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VOL. XXVIII.

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ROBERT EMMET.

The London Universe writing of the proposal to erect a Monument to Robert Emmet, in Dublin, says :---

The centenary of Bobert Emmet is to be cele-brated in Dublin (his native city) on the 4th March in the present year, as he was born on the 4th March, 1778. It is also proposed that a statue shall be erected to the memory of that patriot who loved Ireland "not wisely, but too well." Emmet in his memorable speech in the dock, when he was about to receive that sentence of death which was carried into execution in a few hours, begged that his epitaph might not be written till Ireland became a nation That time has, unhappily, not yet come It has been, however, truly remarked that Emmet's words did not include any prohibitation of the erection of a statue, and it is proposed to erect one of the brave though mistaken patriot who, in his wild dream of Ireland's entire independence of English rule, sacrificed all, even life itself, for his native land. Scotland has erected a statue to Wallace, whom a king of England brutally murdered in London, and to Bruce, who defeated snother English king at Bannockburn, and saved Scottish indepedence for 400 years, Ireland will do well to honour the memory of a man who (and we say it, though not friends of the physical force-policy) struck a blow for her treedom in accordance with the views which he deemed to be right.

STANLEY'S EARLY LIFE.

A writer in Appleton's Journal pretends to have acquired some interesting information regarding the early days of Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer. He says :-

Stanley's original name was John Rowlands, and that he was born near Denbigh, Wales in 1840. His parents were of the poorest condition, as was to be inferred from the fact that at the age of three years the child was placed in the Poor-House of St. Asaph where he remained ten years, and received an education fitting him to become a school-teacher. But he was early possessed of the spirit of restlessness, and at the age of fifteen he went as cabin-boy on board a ship bound for New Orleans. In that city he met a merchant named Stanley, who adopted the lad, and gave him his name, but unfortunately died auddenly without making a will. When the Civil war broke out Stanley joined the Confederate army, but, having been made a prisoner. enlisted on the other side, and served three years. Subsequently he drifted into journalism. The story. 1scks several elements of credibility, as it makes no mention of his career as a local edit it in the West. Stanley was for several years connected with papers at Omaha and other cities, and, doubtless, there are old aquaintances of his out West who are sufficiently posted regarding his early life to confirm or reject the story related by the writer in Appleton".

THE SCOTTISH HIERARCHY.

There can be no doubt but that every engine that bigotry could direct has been put in motion to prevent, if possible, the rc-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland. For saying this we give the Tablet as our authority. In its issue of January 12th, that paper says :--

The caution we have just spoken of would not be thrown away, for the wildest attempts are being made to lash the Scotish Presbyterians into a state of fury. Meetings are being held and petitions prepared, and the stalest and sillingt calumnies revived. One gentleman propounded the preposterous falsehood that Catholics spoke of "Our Lord God the Pope" " as if he were a fourth person of the Bleased Trinity;" another said that the Jesuits were ready to qualify as Presbyterian elders in order to upset the Kirk, and declared that the Scotch Act of 1560 "incorporated in the Act of Union,"inflicted a penalty on those holding titles given by the Pope, and on all who assumed them, a resolution was passed pledging those present to prosecute any one who assumed episcopal titles, and any newspaper or printer who published them. We cannot say much for the logic of these fiery zeniots. If titles conferred by the Pope furnish a ground for prosecution, why have they not during all these years prosecuted the Vicars-Apostolic? And what possible difference can it make to them whether Scotch Catholics choose to Western District of Scotland? What would they think if other people breathed fire and fury because one of their own communions—say the Free Kirk chose to call their presiding ministes "President" instead of "Moderator?"

ADRIANOPLE.

Adrianople has attracted a great deal of attention to itself of late. It is about 135 miles from Constantinople, and has an estimated population of from 80,000 to 140,000 inhabitants. As we go to press the Russian troops are concentrating there in great force. An exchange tells us that :--

According to the most trustworthy accounts about half of these are Turks, 30,000 Bulgarians and Greeks, and the remainder Jews and Armenians. Andrianople was taken by the Turks from the Greek emperors in 1362, and was made the capital of the Turkish Empire, remaining so until Constantinople was seized in 1453. It is at present virtually nu open town. The old part is surrounded by a wall and contains a cidadel, but these are now use-less as defences. Recently more modern works fertilty; develops trade, and enlarges the area of have been constructed by the Turks, but these are commercial in ercourse. The Somali people are only of field or at most of a provisional type. In among the rudest and most primitive of the Africthe opinion of You Moltke, the hollow roads, ditches an races, but they are physically a muscular, strongand garden walls without the town afford great limbed, and hind one stock. capable of higher defacilities for its defence and the approches may be velopment.

covered by troops drawn up so as to rest upon the civers, but only in corps of not less than 30,000 or 40,000 men. The town is, however, overlooked by heights on every side, and consequently, it would be hardly possible to hold it against an army provided with modern artillery. The first view of Andria nople is described by Von Moltke as being wonderfully beautiful, the white minerets and the leadroofed cupolas of the Mosques, baths and caravanserals rising in countless numbers above the cudiess mass of flat reofs and the broad tops of the palm trees. The country around is also exceedingly lovely From the valleys of the rivers hills rise up gently but to a considerable height, covered with vineyards and or hards; and as far as the eye can reach it sees nothing but fertile fields, groves of fruit trees and flourishing villages. Within, however, the streets are narrow and irregular the shelving roofs of many of the houses projecting so as to meet those on the opposite side of the way.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS.

It is too much the habit to decry the English Volunteers. We see no reason, why, with more administrative developement, they could not be made as good as any reserve force in the world. We cannot forget that in some recent trials, the English Volunteers, beat the regulars at ball practice. From the following statments it will be seen that there are 290,000 men in the militia and volunteers, and 14,000 sabres in the yeomanry. This is the peace establishment, but the war establishment of the militia is 200,000 and the volunteers could turn out 600,000 well armed well equipped and tolerably well drilled men, if their services were seriously required, by the threat of invasion for instance. An exchange says :-

So far as can be ascertained from the reports of commanding officers furnished during the past month to the War Office, they amount to upward of 175,000 men, all of whom have fulfilled the obliga-tions required by the Field Marshal Com. andingin-Chief frem efficient volunteers. Of these 175,000 men, 32,000 are artillerymen, 7,060 engineers, 133,-0.0 infantry, and the remainder mounted rifles and permanent staff. The infantry are not only tolerably disciplined and drilled, but are all of them intelligent men, armed with weapons of precision, which they know full well how to use. Every rifle volunteer among them has, besides his drilling, gone through a course of musketry instruction, and fired 60 rounds of ball catridge at the butts; or if he has not actually expended so many rounds, it is because he has proved nimself a crack shot in the first score emptied from his riffe. The artillery volunteers, again, are not simply gentlemen soldiers. To earn the capitation grant and become enrolled among the available defenders of his country, a volunt te artilleryman must have taken his turn at serving the big gun attached to his battery, or must have proceeded to one of the coast forts or to Shoeburyness to become practically acquainted with the working and training of heavy cannon. We do not expect them to act as field batteries or horse artillery, but the gunners are instructed in all the duties of coast and garrison artillery. Of cavalry, we have but a few hundreds among the volunteers; the deficiency in reserve horsemen is made up however, by the yeomanry, who are supposed to muster upwards of 14,000 sabres. These, with the militia, represent our second line of defence, which may be stated in round numbers at no less than 300,000 men of all ranks Thus, of milltis, infantry and artillery, we have 115,000 of yeomanry cavalry 14,000, and of volunteers 175,000 men.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes :-

The Khedive, been foiled in his scheme for the conquest of Abyssiaia, has recently indemnified himself by the annexation of the Somali country, which extends from the southern boundary of Ezypt along the African coast to a point near Zanzibar. It has three excellent harbours-Berberth, Zeyla, and Turgurrah. The former lies opposite to the English possession of Aden, and is its chief source of supply. Without it Aden, in fact, could hardly exist. It was thought at one time that England might object to such an accession to the dominions of the Khedive, imperilling as it does the security call a Bishop Bishop of Glasgow or Bishop of the of the position that gives her command of the Red Sea, the Arabian See, and the transit access from Europe to the Indian Ocean. British statesman are too long-headed to quarrel with any one who will put his fingers in the fire and draw the chest nuts out for England's sake. The Khedive in this sweeping annexation saves England the trouble of doing what he as a Mussulman prince can more easily accomplish, and it facilitates her project for the ultimate occupation of the whole eastern coast of Africa from Cape Colony to the Straits of Babel Maudeb. What a magnificent possession she will gain when her authority extends in an unbroken line from the Cape of Good Hope to Aden, through the Red Sea to Suez, and on to the Mediterranean, over all Egypt from the Delta beyonds the cataracts of the Nile to the Equater! Events now occurring in the East will accelerate and render yet more certain these immense territorial acquisitions. Instead of England losing by the war in the East, I put the prediction on record that it will lead to the largest increase of territory that has signalized any period of her history. You Americans ought to have no jealousy on this subject, for England carries civilization and Christianity wherever she goes; she trains the savage races to a better condition lifts them up in the scale of humanity; teaches

KNOW NOTHINGISM REVIVED.

THE SECRET CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, on Jan. 15th, says:-

It is learned that Ed. Cowles of the C'ercland Leader is here to secure legislation in the interest of the Order of the American Union, of which he is what is designated "President of the Senate." is a revival of the old Know-Nothing party. To day your correspondent became possessed of an address issued by Cowles to the Order, and the following precaution is printed with it :-

This address is only for members of the Order, to be in charge of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and not for general distribution. Copies sent are to be in the custody of the officers of the 7, to be read before the Councils. They can be loaned confidentially to members if desired. They are to be considered as a part of the secret books of the

This address, which makes a pamphlet of eight printed pages, set forth to be the following plat-form of the principles of the Order:—

First-Favoring an amendment to the National Constitution forever forbidding any appropriations of public money, property, or credit, for the ben-ti-directly or indirectly, of any institution under sec tarian control.

Second-Favoring an amendment to the Nationa Constitution forever forbidding any special legisla-tion for the benefit of any one religious sect.

Tump-Favoring an amendment to the National Constitution requiring all Church property to be held by Trustees, to be composed of members of the congregation or Society, or the institution owning or using them.

FUURTH-Favoring an amendment to the National Constitution requiring all who become voters after the passage of the amendment to be able to read and write.

Firm-Favoring an amendment to the National Constitution requiring all property, jucluding that owned by ecclesiastical bodies, to be taxed, with the exception of public property and cemeteries.

Sixth—Favoring compulsory education.
Sevente—To maintain and enforce a universal uns-ctarian free school system.

Eighth-to resist all organized ecclesiastical in terference

The balance of the address is an attack on the Catholic Church, and a review of its growth in this

AFRICA'S SUPERSTITION.

Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu the African traveller delivered an interesting lecture last week in New York on "Africa's Superstitions." He said that there were three institutions everywhere prevalent in Central Africa-Polygamy, slavery, and witchcraft. Speaking of polygamy he said :--

The largest number of wives I have seen belonging to one man was about three hundred, and when I asked him how many children he had, he said between six and eight hundred. Two hundred, more or less, didn't seem to trouble him at all. The wives are not slaves, but their husbands buy them when they are three or four years old from their fathers; that is a sort of dowry. Polygamy is also a political institution. The tribes are always at war, and hence a man tries to get as many wives as he can from the surrounding tribes so as to have friends among them. They have a great abhorrence of blood relationship, and no man is allowed to take a wife of his own clan.

THEIR WITCHCRAFT AND CANNIBALISM.

The great curse of that country is its superstitions, and it is very hard to get at the bottom facts about their religious belief. They have two names which represent our ideas of God and of the Devil. The Devil is the source of all evil and witchcraft. When a person is rich he is bewitched by some one, and the sorcer or sorceress has to be killed. The doctors point them out, and they have to swallow poison to prove their innocence. This poison is the root of a tree called bundo, belonging to the Strychnine order, but these doctors take it and do not die The queen of witchcraft lives in the moon, and the people of the world are the insects on which witchcraft feeds, and when witchcraft is very hungry she sends the plague and kills more people. Among many tribes cannibalism exists, but it is a sork of religious feast, as they do not kill people purposely except prisoners of war. As among the Indians they have no mercy on those taken in war. I made inquiries about this cannibalism, I wanted to know which were best eating, women or men. They all all agreed that the women were best. They didn't tell me anything new for I knew that before. (Laughter.) Their war dance is perfectly terrible. They cover themselves all over with war paint and clay that has been saturated with the decayed flesh and brains from the heads of their dead warriors. which they always keep in a particular house in every villiage. Then they have a dance, and when morning comes each man cuts his head in several places and lets the blood flow into a large wooden dish, and they rub themselves with that blood and then go to war.

EXTRACT FROM A PRUSSIAN SCHOOL BOOK.

which leaves those who credit them rather in a mist as to the sense to be attached to this ex quarters we go down stairs to the ground floor, and lowing up the ravine to the right and southward. tract from a manual of geography in use in in among the men. There is a cheerful clatter of A single mountain range, partly held by the Turks, Prussian Schools:

ought to be considered as making part of Germany, seeing that they are comprised in the natural limits | barrack square out of the well-lighted room we ly surprised, there was, of course, a halt.—Exchange.

part form a portion either of the ancient empire of turn out to be Turkish officers, Germany, or of the Germanic Confederation.

The rations of both Roman and

Connt de Linburg read this passage in the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, and Count Plater referred to it at a meeting in Zurich a few days ago. It occurs in a book called "The Little Daniel." If the Germans do not meditate further aggressions and annexations, why do they instil ideas of this kind as to the natural boundaries of their empire into the minds of the rising generation? Germany is hated as poison in royal Denmark, and Germany is not beloved in Republican Switzerland. Holland is not mentioned among the tit-bits that tempt consumption; but there can be no doubt that Germany turns a greedy gaze towards Ifolland, because of its sea-board, its flect, and its colonies. The love of money grows with its acquisition, and so it appears does the hunger for territory. It is possible that these Germans may imagine that Kladdecad itseh's picture of England rotiring to Heligoland may not be too wildly-strained a forecast; and yet it is possible that within this generation, instead of embracing the wide tracts mapped out in "The Little Daniel" it may take the Germans all they know how to retain their hold on Alsace and Lorraine.

AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, AND ENGLAND.

The Vienna correspondent of the Eastern Budget says, writing on the 28th ult:-

"Public opinion here is greately alarmed at the prospect of a collision between England and Russia. The intervention of England in the war would, it Austria-Hungary, though even the party which sympathizes most warmly with the Porte does not venture to suggest that such an event should pro-duce a change in the policy of the Austrio-Hungarian Government. In the present stage of the Eastern Question there can be no longer any idea of the maintenance of the status quo in Turkey. All that the Great Powers have to consider is how best to protect their own interests; and it is not to be supposed that Austria Hungary, having so long adhered to the alliance of the three Emperors, will abandon the security she has thereby gained in order to seek batter guarantees in the chances of a new and far more uncertain policy. Moreover, the state of opinion in England is not such as to give the Austrio-Hungarian Government any encouragement to depart from its present attitude, and it is believed here that the danger of a conflict between England and Russia is not so imminent as some people suppose. Prince Gortschakoff posssesses in the Turkish Circular Note an argument in favour of the continuance of the war which the British Cabinet may find it difficult to answer. He can point to the terms of that document as showing that Russia is compelled to make more sacrifices in order to secure the objects for which she has begun the war, and that she may, without giving offence or laying herself open to reproach, for the present decline to make any specific statement as to the terms of peace she may ultimately feel herself justified in demanding." The same paper, referring to the relations between Austia-Hungary and Servia, says :- "We hear from Vienna that the step taken by the Austrian agent in Belgrade to warn the Servian Gov rnment against extending its warlike operations to Bosnia and Herzegovina was considered necessary in order to avoid disappointing the high-flown expectations of certain Servian enthusiasts. This is not to be regarded as in any way affecting the relations of Austria-Hungary with Russia, as, although the latter power has accepted the co operation of the Servian troops, no alliance or engagements of any kind exist between it and the Servian Government."

TURKISH PRISONERS.

A correspondent of the Daily News writing from the Roumanian capital describes the Turkish prisoners as they appeared in Bucharest. Brave men always treat a disarmed enemy kindly. The correspondent writes:-

"You see," says the officer, "we've only just arrived, and, didnt like to leave the poor fellows in the dark." "How well you look after the officers," said. "Oh, it is nt the officers, it's the Turkish prisoners I spoke of." We enter a candle lighted room; a large fire is burning in the stove, too large for us who are recently from the open air. Against the walls are beds at intervals of about six feet apart, covered with clean white mattresses, stuffed with straw. These mattresses are about twice the size and twice as comfortable as those given to our soldiers at home; and on each, cigarette in mouth sits a perfectly contented Turkish officer. And no wonder; such comfort he has not seen since he left Pera, and such cleanliness as is around him I am afraid he is unable to appreciate. "You won't find any of your friends here," says our conducter; all the superior officers have their parole d'honneur, and The Germans repudiate all ambitious designs, are off to the town." We visit all the quarters of the officers, all equally perfect in arrangement, and tongues all among the prisoners, much tobacco now separated them from the plain of Orkhanie, smoke, a little eating, but most by this time have and the end of their climb seemed at hand. Sudsmoke, a little eating, but most by this time have Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, the Princi- finished dinner. I am reminded of native troops in dealy came a sharp infautry fire upon the column pality of Lichtenstein, Denmark and German Austria India after a march. Mats even have been provided from the heights along the ravine, where it made a for the Turks to sleep on. As we step into the turn around a mountain; and, though not complete-

of the empire, and that, besides, they, for the most | stumble upon a group evidently in consultation w!

The rations of both Roman and Turk is the same, except the ration of spirits, which the Mohammedan will not take. Tobacco is also given them. The mortality of this batch of prisoners has been marvellously small, only sixty or seventy dying in the very severe weather of the last few days. Some sick have been left in the village en route, and but 150 taken into hospital on arrival here. When one knows that twenty Russians were frozen to death but a few miles from here; that five or six Roumanian peasants were dug out of the snow near Alexandria the day before these very men started from there; that on that day 200 dead Turks strewed each side of the snow-covered way above Nicopolia, over which these very men had marched a few days before; when one thinks of the miscrable and destitute condition some of these very men were in at Alexandria, which condition I described to you in my last letter, one marvels at their extraordinary good fortune, and cannot but think that their labor must have been lightene I, by the Roums n'an office: (all honour to him) whose happiness seems to be bound up in their comfort. We were unable eo obtain any information as to the truth of the rumour about small-pox being among the prisoners. A rumour floats about that Prince Charles in a few days will cease to be his Highness, and become his

TURKEYS LAST DITCH.

The defence of Constantinople, should the war continue, will be the next great purpose of the Turkish power. Could an army approach within striking distance of Stamboul, there is nothing to prevent its utter reduction and submission. The city itself is without adequate defence. But nature has provided, at a distance of from thirty to thirty-five miles in front, a natural line of defence, upon which military engineers may readily create artificial ob-stacles to effectually check the hostile march of an

According to tradition, which is strengthened by certain geological indications, the Bosphorus was not always the sole communication between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora; the waters of the first were carried to the second through a strait of which a natural depression is the remaining evestige. From the Bry of Buyuk-Tchekmedje to the is feared, and considerably to the difficulties of shore of the Lake of Derkos the distance is about seventeen leagues, and the localities along the ravine are known as Tchekmedjee, Hakinkoi, Baklali, Karkakin and Derkos. The line is known as the

> This is the natural fosse which the Turks under the direction of General Collingwood Dickson, military attache since May last of the British legation at Constantinople, has bordered by a double line of field works, and the arming of which with artillery—also under the direction of the fully competent Dickson-warfcommenced in November last.

Four redoubts, already completed, crown the commanding positions, and these will be connected with each other by trenches. It is needless to say these works mutually sustain each other. almost entirely the space which separates the Black Sea from the Marmors, and consequently block the road to Constantinople.

Constantinoples communicates with the line of Kurusu, first by the Adrianople railway, which his stations at Checkmedies; second, by the Adrianople highway; third, by a road from Constantinople to Kutchuckkol Koast Koi and Karkadin; fourth, by parallel roads connecting with the last mentioned starting from Pera and Maslak; and fifth by the maritime ways, which are in the hands of the Turks There are also roads which traverse this line from one part to another.

The relief of the works described is not very con-

siderable, but constructed as they are according to The the latest principles of strategy, they afford an excellent range for artillery fire, and are capable of offering a very formidable resistance.

Should the pending negotiatiations fall through from any cause, the works on the Kurusu line are likely to come into great prominence at an early

A HARD MARCH.

What the men suffered on that long march no one may fully describe. They had only their hard bread to eat, and they were used to meat and plenty of it. Loaded down with a great deal of amunition, they drew themselves up from rock to rock with severe labor, for it must be remembered they were not mountaineers. On past the village of Kalugerovo, where they left two cannon for want of horses, they reached at last the village of Lakavica, near the river Pravecks, at 9 o'clock in the evening. Having met ten of the enemy, a small band of Bashi-Bazzuks on the road, they were obliged to take extraordinary percautions to keep silent, and finding it quite out of the question to proceed by the unexplored paths in the night, the dense fog which had enveloped the landscape all day still clinging to the earth, they decided to bivousc, and they lay down without fire, and slept in an instant. Two men died of fatigue on the spot, and the rest were so worn with want of sleep and severe exertions, that they were like drucken men, and every man of the outposts was found by the officers who went the rounds to ha dead asleep, and no scolding nor threats could keep them awake, although they were in the very face of the enemy. The horses trembled all night not from cold, but from overwork, and they threw themselves flat the moment they were taken from the traces. The night, chill as it was, seemed far too short to the exhausted men, and on the morning of the 23rd they worked A single mountain range, partly held by the Turks, denly came a sharp infautry fire upon the column

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SHEMUS DHU. THE BLACK PEDDLER OF GALWAY

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPTER XXIII -(CONTINUED.)

The conversation between the two friends was long and low, interrupted now and then by Connel, with some exclamation of surprise or of inquiry The peddler's travelling companion, Eugene, who was the foster-brother of Fergus, fatigued by his journey from Galway, had fallen asleep long before Shemus Dhu had ceased to sp ak. When he awoke, the two men were still engaged in earnest conversa tion, and he thought that he had slept during hours. The peddler, seeing Eugene attentive, said to him:

You may occupy your time as you please until nightfall. Be prepared then for a perilous journey: we start for Galway the moment the sun sets."

"Be it as you please, Shemus," returned the young man. "I am willing and ready to assist you in every enterprise with heart and hand. But will it not be late for Fergus?"

"We have thought of him, Eugene," said the ped-dier." There is no danger until night. His safety, and the safety of others not less dear to us, depends upon our promptness and bravery."

I would do much for you, Shemus Dhu, for I know you to be an honest and true man; but for none would I venture as much as for Fergus," said Eugene. "This stranger who appears to be your chief care, may be your friend-he may be my friend, but I must know more of him-I must prove his friendship before I peril my body, preferring his interests to the safety of my dearest friend, my young companion and fosterer, Feigus O'Keane."

"You have always obeyed me, Eugene," said the reddler, in a voice which told that he had the rower to enforce obedience.

"I have," replied the young man; "and without gain I have, at your command, run risks of life for this young man, about whom I know nothing save that you say he is your friend."

"Aye, and your friend, and the friend of us all. Eugene More," said the Black Pediar. "He is Godfrey O'Hallorau's son; will you obey his wishes?"

"If this be true, Shemus," said the young man, deeply affected, I will obey him with my heart's blood Let me soon have an opportunity of proving it, Shemus."

"You will have the opportunity this night. You will conduct him to Galway."

Shemus Dhe and Connel left the young man to reflect on the pleasing prospect of signalizing him. self in defence of his young master, the O'Halloran.

CHAPTER XXIV. On the same morning on which the scene related

in the last chapter occurred, Henry O'Halloran and Eveleen were earlier risers than Connel, though it was unknown to him. Eveleen, as was her custom, was the first of Connel More's household to appear on the little green fronting his cabin She was not dressed with the precise neatness with which she appeared to her father's guest on the morning previous-the first day of their acquaintance. She then had put on her holiday, or visiting dress, to do bonor to the stranger within her doors. This was what the common courtesy of the country, or rather the innate courtery of her own mind towards a stranger, especially a stranger of the dignity of Henry O'Halloran, suggested. She thought nothing more was expected from her than the formality of one day's stiff and distant respect for the stranger; and in this belief, with the joyou ness of her free young heart, she folded her dress of ceremony on the evening before, laying it up for some chance occasion of honor; and in the morning she put on her every day garb, best suited for indoor duty, or for the chase, fishing, and any other occupation which her out door customs demanded. Eveleen was enthusiastic and warm by nature. Taught principally-and this was the better part of her education-in the school of her own natural feelings-feelings which were little checked, thanks to her father, by the cold, formal habits of society-Eveleen was accustomed to rise early. She was the first every morning, of the househeld of Connel, who appeared in the common room of the cabin, After she had awaked the servant girls, who slept heart, bursting to get free. What has made you there, and had given them commands concerning thoughtful, and rendered you distant and reserved, their daily duties, her habit was to visit the out to me especially, Eveleen? Come, my child, tell it houses around, to tend the cattle and poultry secured in them during the night, or to join Fergus on some expedition of amusement or of usefulness. Fergus was seldom absent on those occasions; for though the state of the weather-subject to many changes in this humid climate-often prevented tell you; I know it not myself; do not ask me, their trip in the wood or on the lake, yet he was ever sure to be up early, and to join the female soci- taiuk!" ety of the cabin before breakfast; they engaged in their different necessary occupations, and he seated Eveleen upon a moss-grown stone, and taking a near the fire, employed in fitting his weapons of the seat near her. "Be calm-hope for the best; God, chace, mending his nets, or, with chisel and hatchet making and repairing the wooden utensils which they required. On the morning of the visit of Shemus Dhu to the cabin, Eveleen had been out at an hour before Connel was summoned to his visitors. She had looked to the outhouses and their inmates; she did not remain long with them. It was the Sabbath morning, and after giving some directions to a little girl who attended her. she alone took the path which led to Tullykeane, the village of the Castles of the Two Hags. The morning leen, starting from her seat with an energy which promised as fine a day as the preceding. The sky terrified the old woman. Her manner—the expreswas clear, the air was fresh; the thrush whistled sion of her countenance both changed. She stood from the half-covered boughs, as if rejoicing for the her fine nostrils expanded, her lips curled; her temporary possession which autumn still held of hair, in the suddenness of her movement, escaping the year. The robin greeted her as she passed, from the braid, fell in wildness upon her fair She felt not these signs of joy around her. She shoulders; her blue eye became darkly brilliant threw not, as was her want, corn or crumbled bread with feeling, her face was crimsoned—it was not to her winged friends. She stepped not lightly the colour of shyners or of shame, it was the united with a countenance radiant with health and bloom excitement of conscious integrity and of offended from the crisped leaves. She walked quickly, but vanity. "Do you strive to deceive me, Kathleen, with a thoughtful countenance. Care was on her or are you ignorant? Oh, no! you yourself sugbrow, and grief was at her heart. She had gone on gested the feelings, which will be either my happi a mile in this mood, when she was met by an ness or my misery. Have I not known him long old woman of the next village, who loved her with | Have I not given to him the first feeling of love, more affection than the common love which the virtuous old feel for the beautiful and innocent tinued to love him at home and in our sports, in young. Eveleen had watched over this old woman grief and in joy, alone and among many, night and and her only daughter during an attack of malignant fever; her constant care restored them both to life. The old woman's love for Eveleen was gratitude, the deep, lasting gratitude which the Irish feel for favors received; and what favor greater than the boon of life? The old woman to put it from me, but it returned. Still I was hap-came unawares apon Connel's daughter. Eveleen py. I knew him then to be only my brother. I started, when she heard the well-known voice say: "God's blessing and the Virgin's be with you,

child! Whither go you, Evelen?"

"To seek you, Kathleen Bawn," answered Eveleen, hurriedly. "You know the hermit of Kilrany better than I. I must speak with him. You will will bring me there, good mother?"

"Seek him not, darling of my heart!" said the old woman. " He is in the mood I have told you of. I saw him even this evening."

"You yourself told me, Kathleen, to seek hem when I was in trouble. You gave me this token, by which you said he would acknowledge my claim upon uis friendship. I know not what it is: but the time is come when I must try its virtue and demand his assistance."

"Eveleen, mayourneen, pulse of my heart! try it not now; speak not to him; he is not in a mood to listen to you," said the old woman, stretching forth

whilst she sobbed upon the shoulder of her old friend, she felt comforted.

"But I must go, Kuthleed," said Evelcen, in a calm but resolute voice. "I must, indeed, see the cannot say."

hermit this morning?
"Why, my child?" asked Kathleen. "Tellato your poor old woman the cause of your grief. She is feeble, yet she may help you by her counsel. You fluence which he has over your concerns, and that were accustomed to come to me for advice when you were in trouble; you found that I could assist you. I will yet be able to help you; and to whose peace, unless to Eveleen's, my preserver, would I sacrifice my own, even my heart's blood?"

Eveleen was affected by the feeling of the old creature. It is true that she hap, oftener than once, experienced the benefits of listening to Kathleen's advice. But the occasions on which she consulted her were those of childish hopes and fears. From the time she became acquainted with Kathleen-it was only a few years back #she wondered at her knowledge, her prudence; but she wondered more that she never had reason to regret following her counsel, though it was often opposed to her own desires, and to the views she took of her own interests. The success of the old woman, in producing by her counsel effects favourable to the real interests of her young friend, and of others who advised with her as being knowing and skilled, arose more from a shrewd observation of their character, of their circumstances, relating to time, place, and companions, joined to her own long experience of human passion—for she had been only a few years in the country; she was of Galway, and there she had taken part in many trying and interesting scenes-than from any extraordinary taleut, natural or supernatural, which could make her capable of discovering the object and end of her acquaintance's feelings. All who knew her, respected Kathleen Bawn of Tullykeane. Yet there was none of them who thought, even at a time in this part of the country represented as superstitious, that she had more knowledge "than what was good and fit to be used." Eveleen had, up to this time, given her her whole confidence. She had been benefited by her affection and by her judgment. She had often, when Connel was melancholy, and after trying uselessly her own powers to arouse him gone to Tullykeane, even in the darkest nights, and brought the "wise woman" to Portarah, and found that her words could brighten the gloom which hung over her father. Her own cares she had always unbosomed to the old woman; she told her little hopes and fears, and she felt consolation, and saw brighter visions of happiness start up before her whilst she listened to her advice. There was something wonderful, even mysterious, in the influence which this old woman possessed over the feelings of her acquaintances, especially of this beautiful young girl. But now Eveleen was reserved. She blushed to think that she had a secret to conceal. It was the first time that she feared to disclose her thoughts, and yet she knew not well what it was that disturbed her. Even if she were willing to tell Kathleen, she could not. The cause of her uneasiness was indistinct; the object which interested her was confused; the thought of it was surrounded with doubt and fear; and if sometimes a gleam of hope shot across this gloom of thought, or if a quick sensation of anticipated happiness ran through her mind, it passed so suddenly that it left her heart doubly dark and dismal. A few days ago Eveleen was a playful, innocent girl, whose views of the life before her were bright as sunshiny-merry as the laugh of her ewn cheerful heart; and now she was suddenly a thoughtful, melancholy young woman, to whom the roughness of life's ways were beginning to be known. The world was no longer to her a fairy kingdom; her existence was changed -Evoleen was in love. The old woman perceived the embarressment of the blushing girl whilst she hung down her head; she saw that there was something deeper and more lasting than usual in her grief. She guessed quickly at its cause, and she guessed aright; for she drew her information from

"Eveleen," said the old woman, with a mournful shake of hea head-" Eveleen, my darling, I blame you for not opening the thoughts of your grieves you. I know what is now full in your was, and she knew who the hermit was.

heart hursting to get free. What has made you "We may go down, Eveleen," said the old womto me especially, Eveleen? Come, my child, tell it to me yourself, and let me think that my best beloved has still a confidence in her Kathleen."

the changes which had occurred in Connel's house

hold during the last few days, and from the con-

versations she had had with Eveleen relative to

them

"Oh! mother, Kathleen Bawn," said Eveleen, throwing herself into the arms of the old woman "if you know it, do not ask me; if I could I would Kathleen. Oh, what will Connel-what will Fergus

"Sit down, my child," said Kathleen, placing who protects the innocent and deserving, will assist you. Connel and Fergus love you well; they know your virtue and goodness. They will not oppose your happiness. But, avourneen, it is a short time since you felt thus. You should think long, for your happiness depends upon it. You should know him well, and be sure that he is worthy

of your sincere affection." "I should know him long!-I should think well upon his merits!—say you, Kathleen?" said Evewhich a child's heart could have? Have I not conday, better than any—with more, yes, with more than a sister's love? Oh! yes, often has Father Lewis told me that my love for him was inordinate Often at my prayers have I felt the thought of him come between me and heavenly feelings. I strove the saints and angels of heaven. I could then put his image gently from my heart, and I could still feel peace and happiness in my devotions to God; but now—Ob, Kathleen! I fear I am lost! I tremble to tell you that better than which I love

him l" "Just heavens!" exclaimed the old woman, clasping her hands with an energy equal to Eveleen's. Can it be, Eveleen, that you know the secret of of your birth—that you know you are not Fergus's

"I know it, Kathleen," replied Eveleen. "Either pacity. He has therefore personal claims to public a sophist, and turned the brains of many young an ex-Father of the Society of Jesus, that people miserable or happy, I know that Fergus is not my attention, and these claims account for the interest men. On this according to Curei was based the brother or relative, and that I am not Connel's with which his book was looked forward to. On daughter. You were the first to drop hints about the last day of December the work reached Rome. It is termed "The Modern Conflict (or Breach) becould not then, but now I recollect them all. D'Arcy told me in the woods, and I heard Connel's her hands and clasping to her bosom the trembling own mouth tell his son that I was not his daughter. Kathleen, if you knew what I have suffered since

"For your weal-it is for your weal, my second daughter," s id Kathleen. "I will bring you to the hermit. It is fit now that you should know the inyou should be guided by him."

Thus saying, the old woman preceded Eveleen through the woods at a pace unexpected from her years. Eveleen followed, guided in her way more of the paths, which she was then accustomed to use. She heeded not the obstacles which occurred in a straightforward direction, the acclivity of the hill the fallen tree, the shaking bog, the fissures of the rocks which she passed. Onward the old woman went, and onward Eveleen followed. Both were silent, wrapt in their own individual excitement of thought: that of the one was still a secret; the other's thought was the safety of Fergus, her first her only love. In this manner they left Tullykeane behind. They entered the woods and rocks of Clunabrina, and they came to Knockshanballa, or "the hill of the old village," at whose foot and the opposite hill of Danesfield, or Gurtaloughlin, that is, "the field of the Danes," lay the woods and lake of Kilrany, the place of the hermit's residence. They had not been met by any person since they left Portarah. The villages by which they passed were quiet as the dead; there was no noise, no smoke not even the bark of a solitary dog, to tell that they were inhabited. As if by mutual consent, yet in deep silence, both rested upon the hill which overlooked Kilrany. The sun had not yet fully risen upon the scene, but there was enough of its rays to show the landscaps in light and shade. On the hill from whose side they looked, was built the village of Knockshanballa, consisting of thirty or more cabins, scattered among the large trees which shrouded them; preserving, however, a regularity in their distance from each other, and in the formation of the s reets which separated them. The bill was gently sloped to the margin of the loke of Kilrany. Here and there it presented a young flourishing sapling, the aftergrowth of some monarch of the wood, rising healthy and slender from the hewn or decayed trunks of trees around it. There were a few old oaks, spreading, in full vigour, far and strong, their crooked boughs at the foot of the hill, woich tradilioxary tale had caused to be spared in the innovation of agriculture, which had been levelled their old companions. The waters of the small lake, which lay calm and glistening under the first stray rays of the rising sun, just laved the roots of these trees. Around it, on the opposite sides, was a marsh of some extent, in which bulrushes and flaggers grew uncontrolled; patches of green pasturage, in which a few sheep were grazing at the time, reached from the marsh to the woods around; and all was surrounded by one continued impenetrable wall of trees of every kind. If you abstracted from the sheep quietly nibbling the short grass, and from the streaks of fallow and stubble which alternately diversified the hill, giving a character of some cultivation to the place-at least divesting it of the roughness of en uninhabited wilderness-you might well fancy the scene before you to be one of old romance, told in connexion with some daring deed of knight-errantry—the rescue of some forlorn lady -the death of some giant-the invocation of some gentle spirit of the lake, or of some terrible genius of the wood-so placidly did that little lake sleep under the sun's rays, almost unnaturally calm; so heavenly green was the hue of the low ground arcund it; and so gloomy and impenetrable were the tall trees, whose embrowned foliage spread-a

dark, leafy sea-to the very tops of the mountains. These effects of the scenery, or of its romantic associations, did not attract the attention of our female friends. They looked listlessly upon the lake, and the woods, and the rocks. Their souls were wrapt up in expectation of their interview with the hermit.

Eveleen feared to meet him. It was a try'ng circumstance to tell her worldly love, her young affection, to one upon whom she always looked as austerely religious; and to ask his assistance to give success to these earthborn affections. Kath. leen felt yet more anxious, because she knew more heart to your friend. I know what it is which than her companion—she knew who Eveleen really

an, after some minutes' consideration. "I know the path which will bring us, unwet' to the hermit's." "I will follow your better guidance,' answered Evelcen, starting from her own thoughts at the sound of her companion's voice. "But we may interrupt his rest or his devotions, by coming suddenly and unexpectedly upon him. Had we not better send to the village yonder and get some person to acquaint him with our visit?"

It is well," said Kathleen. "See, some person comes from the wood. We will hail him."

"Stop, Kathleen?" exclaimed Eveleen, catching the old woman's arm as she raised it to her mouth to direct the halloo. "See you not that it is the young stanger, Henry O'Halloran?"

It was Henry O'Halloran. How or wherefore he was there at such an early hour was unknown to our friends. He had scarcely emerged from the wood, when he threw himself upon a bare rock, and resting his head upon his hand, seemed lost in some deep, engrossing thought. He heeded not the departure of a large wolf-hound that accempanied him. and which, resting a moment at his feet, perceived the woman upon the hill, and bounded across the marsh to greet them. It was Eveleen's own dog,

"It is better that he is here," said Kathleen. "He has been with the hermit, and will break our coming to him. Let us follow the dog; he leads us by the dry path."

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

FATHER CURCI AND HIS BOOK.

WHAT HE DEFENDS AND WHAT HE ATTACKS.

Rome, January 5th, 1878.-Editor of the Pilot:-This ex Jesuit has at length published the work he promised some time ago. A special interest and expectation had grown up concerning the book. Men asked themselves was Father Curci about to be numbered in the list of those who fell away from the Church. Like his predecessor in his Order, Father Passaglia, who also went out from amongst his brethren, he had fallen on a politico religious question. Like him, too, Curci is a learned man. He has spent over 50 years in the Society of Jesus. As a preacher he was remarkable, in a body where preaching is a special practice. In defence of the Church and of Christian society he had been a noted champion. Thirty-two years his writings in reply to Gioberti attracted general notice. Since then he has been constantly before the public as writer or of 240 pages, and sells at fifty cents. It was eagerly | compressed "Reason" bought up, and before midday the only agent for it

embrace: the tears started from her eyes; and pity me—you would assist me. I know you can—publisher had placed the names of the Propaganda whilst she sobbed upon the shoulder of her old you would bring me to the hermit of Kilrany. I and the office Civilla Cattolica—to which Curci had have heard that he is connected with me and with been a contributor-on the list of Roman agents. my affairs—whether for my weal or for my woo I These, however, have declined to offer it for sale, and have made their refusal public. In the afternoon the agent's stock was replenished; and it may

"IS THE WORK AN APOLOGY OR A DEPENCE OF HIMSELF?"

Fr. Curci will not have it accepted by the worldby the example of Kathleen than by any knowledge as a gratification. For such a purpose he declares. he would not write a book, not even a single page. His aim is higher, and worthy the attention of as many as sincerely love their religion, who deplore the conflict existing in their country, and who wish to see it ended. While thus seeking to place the origin of the book above the range of self-defence, he admits that it was an event or fact personal to himself, which caused him to write the work.

WHEN CUBCI CEASED TO RE A JESUIT he came under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop

of Florence, in whose Diocese he lived. The obedience owing by a priest to bis Bishop or Archbishop was owing by the Rev. C. M. Curci to Monsignor Gastaldi. The Council of Trent decrees that a priest who contemplates the publication of a book on a religious subject, or on a subject connected with religion, shall submit it, previous to publication, to his ecclesiastical superiors for their revision. Had Curci continued a Jesuit, he would have sent his work to his Superior, or General, Father Beckx, for revision and approval. This was nothing new to the writer; he had been accustomed to do it previously. The Archbishop learning that Rev C. M. Curci contemplated writing a work on a question-connected in some way with religious matters, intimated to him the obligation he was under of submitting it to revision and approval. This counsel was disregarded by the ex Jesuit, who, in fact, seems to glory over his conduct. Never in his life, he says, has he had equal liberty in writing.

He studied not to abuse this liberty, but, nevertheless, he used it in its fullest amplitude. If his book had not had official revisions, he has had two friends, learned and pious ecclesiastics, who secured him from making notable mistakes. These, however, as he says, do not take away from himself the responsibility of what he wrote. He will reply to Holy Church for what he has written, when the occasion shall arise, with full and filial submission By the Church he means its spiritual authority exercised by its public and legitimate organs. He declares that, considering the experience he has had he does not feel disposed to take any account of confidential insinuations and mysterious communications, from whatever side they come. This being his position with regard to the Archbishop of Florence, and the revision of his work, Monsingor Gas taldi published in the Florentine Catholic journal a prohibition against the publication of the work in his Diocese.

WHAT APPEARS MOST LIKE A DEFENCE.

occurs in the 7th chapter, entitled "Of the Event which has given occasion to the present Writing.' In the discussion of the Italian invasion of Rome. he tells us he naturally took a part. On this a personage very highly placed in Rome was heard to exclaim: "and who is this monk (frate) who comes to mix himself up in things which in no way belong to him?" He, Cruci, considered that the honor of God, the service of the Church, and the good of souls, concerned him as a priest. Otherwise he would not have been a monk from boyhood, and much less cease to be one in his old age. These three objects filled his soul. In following them out he has been brought to his present condition. His Execusion,

and such he says it has been, from a Religious Institute to which he owes what he is, whatever little, which he has always loved, and which he loves still with most sincere affection, although decreed by legitimate authority, was, he says, worked up by that occult and mysterious agency which he calls the current occasionally, by which he means the zealots (who appproach the Vatican), as he names them in other places throughout his work, and who are in favour of the Temporal Power He defends himself from the charge of turning round in regard to this subject He who was formerly its supporter, and not one of the weakest, has become its open antagonist. When the Church possessed that Power, God wished it to be free. Now facts have changed, and therefore Curci has varied. In '70 and '71 he remained in Rome, he witnessed the growth of the current and while keeping out of it, he preached with a frankness, which appeared audacious to many, in favor of the Church and the Sovereign Pontiff. So zealous was he that it was only owing to the temp rate character of Italian rulers that he was not put in prison. Finding that the deliverance of Rome, by the Providence of God, or the work of men, did not come about, he withdrew to Pisa, Here he delivered lectures in a college belonging to the Jesuits, and likewise to cultivated laymen. Never during this time did he refer to the Temporal Power. But he continued to think persistently on it. The result of his thought was expressed in the Preface, or Renson, already referred to. As he had foreseen this "Renson" produced the worst effect among the zealots. Yet he declares that all those with whom he spoke were of his opinion. He then determined to compress the ideas he had exposed in the "Reason," and prefix this compression ot Vol. 111. of his recent sermons. The advice of a Prelate was asked upon this subject, The prelate advised that a copy of this writing should be sent to the Sovereign Pontiff. This Curci did, through the hands of a Cardinal, in a sealed packet. The Jesuit hud no hesitation in sending this document te the Pontiff. After the Battle of Castelfidardo, in 1860, Curci sent a letter to the Pope in which he showed forth that the false policy of Antonelli would drive the Temporal Power to destruction. It was of this more recent letter that the Pope is reported to have said that it was

"A GREAT IMPERTINENCE."

In the Lent of 1877, through the workings of the zealots, who desired his destruction, as he imagines, he was prohibited to preach in Milan, where he then was. The order for this came with the "customary harshness" of his Superior general. In 1846 he had been prohibited to preach in the Church of the Gesu at Rome, on account of adverse influences then employed against him at the Quirinal, as now at the Vatican. For 32 years these adverse influences seem to have been haunting him, and they still surround him to his loss. He declares that the order prohibiting his preaching was said to come from the Pope. The story he says was invented, and he accounts for its origin and growth. He relates that a learned Jesuit, in an interview with the Holy Father, praised the efficacy of his preaching in attracting youth. The reply of the Sovereign Pon-tiff was: "When these men put themselves forward to promote certain ideas of theirs, they must be treated as Cato did Carneades."

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE LATTER WAS BANISHMENT FROM ROME

men. On this, according to Curci was based the have sought to read his opinions and his defence. It is termed "The Modern Conflict (or Breach) be-tween the Church and Italy "—"Il Modern Dissidio Apostolic Benediction, and this occurred in Februtu: la Chiesa e Italia," is a very well got up volume ary last, 20 months after he had sent the Pope his The sensation he has created will soon pass away,

March past saw the publication of that document | mentioned. Eveleen received with warmth the old woman's I heard that fatal secret from Connel, you would in Rome had not a single copy left. Father Curci's in the Rivisia Europeo: but it made no noise in that

publisher had placed the names of the Propaganda review of limited circulation. Meanwhile Curci was preaching in Milan, when the order came " that closed, as he thinks, his poor ministry of speech. In July the daily journals took up the letter, and made much of it, considering that its writer gave it importance. Curci asserts that with very little almost be said that a stream of purchasers poured trouble he can find out the Christian name and the into the store without ceasing. The question first surname of the Pontifical official who, from the several is to the Rivista Europea. The fact was afterwards ed-mitted in the Vatican. This publication was made says, the ex Jesuit, through the influence of the zealots, to get him out of the way. And then he burst into his own personal characteristics, and exhibits a considerable share of pride. He was in Sorrento when

> THE GENERAL'S LETTER REACHED HIM PROPOSING RETRACTATION TO HIM.

His reply was that the General had no right to impose retractations on him, "an attribute which devolved exclusively on the centre of doctrinal unity, which is in the Church." He denies that he has in any way gone against "the proscriptions and disposit. ions of the Holy See and the Sovereign Pontiff in the exercise of his spiritual authority." Before making a retractation, which he believed unjust, he says :- I would allow myself to be beaten to powder ten times in a mortar, before consenting to a retractation." Strong words indicative of a stubborn or a strong mind.

THE SYLLABUS CAME INTO THE DISCUSSION. and Father Curci expressed to the General that he. Curci, would send him a declaration of adherence to that document. A second letter from the General again insisted on retraction, to which the reply was: "That beyond the satisfaction of any man, are placed for me the eternal rights of truth, which is Christ, and who, in His grace, trusted to me never to betray Him." He then expressed a desire for a trial, and to be judged by the ordinary tribunals established for such cases. This he had not. Ho discusses the rights of Superiors, and their power to expel from the Orders; of which they are the cniefs. It is easy to imagine how Father Curci regards the question. Describing his General, Father Beckx. he says he is "a most upright man; but of weak will, likewise further weaked by years, and of the ancient Flemish simplicity" He says the General's conduct to him was dictated by the desire "of keeping his Order in the Pope's grace."

This Superior has also "a singular piety, and a devoted and blind obedience to the smallest wish, or supposed wish, of the Pope." The General, again is unable to judge of this ex-Jesuit's case, "for he waits upon the hills of Fiesole for the day of triumph to return to his old Gesu at Rome." There is little respect here.

When Father Curci writes that for half a certury he has lived in the Society of Jesus, and always had been, as it were, extraneous to it, we get to understand something of his character.

HE SUFFERED MUCH WITH THE JESUITS;

nevertheless, he had not entered amongst them to be first amongst them, nor for enjoyment. He always was most contented with them, and he experienced many and sincere affections. And looking forward, as a great benefit of God, to closing his barren and weary life, the thought of separating from them never once entered his mind. But his resignation was suggested by a Joung secondary superior in Florence early in October. On the 13th, Curci was in Rome. He saw some Cardinals, and several Prelates, but they all had an unfailing faith in the triumph of the Church, yet he considered this faith as a little languid and somewhat official. We pass over a charge that was made against him of inspiring young men with his ideas on his great question. He visited Cardinal Simeoni and recounts the incidents of his interview. The Cardinal Secretary he describes as a man of no great simplicity, and nothing rougish about him, as his predecessor had. He did not understand politics in the less worthy meaning of the word. Cardinal said that the Postscript appended to his Reason" was not satisfactory, and desired a fuller retractation. Father Curci refused, characterizing the demand, with all due respect, as an intolerable wiolence. "It was pretend-d," says he, "to impose silence on me even in private and

THEY HAVE BROKED THE STRING THAT TIED MY TONGUE

putting me in a position to speak with a liberty and publicity which I had never been able to imagine even in a dream," It is yet to be seen how long his words will command attention.

When Cardinal Simeoni said to him as he returned the Postcript to him,-" With this there is no intention of deciding anything. In this affair comprising your resignation from the Society, all has been remitted to the judgment of the General. The Holy Father has not wished ever to enter into this matter, nor has he in any way entered into it, and he has not given orders of any kind," Carci's heart rejoiced within him. But the judgment of his superior dashed his pleasant hopes to the ground. The The victim, as he deems himself, cannot describe the heartfelt sorrow he suffered at the great change that was now about to come into his life in the decline of his days. "To the very end I could show," he writes, "that if I adcepted this chalice (of forced resignation, which he regards as expulsion), I did it only because I could not stoop to a retractation, which no one had a right to impose upon me, and which, wholly subported on false suppositions, was repugnant to my conscience as a Christian, and would be turned to dishonor to the Church, and no light harm to our neighbors. The Doctors of the Church teach, that for the dismissel of a person professed," says Curci, "the ordinary cause should be a grave and public sin.

I was Dismissed for Having Refused a Retrac-TATION.

In which with every evidence I believe a grave and public sin." With retractation, and all that it entails he would not have remained in Paradise! In this devotion to God, the Church, and the care for souls, he sees the cause of the little reputation he had being scattered, the reputation which he acquired in his land by the ministry of words and writing. He is without preparation for this great change, his age is great, he is thrown upon the street, separated from those of his own blood through religious duty, and rejected from those of his spiritual relationship. His relations offer him a home at present, but one of the small ambitions of his life has been to die in an hospital; "and," continues he, "by the way in which I have been placed by Providence, it appears to me almost certain that I will be satisfied."

SCCH IS A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE STORY FATHER CURCI TELLS.

Here and there we get indications of his character; we see the man in the page. A stubborn will, an unbending resolution, mark his conduct in respect to his ecclesiastical superiors. In the doctrinal part of his book he walks very cautiously. He is exceedingly careful to commit himself as little as possible, or not at all. . But this subject we will reserve for another occasion. The Congregation of the Index will perhaps be examining his book at present, and their judgment will determine the docpreacher, though more frequently in the latter ca- at the hands of the severe Censor. Carneades was trinal value of his work. It is from his position, as he had been content and submissive in his Order. and the name of Father Curci will be but rarely

P. L. CONNELLAN.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE NEW CATHOLIC DAILY.

-:0:--THE VOICE OF THE HOLY FATHER. __0_

" We urgently beseech of you to assist, with all good will and favor, those men who, animated with a Catholic spirit, and possessed with sufficient learning, are laboring in writing and publishing books and journals for the de-fense and propagation of Catholic doctrine."—Encyclical letter of Pope Pius IX, in 1853.

" Provilence seems to have given, in our day, a great mission to the Catholic Press. It is fir it to preserve the princ ples of order and fuith, where they prevail, and to propagate them where impiety and cold indifference have caused them to be forgotten.-Letter from Pope Pius IX, in 1855.

THE VOICE OF THE BISHOPS OF QUEBEC.

The Bishops of this Province, in the fourth Council of Quebec, urged the reading of good Books and good journals as an antidote against the poisonous books and papers ever at hand. The words of the Holy Council are these:-

"Therefore, that pastors may, more easily and effi-caciously, remove their flock from bad and forbidden books, as well as from wicked journals, let them be careful to supply them with good books, nor let them omit to enduce such as wish to read journals, to subscribe to some poper of sound principles and truly Catholic."

The Holy Father Pius IX said :- " Flood the world with good reading."

To this we have the satisfaction of adding the special encouragement of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and we present it to our readers as credentials which do us too much honour :--

DEAR CAPPAIN KIRWAN,

We hear with pleasure the progress of your project of a Catholic Daily. Confident that in matters of faith and morals, you will ever be submissive to the Pastors of the Church, we encourage you, and do most cordially bless all generous Catholics who contribute to the success of your undertaking.

† EBWARD CHARLES, Bishop of Montreal.

Further SUBSCRIPTIONS Received.

The good-will and firm determination manifested by the struggling class to have a Daily paper to de-fend their civil and religious rights, shows us plain ly that this blessing must come. All regret that they cannot give more, and promise to do so when times are better. Many shake their heads and say: if all Irishmen really wished the paper as carnestly as they pretend, we would have a grand paper before this. The move made by the Rev. Father Salmon has pleased a very large number, but nothing pleased the people so much as the letter sent to the Editor of the Taue Witness by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. It shows that the Father's eyes are open to the wishes and wants of his children, and that their efforts are appreciated by him. How pleasing it is to hear these good people say It is coming from the right scurce now. All are impatient to have the paper out, and promise to give it constant support, and we trust they will, for its beginnings must be humble, and its motto must be "progress" We are pleased to see that the country people are sending in their subscriptions, with every kind of good wishes and with flattering expressions which we will not repeat.

FROM THE CITY.

Bernard Gunning 5 00 J. Tobiu Thomas McEnally 5 00 Wm. McPherson Francis Lynott

Bridget Foley FROM ST. GABRIEL'S.

Jeremiah Shea

be cheerfully received.

1 00 3 00 P. White 25 John Conway 1 00 P. O'Neill 1 00 H. McGillis M. Havnis 1 00 Edward McKlown 3 00 Per Mr. J. Stewart 1 00}

FROM LANCASTER.

Yearly subscriptions in country places are \$3.00. vored in the city Any notice of error, omission, or correction will

SLAINTE MAIT AGAD.

J. T. HENDERSON, 191 St. Peter Street, (NEXT TO CRAIG)

Begs to call the special attention of the Irish Ladies to his new Irish-Canadian Christmas Card, which he has just published, and is now selling rapidly—the design is emblematic of love of the Old Country and Canada—being a combination of the Shamrock, Autumn Maple Leaves, and Birch Back, executed by Prang, the well-known Artist. PRICE: 10 cents each, or \$1.15 a dozen.

Dec 12, '77

BOARD OF

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

CITY OF MONTREAL.

THE undersigned duly appointed LIOENSE COMMISSIONERS for the City of Montreal, under the authority of an Act of the Local Government, passed in the City of Quebec, HEREBY GIVE PUBLIC NOFICE that they are prepared to receive in the forms prescribed by law, all APPLICATIONS FOR THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS within the Limits of the City of Montreal, for the year beginning May next.

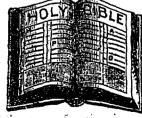
Applications will be received at their Offices, 175 ST. JAMES STREET. The necessary blanks may be had from the

Secretary. THOMAS S. JUDAH,

Chairman.

JAS. SIMARD. JNO. C. BECKET. M. P. RYAN.

25 tf



CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL!

Read the list of Books we are offering at twent-five cents per week: Elegent Family Bibles, "Life of the Blessed Virgin," "Father Burke's Lectures and Sermons," "Lives of the Saints," "Life of Pope Pius IX," and a fine assortment of Mission and other Prayer Books. Also McGeoglegan and Mitchell's "History of Ireland," and "Life of Daniel O'Conneil." The above works are all published by the well-known firm of D. &J. Sadlier & Co., of New York, and will be delivered in advance on receipt of the first payment at

JAMES JORDAN'S BOOK STORE, 574 CRAIG STREET, (nearly opposite Cote) By dropping a note or a Postal Card we will send samples of the above-named books to any address for examination, free of charge. A choice selection of Albums May be had on the same terms. Nov 14 '77

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE IN BOS-TON.

GRAND RECEPTION BY THE CATHOLIC UNION.

The Catholic Union of Boston honored itself on the evening of the 18th inst. In honoring the Apostolic Delegate, Bishop Conroy, of Ardagh, who paid a passing visit to the city. Although the reception was necessarily devised somewhat hurriedly, it was carried out in the invariably finished and agreeable style of this organization.

The hall was filled by a pleasant gathering of the the members and lady friends, as well as a good proportion of the clergy, the Delegate occupying a seat in front with the Most Rev. Archbishop Williams, the Spiritual Advisor, and the President of the Union. The musical exercises comprised choruses by the Catholic Union Choir, Mr. Charles Lewis directing, and Mr. Frank Donahoe accompanying in the usual artistic manner; and solos were also rendered by Mrs. Chas Lewis, Miss Ida Welsh, Mr. Samuel Tuckerman, and Mr. P. H. Powers.

At the conclusion, Rev J. P. Bodfish made a few introductory remarks, alluding to the appropriateness of honoring the Papal Delegate on the Feast of St. Peter's Chair, and then reading in English the reply of the Holy Father to the address sent him by the Catholic Union on the occasion of his Golden Jubiler, as follows:—

POPE PIUS IX. TO JOHN JOSEPH, ARCHBISH'P OF THE ARCHDIOCESS OF BOSTON:

Venerable Brother-Health and apostolic blessing. We received with sincere affection the most excellent sentiments which on the approach of the fiftieth anniversary of our episcopal consecration the clergy and fuithful of your Diocese, together with yourself, expressed in the letter given to us at the time of your visit to the shrine of the apostles. The filial tone which you have all adopted in writing your letter shows clearly your tender attachment to our person and the unspoken devotion which binds you to this Apostolic See. You manifest how much you have at heart the promotion of the dignity and freedom of our sublime office, and that while you are deeply grieved on account of the sufferings which we have to endure, you desire nothing more sincerely than to offer us some consolation by the assurance of your filial and devoted lore. We are constrained in the Lord, venerable brother, to commend most carnestly the sentiments, which, led on by you, the clergy and laity of your flock, have been moved to express towards us, and we desire to make known to you and to them how much we are pleased by them. We were also much gratified to read in your letters those prayers for unity of faith and obedience among Christian nations, and for the peace and victory of the Church, and we desire above all things, that, for the glory of the Divine name, your wishes may be entire'y and abundantly fulfilled. In the meantime, venerable brother, while we retuen sincere thanks to you, and all those over whom you preside, for your devotion to us, we pray God, from our heart, that He may graciously grant unto you the tiches of His goodness! That He may strengthen and console you by His help every day more and more in the happy accomplishment of His will; and as a pledge of our sincere love and in the hope that it may be productive of every heavenly grace, we most affectionately and from our heart bestow upon you the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 21st day of July, 1877, and in the 31st year of our Poutificate.

John C. Crowley, Esq., President of the Union, then formally welcomed, in an elequent, and exceedingly appropriate address, His Excellency the Rt. Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, and Apostolic Delegate from the Holy See. After addressing him as the first Irish delegate who ever came to these shores Mr Crowley said that, taking advantage of his presence as the representative of Pope Pius IX., the members of the Union desire to express through you their love for him, as Catholics, and to reassert their rights as Catholic citizens by declaring that the patrimony of St. Peter, of which he has been dispossessed by brute force, can never validly be recognized by us as divested from his office, and taken from the service of the Most High. We shall constantly renew our protests, as American Catholics, against the tyranny practised in Germany for the purpose of subverting the relations of Church and State. He referred to the influence exerted by the children of St. Patrick in making this country what it is, and concluded his remarks with a re-ference to Boston as the "Hub of the Universe," so many of the inhabitants of which are devoted to the centre of faith, the chair of St. Peter.

The Apostolic Delegate, who was received with enthusiastic applause, said: "I received with great pleasure the cordinl address with which the Catholic Union has welcomed to this city, the Delegate of the Apostolic See. I account myself happy in the opportunity which I enjoy of making a personal acquaintance with the Catholics of Boston, and of seeing for myself the splendid progress, material and moral, which our holy religion is at present making in this city under the eminently prudent administration of your beloved Archbishop. How splendid your material progress has been, you stately Cathedral, and the sister churches bear witness. Of the moral progress I need no better proof than the presence in which I stand. I know that I am addressing gentlemen who spend busy days in the marits of commerce, or who are engaged in the absorbing pursuit of the liberal professions, in the foremost lanks of which I am aware that Catholics now stand, and I see that, side by side with the material interests, which it is their duty to advance they carry those of the Catholic Church. I see that no labor of mind and brain is enough to occupy the large heart of the Catholics, for they also cherish the Church and her interests, which the Catholic Union has in view. Foremost among these interests I place that of looking to the liberty and the dignity of him who fills St. Peters Chair.

The welfare of th world, depends upon religion.

It is in vain that the statesman plans, it is in vain that the philanthropist labors without it. In religion is the secret of the world's welfare, and we know that the home of religion is the Catholic Church, and we know that the centre and authorise of the church is in S., Peter's Chair; and your words to me to night prove that the honor, the liberty, the dignity of St. Peter's chair occupy a firm place in rour hearts.

Religion in its true sense is embraced only in the Catholic faith. Outside you will find religious sentiments, which is to be respected wherever found, and religious opinions without an authorized guide but the faith of a Catholic is not merely an opinion on a religious sentiment, but the ready and willing obedience which an immortal soul yields to the the guide of Divine authority. In our Faith there is the Grace of God and the strength which the faith gives to the intellect acd the heart. Our Faith is a gift, a grace of God; but we must protect our graces, and this may be done by the co-operation of intelligence.

The Catholic Union meets this want, and their is great need of such aids at the present day. It is difficult for a man to pass through society to-day without finding often a need of pausing to note its tendencies, and to determine how he is, to adjust its requirements to the immortal tenets of his Faith -and woe to the man who rashly exposes his Faith in these exigencies! Here you are taught that there is nothing so high in intellect. nothing so grand in art or science but belongs to the Catholic Church and is fostered by her, because all these things are from God and she is of God.

You were pleased to speak of me in connection with Ireland, and with the See of Ardagh which I represent. I can tell you that we in the old land, follow with beating hearts every fortune that comes to you here, and there is nothing you can undertake, and nothing that may befull you, in which we do not partake in sympathy, with this great American branch of our race, so that it may truly be said that "one in name, and one in fame, are the seadivided Gael" In regard to my dignity in the au-cient See of Ardagh, I feel that it is an awful position to stand the latest representative of a line of bishops and of saints, the first of whom received his Evicopate at the hands of St. Patrick himself; and I can only reply on the assurroce that as the hand of Pope Celestine strengthened St. Patrick, so the hand of his latest successor, Pius IX strengthens the hierarchy of Ireland to-day.

There is a legend of how St. Brendan, whose name is frequently found in Irish chronicles, ventured on the West in Sea, seeking souls in this new land to bring to God, and there is one portion of it on which I love to dwell. When he returned to tell his people what he had seen, bringing with him the aroma of the spices and the sweet vegetation of the land he had visited, the people had said. "Surely you have come from the Paralise of God," When I return to Ireland, I shall bring with me, not the fragrant flowers or the sweet spices of your bounteous land-I will bring back the good wishes you have tendered me, the memory of this meeting the joy that came to your fices when Ireland was mentioned, and my people will say that I com , not perhaps from a paradise of God, but what is to them fresh assurance of it, a land where Catholic men, in the fervor of their lives and the vigor of their in tellects, are neither a raid nor ashamed to bless God for being Catholics.

The Bishop's bappy elequence and beautifully chosen sentiments, as well as the grace of his minner, made an admirable impression on all who heard him, and this was enhanced by his genial words to those who were afterwards introduced to him -Boston Pilot.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

THERE ARE 16,000 Catholics in Toronto, Canada, one fifth of the whole population.

THE VATICAN announces that no change has been fl.cted in its relations with the Italian Court by the accession of King Humbert.

THE CATROLICS of Cork are to present an address or testimonial to Bishop Delany on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee,

THE CATHOLIC Church in England to-day, in proportion to its numbers, is by far the most powerful Church in England .- Bishop Spaulding.

THE SCOTTISH HIERARCHY .- The leaders of Protestant organizations in London are much pleased at the Vatican's supposed abandonment of the Scotch hierarchy scheme It is said that the scheme was abandor ed because steps were taken to enforce Scotch laws against Papal jurisdiction.

THE CHURCH continues to make steady advances in England and Scotland. During 1877 nineteen new churches were erected in England and fourteen in Scotland. Sixty-four priests have been ordained in England and five in Scotland. The whole numof priests in England and Wales is now 1892, and there are 1005 churches. In Scotland there are 265 priests and 253 churches.

CONVERSIONS IN ENGLAND -At the Church of the Fathers of the Most Holy Redeemor, at Clapham. England, on the Octave Day of the Immaculate Conception, the following clerg, men of the Anglican Church were received into the Holy Catholic Church :- The Rev. Douglas Hope, of Christ Church Oxon (nephew of the late Hope Scott, Esq.), and the Rev. Mr. White, of Pembroke College, Oxon, both of whom were curates at the Church of St John the Divine, Kennington.

PETER'S PENCE-THE DIOCESE OF CLONFERT .- The Bishop of Clonfert forwarded to Monsignor Kirby a few days before Christmas the sum of £236 19s 10d. the Peter's Pence of that diocese, for presentation to the Holy Father. In Monsignor Kirby's reply dated Christmas Day, 1877, he says-" His Holiness received your noble offering with evident signs of the gratification he felt at this fresh demonstration of the Catholics of the diocese of Clonfert, so indicative of their attachment to the Chair of Peter and to his Holiness himself, now doubly greater on account of the critical position of the Holy See."

MONARTICISM IN SCOTLAND .- Holy Father seems to be taking a special and lively interest in the restoration of monasticism in Scotland. He has already more than once blessed the great work the English Benedictines are engaged in at Fort Augustus under the presidentship of the Right Rev. Abbott Burchall. To the Rev. Dom. Jerome Vaughan he has now sent, through his Eminence Cardinal Howard an autograph blessing, begging God to prosper the fresh efforts which Dom Jerome will be compelled to make to raise further funds necessary for the progress and completion of St. Benedicts Monastery, College and Hospital,

LECTURE ON THE REFORMATION .- In his lecture at Chicago, on the 6th inst., Bishop Spalding, referring to the Reformation, said :- "In Germany it never succeeded. In Belgium but poorly. Twothirds of them are still Catholics. It succeeded but poorly in Austria, in Poland, in Prussia; in Bohemia it was likewise driven out. In Switzerland it succeded in the beginning, and but little in Holland. England, in point of doctrine, and in point of religious practices, separated herself less than any other nation. They held to all our doc-They held to the Seven Sacraments. They held to the priesthood. They adhered to Catholic discipline and Catholic teaching It was only little by little that the Church of England separated herself from the Catholic Church.

THE REV FATHER FABER, the celebrated English Oratorian, a convert from Anglicanism, widely known through his work on mystic theology, "All for Jesus," "Growth in Holiness," "The Blessed Sacrament," etc., and who died in 1863-a short time before his death, concluded the last sermon but one, which he ever preached, with the following remarkable passage: "The devil's worst and most fatal preparation for the coming of Antichrist is the weakening of men's belief in eternal punishment! Were they the last words that I might ever say to you, nothing should I wish to say to you with more emphasis, than this-that next to the thought of the Precious Blood, there is no thought in all your faith more precious, or more useful for you, than the thought of eternal punishment." These words of the holy mystic possess an ominous import, in riew of the widespread and simultaneous rejection by Protestant ministers of the belief in the existence of Hell .- Buffalo Union.

CENTENARY OF CATHOLICISM IN BOSTON. - During the present year will occur the centennial of the introduction of Catholicism in Boston, and the Pilot, reviewing the growth of the Church there and in New England, suggests that it would be a happy thing tor the Catholics of the "Hub" to commemorate the event. Immediately after the Revolution the Catholic population of Boston consisted of about thirty Irishmen, with a few French-men and Spaniards. From that time, when the old laws of intolerance were repealed, the Church made rapid progress. In 1825 there were in New Engin New England, who recently celebrated his Doin.

golden jubilee in Boston), there were 40,000 Catholics, 27 pricets, and 22 churches. The statistics of 1877 have been computed as follows: 519 priests, 508 churches, 167 chapels and stations, 2 colleges 168 ecclesiastical students, 32 academies and select schools, 86 parish schools, 15 asylums, 6 hospitals, and a population estimated at 900,000.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CORK -On Tuesday his Lordship, the Most Rev. William Delany, the vererated and belowed Bishop of Cork, completed his fiftieth year in the priesthood and entered on his golden jubilee in the ministry of the Church. The occasion is one which was a matter for joy to every Catholic in the land, and will be sure to bring to his lordship many a hearty congratulation, and many an earnest wish of multos annos for him in the lofty office he so well and worthily fills. It does not surprise us to hear that the event is one that has caused a peculiar pleasure to his Lordship's spiritual children in Cork, and that they are preparing to celebrate it with an affectionate ovidence of their live and regard for their distinguished preliste. And in a city where pastor, priests, and people have been so long and intimately bound together as Dr. D laney, his priests, and his flock have been in Cork, such a testimony is but the natural outcome of the relations that have subsisted between them. But the special ties that linked together the good prelate and his clergy, both secular and regular, seemed to require from the latter a special manifestation of their feelings towards him. They have lived on terms of the most unbroken affection, and have been to each other, in every event, as kind and gentle father and devoted and obedient sons. en has called them .- Cutaolic Revien. That their sentiments may find a fitting utterance a c mmittee has been chosen by the priests of the diocese assembled at a meeting for the purpose, and has been authorized to prepare an address of congraturation for presentation to his Lordship next Sunday, and do such other acts as may be deemed advisable for making the celebration of the golden jubiles a memorable one in the ecclesiastical annals of Cark. A solemn High Mass of thanksgiving will be celebrated in the Cathedral at twelve o'clock on Sunday, and at its conclusion the address will be presented to his Lordship.

IRISH NEWS.

At the levce in Dublin Castle the Lord Lieutenant conferred the honour of knigh-hood upon Mr. John Preston, Mayor of belfast,

Monseignon Kinny was presented his Holiness with the sum of £1,700 from the Bishop, the clergy, and faithful of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore

DR BUTT, the Home Rule leader, will not be able to ato not the present session of the English Parliain at on account of his health.

The Following public boards have, since the 1st of Jamery, adopted petitions in favour of Sunday Closing ;-Boards of Town Commissioners-Carlow, Dromore, Mullingar, Ballyshannon, Rathmines, and B'arkrock. Poor-law Boards-Enniscorthy, Ballyumbon, Carlow, Kilkenny, Thomastown, and South Dublia Union. THE ROMAN correspondent of the Tablet states

postively that the Very Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Vice-President of maynooth, will be raised to the episcopacy as Bishop of Ardfort and Aghadoe (Kerry) in succession to the late revered Dr. Moriarty. The correspondent adds that some changes in the boundary of the diocese will be made

No ARRESTS have yet been made in reference to the attempt to murder Mr Tighe, bank manager | Episcopal sect in the United States. The "Church near Ballina. It appears that he owed his escape to the fact that the horse, which was shot with a number of slugs, conlinued to run for a quarter of a mile before he fell dead. Mr. Tighe took refuge, Representatives they have is not stated. with his cash-box, in a priest's house, while the wounded driver ran on to Billina.

DARING ROBBERY OF ARMS - A daring robbery was committed on the military barracks at Dunnmore (county Galway.) It appears that on a certain evening, while the officers and men of a detachment of the 14th Hussars, who have been for some time stationed in that quite little town, were amusing themselves by dancing, &c., some person or persons yet unknown entered the barracks and extracted therefrom eleven carbines and other matters.

ALDERMAN GREGG, CONSERVATIVE Mayor of Cork has set a good example. On Sunday he not only attended in his official capacity the annual meeting proposed, as was the custom with the Catholic mayors for yeart past, the first resolution, adopting the annual report. It would be too much at present to expect any general imitation of this "dangerous" innovation. The Mayor of Cork, however, has done a gracious act.

At a meeting of the committee for erectiog a memorial monument to the late Right Rev. Dr. O'Hea, Bisnop of Ross, held in the sacristy of Skibbergen church January 3rd., it was proposed by Mr. M'Carthy Downing and seconded by Very Rev.

J. Donegen, and was unanimously adopted :-That a marble statue of the late Dr. O'Hea be erected in a suitable place in the church or outside the cost not to exceed £250, the remainder of the sum (about £300) to be expended on either a high altar or memoral window, on such suggestions as may be made by the architect or sculptor."

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE BY A BANKER .-- An inquiry was held in Bushmills by Dr. Dunlop, coroner for mills. It appears Mr. M'Comb's genial manner is presumed the sudden change preyed on his nervous system, and his acquaintances noticed his usual siyle, and Mr. Wales, from Baltast, took charge on last Monday. Mr. M'Comb spent Tussday between Bushmills and Coleraine, and on Wednesday, after conducting himself in an excited manner, though not so violently as to lead parties to suspect that he meditated self-destruction, went into his library at two o'clock and shot himself in the head, as already reported. A very accurate inspection of the books, bills, cash, &c., was made by the bank officials, and it is satisfactory to learn that not one penny was astray. The jury returned a

verdict of temporary insanity.

Cork Young Man's Society.—The annual meeting of the Cork Young Men's Society was held on Sunday at their hall, in Castle street under the auspices os the Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, whose presence in renovated health was the subject of general congratulations. The mayor, and many leading citizens took part in the proceedings. Mr. John George MacCarthy; M. P. one of the founders of the society, retired from the presidency, which he has held for the period of twenty-six years, and is succeeded by Cannon Coghlan. The gratitude of the society to their late president was expressed in a warm vote of thanks, proposed by the Bishop, to whom it was a source of regret that Mr. MacCarthy should have been obliged by other avocations to relinquish the office in which he had done so much good.—The Mayor moved the adoption of the report in an admirable speech, and was very cordially received, his participation in the proceedings being regarded as a graceful compliment to his Catholic fellow citizens and a token of his determination to set aside political and religious distinctions in the discharge of his official duties-The Bishop deliverland 15,000 Catholics (about half of whom were in society as an exhortation to the members.—Addresses upon a rock. We sincerely hope that thes will not Boston), 3 priests, and 8 churches. Ten years were also delivered by Mr. Murphy, M. P. Mr. John be the future of the war, but it is well that Englishafter, according to Father Fitton (the oldest priest George MacCarthy, M. P., Canon Coghlan, and the men should make themselves acquainted with the

هم والمدام مع والغربي أوالسرم الشواء في المداع والمستقل بيسرس والمدول الشوارس المستريطين والرام بيكيد والمرازي والمراكب

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CONFESSIONAL -The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian sign:-The attention of the House of Lords is to be called to the book on the Contessional, by Dr. Pusey.

A CHINESE CATHOLIC FEWIPAPER -China has come to be possessed of a newspiper whose title is the Hong Kong Catholic Register, and as it is, the first Catholic journal published in that country we hail its advent with pleasure. It will clear the way by and-by, and promote the foundation of others.

THE VISIT to New York and Brooklyn, of Mgr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, Ireland, and Delegate of the Holy See to the Church of Can di, will probably be shorter than will be desired by his friends and admirers, for here, as well as every place in which this language is spoken, the learned and able Bishop of Ardagh has admirers of his genius and his work. But short as it will be, it will afford his former children of All Hallows Missionary College an opportunity of offering him an honor which next to the favor of the Pontiff of whom he is a special representative, may well touch him as the most prized and honorable of all the distinctions of a careet, which marked by great services to his Church and his country has been crowned by surpassing honors. In this case the reward is the grateful remembrance of men whose youth he trained for the honorable service to which Heav-

THE IREH COLLEGE IN PARIS -This was the thame of a lecture delivered on the 10th inst, by R B Farrell, late United States consulin Spain, at St. Joseph's Hall sixth Avc ., for the benefit of the poor of St. Josedh's parish, New York. The lecture opened the subject by recalling the arrival on Frech coast in 1578' of the Rev. John Lee' and the Irish students, who were admitted in the name of chaity, to the College de ia Montagne, whic was the first to open its doors to, and the last to close them upon, the refugeees woo went their during the time of Eliezageth and Pope Gregory. The lecture described, in a conversational way, Irish College-which is an outcome of the College de la Montagne-the difficulties and daugers that in fifteenth century attended the landing of these devout Irish students in France, and the generous encouragement given by Louis the Grand' and other Freueh Kings and statesmon.

AN OFFICIAL ENUMERATION of the Methodists throughout the world reveals the somewhat surprising fact that this sect numbers all told but 28,714 ministers and 4,383,8°8 lay members. This, it is true, is exactly 4,412,602 too many: but, after all, what an insignificent number it is compared with the 250,000,000 wh rejoice in being members of the Roman Catholic Church? The United States are the stronghold of Mathodism. There are here no less than thirteen different kinds of Methodists, and they number 22,974 ministers and 3,315, 311 lay members. But they are a persever people, and they apparently carry their sectarianism into politics, for one of their newspapers boasts that while five years ago there were only three Methodists in Congress there are now twenty five -eight in the Set ate and seventeen in the House. If the American Gatholics were equally well represented we should have twenty Senators and forty two Congressmen. The Methodists, however, are vastly more numerous than the members of the Protestant Almanac" of that sect, just issued for the year 1878, gives the total number of its communicants in the United States as 281 971. How many Senators and

A Wonderful Piece of Mechanism -A Capuchin friar in Turin has constructed a large and complicated work of mechanism by which the ra i n and sufferings of the Saviour from His condemnation before Herod to His death on the cross, are marvelously represented. On a constantly receding platform the figures appear and the scenes change. Not only are the movements of the automata lifelike, but the figures and scenery are masterpieces of The crowd clamoring for His death is represented by a very numerous group of figures, which are wonderfully distinct in action and appearance. The falling beneath the cross on the way to Calvaattended in his official capacity the annual meeting of the Cork Catholic Young Men's Society, but the lashing of the whips of the soldiers is one of the functions of the machinery. The scenes at the place of execution and the death of the Saviour are said to be beyond praise, and a writer in a Turin paper declares that the extraordinary mechanism has but one imperfection—the capacity of making the figures articulate intelligibly. This imperfec-tion is chiefly evident when the words are exchanged between the Redeemer and the penitent thief, The sounds emitted from the figures are in this instance ludicrous; but the friar hopes to remedy this defect, and his mechanism will in all likelihood be an object of wonder at the Paris Exhibition. AN ENGLISH DEPENCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE -

Here the possession of Constantinople and the

mastery of the Dardanelles will, if the war continues, be fought for, and it is here that English interest will, ere many months, be centered. The line between Tehatsaida and the Back Sea is narturally very strong. The hills rise sharply, and a series of carthworks judiciously placed, and held the district, in regard to the distressing death by by thirty thousand good troops, ought to be able to suicide of Mr. Thos. M'Comb, bank manager at Bush-resist the efforts of the Czar. We have seen in Plevna that earthworks resolutely held are in these caused him to over-indulge till about a fortnight days of breechloaders all but imp egnable, and the ago, when he suddenly became a total abstainer. It | Checkmadgee lince are naturally vastly stronger than are those round Plevar. This position, lying as it does twenty miles from Constantinople, and strange, altered manner. It soon became evident enclosing a tract of country twenty miles from sea, that he was incapable of transacting business in his to sea would afford ample space for the population who would fall back upon Roumelia with their flocks and herds on the advance of the Bussians, and Constantinople, open to the sea and to the Asiatic shore, would be free from any pressure of famine. The invader, therefore, would have none of the advantages which enabled the Germans to take Paris. As the guns in the fleet of the Dardanelles and Gulf of Saros could cross fire over the whole line of defence, it is evident that comparatively weak works here would enable an army of fifteen thousand men to hold it against all comers. Were the tongue of land flat enough to be seen from the decks of the vessels of the fleet, mere field works would suffice; but the ground is high and broken, and regular fortifications would, therefore, be required. Gallipoli lies neaver to Adrian-ople than does Constantinople, and it would be absolutely necessary to defend this point as well as the capital, or, the Russians arriving there would be able to command the Dardanelles, and although the guns they would be able to place in position would not be considered by ironclads, they would render the possage of the Straits a dangerous process for merchant vessels. The channel is tortuous, and winds from side to side of the Straits; therefore all vessels goink up are obliged at one or two points to pass very close to the western shore. The defence of Gallpoli is, therefore, as essential as is that of Constantinople. Thus, Constantinople and the Dardanelles can be rendered secure from attack by a moderate force, well suplied with artillery and protected on its flanks by a powerful fleet-just such a force, in fact, as England could place there at a minimum of effort and expense. As we pointed out discharge of his official duties—The Bishop deliver- the other day, against such a defence as this the ed a splendid discourse upon the functions of the whole scheme of attack would break up like a wave main features of the position,

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

761 CRAIG STREET. M. W. KIRWAN-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms-\$2,00 per annum-in Advance MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

CALENDAR-JANUARY, 1878. WEDNESDAY, 30-St. Martina, Virgin and Martyr. William Carlton died, 1869.

THUSEDAY, 31-St. Peter Nolasco, Confessor. The Lehigh, Pa. coal mines discovered, 1793. FEBRUARY, 1878.

FRIDAY, 1-St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr. St. Bridget, Virgin, Patroness of Ireland. First Presidential election in the United States 1789. Asron Burr arrested for treason, 1893 SATURDAY, 2-Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Candlemas Day.

SUNDAY, 3-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. Ratification of Treaty of Peace at Paris, 1783. Monday, 4-St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and Con-

Suppression of the Catholic Association, 1829. Tuesday, 5-St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr. . American Independence acknowledged by Swcden, 1782. James Duane, first Irish American Mayor of New York, installed, 1784. Dr. Dreznan died, 1820.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company will assemble at the QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS. Dalhousie Square, To-morrow, (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 7.30.

> M. W. KIRWAN, Captain Commanding.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS A communication from Mattawa came to late.

"J. B."-Write to the Secretary.

"FRANK."-He is a native of Wicklow.

"CIVIS."-It is a matter in which we do not intend to interfere.

"AN IRISH CATHOLIC."-It is difficult, but we would advise you to write to the French Consul, Montreal.

"M."-We make no promises as to "when' the daily will appear. All we can say is that the work is progressing.

Notice is given to all correspondents, that we cannot insert their letters unless we receive them on Tuesday morning.

ROBERT BURNS.

The Auniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was becomingly celebrated all over the Dominion. The descendants of the men from the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood" honoured the memory of their peasant bard with the sound of revelry and the flow of wit. It is always a pleasure to us to see the Scotchman honour the memory of the men who have made the name of Scotland illustrious in peace and in war, and to few of her many brilliant wits does Scotland owe more than it does to the author of Tom O'Shanter.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The Witness perpetrated a good joke last week. A suspended priest, the Rev. Mr. Mc-Namara has conceived the idea of starting an "Irish" Catholic Church in New York. This poor man has a "greviance," and so he determines to ventilate it by starting, not a new religion, but an "Irish" Catholic Church, where the services will be in the Irish language. And this is "a sign of the times." We hope the Witness will notice the collapse of the project, as it is sure to occur in a week or two, and that it will indicate that as a "sign of the times" also.

THE STATUTE LABOR TAX.

Let us once more remind all who are in favor of a change in the law, with reference to the STATUTE LABOR TAX, to see that the candidates for the various wards are interogated upon the subject. A vigorous effort now must succeed in altering the present state of affairs. If that effort is not made, then let the opponents of the STATUTE LABOR TAX suffer the consequences.

A NOTICE OF MOTION.

The following notice of motion has been given in the Quebec Legislature.

Resclved, that the members of this House recognize the necess ty of harmony among the races inhabiting this province; that they have full confidence that in order to maintain this harmony the Government are resolved to render equal justice to all nationalities and to all creeds; that they are satisfied that in the future as in the past, the rights of the minority will be watchfully and efficiently protected.

This notice of motion may mean all it professes, if so no one can object to it. But it may mean more than it professes, in which case, every Catholic in the Dominion will object to it. It may mean to legalize Orangeism in this Province. By all means protect the rights of the minority. By all means let every man possess the full measure of "equal rights." But what are "equal rights?" Is it the right | "mission" of these people is simply to insult to insult ones neighbours. If so that is not their Catholic neighbours. Their "mission"

"equal rights," because the Orangemen have the monoply, and the Catholics do not aspire to be on an equality with them. Our friends, if we have any in the Legislature, should see to this thing. If it is to be done at all, the time for doing it is come. The Legislature will be morally responsible for all the evil which may happen to Montreal, unless some action is taken to prevent trouble. It is within the power of the Legislature to protect us from insult, and if it shirks the responsibility, the Catholics of Quebec will experience the colousnesses of friends, as well as the hostility of foes. If the Legislature refuses, then Mr. Devlin has his card to play, and we will be forced to admit that the Quebec Legislature is indifferent to the wishes of the Irish Catholics of the provinces.

MORE OF IT.

The "French Canadian Missionary Society" held its thirty-ninth anniversary in Montreal, on Thursday evening last. The meeting was in every way a characteristic one. "Papal tyranny" was denounced by the Rev. J. L. Stevenson; the Vatican was assailed by the Rev Mr Gactz, and the "Jesuit party" denounced as the "subverters of the civil rights and religious liberties of both Roman Catholics and Protestants." "Christian patriots" were appealed to, and the attempt upon the part of the Pontiff, to establish a Scotch Hierarchy in the land of the Covenanters" was heroically condemned. Party processions were opposed and "civil rights"-those "civil rights"were defended for-" Roman Catholics and Protestants alike." And then the "propagation of the Gospel, among those Roman Catholics fellow citizens who were now kept in darkness through the influence of a funatical priesthood" was vigorously advocated, and it was in the end scriously resolved to recommend the "colportage and depositary work" of the society to the increased liberality of the Christian public, as the best means of "opposing the encroachments of the Romish Hierarchy.' and of rescuing "our Roman Catholic fellow citizens" from "spiritual slavery." Then we have the "Annual Report." That too is characteristic. It bears all the evidences of vulgar ity and intolerance. The French Canadian pea santry are called "simple and ignorant." We might say the same of the English peasantry who are, perhaps, about the most illiterate people in Europe. It is said that the School Commissioners, who travelled in the mining districts some few years since, found a girl of eighteen who when she was asked if she knew who, Jesus Christ was he asked-"who be he" and of another if she knew who the Princess of Wales was, innocently enquired "who be she?" In a country that has had the "truth" and the "light of the social life worth living for. gospel," &c. &c., for three hundred years we find more, far more, degraded manhood than we do in any civilized country in the world. Where else do men worry rats for bets of "points of beer?" Where else do men "pur" their "women" after a spree? Where else do men kill their wives, because those wives ate the "dorgs" food, as occurred last year in Durham? Where else do men swallow cockroaches by the "gil full" for the bet of a "quart of ale" as happened in Lancashire three years ago, and all this under the shadow of the "Reformation" and "the light of the gospel" with three hundred years of the "truth" shining around every crevice in the land. There is not in the world. an ostensibly Christian country, less Christian than England. Her most brilliant preachers admit it, her statesmen do not deny it, and the record of the dock proves it. There is more, far more, Christian intelligence amongst the French Canadian habitants than there is amongst the miners of Cumberland, the clod-hoppers of Yorkshire, the cotton mills of Lancashire, the fens of Lincolnshire, or the men who go down to the canals in flats, systematically "swapping" wives for a "lark." If the men who denounce French Canadians because they are Catholics studied a little of the social custom of other people who are not Catholics, they would find that the French Canadians can hold their own. Or do they think that they are to be permitted to go on for ever denouncing and ridiculing the "Romish" people without coming in for an occasional blow themselves? Certainly they monopolize in vulgar assault. Certainly it is they who always open the ball. Certainly they are accustomed to regard themselves as our anointed superiors and indeed, they may wonder at our presumption in looking them in the face. We grant that much good can be done by educating everbody, but the French Canadian Missionary Society stands a miserable failure. It has been in existence thirty nine years and what has it accomplished? Nothing but a not carnal. We are often burdened and drooping little trouble. Mr. White of the Gazette says in the struggle; yet let us only catch the trumpet that Catholicism is increasing in Quebec. The French Canadian Missionary Society does

insulting men who, right or wrong, are conscientious in their belief? Why can't they open their lips without saying coarse and vuluar things against the Catholic people? Surely it is possible to do this, and yet the French Canadian Missionary Society, could not do it-no not if the salvation of its members depended upon it. There are names associated with the "office bearers," the owners of which, we believe cannot sanction the attacks of the society at large, and it is somewhat odd that these gentlemen do not repudiate the insults thrown at us. But let them rattle away, they will harm no one but themselves. The "Jesuit party" is likely to outlive their hostility, and it is just possible that the Church in Canada will not fade away because of the attacks made upon it. "Upon this rock" said Peter "I will build my Church" and the members of the French Canadian Missionary Society may knock their heads against that rock just as long as they please. It will only give the world an opportunity of judging which is the hardest. As usual we heard a good deal about the "truth' and the bible &c. &c. Now let us ask a simple question. What is the "truth?" Is the bible the only truth? These people say "yes." Well then we answer Christ should have invented printing. Why did He leave the world in ignorance for so many centuries? What did the world do when there were no bibles, and consequently no "truth." In the early ages even Kings could not get a copy of the bible. If the bible alone means salvation, then Caxton was a greater Saviour than Christ, and Gothenburg more to be honoured than Bethleham. The bible is good-but if it is the only means to salvation - nearly all who lived before Caxton are lost. It would be blasphemy to think so, and yet some of those " missionaries" will seriously assure us that such is the case. After the report of the meeting was made public, there appeared in the Witness the Rev. Mr. Buxter's speech in full. It is too tempting not to notice, and the publication of it ought to be punishment enough for him if he is either a Christian or a gentleman. After speaking of Marshal MacMahon, who

of the Papacy," the Rev. gentleman continues Now, toward that Papacy, from its headquarters on the Tiber to its outposts at the ends of the earth we would use like language. It has to set down or be got down, to bend or be broken. The record of centuries will verify our charge of torturing tyranny which we direct against Romish domina tion; and the recent attempts to crush or curb every sympton of patriotic stamp in certain European countries tell the tale of its

'ran the risk of being little less than the peppet

to whatever among living communities can render

This is choice. Funcy the Rev. Mr. Baxter declairing that "now we tell the Papacy that it has to sit down, or to be got down, to bend or be broken." The Rev. Mr. Baxter combines heroic phrases with silly ones. Again he says: Does not the self-styled Vicar of Christ hurl his threats against his secular successor as a scandal to

Further on we hear of "Clerical cliques," and later still he becomes heroic once more. Bere is a choice phrase:

Then, sir, bridging the channel on thought, what shall be said of Rome's recent attempts on our seagirt natal soil? Tell it not in Gath, a hierarchy is heing hatched for the country of the Covenanters. The brood of the black feathered or red coated birds of prey, is not quiet ready yet. The carcass of old Scotland is not dead enough for the eagles to be gathered together. But anon, we expect like spiritu al carrion to be pounced upon, and to be left with little save bleached bones on moorland wilds when Monsignor Capel, or some such devourer descends on the plumage of a Popish Primate of St. An.

And then Disraeli is admonised to beware: "But come what may of this fresh papal aggresion, wd feel sure that no Disraeli Ministry shall be tolerated if they, for any reason, grant legal countenance to the presumptuous inroad, and we are sure that while Scottand's sons prove worthy of Scotland's sires they will never suffer the minions of Antichrist to spoil them of a birthright bought by the blood price of heroic forbears, or to sap the foundations of a commonwealth which owes all its sterling, sturdy, solid grandeur to untrammelled sweep of gospel influences.

Eventually he becomes sublime. Speaking of those amongst the Protestants " who deplore sectarian jealousies" he says:--

"But is there no bound to this let-well-alone doctrine? Is there no fear of stirring war by extra eagerness for

A PATCHED UP PEACE?

Where to day must they have been if their fathers had played the part of political politions Away with such neutrality; out upon such sympathy with a good cause which takes toward it a post on the north side of triendly, godly manhood, bids us fight error with truth.

And then drawing analogy between the the heroies of his own stamp and the soldiers of General Ghourko who when drooping from fatigue were cheered by hearing the bugle sound the charge, the Rev. firebrand concludes: So with the hosts whose weapons of warfare are peal of our captain to charge, and difficulties double before our forward move. Forward, then, till the banner of the cross be unfurled on every opposing not deny it. "Missionaries" indeed. The rampart, and till all who rally round it shall share the glorious ilberty wherewith Christ makes His people iree. (Applause.)

"Forward then" bigots of Montreal; "catch days in the year. Some special advantages Montreal know who the writer of this "pas-

is to create enmity where there should be peace, the trumpet peal of" your leader leader " to and to cultivate the seeds of withering strife, the charge" down with the "clerical clique" where there should be genial fellowship. Why those "minions of Antechrist" those "black can they not conduct their "missions" without | feathered or red coated" gentry who are attempting to impose their "torturing tyranny" upon the "glorious liberty wherewith Christ makes His people free," "Forward, Forward, Forward."

THE VOLUNTEERS. It is a pity that in a country such as "This

Canada of ours," that our system of military

defence is not more in harmony with the spirit

of the age. We have here a people, loyal and patriotic. In physique and military ardour they will compare with any other people of whom we know. To a man they would defend the institutions and the laws by which they are nurtured and protected. Their treasury is not bankrupt, they are, all things considered, as prosperous as their neighbours; they love the land that bears them, and yet they are deprived of that feeling of security which, in those days, military organization alone can permanently instil. But our military system is of the rudest kind. It is like a shell without powder-it is all outside. There may be enough of it, but it is not capable of expansion. A smaller shell with a good fuse, either percussion or time, and well charged, would, in our opinion, be a more effective instrument of destruction. The mistake of our present system is to be found in the absence of internal military economy, and consequently of that adaptibility for rapid expansion of the various arms of the service, without which we would find ourselves all aback in a great crisis, for the shell would not explode. More armies have fallen to pieces because of the want of, or owing to a demoralized staff, than were ever beaten by the pressure of heavier battalians. If it be true that "the staff is the brain of the army," then Canada is woefully deficient in the centre of sensation and perception. Better a small body and plenty of brains, than a Hercules and no brains at all. At present we have twelve military districts in Canada. In each of these districts there are two Staff Officers, a Deputy-Adjusant General and a Brigade Major. These gentlemen are, as a rule, efficient officers, who take a keen interest in their duties. Then we have at least 30,000 under arms, 20,000 of whom had a few days drill this year, white 23, 000 were drilled in 1876, and 29,000 in 1875. But these 30,000 are supposed to be only the nucleus of our forces. They are supposed to be the pivots around which the country would rally. In the event of danger these 30,000 men should be capable of being expanded into 300, 000 if necessary. But how is this to be done? Can it be done by the twenty-four staff officers attempt was made we would find ourselves overwhelmed with troubles. The complete machinery of an army in motion is enormous. That army cannot budge one inch without a staff. It is powerless; a shell without powder, a head without brains. But the question occurs here how is this to be remedied? Well in our opinion there should be more attention given to the internal economy of regimental and staff duties. The college at Kingston should become our Hythe as well as our Sandhurst, while the garrison at Quebec should become our Shoeburyness. The college at Kingston might give certificates of qualification to officers who are willing to become "Instructors of Musketry," as Hythe does. Without such instructors we will find it difficult to place efficient volunteers in the field. An officer qualified to give Musketry Instruction is of more value to the Government than a company of men, and if the expense is the difficulty in the way, it would be better to strike off the company and qualify the Instructor. A reduction of the present force by a single man would we believe be an evil, but every officer in the country who was willing to pay his own expenses for a month, or two, or three. In such a school much could be learned and the volunteer system would benefit without entailing extra expense on the country. During their term at Kingston, the volunteer officers might be simply taught those regimental acquirements, company and battalion drill, with as much internal economy as possible. They could be taught in a school separate from the cadets, and we have no doubt that many volunteer officers would just as soon spend a month or two at .Kingston as any other place during their term of leasure. During a term of three months officers could be taught to map positions, outposts, trenches. The internal economy of regimental work could be taught. the duties of officers in the field, orders, rounds. books, quarter masters stores, and the hundred details which go to make a regiment efficient and enable it to hang together. In such a school they would learn more in three months than they could now learn in years by simply

might be held out to them as a recompense for their trouble and the expense they had incurred General Smyth suggests that training schools should be formed, but these would entail ad. ditional expense. They would be more convenient, but the whole question of our military establishment hangs upon a system of a too nig. gard economy, and the expense of the training schools appears to be the objection to them. Ultimately we hope to see training schools formed, but at present the College of Kingston could expand its system and embrace officers who would be willing to pay for a short term of experience, and we are satisfied that by this sten much good would be done to the defensive forces of the country.

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN.

Last week we referred to what we considered as an insulting letter, which appeared in the Ottawa Citizen some time since. On Friday the Citizen gave us a castigation because we reminded it of the circumstance. As usual with our contemporaries, it assailed the "editor" of the True Witness. As usual too, "motives" were attributed to all we do. If we defend Catholic interests it is because we have "motives" in view; if we expose the doings of such journals as the Citizen, it is because we are anxious to punder to the prejudices of the people, and if we are not afraid of our shadows, we are demagogues with personal dcsigns. All this is not complimentary, but we are accustomed to it. The fact is the press of Canada is surprised that anyone should have the audacity to speak in behalf of Catholic in. terest at all. Now we shall not attack the "editor" of the Citizen. We shall leave the Catholics of Ottawa to settle accounts with that gentleman. The Citizen however says something about our being "privately" informed as to the circumstances surrounding the publication of the insulting letter, and the Citizen appears to be annoyed because we did not make this "private" communication public. It reads as a lesson on professional etiquette and behaviour. It is odd, very odd, that the instant a Catholic fights his own battles he ceases to be a gentleman; he becomes a demagogue, has "motives" in view and so on to the end of the work. Well we shall not attempt to imitate the Citizen in the coarseness of its out burst. But we must give it credit for doing rather a clever thing. It republishes the insulting letter, by way of proving that it is no insult at all. Here it is and we allow it to speak for itself.

CITIZEN, December 8th.

"Quence, 5th .- Pohn me conshins this is the proudest moment o' me life, an' wid good ray son, for shure we've dhragged the tyrhnt down at last Hurroo, hurroo! Bad luck to the thing, I've done nothing since Wednesday night, but dhrink whisin the twelve districts? Certainly not! If the tuk tay wid the Hon. Mister Tibbadoo, and discussed the situation thoroughly. We thin an'there detarmined to make a bould plunge for it that Government rinigades still sittin' on a rail (this is a Parliminthery frase), so I was deputed by my collaiges to go an' rayson wid them, in order to bring them to their sinses. "Paddy," ses Mister Tibbadoo, "ye've u soft, ily brogae," ses he, "an' ye can put the come ither on thim." says he, "wid yer Blarney about O'Donoghue," ses he. Well, off I wint to discourse wid the waverin rinigades, an' be this and be that, I talked them over in less thin no time. Some o' thim war rather still, an' I had to promise them lots o' work and nate billets from the Government before I could rayson thim out o' their stubborness. "Boys," ses I, "ye're wastin' yer time wid these ungrateful Oppositionists," ses I. "Come over to us," ses I, an' begorro we'll make min o' ye," ses I. "We'ill double yer wages," ses I. "Shure," ses I, "you'll have durin' the winter lots of whisky, and rhino. If its pickins ye're afther, boys, ye'll have plinty—Tooley whagg ho! "Hurroo, boys, for the Government," ses I. "Thay've the tin, thav've the contrects-share boys ye'll have plinty, galore." A fig for the Oppositionists, the dirty bingards, thayre trumpery fellows to brag on, ses I. Well, me jewel, me jewdishious blowin' had the desired effect, for by the hocky poky, sitch and every man o' thim lost his balance on the rail and tumbled over to our side. But, by me soul, I had the divil's own work to whip some o' thim up to the scratch. Some o' the varmints put purty high prices on their votes. "Absque bonis moribus," ses I to meself, "shure the varmints and the Government are Arcades Ambo." I had quare work to satisfy better that reduction than remain without the the boys. I took Copper Tommy's advice; "Flow means of becoming efficient. The College of the expense, go in to win, spend the tin; and so I did, and I flatter myself I succeded, I gave them Kingston should be able to open its doors to plenty of soft taik, and threw a lot o' sawdust in their eyes as far as regards the Government's intentions and promises about the graving dock, and the herbor improvements, and the 'Dufferin' bullvard ma' store. I made the boys believe black was white, and that Blake was a Bodkrn, and that Mackenzie was a great friend of the Pope's, and as I had not a barp, with its note so sharp, to accompany the Government song, I tried the lyre, and it succeeded admirably. I feel sartin that the Prime Minister will say to me "Paddy, take a port fely or a judgeship." If he does, begorrait would go to me heart to refuse him. The only decent excuse I could make in refusing the portfoly is, that there are so many in and out of the Ministhry that want to play Hamlet. And as for the judgeship, If I don't know much about the law, I can jaw and drink Poseen."

This is no insult. Not at all! It was simply a "pasquinade." Now we exhonerated the editor of the Citizen from blame in the matter but if he thinks that it is no insult to publish such libels as these then it is a matter for consideration whether he is blame or not, for we can hardly believe that he is in his right senses. But as we think he is, and we think too that every Irishman who reads it will agree with us, that this letter is an insult, and was intended as such. attending company or battalion drill for a few But it may be just as well to let our friends in

here should know from whom they are expect those humerous attacks, which are not insultnot at all! The writer then is Mr. T. D. King, a name we would have spared, if we had been allowed. But the Citizen says that Mr. King "apologised" for the letter. If he did we are not aware of it. Mr. King wrote a letter to insult the Irish; but that was no "apology." to the Citizen in which he audaciously said that he didnot mean to insult. Who cares for what Mr. King means? What he does we look to, and it is for what he does we hold him responsible. He insulted the Irish people, he has not apologised for that insult, and more, he does so apologise or not.

THE HON. MR. CHAPLEAU.

The National is likely to be in trouble over some attacks made in it, which accused the Hon. Mr. Chapleau of constructive dishonesty. The attack caused considerable excitement in this province and especially in Montreal. Party feeling was excited and party denunciative, and defence, ran high. The Minerve and the Gazette defended Mr. Chapleau, and there can be no doubt but that their defence has cleared the honourable gentleman of the charge, and that the National has made a serious blunder. It is not often that we copy articles from the Montreal papers into the TRUE WITNESS, but the defence set up for the Hon. Mr. Chapleau by the Gazette is so complete that we give it to

our readers: In 1872 or 1873 the two municipalities of St. Lin and St. Anne went to the Hon. Mr. Chapleau and asked for his co-operation in the construction of a railway from St. Lin to St. Therese. As both LETTER FROM BELLEVILLE. St. Anne and St. Therese are included in his county, he ,ook the matter in hand and organized for them a company, and surceeded in having it placed on the list of the subsidized railways. On the 15th Febuary, 1876, the company signed a contract with Mr. Deslongchamps for the construction of the road at the rate of \$20,000 a mile for fifteen miles. payable \$2,425 a maile subsidy money, \$55,000 muncipal bonds at 80 per cent., \$15,000 paid-up stock, and for the balance the company's bonds at 75 per cent. Mr. Deslongchamps was the sole contracter. He soon perceived that he had not enogh capital to work the contract alone, and he applied to all his friends for help or for a partner. Mr. Chapleau himself succeeded in got ting a well known railway contractor, who had already built cheap railways, Mr. Senecal, to join Before entering the partnership, Mr. Senecal him. put to Mr. Chapleau as a condition that he would use his influence, as vice-president of the company. to assist them in the negotiation of the subsidies and debentures. They applied in fact to several parties, and more specially to Messrs. Morland & Watson, Deslongchamps' creditors, to advance money on such guarantees, but they refused. tire confidence of his audience, this accomplished, It was only then to redeem his promise with it is for him, an easy matter to mould the heart of Mr. Senical that Mr. Chapleau induced his fatherin-law, Lieu. Col. King, of Sherbrooke, to advance money on these securities on the following condition: Mr. King was to furnish 1,350 tons of iron rails, not to exceed \$34 a ton, and also fish plates, bolts and spikes, not to exceed the sum of \$6,000, and rolling stock to consist of one engine, one first and one second class passenger car, two box, and two platform cars, not to exceed \$13,000; moreover to advance the sum of \$10,000, and in consideration of such advances, Deslongchamps was to transfer to him the sum of \$55,000, in municipal debentures of St. Lin and Ste. Anne; 34,556 in cash, being the amount of the Government subsidy, another sum of \$4,000 in mortgages, and also, but only as collateral sconrity, all the company's bonds appertaining to Mr. Deslongchamps. Mr. King being obliged to re-assign and re-transfer to Mr. Deslongchamps all such company's bonds, as soon as he should have received the aforesaid subsidies and municipal debentures. The statement, therefore, in Mr. Deslongchamps' deposition that the transfer was absolute, is proved entirely without foundation. After Mr Senecal had spent \$5,000, he found his partner was no contractor at all, and he practically withdrew from the concern. Mr Deslongchumps came aguin to Mr Chaplean and implored him to find him means to proceed with the works. Mr. Chaplesu went again to Messrs. Morland & Watson and urged them to take the whole contract. They refused. He offered the same thing to capitalists, as Judge Coursol, Er-Alderman Simard, Mr. Worthington and some others. They refused. Mr. Deslongchamps made the same proposal himself to several parties, as the Bank Ville Marie, Messrs. Black, of St. Johns, etc. They all refused for want of sufficient security. The enterprise was about to collapse, when Mr. Chapleau, as a matter of personal friendship, persuaded Mr. Hurteau, of Longueuil, to advance \$15,000 more towards the construction of the road. As there was no confidence in the ability of the contractor, a clause was inserted in the contract stipulating that somebody would pay on account of Deslongchamps for the men and the work. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Chapleau directly paid part of that money, because he had been constituted by both Mr. King and Mr. Hurteau as their agents, and that he hid not like to be exposed to a third failure on account of mismanagement. In that contract Mr. Deslongchamps engaged to finish the road with \$30 000, of which Mr. Hurtenu would furnish \$15,000, Mr. King \$7,500 and himself \$7,500. He never did advance a cent of his money, and when that sum was ex-hausted, M. King had to disburse \$10,000 more. Mr. Hurteau has declared in his disposition that he never saw any part of the subsidy or debentures. Certainly Mr. Chapleau never had a cent of those funds. The total amount of subsidy paid by the Government is something over \$55,000. This total amount has been received and kept by the bank of Montreal for money advanced on the road. As to the Company's debentures, Col. King holds them all as collateral security till the munici palities of St. Lin and St. Anne have decided to pay the \$55,000 which they refuse now to pay. The best proof that the two transactions of Messes. King and Hurteau were not so much a speculation as a patriotic undertaking is that Mr. Senecal preferred to lose his \$5,000 and to withdraw from the transaction. The fact is that up to the present moment Lt. Col. King hasadvanced of his own money from \$80,000 to \$89,000, and has been paid back only \$40,000, so that he is out of pocket to the amount of \$40,000. So far is it from the truth that Mr. Hurteau "had

had begun his disbursements in May, and was only

quinade" is. It is just as well that the people King, who was only paid in July, 1877, the sum of sgain, the poor have the Gospel preached to them. \$40,000 for the purchase of rails, in accordance with And blessed is he than shall not be scandalized in Christ. And, in truth, mercy in man will have the agreement of October, 1876.

> But the charge was too severe to allow it to go by default and, in the House Mr. Chapleau

I beg to call the attention of this House to an article published in the National of Montreal, in its number of yesterday, and to give at the same time a personal explanation. This -newspaper being the Citizen saying that he did not mean to the principal organ of the Liberal party in this province, the accusation acquires from that fact some importance. It is, I think, then my duty to Mr. King did insult the Irish, and he did give an explanation to this House. I am accused not "apologise" for that insult. He simply in that paper of having organized an odious conspiracy to defraud the contractor and his creditors, added insult to insult by writing a letter taking advantage of my position as director of the Laurentian Railway Company, and a member of the Executive Council. I declare that each and every one of the allegations contained in that article, and upon which the accusation is founded, is utterlt false. For the past two years I have taken an active part in the Laurentian Railway undertaking, the line of which is almost entirely located in the county which I represent. If this be a fault I must confess to being guilty. I have assisted that it is a matter of supreme indifference whether caterprise by all the means in my power, and have obtained for the contractor advances, either as cash, rolling stock, or material, which now amount to the sum of over \$100,000. Out of that sum only \$35,875 has been reimbursed to those who made the advances. This was paid by means of the Legislative subsidy, that has been entitely paid into the Bank of Montreal, which had edvanced the necessary funds. The balance of the advances, \$45,000, is still due to those who made them. I have derived no personal benefit from the grant which has been made to that company or to other companies in similar circumstances. All the transactions relating to the enterprise have been made publicly, and I challenge the most minute investigation. The result of the vexatious law suits brought against the company and the municipalities, by those who inspired the article in the National, will shortly confirm my statement. I have besides, this morning, given instructions to my lawyers in Montreal to institute immediately against the newspaper which has published this odious libel, an action of dam. ages for \$25,000."

This action of Mr. Chapleau's will give the Nationale an opportunity of "proving" its malicious statement, and it will we are sure vindicate the reputation of the Provincial Secretary for probity and honor.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DEAR Sin,-In the last letter from Belleville, together with a promise of being concise, a second communication was asked place for. Well, the most important piece of news for this missive is an of God?" The disciples went back to their master account of the mission. It was opened on the 13th and said: We have found the Christ. most important piece of news for this missive is an Jan, by the talented and far tamed Father Glackmeyer, S. J. The name of the reverend gentleman is synonymous with success, and when to his z-alous efforts were added the good dispositions of the congregation, who attended en mass, this, the first mission ever preached in Belleville, there is every reason to hope that the Catholic inhabitants of our new city will long remember and put in practice the resolutions made in Jan. 18-8. Father Glackmeyer's style of preaching is peculiar. His first aim seems to be to win the cn- creation, but side by side with this omnipotence it is, for him, an easy matter to mould the heart of each listener according to his own saintly taste. He speaks first in an easy conversational manner as friend to friend, gradually and more impercentibly, he glides into a more serious strain, and before you are aware of it, you are listening to a grand, at imes sublime discourse. I have seldom, if ever heard an orator, not even the late Father Murphy, who could, in so few words, give such magnificent | comes the very reverse of mercy. Behold at this descriptions of God's work in nature, and never I think, has a subject been handled in ern lands, two mighty nations, in their death strugin so masterly a manner as was the mercy of God, gle, are putting forth a power that shocks the expatiated on on Friday last. It must have been consoling to the Reverend Father to see what success met his efforts here, although, such results are ofduily occurence to him. it must be a new joy to his but, oh! where is the mercy, where is the goodness. priestly soul to win back to God so many of his er. ring children. Over 1,600 approached Holy Communion during the week. Old mon who had been munion during the week. Old mon who had been in exercise of this power, and with his trembling, deaf to the voice of conscience for years, young men, dying voice he will tell you he found none. Truly who had not knelt at the Holy Table since power alone is not mercy. But on the other hand the day on which they approached it for the first sime - as well as those whose piety had never faltered, all made the Mission and made it well. At the close the handsome sum of \$380 was offered to the Father. This from St Michaels' great mercy in the miracles to which he referred small congregation is more than the thousands of dollars, (in bons) subscribed by larger and wealthler flocks, considering the hardness of the times, and following as closely the "annual Christmas offering," the amount realized was very good. The Mission closed on the 21st by a large number taking the pledge. This, the cause of Temperance, was most carnestly looked after by Father Glackmeyer, and yielding to the request of the Temperance Association he delivered a lecture for their benefit. The church was crowded, and a nice sum wherewith to pay off some of the "Temperance Hall." was raised. The Beverend Father leaves us to-lay but to the citizens of Belleville, his name will be held in ever-grateful and fond remembrance.

Yours truly ROMA.

SERMON BY FATHER BURKE.

ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL SERMON IN CORK.

"THE INFINITE MERCY OF GOD,"

The Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O. P., preached recently at the South Parish Chapel, Cork, in aid of tend your works of mercy to the poor. For, "even St. Patrick's Orphanage, under the charge of the as water putteth out fire, even so do alms' deeds Brothers of the Presentation Order. The church extinguish sin." As the dying patriarsh said to was crowded, and many well-known Protestant gentlemen were among those present. Dean Ne-

Father Burke took for his text the Gospel of the

"At that time: When John had heard in prison the work of Christ, sending two of his disciples he said to him: Art thou he that art to come, or look drawn \$15,760 from the Government before advance, we for another? And Jesus, making answer, saiding one thousand to Mr. Deslongchamps," that he to them: Go and relate to John what you have heard and seen. The blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the deaf rise that it is in the spirit of mercy, and by the works one, smounted to £265 10s, reimbursed in November. The same is true of Col.

me. And when they wen't their way, Jeeus began went you out into the desert to see? A reed shaken with the wind? But what went you out to see? A prophet? Yea, I tell you, and more than a prophet. For this is he of whom it is written: Behold I send my angel before thy face, who shail prepare thy way before thee."

Dearly beloved brethren, for four thousand years the world awaited the coming of Jesus Christ; and those years were years of expectation; for from the day that our first parents fell, the promise and hope of man's redemption was invested in him who was to come. "A man shall redeem," said the Scripture-a man that was to come with certain attributes and signs, upon Him whereby he was to prove himself the Redeemer. This man was to be born of a virgin mother, "Behold," said Isaias, "the Lord God himself shall give a scion to the house of David, a virgin shall conceive and bring forth a son." This man who was to come was spoken of by all the prophets, foretold by the patriarchs, and sighed for by the saints. The dying patriarch Jacob cried out, "I will look for thy salvation, O Lord, and work for him whom thou shalt send, who is to wash his robes in blood, and his garments in the blood of the grape." And the Psalmist also said, "Ob, shall Zion exclaim, 'a man, a man, is born in her;'" and the same Psalmist cries out, "Send forth, O Lord, a ruler of the land, from Petre, in the desert, unto the sons and daughters of Zion." Thus, dearly beloved, the whole world was filled with expectation and pregnant with the prophesy; and all pointed to this wonderful man who was to come, and to effect the redemption and restoration of all men. And now He was come-true man indeed, and also true God-God and man united in one Divine per-

Now, John the Baptist, knowing well who Christ was, yet auxious to have from the lips of Christ Himself the testimony of His mission and His own Divinity, seat his two most confidential disciples to Him and they asked Him, " Are you the Man that was to come, or must we yet wait, and look for another?" They found Him, as usual, in the midst of a crowd of people, and to them He was preaching of eternal life; into every mind. He was pouring the pure light of of Divine knowledge. Amongst those who were evangeliz d there were many who had been blind, and He opened their eyes; there were many who had been lepers, and His great and omnipotent hand had cleaned them; there were some who had been even dead and laid in their graves when His all powerful voice com-manded them to live again. When, then, He was questioned was He the Redeemer, He replied, "Go back and tell him what you have seen, and what you have heard." Oh! noble and divine answer! Oh! answer worthy of God! He would not say I am the Christ," lest his assertion may be taken as a mere empty sound of a passing voice; He would not say "I am the expected One," for the testimony of the word of one who appeared to be man. But He points to his works and points to what He has done. And they are all works of mercy brought home to the minds of all; and he seemed to say "could these be done by any other than the Son

This passage in the Gospel show how wonderful was the contrast between the Man-God, who was to come for the purposes of salvation and the man of the olden time. To those who received and clothed themselves with Him, he gave the power to be made sons of God. He proved His divinity by re-ferring to his works, because they were works of mercy. Amongst all His attributes those He evidenced most prominently and revealed most emphatically were the attributes of omnipotent power and infinite goodness and love. God is supreme om-nipotence; nothing can resist His power, because the very elements that could resist Him are His own there is the beautiful attribute of love, of goodness, which He exhibited in redeeming and esacifying us. And reflect, dearly beloved, that it is out of the omnipotent power and the infinite love of God that springs the fair and beautiful attribute of mercy. But remember, dearly beloved, that power alone is not mercy. There may be great power in a manthere may be great power in a people, and that power may be put forward in the action of the man but, if goodness and there to influence the exercise of that power, it bevery hour, while we are here, peaceably assembled under the same roof of God, far away in the Southworld-a power that makes the mountains ring to the roll of their artillery, and reddens the streams with the blood of war's victims. Power, indeed, is there-a power under which the earth is trembling; where is the love? Ask the poor, stricken soldier, festering in his wounds, dying of hunger and thirst -aak him has he tasted goodness, or mercy, or love goodness or love alone is not mercy. Christ, our Lord, had the power of mercy, because He was all goodness and leve, and because He came down from the highest place in Heaven to find a dying bed on the Cross of Calvary; and He exhibited His the disciples sent by St. John. His coming on earth was twofold-one touched the past, because He allowed for the sins of the world from the fall of our first parents; but He had a further mission to perform, which was to make all men believing in Him, become, through the means of His death, what He was by nature-sons of God. To those who received Him, He gave the power to become the sons of God; and therefore we are commanded to put on the Lord Jesus Christ, to robe ourselves in his grace

and His spirit, This is the great privilege as it is the first duty of every Christian, and it is my high privilege to-day to put before you the manner in which you are to clothe your clyes in the spirit of Christ, You are to enter into that spirit of mercy; you are to identify yourselves by your action with that tender and loving heart. You are to clothe yourselves with that divine attribute of mercy which shone forth in the life and action of the Son of God. If you would fain put on the Lord Jesus Christ, Therefore we are emphatically told in Scripture that it is not sufficient for a man's faith, even though that faith was strong enough to move mountains unless that faith he crowned, adorned and made brilliant by works of mercy. We are told that to all these works of mercy and charity Almighty God attaches grace and pardon for sin, that is to say that He will give the grace of repentance for sin to those

who are merciful. Oh, if you would redeem your sins by alms, exson, "give alms according to thy ability be merciful. If thou have much give much; and if thou ville presided in the absence of the Bishop, in con-sequence of illness. have little give little. For alms' deeds redeem from sig." The Prophet Issias, speaking under the impersonation of the spirit of God, of Jesus Christ, said: "Give thy bread to the hungry; bring the naked and homeless to thy house; if thine own flesh; and then shall thy life break forth as the morning, and thy darkness shall become as

the noon day From all these, dearly beloved brethern, we gather

of mercy, that we have to put on our Lord Jesus he same attributes that it has in God. Whatever to say to the multitude, con derning John: What form of grate comes to us, it is, says St. Peter, a curtain participation of divine nature. If it comes in the form of life it descends from the Father of Life, and is an emanation from God himself. There fore, Divine Grace is a participation of this essential union of our nature with God. And what form can Divine Grace take more sublime or more Godlike than when it reveals itself to the mind in the attribate of mercy? That being the power it is also the goodness of Him. He has loved strong enough, faith and wisdom to apply that power in the cloth ing of the naked, the feeding of the bungry, and the housing of the homeless. Hence it is that the precept of giving alms-the precept of mercy-is one which presses upon us with all the authority of Almighty God. It is, positive precept; it does not bind us in every moment out of our lives; but there are ceatain times and occasions-certain opportunities, and certain wants laid before us -and at these times and occasions the precept to be merciful comes upon us with the full authority of that divir e and positive commandment; and we are bound at the peril of our salvation to fulfil it. You readily ask rae, By what means am I to discover, in what measure I am to perform such an act of Mercy?" I answer at once:-Almighty God has put the command of alms-giving, of charity, of mercy, upon us, first of all, in proportion to the want of the object of that charity. Your neighbor may be in want-but not in great want—and the precept of mercy in such a case may not be of primary importance. We may reasonably say, another neighbor will relieve him, and we may without any great sin postpone our action of relief to some other time. But do not fail to relieve your neighbor upon any supreme want. If it be a question of his life being at stake: if his existence depend upon your action, and it we have it in our power, we are bound to assist, to bring him to our home, and to succor him, and in no case to deny our mercy. The prophet Elias, we are told, went into a strange land, and at that time a great famine prevailed there, and he came to a little town. He then had been days without food, and he was fainting on the wayside, when he saw a poor widow woman gathe ing a few sticks to make a little fire. He came up and told her that he was dying and he asked her to give him a drink. and the answer he got was, "As the Lord God liveth, I have nothing," she said, and she spoke truly, but a handful of meal and a little cruet of oil, for myself and my son. I am gathering these few sticks to make a fire to prepare it. This is our last meal, and when we cat it we will lie down and die to morrow." But strange to say, the inspired prophet again called upon her to divide her last morsel with him, to shorten her life by a day. He begged her last pittance, and asked her to endure the death of starvation even before its time. And the widow brought him into her house and divided her last fragment with him. She did but what she was bound to do to him. She found one even poorer than herself. She found one even without meal or oil. Then what happened? The Lord God wrought a miracle; and whilst the famine had been upon the land the widow's haudful of meal was never diminished, nor her cruet of oil was never emptied, according to the word of the If then, beloved brothern, the temporal want, the

misery of our neighbor be extreme, then allimportant is the neccessary obligation of relieving it. But these wants may be wants of the body as much as they may be wants of the soul. They may be corporal, or they may be spiritual works of mercy, both equally important. But of these two, the spiritual works are greater and more important. Now, I am going to call upon you, as Catholics of this great Catholic city. I am going to call upon you, who were redeemed by the blood of Jesus, and you who believe in Him, and who are only anxious to know Him, and to clothe yourself with his spirit; -I call upon you to-day to look on these orphan children. Tell me, is there a case of want, of necessity, of destitution, of misery, that can possibly present itself before your eyes, deeper, more abject, or more urgent, both in corporal or spiritual requirements, than that of the orphan child. The father and mother died;—the strong man—with his home affections, and with his flow of strong family love—labors as long as God gives him strength and life; but he is stricken down by fever. Or perishes by some accident ha is brought home and lies down writhing upon a bed of suffering for days, until he is taken off by death: and, perhaps, his last words would be: "What is to become of my poor children?" The poor widow mother works and toils, sometimes at unwomanly labor, in order to keep hun, er from her door, and naki duess from her little ones. She, also, is attack. ed by sickness, and dies. She is taken away and there is nothing left in the house but want and misery; -and that most terrible cry of all-the cry that bursts from the heart that cannot comprehend its loss-the cry of the helpless orphan! Oh! who will take the place of those who are gone! oh, who will feed that poor abandoned and destitute child?-who will clothe him! who will see that he is evangelized, that he receives the light of the soul the blessing of divine faith, and the blessing of a moral and religious education? They cry out "O Lord, father and mother have left me:" And then comes a voice saying : "The Lord is My name, and I am the Judge of wives and the Father of orphuns. Remember, it is not merely for the children I speak -I speak for the Lord-I speak for Christ, I speak of Rim whose heart loves all these children, and; He loves with a love surpassing all belief; but I speak still more empathically in your interest and for your own souls. You cannot afford, dearly beloved, none amongst you can afford to deny to them a large measure of mercy; for without the great attribute of mercy there is no chance of Heaven. We lay before us that terrible scene when the soul will be endeavoring to fight its way into the Kingdom of God; and there the challenging Judge will stand upon the threshold of His own bright domain, and He will test the soul by the test of mercy. He will say. "You saw Me thirsty; did you give Me to drink? You saw Me naked; did you clothe Me? You saw Me hungry; did you feed Me? You saw Me cast out; did you harbor Me?" If we are able to say, "Lord, I did all this for Thy little ones, "He will asswer—"What you have done for them you did for Me." Then shall the merciful acts of man be revealed-then shall his charity be seen. Don't imagine that they will ness away like the shifting, passing clouds that rise on the horizon and vanish away. Don't imagine they will pass away like the bird that flits through the air and leaves no trace of its passage You see them to-day, with their little expectant eyes - with their lips trembling in the voice of prayer to the Mother of God to inspire you with mercy towards them; with their little hands outstretched towards you. You will see them again; they will stand before you, as they have done to day, but under different circumstance. When you, trembling and alone before the Judgment-seat of God, will put all your hopes for God's eternal glory in the merciful manner in which you treated these orphans, they will come again before you; but not as asking, but as giving. They will come, not with outstrotched hands or expectant eyes-but with eyes flashing with the joys of Heaven, and with the goldbring the naked and homeless to thy house; if en keys of Heaven before you. For it is written: if thou seest one naked, cover him; and despise not "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain

> The proceeds of the sermon, together with the collections at the different chapels, and the donat-

PERSONAL

COFFIN-Lieut. Col. Coffin died in Oliawa, on the 28th instant.

HANLON-Hanlon has been invited by English

watermen to visit England. GALBRAITH-The Bey, Professor Gallestil has

left the Home Rule League. STEPHENS-Alderman Stephens has senvin his resignation as Alderman.

CONROY-The Apostolic Delegate will spend'the

rest of the winter in the States. MURPHY-Mr. George Murphy has been appoint-

ed chief of the River Police, Montreal. CHARLES—Prince Charles of Boumania is in future: to be styled "His Majesty."

DERBY-Lord Derby has withdrawn his resignation, which act looks like peace.

SANDON-Lord Sandon will succeed the Earl of

Carnaryon in the Imperial cabinet.

ST. FATRICK-The coming National Anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint will fall on Suaday.

ANGLIN-It is said the Hop. Mr. Anglin will not be called upon to resign the Speakership.

CLORAN.-Mr. Joseph Cloran has been created a Justice of the Peace.

GAZETTE-The Gazete of this morning has an interesting account of the last trip of the Emerald

Snow Shoe Club. KIRWAN-Hr. M. W. Kirwan lectured last right in

the Mechanics Hall, on " Irish Soldiers to Foreign PORTE—It is reported that the Porte delays

signing the peace conditions because it objects to the Russian occupation of Constantinople. MURPHY-Mr. John Murphy of this city did all the glass work of the Windsor Hotel and did it

GRAVAIS-Mr. Gravais a member of the Greek government declare openly for war, against Tur-

MACPHERSON—Senator Macpherson is out with another pamphlet against the Dominion Govern. ment.

GLADSTONE-Mr. Gladstone on the 29th ult. completed the 68th year of his age. Lord Beacousfield is 72.

CARLOS—Don Carlos while travelling in Italy has been robbed of the collar of the order of the

" Golden Fleece." McCARTHY-At the inquest on Sergt Major Mc-Carthy the jury found the verdick " Death from

bad treatment while in prison." METHOT-Mr. Methot ex-M P. is to have the vacancy in the Legislative Council, vacant by the death of the Hon. Mr. Benubien.

EGLESON-Lieut Col. Egleson commanding the Ottawa Battery of Garrison Artillery has sent in his resignation.

WALLER-W. H. Waller Ex-Mayor of Ottawn is in Toronto looking after the consolidation of the Ottawa city debt.

CHAPLEAU-The Hon Mr. Chapleau is bringing an action for libel against the National, Dumages are laid at \$25,000. HINGSTON-Dr. Hingston performed two novel

and successful operations here last week, one for a tumor and the other for a club foot. WYNNE-According to the latest report from Qua-

bec Father Wynne heads the poll as being the most popular priest at the St. Patrick's bazaar. POPE-The Pope is preparing allocations against Russia for persecution of the Church in Poland, and against Prince Humbert for assuming the

Italian throne. PELLETIER-We regret having to announce the death of the eminent physician, Dr. Pelletier, which occurred on the 27th instant. His funeral took place yesterday.

DONNELLY-Michael Donnelly who was run over by the Grand Trunk cars lately, has had his leg taken off in the Hotel Dieu. He is pro-

gressing favorably. HISTORICUS .- Sir William Hurcourt, the famous International Historicus of the Times has made an able speech at Oxford, relative to England's posi-

tion in the Eastern Question. CULLEN-Roman gossip has it that Cardinal Cullen is the only foreigner in the Sacred College who stands a chance of being elected to the Papacy

when Pins IX, shall have passed away, MURPHY-As a concession to the hard times. Francis Murphy, the reformed tippler, consents to lecture on his experience at \$150 a night. O

temperance! () Mores! Was ever, so little, so dearly sold? AUSTRIA.—Austrin objects to Russian peace conditions, but approves of a moderate aggrandisement for Servia and Montenegro. Sle will

not accept an extension of Bugaria, which include Phillipopolis or Adrianople, HEARN-At a late meeting of the Queliec City Council. Alderman Hearn declaimed eloquently

against the exclusion of the Irish element from

the committe appointed to enquire into the city

MANITOBA-The Manitoba Legislature has passed through committee a bill taxing all lands of proprietors holding over 640 acres, residents at the rate of one cent an acre, and non-residents, iscluding the Hudson Bay Company, at the rate

of five cents. HENNING-The Rev. Father Henning of Quebec is to deliver a lecture in the Mechanics Hall on the "infallability of the Church," on Wednesday the 6th of February. Father Hunning is one of the most eloquent of the Redemptorest Fathers who held the mission in this city lately, and the Witness may be interested in knowing that he is

the author of the "Jackass Bermon." MEANY-L. J. Meany addressed a meeting in Equis on the occasion of the releast of the milltary Fenian prisoners. He said that "under beaven thanks be to the Czir as the primary human agent in the amnesty, but no thanks to the government that persecuted while it could, and only relented when the threatening attitude of Russia startled the repose of Downing street."

BARNUM-The Tribune exposes the Colorado petrified man exhibited in New York declars it is Bar num's latest humbug. It was made in Eikland, a little mountain town in northern Pennsylvania, by George Hull, the maker of the Cardiff giant; Ground stone, ground bones, clay, plaster, bloods eggs and other materials were used in forming the image, which was then baked for weeks in, a kiln.

CURCI-The Armonia of Florence published in its issue of the 30th ult., the following letter from the Archbishop of that see, touching the torthcoming book of Father Curci: "The priest, Carlo Maria Curci, has this day published in Florence his book, the preparation of which was so extensively advertised. The above-named priest, having refused the request of the Archbishop of Florence, to submit his week for revise ion to the local ecclesiastical antiporities, the Archbishop forba e him to publich it in his diocese. It is unnecessary to say how the priest has obeyed the injunctions of his legitimate superior. Until such time as the supreme tribunal of the Church has pronounced its judgment, good Christians would do well to be guarded against a book issued under such unhanny auspices,"

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

HE MAMMOTH.

RAFTER & CO. 450 Notre Eame Street.

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

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Flannel Department. Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c.

White Saxony Flannels, 172c. 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c 32c. White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c

45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 171c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c

30c, 33c. Scarlet Lincashire Flannels, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c. Clain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all

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

Rlankets For Man And Beast. Llocke of White Blankets, selling from \$1,75 to \$6.50. Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1,25 to \$4,00

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White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c. Napkins in endless variety, price from 750 per doz:n. Roller Towelling.

Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c,

Hucksback Towelling, price, 121c, 14c, 18c. Grass Oloth, checked and plain, price 8e, 12c, 14c, 16c. Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c,

10c, 121c, 15c, 20c, 25c each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c. White and Grey Cottons.

Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, English, price from 33e. Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wooi Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1,00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1,00. Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1,35. Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1,33. Basket Coatings, only \$2,20. Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2,40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2,75. Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3,15.

Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices

75c, 9.c, \$1,00, \$1,20, \$1,30, \$1,35. Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth. Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c Underclothing Department.

Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 50c 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1,0. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from \$1,00 to \$2,00 each. Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c.

Men's Tweed Shirts, price 75c. Men's Flannel Shirts, price, 75c.

Endless variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts, Choves, &c., prices low.

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Official Assignee. JOHN MCINTOSH, Accountant 1y Aug 8, 77

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May 2, 77 Gold Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free. Address jan 30 '78-25 True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

\$66 a day in your own fown. Terms and \$5 outfit free, Address H. Hallert & Co., Portjan 30 '78-25 land, Maine.

The second second second second second

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Jan. 12th 1878:-3,523. 3,918. Corresponding week last year:-Increase..... 395.

INFORMATION.

Our mail orders have increased so much of late that we think it well to publish the following information.

In sending orders by mail, we would thank our costomers to Register Letters containing money, or send a Post-Office Order for the amount, as the Express charge extra for collecting the money.

Should the money sent be more than goods ordered, we return the balance in the parcel, or through Post. When ordering from advertisement, please cut it out, and forward it. Should the goods wanted not be advertised, please give us as full a description as possible, stating for what purpose they are required, as it enables us to select the most suitable goods. We have customers as far East as New Brunswick, and West as far as Express will deliver. The fact that these constantly favor us with their orders is a proof of the satisfaction given in

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This branch of our business has so much spread itself over the country that seldom a day passes without receiving several orders. Should the remittance not accompany the order, we forward an in. voice of the goods ordered and invariably receive the amount of bill by return mail.

To save time, trouble and expense, we beg to say that we

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as it involves too much labor, and, besides, samples are more likely to mislead than give a fair representation of the goods. Therefore, customers must is place confidence in us, or it useless sending their

orders. Our business has steadily increased ever since we commenced, which we consider a positive proof that we give the best possible value for ready money and that our goods give general satis-

faction. We sell for PROMPT CASH ONLY, and having a buyer always in the English markets, we are in a position to sell retail at regular wholesale prices.

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393 and 395 Notre Dame Street. P.S.—Parties at a distance wishing to avail themselves of our cash sistem will do well to send us a

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1 38-y

FARMERS' READING.

COAL ASHES .- I consider coal ashes one, if not gathert he best fertilizer we have got all I could for several years, but loow some others speak well of them. A professor in Miami University his walks in his garden; with the ashes from the college; he found that when he dropped the turnip or other seeds they grew finer than any other. I had a pile of anthracite ashes three feet high in my garden, hauled there in M.y, 1375; there was ic; on the bottom of the heap I thought it would on the bottom of the heap save ice better than tan. On top of the heap, there grew's number of pumpkins which had been thrown in when rotten in tee village. I thinned him to three vines, and they were the finest and largest I had that year; they were three feet from the ground, that is the Crown. The vines covered more than 150 squere feet .- J. Mc Hannon, in fruit-Cultivator.

SHRIBEAGE OF CORN.—The very common advice to farmers to sell their grain as soon after harvest as it can be marketed, is certainly sensible as regards corn. No grade shrinks so much from November till May, and the advance in price very nearly pays the loss. It is generally poor policy for Eastern farmers to sell corn, and at present prices especially, but if the corn must be sold, by all means do it now. From some experiments I have made, I am satisfied that a cent per pound in November, even with dry corn, is fully equal to 80 cents per bushel in May. By that time, if well housed, the corn is thoroughly dry, and the purchaser gets grain that will hold out weight after grinding. There is as much proportionate advantage to the farmer in feeding old corn as to the dealer in buying it. There seems to be something dele-tarious to stock in imperfectly dried corn, as farmers have often noticed in changing from old corn meal to new. One bushel of old corn is worth two of new for feeding to hoge, cattle or horses.—Correspondent ountry Gentleman.

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

EVERGREENS AND BIRDS .- Few persons who are not in a position to notice it, are aware of what an interesting harbor for a great many varieties of birds, is a cluster of evergreens near a house. They are objects of interest for several reasons, and are frequented by birds at one time of the year for one purpose, and at another time for another; so that they are visited at all times by a number of different birds. In the winter the thick, green boughs of balsam fir, Norway spruce and pines, afford an excellent shelter to such birds as stay with us during the inclement season. Among these are the common sparrow, song sparrow, ground and tree chippies, snow bird, and sometimes the lesser redpole of the far north, will, during extreme cold, visit us as far south as the northern part of New Jersey, and ent the seeds from the cones of such trees. . During the breeding seson, most birds that build a hanging or bag nest, besides many others, visit these trees to get the gum for sticking the threads of their houses together. While thus engaged in gathering the gum, they are so busy that they allow one a great resort for birds that make their domicile in the branches, particularly robins and cat-birds. Such trees are kept clear from insects, and afford a fine shade in summer and are very beautiful also in snowy weather, affording a pleasing contract in color to the pure white snow. A cluster of them near a farm house or rural home affords much pleasant interest to the family, and ta those who

are fond of bird life .- Cr Rural New Yorker STARW AS A MULCH FOR FALL WHEAT—We have observed of late several paragraphs in our exchanges on the above subject, all commendatory of the expedient. Among the rest is the following from a correspondent to the Country Gentlemon resident at Goderich, Ont.: - "Straw, as a mulch for fell wheat har been tried here, and proved of great value. On a hill side it saved the crop from winter-killing, and last harvest that pert gave a third more of a crop than another part where the straw was not used. I believe this mulch did as much good in the scorching weather of early summer, in protecting the roots of the growing grain from the effets of excessive heat, as it did in winter by warding off the biting frosts. And I believe it would well repay the firmer to distribute surplus straw over his grain fields in the spring"—So many uses present them-selves for straw, that few farmers can count on a 'surplus" of it in the spring or at any other season of the year In reality, it is too valuable as a food to be consumed for bedding, or spread on fall wheat as muldh. We have no doubt whatever of the utility of straw as e mulch for winter wheat, but whete in the suply to come from? Dry swamp muck, forest leaves, and saw-dust are being used by some farmers for bedding purposes, and still the suply of straw is delicient. There is a growing conviction among the best farmers that the soiling system is the true one. This, fully carried out, involves the stabling of cattle all the year round, and doubles the demand for straw wherewith to be them. We are inclined to think shelter must be provided for wheat by timber delts and evergreen screens, rather than "surplus straw." It is more than doubt ful if straw can be spared for such a purpose oa any wellmanaged farm, since all and more than all is demanded for stock keeping and manure-making.

THE FARMING THAT PAYS.— The following contribution, by a correspondent of the Duchess Farmer, is so suggestive of the causes of failure or success, as often observed among farmers under similar conditions, that we cheerfully reproduce it and commend it to the careful attention of our readers: This is not to discuss the general question whether farming pays, but to show why some farming brings wealth and some does not. It is plain enough that there is a great deal of wealth in the country that has come by labor on the farm, and that a large portion of those who work their farms get a comfor-table living. It is true, also that though we do not see those sudden failures which so often surprise men in other business, there are many in the business, of farming who fail—that is, they dont succeed. I have known within the range of my own observa-tion a good many families run down that held good estates. Two principal causes are efficient in this —extravagance and indolence. It is generally from one of these that the family fails, but they often go down so gradually as not to attract very remarked attention. Estravagance works quickest but indolence is as sure. It is not more laziness in May 2, '77.

1 38-y

manual labor that brings a man down, but a lack of enterprise, a quiet resting on what he has inherited. He does not attempt to accumulate, and what he has gradually wastes away

I have examples before me of those who have made for themselves a good estate by their own ability alone; and also of others, who have not only not gained anything, but have gone down; and very naturally conclude that farming does not pay.

And the difference in the management of these two classes is not manifested to ordinary observation. It would be a curious study, that should mark the etails in the management which terminates in results so widely apart. If a farmer lacks good judgment in those matters which concern his business; if he does not gain the knowledge necessary to his profession; if he is out of season with his work; if he does not know how to manage his help, and they work to a disadvantage; if he is careless and something is wasted; if he does not know the value of time; if he does not attend to the details of his work himself; if he disregards the importance of small expenses; if he allows expenses in his family which he cannot afford; if he keeps no account; these are a few of the negative errors, any one of which will seriously damage the net profit of the business. Suppose an example. Here is a young man who undertook to manage a pretty large farm. But he had not the knack of managing his help to the hest advantage, and his four men did no more work than three should. The cost of one man's wages and board was a pretty serious lack, and with one or two mistakes of that kind, the young man was not able to pay for his farm. I knew a family who were industrious-worked bard-and there was no extravagance in the house, and they managed their help well; but they failed to pay a moderate debt on their farm and it sank them, and all from a little carelessness. They didn't keep things up snuy. There was a constant loss by a little neglect. The cattle got out for the want of a bar put up at the right time. The lambs died for want of care at the right time. Their wool sold for less than its market value, for the want of being nicely ond attractively put up. They were always in a hurry and could not do anything nicely. Another man was left with a good farm and a

moderate debt. He was a member of a large and respectable family, who had lived it a generous style, which he kept up. He was easy—he did not hurry. He paid seven per cent. interest on his debt many years, when he might have borrowed at six. He did not keep accounts with his farm, and his debt increased before he knew it, and became burdenseme. This excellent citizen and good neighbor had less wealth in the end than in the beginning. One more example of this kind:—I knew a man who had inherited a very excellent farm which was provided with stock and tools, and he was out of debt. His family was not large, and he was very careful of expenses every way; was saving of labor and of seed and plants, and was very shy of new notions and book farming. How can it be accounted for that, when he died, he left his family in debt? His fine farm is now owned by one who began by the month. Any one of two serious faults in the conduct of a farm may turn the scale of profit and loss which does not however contradict the truth that farming tolerably well conducted brings a fair profit. But if every part of it is well done if the farmer has good judgment, is intelligent in his business, guides his workmen wisely, works himself, avoids unnecessary expenses, keeps things tidy, makes improvements, keeps accounts, has a high estimate of his profession, has a good helpmate in his house -- is there anything that he can't do? The profit in other business, depends on what they call in Wall street a "margin," and a very small one it is in furming, as in all safe and well established industries. When we sold wool to the Bunneis, many years ago, one of the firm told us that they had been making cloth without a profit, and when they found a waste of about a cent pound on their wool, and managed to avoid that waste, their business again became successful. A quarter of one per cent, received by a broker in a large financial transactions has made him a large fortune. And though in the limited transactions of the manufacturer and farmer so small per centage would not avail much, it is certain that the fortune of the farmer, no less than of the merchant and manufacturer, is made up of the small net profits of his buisness, accumulated by muny years of labor and carefulness. This net profit is so small that to approach very close to them. The trees are also it is liable to be impaired by any triding error in management, the lack of force. Any serious defect in management, or any great degree of slackness, will spoil the profits altogether. There are so many things to be well done in order to succeed that it is not strange that so many fail. When every part of farming is well done, there is no mis-take about the profit.

OF THE FOUR PRINCIPAL MATERIALS used in con struction, wood is generally supposed to be that which has the least power to resist fire. This idea in general is correct, and yet, under certain circumstances, wood will resist fire longer than iron. Fireman are reluctant to enter a building on fire when it is known that the supports are of iron, yet do not hesitate when they are of wood. This apprehension of danger from iron supports, the growth of experience, plainly proves the superiority of wood over iron as to a fire resisting quality. Some hold brick to be better than either.

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BEEF HAM, SUGUR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts,) AT THE

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

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July 25, 77-1y
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June 20, '77 PIANOS Retail price \$750 only \$235; \$650, \$175. Organs, 16 stop s, \$120; 13 \$96; 12 \$85; 9 \$66; 2, \$45—ORGANS other bargains. 24-pp. Illustrated Newspaper all about Piano-Organ WAR, FREE. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J.

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JAMES KEHOE.

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Oct 10, '77 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Herminie Archambault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Charles Bardette dit Lapierre, Collector, of the same place, judicially

authorized to act herein, **V**8.

The said Charles Bardette, dit Lapierre, An action for separation as to property has been

21-5

this day instituted. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON

and WALKER, Allys for Plaintiff. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT,

Montreal. No. 1649. Mary Peacock of the City and District of Montreal, wife of William Chester alias William E Chester

of the same place, Bricklayer and Builder, and

duly authorized en justice (a ester en justice). Rlaintiff. Against the said William Chester alias William E

Chester. The said Plaintiff duly authorized enjustice (a ester

en justice) has instituted an action for separation of property (en seperation de biens) against her husband the said Defendant.

J. & W. A. BATES, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 9th January, 1878.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

<u>received the contract of the </u>

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

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THE COLOUR OF FLOWERS .- Of the colour of flowers, Linnious says that yellow indicates bitter flavour; red, acid or sour; green, a crude alkaline taste; pale green, insipidity; white, lusuius; black, harsh and nauseus. Green is more common, and black the most-rare. No flower has its proper colour untill in full bloom; some change two or times: red changes into white and blue, blue into white and yellow, yellow into white, and white into

ORGANIC LIFE IN THE OCEAN. - Until recent years it was generally believed, as regards the Atlantic Ocean, that below a certain very moderate depth organic life entirely ceased, and all was death and durkness. Recent expeditions have been gradually dispelling this belief; and one of the most original and striking results of the Challenger Expedition is the final establishment of the fact that the distribution of living beings has no depth-limit, but that animals of all the marine invertebrate classes, and possibly fishes also, exist over the whole of the floor of the ocean.

OAK TIMBER .- Much of the oldest oak timber in this country is not of the same kind as that now in use. What we call oak timber now is the wood of the Quercus pedunculata this has its truit stalked and its leaves sessile. The other oak, the Quercus sessiliflora has its fruit sessile and its leaves stalked. This latter is the oak which furnished timber of some of our oldest buildings—to St. Alban's Abbey' and to Westminister Hall. The old wood is so unlike our modern oak timber, in the absence or indistinctivenesss of the silver grain, that it was long considered to be chestaut.

THE BEINDERR .- To the Laplanders the reindeer is everything; in fact, without it they would couse to exist. The flesh affords them food. The milk is not only drunk, but serves to make chorse, &c.,; it is also distilled into a kind of spirit. The rein-deer skin, which is soft and pliant, warm and strong, serves as clothing, for blankets, and, in fact, for almost every purpose to which we apply the various forms of cloth. The tendens are used for every purpose to which we apply cord, rop-, and

G. PARKS, string, whilst reindeer tongues form one of the most dainty dishes that can be placed upon the table, as well as, it is believed, a considerable article of ex-

Forestal Destruction .- All the countries in which trees have been remorselesly felled have invariably suffered, owing to the meteorological changes which ensued. About the year 1490, the Guadalquiver Valley supported about seven millions of robust men; but, after the disappearance of the live oak and chestnut groves from the height above the population dwindled to one million and a quarter of cadaverous people, forced to toil upon saudy and barren land. The effect of forestal destruction may be witnessed also on most of the Continental rivers, for during the last fifty years the Elbe and the Oder have fallen seventeen inches, the Bhine twenty-four; the Vistula twenty-sir, and the Danube at Orsova fifty five inches; all this accompanied by a corresponding diminution of the discharges from springs.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OZDE - Ozone, of which there is a deficiency in the atmosphere of large towns, is a great purifying agent, and prevents the spread of fevers and other zymotic diseases. It has been proved that all odoriferous plants-the mints, for example, mignonette, wall-flowers, and all other old English flowers and herbs-have a remarkable power of developing ozone, and, therefore, in the destruction of miasmatic poisons. It is well to bear this fact in mind, and, in laying out grounds, to make the decoration of them subservient to purposes of health; and, whilst gratifying the eye with beds of flowers of bright colours, to sow liberally such sweet-scented flowering plants as are conductive to the purification of the atmosphere by the oxidation of the organic poisons that are constantly floating in it. Fevers may in this way be prevented, probably as effectually as by the use of the ordinary chemical disinfectants; whilst flowering plants have this advantage, that, during the time they are in leaf and bloom their influence on the atmosphere is constant, whilst chemical agents exert only a transitory effect

THE RUSSIAN SANCE .- The most fashionable and costly of all furs is the Russian sable, the ekin of the mustela zibelina, which is about three or four times as large as the common weasel, to which family it belongs. A choice skin of the sea otter or the black for may command a higher price than one of the Russian sable, but the cost of the latter will be relatively greater, on account of its smaller size. The Russian sable is brown in summer, with some gray spots on the head, and may be distinguished from other furs from the hair turning and lying equally well in any direction. In winter, when the animal is usually taken, the colour of the fur is a beautiful black. The darkest skins are the most valuable. In its natural condition the fut has a bloomy appearance; but dyed sables generally lose their gloss, and the hairs become twisted or crisped. Sometimes the skins are blackened by being smoked, but the deception is exposed by the smell and the crisped bairs. A dyed or smoked skin may be detected by rubbing it with a moist linen cloth, which will then become blackened. The best tkins are obtained in Yakutsk, Kamtschatka, and Russian Lapland. Unly about twentyfive thousand are annually taken, but these command extraordinary prices, the average price of a raw skin being about five pounds, while a choice "crown" Russian sable will sell for forty pounds. But few of these furs reach the English or American market. The chief demand is in Russia, where the use of the sable is monopolised by the Imperial family and the nobility, by whom it is chiefly used for lining for civic robes, coats, &c., and for ladies

THE PANAMA HAT PLANTS .- The Bolivians gives this plant the name of Jipagapa, a town in the Republic of Ecuador, which is the principal seat of the hat manufacture—Panama, like Mocha in the case of coffee, and Brussels in that of carpets, being a misnomer. Before the leaf has begun to openwhen, in fact, it resembles a closed fan-it is cut off close to the petiole, the base of which forms the centre of the crown of the hat. It is then divided longitudinally into strips with the thumb nall—the thick part, forming the mid-ril, being rejected. The number of shreds into which it is divided, of course, depends on the fineness of the hat into which they are to be manufactured. This split leaf, which s of a greenish-white colour, is next dipped into boiling water, then into tepid water, acidulated with lemon-juice, and lastly it is allowed to soak in cold water for some time, and is afterwards dried in the sun. Each hat is, or ought to be, made of a single leaf. They vary in price, according to fineness, from thirteen pence to as many pounds. The damping and drying operations cause the shreds to assume a curled or cylindrical form, which much increase their strength, without injuring their pli-ancy. Before plaiting, the coarser qualities are damped with water, but the finer sorts are left out in the morning dew, and worked on before sunrise. A hat of the finest quality, made of a single leaf, will take several months to complete; and the plaiting will be so fine as hardly to be perceptible at a short distance. The plant is by no means difficult to cultivate, and is one of the most hardy species of the genus. It grows well in the damp best of an orchid-house, where the temperature does not fall below sixty degrees.

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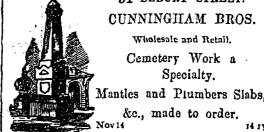
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We have also on hand a splendid lot of Ready-made Clothing which will be sold at extremely low prices, to make room for a large assortment of Fall and Winter

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

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It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches

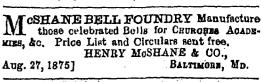
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Capital, therefore, is produced by labour. Labour is simply tollsome work, which is generally performed under the direction of bosses or task-masters, and is rewarded by drafts on the fruits of previous labour or Capital. Labour, therefore, is sustained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

The custodians of Capital may abuse their position and grind the faces of labourers; and, labourers may form trades-unions and organize strikes; but labour and capital will not quarrel any more than a man will quarrel with his meals. Cheapside be lieves in paying labour handsomely, as no country can be prosperous without well paid labourers.

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New Dress Goods, 124c. New Dress Poplins, 25c a yard. New Scarlet Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New White Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New Anti Rheumatic Flannels, 40, 45, 50. New Anti Sciatica Flauncis. Grey Chambly Flannels. White Chambly Flannels. Scarlet Chambly Flannels. Army Plannels, great bargains. Shirting Flannels, 20, 25, 30. NEW HOSIERY,

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Mens' Cardigan Jackets. Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets. Ladies Wool Cuffs. Ladies' Worl Mits. Ladies' Kid Mits, Lined. Ladies Kid Gloves Lined. Gents' Kid Mits Lined, Spring Tops. Gents Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Tops. Ladies' Lambs wool Underdresses. Ladies' Lambs wool Vests. Ladies' Lambs wool Drawers. Ladies' Merino Vests. Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, 37cts.

Gents' Double Breasted Shirts, 75c. Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Pauts, \$1.00 each well worth \$1.50 each. Gents' Heavy Scotch 3 and 4 ply Shirts and

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Ladies' Shetland Wool Under Dresses. .indies' Lumb's Wool Under Vests and Drawers. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, high neck and long

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Girls' Under Dresses, 0's to 6's. Boy's Under Dresses, 0's to 6's. Boy's Under Shirts, 0's to 6's. Boy's Diawers, 0's to 6's.

A full assortment of Gents' Scotch Lambs Wool Underclothing, 3 and 4-ply, plain and ribbed, all sizes, 36 to 54 inches chest.

Black French Cashmeres, 50c a yard, cheapest in Canada. Black French Cashmere, 65c

Black French Cashmeres 90c. Black French Cashmeres, \$1.

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

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Ponson's Black Silks \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Jaubert's Silks, \$1,25, worth \$1.75. Bonnet's Silks.

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May 2, 77

THE SONS OF ERIN. The second meeting of the No. 2 Branch of the Sons of Erin was held at their Hall; corner of Alexander and Craig streets, on Saturday evening, the 26th of January. Great enthusiasm was manifested a full compliment of officers was elected, and the Branch prorounced in a flourishing condition. Another Branch is about to be formed in the vicinity of Shannon street."

MONTREAL MACMABON GAURDS' SOCIETY

At a mosting of the MacMahon Gaurds', held in the Sacristy of St. Ann's Church, Lawrence Power in the Chair, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the current year .- James King, President; Patrick Scullin, 1st Vice-President; John Cunningham, 2nd Vice-President; William McAllan, Secretary; Philip Kennedy, Treasurer; William Kennedy, Grand Marshal; Patrick Cannon, Assistant Foot Marshal; Moses O'Brien, Assistant Foot Marshal.

Q. M. O. & O. BY.

Our manager who went to Ottawa last week, in connection with the new daily project, writes us from the Capital in eulogistic language concerning the above line:—" The trip up to Ottawa on the new line, the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental, was a most pleasant one. As an evidence of the popularity of the new route, I may mention that the Mile End Depot was thronged by passengers waiting for the train, and the greatest bustle and business stir reigned all round. Every one speaks of the great advantage the public derives from this line, whether regarded from a pleasure or a business standpoint, and the courteous demeanour of the officials connected with it, are the subject of general praise and commont. Mossra Kearney and Williams are indefatiguable in their endeavours to make the passengers comfortable. There is a great feeling of security to passengers travelling on the new road, at least so I experienced on my trip up, this may be owing to the substantial appearance of the cars, their easy and almost noiseless motion, and the considus-ness that they are running on steel rails. The motion of the care was so slight that I could read with facility, excepting on that part of the road between Papineauville and Ottawa, which I believe is not perfectly ballasted. In running over this part of the road however, speed is slackened to ensure safety. The bridges along the route are nest iron structures that do not obstruct the view of the rivers and rapids that are passed over There is no doubt but that this line will give a stimilus to the progress of commerce along its route. I was agreeably surprised to notice the lively appearance at all the stations, which by the way, are neat buildings, gotten up in the most approved style. There is not much news to send you from the Capital, Parliament is to meet on the 7th prox., the Hotels and boarding houses are accordingly making ready their accommodations The Rev'd. Fathers Dowd and Hearne of Montreal are in town and stopping at O'Meara's Hotel, they came up on the same train as I did, we passed some portion of the time in pleasant conversation,"

CANADIAN ITEMS.

WHEAT at Winnepeg 60 cents a bushel. THE Quebec City Treasurer has resigned.

A shooting gallery at Q tobec has lady visitors. Quenec has a newly-formed Geographical Society. THE AM UNT OF THE Quebec City Treasurer's decit-so far as known-now reaches \$52,498.

THE NEW BRUSSWICK LEGISLATURE WIll meet for the despatch of business on the 26th of February. BRANTFORD has organized a lacrosse club-the Excelsior.

The Manitoba Government proposes to abolish skloon licenses.

GOLD AND SILVER, REPORTED to have been discoverd at Parkhill, County Lambton. Great ex-

Morris, of Pittsburgh has challenged Couriney, Trickett, Hanlan, or any other man, to a three or five miles race at Pittsburgh.

THE FRAME WORK OF THE trophy tower for the Canadian Department of the Paris Exposition is be ing shipped from the Government workshops at

IT IS BUMGED THAT HOU. George Irvine, will be a candidate for Megantic at the next general election for the Dominion Parliament.

Ma. W E. Jones, editor of the Richmond Guardian, is coming out as a Liberal-Conservative for the county of Richmond.

WE HAVE BEEN informed that Mr. G. Murphy has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Chief McLaughlin of the Water Police, Montreal.

SMITH'S FALLS, Jan. 21 .- There was no service in the Roman Catholic Church owing to the Rev. Father Boach having one of his ribs broken by a fall in the ball of his dwelling. PLEBOR WALSH HAS ISSUED a circular to the clergy

of his diocese, setting apart the 2nd of February to be celebrated by the young men of the diocese in commemoration of the first communion of Pope OTTAWA, January 25.—The Chief of police has received a cablegram from the Inspector General of the Irish Constabularly to-day regarding the young

scamp who has been personating Hon. R. H. Westenra; he says that the real Simon Pure is with his regiment at Dundalk.

CANON PARE, OF SAULT RECOLLET, who died a few days ago, was buried in the Bishop's Cathedral on Palace street. A great many priests from all portions of the Province were present, and assisted at the services, making an imposing spectacle in their white robes and hoods. The galleries of the church were draped in black.

KEEP OFF THE TRACK -The Grand Trunk authorities, following the example of other railways, have issued notices that all persons (except emplayees) are by law probibited from using the railway track or property within the fences, as a thoroughfare, and have cautioned the public against contravention of the law,

THE CITIZENS OF QUEEEC are divided as to the form of municipal government which is to replace the doomed City Council, some favoring a reduc-tion of the number of aldermen to eight, which is opposed by the advocates of paid commissioners as too large a number for economy. Others again are in favor of a board of three or five administrators. QUEBEC, 21st.—Notice is given in the Official Gazette that the Reformed Episcopal Church of Canada will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its present session, for an act authorizing the ministers of that church to solemnize at 8. matrimony and to keep registers of baptisms, marriages and burials.

Wn. Ryan, a young Irishman of remarkably fine physique, is now undergoing training at the hands of Mr. Woods, professor of sparing, in order to spar one of Mr. Richardson's pupils. Until Mr. Woods undertook to teach him, Ryan, never "had the gloves" on, as they say, but he has made so much "progress" in the "manly art" that Mr. Woods is confident of success. Mr. Woods trained the gunner, Kearney, of B. Battery, who is now champion of Canada, and if Byan beats his man, Mr. Woods is prepared to "back him against any man in Canada." -Con. Montreal, January 29, 1878.

MONTREAL MARKET.

Superior Extra, \$6 90 to 6 00 Canada Wheat, Extra Superfine, 6 70 to 5 75 Corn, 56 lbs Fancy, 6 30 to 5 40 Cats, 82 lbs Spring Extra, 9 90 to 5 00 Barley, Superine, 4 75 to 4 85 Pease, Strong Bakers', 5 10 to 5 30 Butter, Fine. 4 4 to 4 to Cheese. 0 00 t0 0 00 82 c to 65c 28 c to 85c 55 c to 65c 78 c to 80c 19 c to 20c 12 c to 13a Fine. 44 to 4 50 Cheese. 12.c. to 13a-Mindlings, 8 50 to 8 75 Pork, 13.50 to 14.50 Pollards, 2 75 to 2 20 Dressed Hogs, 4 85 to 4 90 U.C bage, 0 00 to 000 Lard, 0 c to 10c Oity bags, 2 75 to 2 82 Ashes, 8 80 to 8 85 Oatmeal, 4 65 to 4 75!

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The arrivals of live stock at Point St. Charles last week were much smaller than usual, being fifteen carloads of cattle and three mixed carloads of cattle and sheep, another carload of cattle having arrived yesterday.

FAT CATTLE.—The supply of fat cattle is still greater than the demand, and some of the drovers from the West have been on the market for over ten days and have not yet sold out one carload. Sales have been more numerous to-day and prices are a little higher than they were last week, although much lower than was the case three weeks ago. The range of prices to-day was: For good cattle, from 32 to 41c per lb; for common and inferior, from 12 to 42c do.

R. J. Hopper sold to H. Bensilack seven steers weighing 9,255 lbs at 44c per lb; F. Ritchings, of Rose Hill, sold eleven oven and steers to R. Nicholson at 32c per lb; two exen to M. Laforce for \$151.50, and two steers for \$90. J. Milne, of Toronto, sold a large ax for \$77, and ten small cattle at \$30 each or about 5c per lb; Wm. Jack, of Lindsay, sold a large buil for \$80 and a pair of oxen for \$120; D. English, of Belleville, sold 13 small cattle for \$254.

Sizep And Lames.—There were not many sheep and lambs offered, and they were mostly of poor quality. One pretty har lot—three sheep and six hambs—were sold for \$41.00. Other sales were made at \$3.50 each.

Hoos.—Wm. Head sold a carload of dressed hogs at \$5.00 per 100 lbs. J. C. Coughlin, of London, Ont., is shipping \$50 hogs and \$70 sheep on the steamship Ontario, which sails from Portland for Liverpool next Saturday. The last shipments of Canadian cattle and sheep have been sold to advantage in the British markets.—Gazette.

Wheat.

Wheat.

TORONTO MARKET.

Turkeys, each,

Wheat,
Spring, per bu,
Barley, per bu,
Peas, per bu,
Peas, per bu,
Becf, hind qur,
Mutton per loo to
Chickens, pair,
Ducks, brace,
Geese, each,
Turkeys, each,
Butter, large rolls,
O.50 to 0.50 to 0.50 loose of 0.50 to 0.50 loose of 0.50 loo

THE OTTAWA MARKET. 33c to 35c | Fartridge, 10c to 15c |
69c to 65c | Eggs per doz, 17c to 18c |
50c to ooc | Butter in print per lb 17c to 20c |
2.75 to 4.00 | do in firkin, 16c to 15c |
6.25 to 7.00 | Cheese, 13c to 15c |
75c to 7.00 Turnips, 15c to 20c |
6.50 to 7.00 Turnips, 15c to 20c |
6.50 to 7.00 Turnips, 15c to 20c |
6.50 to 7.00 Turnips, 15c to 20c |
75c to 55c | Hay per ton, 12.00 to 14.00 |
50c to 1.00 | Sec |
6.50 to 50c | Hay per ton, 12.00 to 14.00 |
50c to 1.00 | Sec |
6.50 to 50c |
6.50 to Oals, Peas, Buckwheat, Apples, per bol Wood, per load, Cow Hides, Sheep pelts, Beef, per 100, Pork. Lamb, per pound, Chickens, per pair Geese, each,

J. H. SEMPLE IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET,

WANTED—A young man from 17 to 20 years of age for a retail grocery store. One well acquainted with his business, and can give security prefered. Apply by letter to "R. W." TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. 20

MONTREAL.

LECTURE



"The Rights and Claims of the Irish People."

DR. DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY

WILL DELIVER A LECTURE ON THE ABOVE SUBJECTIN THE

MECHANICS' HALL.03.....

Tuesday, 12th Feb. 1878.

Secured Seats-75cts; Reserved Seats-5Octs. GALLEBY-25cts.

Seats can be secured only at J. B. Lane's, 21 BLEURY STREET.

M. DOWNES, Secy Y. I. L. & B. A.



CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

LECTURE.

Rev. J. E. HENNING,

(REDEMPTORIST, OF QUEBEC),

WILL LECTURE FOR THIS SOCIETY

.....IN THE..... MECHANICS' HALL.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 6th, '78

Subject: "THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE CHURCH."

Admission-25cts; Reserved Seats, 50cts. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence

> JOHN WARREN, Secretary.

WAX CANDLE WICK MADE BY

S. R. WEEDEN & SON,

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Samples Sent on Receipt of Address.

Sr. Parrick's Church, Quarc. The following is a record of Baptisms, Marriage and Deaths for the past year in the above Church :- Baptisms, 235; Marciages, 54; deaths, 188.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS, -The county of Argentenil was last week in a state of excitement, each parish trying to elect their councillors; and, I am sorry to say, the parish of St. Andrews was the only place where the Catholics got anything like a fair show. The polling lasted two days, and after an easy and a fair fight, we succeeded in placing two Ca holic gentlemen at the head of the polls, with good majorities. Some of our Protestant friends seem to be annoyed at our success, and I don't see why they should, as we have nothing more than justice. No doubt, they did their utmost to defeat us, they even thought to divide the French vote, but I am glad to say they were disappointed—to divide us was out of the question-" Ce temp, la cet passe." The parish of St. Andrews was always considered a Protestant parish. Consequently we congratulate ourselves on the victery gained. I must not forget to mention that the Irish and French Catholies certainly deserve great credit, particularly for their good conduct, and for the manner in which they stood together in supporting their cause. - Subschizza.

REV. BROTHER ARROLD .- Our readers will regre to learn that Rev. Brother Arnold, the amiable Director of the Christian Brothers in this city, has been removed to the Directorate of St. Anne's Montreal. For ten years the good Brother had labored amongst us, forwarding education, encouraging temperance, and improving the youth of the city morally and intellectually. La Salle Institute will remain for ever a monument to his extraordinary zeal in the great work of higher education. Singlehanded, he appealed to the generosity of the public made a noble response—a response that pisced, now almost free of encumbrance, a Seminary, with all its apurtenances, in the sole possession of his Community. Either as a meek follower of the illustrious La Salle, or as an Irishman passionately and devotedly attached to the memories of the Fatherland, gallant Tipperary may well feel proud of her son. Familiar as a house-hold word, Brother Arnold's name will long be cherished by the Irishmen of this Province; they will all say, as we now say, God be with him whithersoever he goeth.-Irish Canadian

IRISH CATHOLICS IN THE SENATE. QUEBEC, JED. 18, 1378,-To the Editor of the Irish Canadian .- Some time ago a vacancy occurred in the Sanate through the resignation of Senator Delery. As it was generally understood that his successor would be an English speaking gentleman, the English speaking Ca-tholics of this part of the Province, who are not represented in the Canadian Lords, asked Mr. Mackenzie to name one of their creed to fill the vacancy. What think you did this Liberal Scotchman do but appoint one of his own Protestant kin to replace a French Canadian Catholic as the representative of a Senatorial division, ninc-tenths of which is Catholic, and about one-tenth Irish Catholics. you, Mr. Editor, as the ctampion of our rights, see that justice be done us, as several other vacancies in the Upper House are on the topis, and the one from this district soon to be vacated by Senator Fabre is ours. We admired the bold stand you took in our behalf in the Quebec East contest, and we trust you will assist us in our agitation to secure our fair share of representation .- IRIN CATHOLIC.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR QUIBEC .- This Bazaar was opened in the Russel House dining-room on Monday last, and will continue open during the remain der of the week. The bazzar is in aid of the poor, and no efforts have been spared to make it a success. At the left, upon entering, is the table known as the " Members of Parliament five o'clock Tea Table," presided over by Mrs. Roche, Mrs. Henchey, and Mrs. Valleau. This table is loaded with numerous pretty toys and fancy articles, including sofa pillows, cushions, book-markers, pincushions, mats, doll's furniture, vases, jewel boxes, a fancy stand, and many other items of taste and beauty. Hanging upon the wall at the back of the table is a robe of Limerick lace which is very handsome, and which is to be presented to the reverend Father receiving the most votes from visitors. The next table, presided over by Mrs. Carbray, is similarly covered with beautiful fancy articles, consisting in part of pictures and picthre frames, dolls sisting in part of pictures and picthre frames, dolls New Primary beautifully dressed, various ornamental articles New Intermediate made from splints, slipper cases, tidys for the backs New Physical of chairs, fancy boxes, vases, &c. Near by is the Pinnock's Catechism of Georefreshment table, presided over by Mrs. Sullivan, and Mrs. Flannigan. Upon this table are disand Mrs. Flannigan. Upon this table are displayed large and tempting cakes, sweets, nuts. apples, oranges, raisins, bon bons and other dainties to tempt the appetite. At the opposite side of the room is a table, presided over by the young people, which is covered with every variety of fancy articles, including dolls, doll's carriages, fans, pictures, &c. In one corner of the room is the post-office, Miss Flanagan being installed as Post-mistress Miss Flanagan being installed as Post-mistress. We are informed that numerous lettere were lying there awaiting their owners, and we would suggest that all persons having acquaintance with this fact should call and inquire if there be not one for them. Polls are open for voting for favorite candilates, one of which is for the most popular singer, which seems to create the most interest. It is to be hoped that this bazaar will be a success, as its object is a most meritorious one.-Chronicle.

Sr. Patrick's Literary Institute, Quebec-Liter ARY AND MUSICAL SORES —On Wednesday a musical and literary entertainment was given by the St. Patrick's Literary Institute in their hall, which was very numerously attended. The entertainment was given to celebrate the twenty fifth anniversary of the institution, which was founded Dec. 28th, 1852. In the front of the hall were ranged a sofa and six large chairs, for the accommodation of the special guests of the institution, which were occupied by His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Murphy, Hon. John Hearn, Mr. Kennedy, M. P. P., Mr. Rouleau, M. P., Mr. McGauvran, M. P. P., Hon, Mr. Quimet, Superintendent of Education, and the President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. R. H. McGreevy, Esq., President of the Institute, then in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the entertainment, and then in roduced the next speaker, M. F. Walsh, Esq., Mr. Walsh announced that he would, as briefly as possible, give a short history of the Institute since its foundation in 1852. Commencing with the adoption of its constitution he followed through the succeeding years its growth and continued prosperity until he had brought the history to the year 1874. He then said that it was not his intention or his desire to trace the history of the Association to a later date. He would leave that task to the person who might be Secretary of the Institution twenty-five years hence. He then thanked the audience for their attention, and retired amid loud applause. During his address Mr. Walsh was frequently and heartily applauded. The audience was a large one, and as they passed out of the hall at the close of the entertainment, remarks of satisfaction and approval were heard on every side.—Chronicle.

BIRTH.

McIntyre.-At 69 Bonaventure Street, on the 27th instant, the wife of Mr. Jas. McIntyre, of a

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MARRIED.

MULLEN-WARREN.—In St. Patrick's Church, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., James Mullen. Esq., Grocer, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Warren, both of this city.

We nave also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books, Drawment of Exercise Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Pencils, Pencils, Lend Pencils, L Paper, School Pocket Penknives, etc., etc.

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