland fishery continue favorable. Squid bait continues in abundance in the neighborhood of St. John's, and American fishermen are crowding the harbors and coves to obtain it. It is calculated that 300 American vessels are now procuring bait, and Newfoundland papers are severely commenting on the contention of Americans before the Fishery Commission at Halifax, that the privilege of obtaining such bait is not a matter of gain to their fishermen.

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

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TWEED SUITS, for gentlemen, very choice designs—over 1,000 Paterns to select from. TROUSERS made to order, on shortest notice, from \$5 to \$6.
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His Honor JUDGE COURSOL.

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And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect. The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four

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All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases.

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Eleven tlokets for ten dollars.

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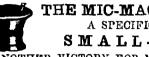
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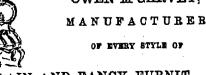
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SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWET for Pamphlet of 100 pag 3000 newspapers, and and es

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THE LABOUR QUESTION.

Our statesmen (if we have any) and our philanthropists (we have some) have in this question to until the Gordian knot of our present commercial distress. Keep the labouring man well employed and well paid, and the rest of his countrymen will bask in the sunshine of his happiness. The secret of the commercial success of any young country lies in the employment of its productive working classes. Find employment and good pay for our idle and destitute fellow-countrymen and there will be no complaining among merchants and bankers. Query.—Can employment for all be obtained by increasing the Tariff on such things as we can man-

ufacture? Answer.-Protection is our only salvation! Let us have it at any price, and thousands will be able to avail themselves of the cheap Fall and Winter Goods now offered at CHEAPSIDE.

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Black Alpacess 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.

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Extra Wide Heavy French Cashmeres, 50c. Extra Fine Double Cashmere, 60c.

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

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Extra Fine Finish Crape Cloth, 45c, 50c up to 75c a yard.

Black French Poplins. One case new Black All Wool French Poplins.

45c, 55c, and 65c. Beautiful shades and wide widths. Black Cecelian Cloths, 60c to 70c a yard. Never wears out.

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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

Black Silk Velvets, \$1,50.
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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 370, each or \$4,25 doz.

Wincey, Wincey, Wincey.

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.

Good Useful Wincey, 7c, yard.

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.

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A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR. [Established 1819.] ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

At a meeting of St. Ann's T.A. & B. Society, that was held in St. Ann's Hall, Ottawa Street, on Sunday Aug. 5th, 1877, for the purpose of giving away some beautiful Prizes to the successful winners. It was moved by Mr M Crowe, and seconded by Mr J Quinn, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the following gentlemen for their kindnes in presenting to this Society so many splended prizes:—Messrs Dr Hingston, M Desjardin, M P, J W McGauvran, M P P, Ed Murphy, Esq. M P Byan, Esq. M Feron, Esq. F X Beauchamp, Esq. the gentlemen contractors of the Inland Cut, Messrs J & B McCready, M C Mullarkey, Esq. P Flannery, Esq. Ald. Kennedy, B. Gunning, Esq. T White, Esq. Ald Donovan, John Hatchette, Esq. D Shea, Esq. Jas McKeown, Esq. John Moore, and Wm Mullin, Esqs.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

A large number of the electors of this Ward met at Caralos Hall, St. Catherine street, on Saturday evening for the purpose of naming a candidate for the representation of the Ward in lieu of Ald. David whose resignation had been accepted by the

Mr. J. M. Papineau was moved to the chair, and Mr. A Beaulieu was requested to act as secretary. When the meeting was formally opened several narties spoke in favor of the re-election of Mr.

David who had for seventeen years faithfully represented the interests of the tax-payers of the ward. Mr. Bienvenue, editor of the National, was opposed to the election of Mr. David, who had resigned. Mr. P. Pelletier, advocate, spoke at some length administering a sound rebuke to Mr. Bienvenue and

gave the reason why Mr. David again presented himself. He stated that the Alderman had for many years enjoyed the confidence, not only of the electors of the Ward, but of the other members of the Council. He had been Chairman of the Road Committee until last spring when he was ousted from that responsible position, two of the French Canadian members, Ald. Generoux and Duhamel voting against him. Mr. David now offered himself as a candidate in order to ascertain if the electors of the Ward had withdrawn their confidence from a gentleman who had represented them conscientiously for over seventeen years.

Mr. F. X. St Charles, said he came to the meeting

to express his esteem for the representative, Ald. David, and could not understand why the electors were so anxious to again force him into a contest against his wishes. The speaker had seen Mr. Melancon who had consented to become a candidate, Mr. Melancon was a gentlemen of means, and could devote the necessary time to meetings of the Council and Committees which he might be called upon to attend. In conclusion Mr. St. Charles said the meeting was called to elect a successor to Mr. David. and that was what he considered the legitimate business of the meeting.

Mr. Louis Plammondon had every confidence in the integrity and ability of Mr. David, but advocated the choice of a new regresentative, and suggested

the name of Mr. Melancon. Ald. Laberge said he would await the decision All widths. Prices kept in Stock. The best in of the meeting before expressing himself on the question. He knew the qualities of both candidates and thought there was bardly any choice to be made, One thing was certain, the nomination would take place on Monday, and he would like them to be unanimous, as opposition would lead to a contest and thus retard the election of a representative. He (Ald. Laberge) would require the vote of the elected alderman in a matter of importance which would come up for discussion before many days, and for this reason, which was a grave one, he would advise them to endeavor to put aside all personal feelings and use all their efforts to elect their candidate by acclamation. He desired that the decision of the meeting should be final, and that the minority should submit to the majority.

Mr. S. J. Quinn made a few remarks in favor of Ald. David. He said he had hitherto been opposed to that gentleman, but when he found untrustworthy men ranged on the side of Mr. David's opponent he (Mr. Quinn) thought his proper place should be against these unreliable persons, and, consequently he would pledge himself in favor of Mr. David.

Mr. E. St. Louis spoke in favor of again electing Mr. David, and asked what reasons existed for discarding a gentleman who had rendered important and faithful service to the ward for a period of eigh teen years.

After some further discussion it was found impossible to agree in the choice of a candidate, and the meeting was closed without having arrived at

any conclusion on the subject. On Monday the nomination of candidates for the representation of this Ward took place at ten

Ald. Hivard was the presiding officer and Messrs. David and Melancon were proposed. The first named gentleman was nominated by Messrs.
Thomas Tiffin, J. M. Papineau, Aug. Laberge, sr.,
Toussaint Lapierre, Eugene Malo, Jos. Perrault,
James Strachan, Moise Martin, J. B. St. Louis, jr., G. Laurent, James Griffin, seconded by Elie Plante, James Kelly, A. Lafontaine, J. P., Gea. Pelletler, J. A. Dupuls, Ph. Laurent, E. St. Louis, L. N. Denis, A. Dubuc, and O. M. Lavoie.

While Mr. Melancon had as supporters Messrs F. X. St. Charles, Jos. Barsalou, W. Lavers, O. H. Massicotte, Charles Lacaille, Louis Lamontange, M. Lavigne, C. Healy, seconded by R. Thibadeau, J. Leduc, C. H. Waiters, W. L. Doutney, C. G. Belisle, J. L. Cassidy, Jos. Christin, Ald. Thomas Wilson and J. Cochrane.

Speeches were afterwards delivered by Messrs St. Charles, Bienvenue, J. Leduc, and Alderman Grenier on behalf of Mr. Melancon. While Alderman Laberge and Messrs St. Louis, Homier and Dubuc spoke in favor of Mr. David's candidature. In consequence of the nomination of two candidates a poll was granted, and the election will take place Monday next.

CITY ITEMS.

LACROSSE.—The famous Shamrock club will play the Emerald of Quebec to-day at Berthier, where a pic-nic is being held by the Knights of St. Patrick

COMPLETED.-The tower of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Denis-street, is completed outside, and is a beautiful and lofty structure. The arrow at the top of the spire is at a height of 286 feet from the ground. The highest window in the tower is on a level with the summit of the towers of Notre Dame Church, and from it a view my be obtained of theentire city of Montreal.

WHY IS IT THUS .- The Winess remarks that it is an anomaly in a city like this where the Catholics form a majority, to see the great majority of the volunteers Protestant. It contends that our trooops should be composed of Catholics as well as Protestants. It calls the attention of the Department of Militia to this abuse. We think with the TRUE WITNESS which reproduces the article of the Witness. that the latter speaks reasonably.—Minerve.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.-We have been supplied with the following information by the Fabrique:-According to the registers of the Fabrique the deaths among the Catholic population of the city have been as follows for the past year:—Male adults, married, 165; unmarried, 165; widowers, 45; widows, 76; unmarried persons and children, male, 1,537; unmarried persons and children, females, 1,300. Origins, French, 2,731; English, 22; Irish, 523; Scotch, 4; other origins 8. Under

(Continued on Fourth Column.)

BOARD OF

BASHY ECE, en gree ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

-OF THE-CITY OF MONTREAL

178 1

The re-opening of the classes in the following schools under the control of the Roman Catholic School Commisflour mill, situated on the bank of the canal, a No. 29 to 73 Mill street. The flames burst throu

the 3rd of SEPTEMBER next :-CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL,

sioners of the City of Montreal, will take place MONDAY,

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,

ST DENIS' ACADEMY, 23 Roy Street,

The course of instruction at the Polytechnic School embraces 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 Band, immediately following came the St. Jea

253 Guy Street.

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 Diplomas 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.

CONVENT

- of the -Congregation de Notre Dame,

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

It is well-known that the city of Kingston, built on the shores of Lake Untario, 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: Music—Piano...... 20.00 Bed and Bedding if furnished by the Institution. 10.00 Payments to be made quarterly in advance. The year begins the 3rd September.

CONVENT

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE

Williamstown, (near Lanc

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.

No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation.

Uniform: Black and Plain.

Board during the two months vacation, if spent at the Con-

Board during the two monactives in September and closes at the end of June.

The classes will open this year, on the First Tuesday in 47-3 mo. September.

CONVENT -- or our --

LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario. Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto.

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

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

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

LORETTO CONVENT, Niagara Falls, Canada.

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. July 18-19 LORETTO ABBEY,

WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA. A Branch of the Ladies of Lozetto, Dublin, Ireland. Board and Tuition-\$150 per annum. Send for circular and address to

LADY SUPERIOR July 25-1y LORETTO CONVENT, LINDSAY. Classes in the above Institution will be resumed on the 1st SEPTEMBER.

Application for admission to the 52-4 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 3rd,

ST. 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.

one year, 1,498; over one and under four, 820; over four and under eleven, 238; over eleven and under twenty-one, 124; over twenty-one and under forty-one, 251; over forty-one and under sixty-one, 156; over sixty-one, 201. Total, 3,288. Of these 436 were foundlings who are classified thus, French origin, 329; other origins, 107. Among the causes of death the following occur: Inflammation of t lungs, 203; fever, 85; bronchitls, 100; infant cholera, 203; consumption, 174; diphtheria. 15 small-pox, 498; debility, 727; of which 661 deal were from infantile debility; still-born, 172.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

ORGANIZING CATHOLIC UNIONS,-At St. Anne's Hal Ottawa, on Saturday night, a number of French Canadians assembled for the object of organizing branches of the Catholic Young Men's Union Branches 7 and 8 were formed, numbering over 130 members. This makes a total in the Union of about 500. Bishop Duhamel has granted his appreval to the Union.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE .- On Saturday we stated that the name of a popular Kingston merchant, who conducts a good and safe business, and is many thousands above water, besides having no creditors, appeared accidentally among the list of Ontario insolvents in the Montreal Daily Wiiness. This paper now extends upon the explanation we have already given, as follows :- "Correction. - By an unfortunate error in our last list of new writs of attachment issued in Ontario the name of the plainfiff, Mr. William Harty, merchant, of the city of Kingston, was given for that of the insolvent, John Gilbord, merchant, of Cobourg. We regret the mistake, which was entirely inadvertent, and hasten to correct it."
In a private note the propietors say:—"The mistake occurred in this manner. The notice in the Official Gazette was written in an entirely unusual manner, the name of the plaintiff appearing where that of the insolvent ordinarily appears, hence one was inadvertently taken for the other. Trusting the correction and explana-tion will prove satisfactory.—We are, yours respect-fully, John Dougall & Son."—British Whig, 13th inst.

DIED.

Woodlock.—In this city, on the 17th inst Francis Woodlock, of Co. Kildare, Ireland, aged 57 years and six months. He was formerly a Sergeant in Her Majesty's Royal Canadian Rifles, and late clerk of the Fost-Office Department in this city.

MARRIED.

MORAN-KEEGAN. In this city, on the 20th inst., at St. Ann's Church, by the Revd. Father Hogan, P. P., Mr. Michael Moran, of Maynooth, Ont., to Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of A. Keegan, Prof., St. Patrick's Academy, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

DIED.

McDonald -About ten of the clock Thursday morning, the ninth day of August, at his late residence. Lot No. 15, Seventh Concession, Township of Lancaster, County of Glengarry, Ontario, John McDonald, son of the late Captain John Mc-Donald and Margaret McDonald of said place, at the advanced age of 74 years. The deceased has left a large and respectable family with an immense number of relatives and friends to mourn his death, which was occasioned by a long and severe sickness, endured with patience and Christian fortitude. During his earthly career he lived a good life-virtnous and industrious, kind and affectionate father, an excellent and faithful busband, generous and faithful friend and neighbor. Staunch Roman Catholic much esteemed by his friends, neighbours, and acquaintances as testified by the immense and respectable assemblage of people attending his interment Satur-day, the 11th instant, at St. Raphael's Cemetery, where a requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul by the excellent Pastor, Rev. John Masterson. Requiescant in peace.

WANTED by a young married couple, without children, two furnished rooms, or one large bed room, in a French house, and in a nice locality. Address-O. G. TRUE WITHESS office.

INFORMATION 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.

NOTICE. We give notice that we intend to apply to the

make the Property

MEW SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1877-78.

origin, 320; other origins, 101. Among the causes	. L	
of death the following occur: Inflammation of the lungs, 203; fever, 85; bronchitis, 100; infantile	The Metropolitan Primer doz 30	
cholera, 203; consumption, 174; diphtheria. 158	1	retail 5
small-pox, 498; debility, 727; of which 661 deaths		
were from infantile debility; still-born, 172.	3rd " 11 3 9 5	,,
Extensive Fire -About two o'clock yesterday	4th 450 4,50	" 55
morning a fire broke out in Mr. James McDougall's		
flour mill, situated on the bank of the canal, and	1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	" 1,00
No. 29 to 73 Mill street. The flames burst through	1000g Ladies Beader " 10,00	" I,00
the roof, and at one time shot some fifty feet in the	" " 1,35	" 15
air, illuminating the country around. That por-	" " Catachiam - C. " 3,60	" 40
tion of the building consisting of the elevator and	History (.,
store house was completely destroyed, together with		" 15
a large amount of grain. The end walls fell on		
the adjoining buildings, occupied by Messrs. Peck,	I " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" 50
Benny & Co., nail factory, and breaking in a por-	" " LLEY " " GOO	" 30
tion of the roof and causing considerable damage. Messrs. Ira Gould & Sons, millers, will lose to the	Brownia Pinck Times of Warter	~ 95
extent or perhaps \$1,000 by water, and by the fall-	Grammar	11 3E
ing of a wall upon the roof of a portion of the store-	do institutes do do do 750	a. 55
house. At one time it was thought that Messrs.	murray's Grammar abridged by	40 75
Gould's elevator would catch fire, but by the	1	do 13
strenuous efforts of the firemen, the flames were	Multay's do revised by Kearney do 200	do 13
kept back. The loss will be great, but the Messra.	do Large Grammardo 3,00	do 30
McDougall, who are the heaviest losers, will suffer,	Metropolitan do with analysis do 3,00	do 30
probably, to the amount of \$50,000. The pressure	Stepping stone to dodo 8)	do 10
of water was good, and the two steamers on the	Butlers Catechism for the Diocese	
ground did splendidly.	of Quebecdo 48	do 06
THE LATE SHERIFF LEBLANC After a severe ill-	1 40	••
ness, Mr. Sheriff Leblanc died on the 16th inst	of Torontodo 40 Keenans Doctrinal Catechismdo 4,00	do 05
universally regretted by the citizens of Montreal.	Catechism of Perseverancedo 5,00	do 40
of all creeds, nationalities and classes. The re-		do 50
mains were interred in the Catholic Cemetery on	Quackenbos' 1st Lessons in Com-	do 75
the 20th inst. The funeral cortege left the re-	positiondo 7.20	
sidence of the deceased, St. Elizabeth street, at	do Advanced Course of	do 75
9.30 a.m. The procession was headed by the City	Composition and Bhetoric do 12 00	.4
Band, immediately following came the St. Jean	Dridges Algebrado 300	do 1.25
Baptiste Society, then the hearse with the body.	a reatise on mensuration for the	do 30
On each side walked as pall-bearers, His Worship the Mayor, Judge Badgley, Judge Berthelot, Hons.	Use of Schools do 1 co	do 17
Messrs. Chauveau and Ouimet, Senator Armand,	cangaters Elementary Arethe.	40 17
John Monk, Esq., and R Roy, Q. C. The chief	mencdo 200	do 25
mourners were the deceased's sons and sons-in-law.	Sangsters National Arethemetic do 4.50	do 50
A very large number of citizens followed the	Packards Complete Course of	
remains to the Church of Notre Dame. The	Business Trainingdo 4.80	do 5∂
body was met at the church door by the Rev.	Teachers and Delimete Stand	
Father Rousselot and altending clergy of the parish.	Bryant and Strations Common	4.00
The burial service was read by the Rev. Father	School Book Keepingdo 9.00 Bryant and Strattons High School	
Saentenne, assisted by Rev. Fathers Durocher and	Bryant and Strattons High School	ao 1.00
Brosseau. The mourning decorations of the church	Book Keeping do 20 co	d
and the dim, subdued light that came through the		
violet window blinds, with the numerous candles	House Book Keepingdo 30 00	do sos
burning round the catafaque, on which was placed	PRESIDES HEW COOK MEEDING	20 200
the body, together with the solemn chanting of the choir, made the whole service very impressive.	Blanks	
After it was over the body, enclosed in a handsome	Day Book	do 20
coffin, on the top of which rested beautiful wreaths,	Journal do 1 09	do 20
placed there by loving hands, was carried to the	Cash Bookdo 1.92	do 20
cemetery, the procession filing along St. James	Ledgerdo 1.92	do 20
street. Among the citizens present were Sir	National Pocket Dictionarydo 1.50 do Large dodo 2.56	da 17
Francis Hincks, Messrs, Honey, Brehaut, Desnoyers,	Worcesters Primary dodo 2 56	ძი ვე
J. L. Cassidy, Payette, Judge Coursol, Messrs. M. P.	Nugent's Improved French and	do 50
Ryan, M.P., McGauvran, M.P.P., J. J. Curran, Q.C.	English, English and French	
It was a noticeable fact that very few Protestants	Dictionary do 7 20	da ==
attended the funeral.	opiers and outrennes French and	_
CA TA TOTA TOTA TOTAL	English Dictionarydo 14 40	do 1 • 0
CANADIAN ITEMS.	Chambers Dictionary of the Latin	uu 1.50
ORGANIZING CATHOLIC UNIONS.—At St. Aune's Hall	Language, containing Latin	
Ottawa, on Saturday night, a number of French	and English, English and Latin	
Canadians assembled for the object of organizing l	by W. R. Chambers do 15 00	do 1.50
branches of the Catholic Young Men's Union.	THURSDAY OF THE STREET AND A CO.	do 45
Branches 7 and 8 were formed, numbering over 130 i	History of England for the young.do 7.20	do 75
members. This makes a total in the Union of about	do do do advanced	

Classes......do 14.40 do 1.50 Fredet's Modern Historydo 10.00 do 1.25 Ancient dodo 10.00 do 1.25 Grace's Outlines of History do 3,20 do The Childs History of Canada, by Miles.....do 300 do School do do do 6.0 фo do 6.0 do Northen's History of the Catholic Church with Questions adopted to the use of

Schools.....do 8.00 do 1.00 Mitchell's New Series of Geographies First Lessons in Geography....do 360 do New Primary do New Intermediate do ...do 12.00 do 1.25 New Physical đodo 15.00 do 1.50 Pinnock's Catechism of Geo-

Lovell's Easy Lessons in do do 4.07 do do General do in do do 800 do 1.00 Guy's Elements of Astronomy....do 12 00 do 1.25 Smith's Illustrated dodo 10.00 do 1,00 Pocket Edition of the New Testa-

ment...... do 2.40 do 30

Large Type Edition of the New and Holvdays......do 160 do Catholic Youth's Hymn Book,

Westlake's How to Write Letters A Manual of Correspondence, do 7,50 do 75 Jenkin's Students Hand Book of British and American Literature.do 19.20 do 2.00

Botamy, How Plants Grow.....do 9.00 do 1.00 Patersons' Familiar Science School

Parker's Complete Philosophy...do 14.00 do 1.50 Hill's Elements of do ...do 10.60 do 1.25 Louage's Moral do ...do 10.00 do 1.25 Balmes Criterior or How to detect Error and arrive at Truth......do 10.00 do 1.25

Balmes Elements of Logic.....do 7.20 do 75 Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies do 4.32 do 54 Fasquell's Introductory French ing French......do 960 do 1.00

Magill's French Prose......do 600 do 63 Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in 3 numbers............do 80 do Sadlier's Headline Copies in 11 numbers......do 44 do Payson, Dunton and Scribner's

International system of Penmanship in 15 numbers.....do 54 do 08 New York edition of Payson, Duntin and Scribners system of Penmanship.

Primary course in 7 numbers....do 86 do 08 Advanced do do 13 dodo 1.00 do 10 Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with Oblique lines indication the slant of Writing.

Small for Primary Course do 20 do Large do Advanced do do 24 do We have also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books, Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter Papers, Siates, Slate Pencils, Peus, Holders, Lead Pencils, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Black

Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Ricting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Penkuives, etc., etc. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Corporation for permission to keep a Wood yard at

No. 160 St. Catherine Street.

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