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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1877.

TERMS: City Subscribers \$2.00 Country " 2.00 In Advance.

THE PILGRIMS.

A VISIT TO CARDINAL MANNING-A DESECRATED SHRINE-ROUEN AND THE CHILDREN OF MARY.

We take the following account of the doings of the Irish Canadian Pilgrims from the Catholic Review. After describing the reception of the Pilgrims in Liverpool, he says:

"The pilgrims were to leave for London by the 10.40 train; but owing to the late arrival of some cars, the departure was delayed till 11 o'clock. The procession of the pilgrims from the hotel to the station, was through a crowd of people that could not number less than 30,000.

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

It is impossible to describe their enthusiasm, or to repeat the words of kindness and affection that issued from the crowd on all sides. One instance I shall give. Whilst one of the lay gentlemen of the pilgrims was entering the gate at the station. a woman seized the skirt of his coat, and kissing it, said: "Bring this to the feet of the Holy Father from me!"-People spoke to us as if ther had known us for years. Notwithstanding the great enthusiasm, the most perfect order prevailed.

THE GREAT CARDINAL.

A canticle was sung by a certain section of the multitude, and after that "Tara's Hall" was sung by about 7,000 voices. There was not one of us who did not have to shake hands with fifty people. None of the pilgrims had ever witnessed such enthusiasm. We were all astonished at the good will displayed by the Catholics of the city. had representatives of every grade of society to give us a hearty welcome and to say adieu as we departed. When we came to Warrington, the first station from Liverpool, hundreds assembled and cheered heartily. A few of the pilgrims responded fittingly. Next morning, at three o'clock, many of us were awake to enjoy the scenery. The country that we saw from surrise till our arrival in London was level and tame, but more carefully cultivated than any place I had yet seen. We arrived in London at six in the morning of 30th ult. After breakfast it was decided to leave London for New Haven,

at 6 p. m. Father Dowling of Hamilton, and I, set out at 8 o'clock for the residence of the Archbishop of Westminster. We drove along Vauxhall Bridge Road in the neighborhood of Westminster Abbey at 8:30 o'clock, turned down a narrow street and entered, by an iron gate way to the front of the nouse. It is a large brick building painted in imitation of stone, several white stone steps leading to the ball door. The usher of the house immediately knew us to be pilgrims and apprised Dr. Johnson, the Cardinal's private secretary, of our visit. From him we received a regular Celtic welcome. We were received as ones that were lost. The Cardinal was making his thanksgiving ia his private chapel when Dr. Johnson told him of our visit.

We waited for him in the ante-room of the private secretary's apartment.

When he came into the room, before 9 o'clock he gave us both his blessing, offered us warm congratulation on our escape from the dangers of the sea. He a ked us to breakfast, but we had breakfasted. He asked all, through us, to make his house our own during our stay. We told him we were about to depart from London that evening. When, in reply to a question, I told him I was a subject of the Bishop of Brooklyn, he said he knew him at the Vatican Council. He expressed the deepest satisfaction when I told him that my bishop was in the best of health.

He asked to take back to the pilcrims his bless ing. After we had kissed his ring he withdrew. He wore a red soutane, red beretta, large gold pectoral cross, and a large cloak called the zimarra. Cardinal Manning is very well represented in his pictures. He has sharp features, thin lips and face. He does not look to be emaciated from ill health, but rather from hard brain work. One could readily know that he is still capable of a great deal of work. We felt that we we had met a great

Dr. Johnson asked as to go through the house with him. We could see already that it was fault-lessly neat, the stairs of white stone, and scarcely a bit of carpet anywhere. It was built as a club-house for the non commissioned officers and privates of the Guards, and bought by Cardinal Manning. We passed through a waiting room containing a picture of Rome and a fine engraving of Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance. In the private chapel we venerated some precious relics; amongst the rest the mitre of St. Thomas of Canterbury; a large relic of St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury; a leaf from the writings of St. Francis De Sales; a letter of St. Vincent De Paul; a page from a meditation or sermon by Alphonse De Liguori; a little of the writing of St. Teresa; bones of the martyrs of the first ages; a vase containing the relics of the martyrs of the Reformation, not yet canonized.

Amongst the works of art, a marble medallion of the Pope, made by Cardinal Wiseman in commemoration of the establishment of the English hierarchy; statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, made of the iron of Russian canon taken by the French at Sebastopol; bust of the Cardinal.

In the grand reception room, second floor, where receptions are held once a week for a certain part of the year, we found the statue, in composition, of John Francis Meguire. He I understand was a personal friend of the Cardinal. We saw, also, a painting of Cardinal Fisher; the Last Supper in wood; a picture of Cardinal Wiseman at twentyfive years of age; and one of William Bishop, first vicar apostolic after the Reformation. In this room is enclosed in a glass case the beretta which Car dinal Wiseman received from the Holy Fathor at Acharski, a National Guard on duty there, had an opportunity of seeing herit He was an artistic on sold as it is opportunity of seeing herit He was an artistic on sold as it is opportunity of seeing herit He was an artistic on sold as it is opportunity of seeing herit He was an artistic on sold as our out the section of the section as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation as sold, as it is generals could be induced to take shares the specuation.

pturning to his house he sketched the picture fom memory.

Here, too, on the mantelpiece is an Irish marble cross, set with Irish diamonds, bearing this inscription: "The League of the Holy Cross offer this sacred symbol of faith, hope, charity, and self denial to their venerated Father in Christ, Henry Edward, Catholic Archbishop of Westminster

The last room to which Dr. Johnson took us was the best. There, in a large room with high ceiling, sitting in an arm-chair with a portfolio on his knee and a quill pen in his hand, sat the Cardinal

Dr. Johnson said to us, "Here is where all the mischief is done," I told the Cardinal that I hoped to see Dr. John Henry Newman. He said, "Have you seen him yet? He will be glad to see

Adjoining the house and fronting on Victoria street, the new cathedral will be situated. They have fine property. The design is exhibited in the library. It is to be modelled after the cathedral of Cologne. We came away delighted with the cordiality displayed by Dr. Johnson, and the dignity allied to simplicity and goodness of the great English Cardinal.

THE DESPOILED ARREY.

From there we drove to Westminster Abbey. 'We understood there was service, and being unwilling to recognize by our presence, even as sightseers, so unauthorized a performance, we gained admission to the Parliament building. To one who has seen the Capitol at Washington, there is nothing very attractive in the interior of the building. There was no session of the House, as it was Derby Day. The Commons looks very small, and not at all pretentious. When we were pointed out the exact places where great men arose and made great speeches, there was a little sentiment aroused. one of the corridors there were some interesting statues in marble. We remained for a while to dwell on the broad, stout face of the great Fox, and the sedate and genteel, but determined aspect of Burke. Chatham has a feminine appearance, but Pitt the younger, is majestic. Grattan is a beautiful work. You see in the statue the ever glorious Gratian, and the best of the good, the inimitable grace of gesture and attitude; benevolence and de-

termination meet in the same face. The temporary Court of Appeals was being held in one of the rooms of the Parliament building. The Lord Chief Justice of England, Cockburn, presided, assisted by several other eminent judges, among whom were James, Brett and others. The Lord Chief Justice wore no beard, was very refined in face, and exhibited in his manner the consciousness of great power. Matthews a Catholic, and late Member for Dungarvan, Ireland, argued with him. They were both admirable speakers and reasoners. They seemed perfectly at home in dealing with the case. We returned to Westminster Abbey. It is a great piece of noble architecture as you know, Time has done little towards the ruin of its walls, but yet it tells sadly of times that were, and the real ruin that has befallen it. We see there the shrine of Edward the Confessor; the tomb of Henry V., surmounted by the saddle, helmet and shield used by him at the battle of Agincourt; the tombs of Catholic queens, dukes, duchesses, marquises, with the effigies of their mailed children kneeling around the tomb, and with joined bands betokening prayer; numerous tombs of Catholic bishops and abbots; the bodies of Crusaders rest there, too, in clay once blest by Catholic priests. There are many things to remind one that the ground whereon he treads has a holiness which no desecration can take away. Yet desecration has taken place. The chapter house where the monks so often assembled, where so many Parliaments met in Catholic times is now empty. Only a few Catholic manuscripts attract the special attention of the visitor. Near the carvings of the Blessed Virgin and saints are those of Major Andre and of Wesley. Rlizabeth rests beneath the same roof as Mary Queen of Scots; Henry VII. and Henry VIII. rest here; Edward I. and Oliver Cromwell lay here for three years together. Catholic England reared this temple and abbev, and Catholic bishops blessed it, little thinking that men of such creeds as Milton, Macaulay and Dickens, would sleep beneath it. One cannot help but venerate those old Catholic walls. No man is a slave who protests against the tyrauny, and the Westminster pile is no Protestant structure even though held in the grasp of a heretical power. Westminster echoes every day the cold service that apes the worship of Catholic times, but there is no prescription for roblery, and Westminster Abbey, is a standing projest against the service and the unor-

dained ministers. Wherever you walk in Westminster Abbey, among old graves or new, the useful thought is suggested which is instribed under the image of Shake-

speare: The cloud dapped towers, the gorgeous palaces, The solemntemples, the great globe itself.

Yea, all that it inherit shall dissolve, And, like the baseless fabric of a vision, Leave not a rack behind.

We remained in Westminster Abbey three hours and drove to St. Paul's. It is a large Protestant building with a little portion in the centre that looks like a church. Save as a wonderfully massive structure, its great height and the view of the city from the dome, it was not interesting.

London is even larger than we expected to find it. When we left the London Bridge terminus for New Haven we were all glad. We arrived in Dieppe at 4 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday merning, Corpus Christil

THE CHURCH OF ST. OUEN.

The church at Dieppe is a fine old specimen of mediaval architecture, with its numerous chapels, its massive pillars, its beautiful designs in stained glass. Each priest said mass. At three in the afternoon; Father Taaffe, Dowling, Meagher, and my-self set out for the ancient city of Rouen, thirty six miles distant on the road to Paris. We noticed on that journey the first thatched houses we had seen

grove," as she was to us. The cathedral of Ronen s very ancient and magnificent. Its spire is, I understood, from the commissaire or guide, 456 We saw here the tomb of Henry the feet high. brother of Richard Cour de Leon. The heart of Richard himself is buried within the church. Fa ther Tauffe and Father Dowling visited the Carlinal and were received kindly The Palais de Justice of Rouen pleased us greatly. In it the Duke of Normandy held his parliament. In it is the room of Louis XIV. In it Corneille was once tried for defamation of the government. Now they are raising his statue to signify that monarchial governments require to be criticised. The Police court has at one end of the hall a life sized picture of the Crucifiction, painted in the reign of Louis XIV. It is in perfect order. We thought it a beautiful sight. In the Civil Court is a magnificent picture of the judgment of Solomon. In the great criminal Assize Court, the Crucifixion in stone. It was a splendid work of art. In this magnificent old structure there is a public meeting and writing room. It is one of the finest balls in France. It certainly edified us, to find in the end of that hall, the Virgin and Child in stone, and all around a number of sacred statues. The statue erected to Joan of Arc, where she was burned, is not imposing, But live scenes are always the most pleasing to me if they be of the good kind. Passing down Solferino Square, where the statue of Napoleon I. is raised on a high column, a great band of young girls dressed in spotless white, with pure white beads hanging on the left arm. They had been confirmed in the morning by the Cardinal, and were going now, at 8 o'clock to sing the service of the month of Mary. It was the last day, and the church was the church of St Ouen. It reminded one of Westminster, so large and grand. As we walked through the garden of the Hotel de Ville, to walk around the church, the infantry soldiers gave us a regular military salute. The May devotions were impressive. We joined our party of nilgrims in four hours from the parting, which was undertaken with the entire concurrence of Father Dowd. Next evening at 4 o'clock we were in Paris.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

The distribution of the prizes in the above Academy took place on Saturday morning. At 9 o'clock the hall was filled with the relatives and friends of the scholars. Among the gentlemen present were the Rev. Abbe Verraue, Principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, Rev. Father Sorin, Rev. Father De Lavigne, Director of the Montreal College, Rev. Father Archambault, of St. Jeseph Church and the Rev. Father Salmon; also, His Honor the Mayor, Mr. Gedeon Onimet, Superintendent of Education, Messrs E Murphy, P S Murphy, S Rivard and several other well known gentlemen. At the opening, a piece entitled the "March of the Crusaders." was excellently played by the Academy orchestra, after which Master William Forbes read a narrative of the leading events of the scholastic year in French. The prizes were then distributed to the pupils of the Primary Course. Master Thomas Doherty, a pupil of Mr. F. Boucher, gave a violin solo, and received loud applause, of which he was really deserving, after which the prizes were given to the scholars of the Intermediate and Commercial courses. "India Mail" galop by the orchestra, followed by the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Polytechnic School, after which

the prizes of honor were distributed as follows:-The Peter S. Murphy prize, a gold medal and \$50, was awarded to Mr. Emile Vanier, pupil of the Polytechnic School of Montreal, third year, for his irreproachable conduct, constant application, and marked success, during his complete course of study, from 1874 to 1877.

The Edward Murphy first prize, a gold medal and \$50, was awarded to Treffle Dubreuil, pupil of the Commercial Course, 1st degree, for his irreproachable conduct, constant application, and marked suc cess during the past scholastic year.

The Edward Murphy second prize, a silver medal and \$20, was awarded to William Desbarats, pupil of the Commercial Course, 1st degree, for his irreproachable conduct, constant application, and marked success during the scholastic year, 1876-77.

The "Comte" prize of \$50 was awarded to Thomas C. Doherty, pupil of the Commircial Course, 1st degree, tor his irreproachable conduct, constant appli ation, and marked success during the scholastic year. 1876-77.

At this Academy a class has been formed for pupils who desire to learn stenography, and the following eight pupils have received diplomas of the first degree from L'Institut Stenographique des Deux Mondes, at Paris: Messrs. Remi Andgrave, Alexander Cusson, Treffle Dubreuil, Datiel Kearns, Pierre Poitras, Louis Selby, F. X. St. Charles and Arthur Terroux.

Two of the above scholars, Treffle Dubreuil and Pierre Poltras, can write from 115 to 12) words a minute, and took down verbatim all the speeches that were made on St. Jean Baptiste Day. This speaks well for their success in future.

The Valedictory was spoken in English by Master Daniel Kearns, who delivered it in a highly commendable manner, and if any trust can be placed upon appearances this young gentleman is sure to make his mark in the world. The Valedictory in French was spoken by Treffle Dubreuil, of whom it is unnecessary to make any remark, as he carried off the Edward Murphy first prize ... Speeches were made by Mr. Gedeon Onimet, Mr. Edward Murphy, the Mayor, and Mr. Archambault.

Mr. Edward Murphy, as Chairman in the name of the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal thanked the Principal, Mr. Archambault and the Professors of the Catholic Commercial Academy for their zeal and assiduity in conducting the institution during the past year, and complimented the pupils on the great progress made by them in their studies, and for the large numbers of honors carried off by them. In the name of the Commissioners and the Catholics of the Province he warmly thanked the Hon. Mr. Oumet, the Superintendent of Education, for the means placed at the disposal of the Commissioners for the establishment of the Polytechnic School-which we hoped would be largely availed

VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

The annual distribution of medals diplomas and prizes took place at Villa Maria on Wednesday, the 27th-the ceremony this year, however, being strictly private. The disappointment felt by many of the parents in being deprived of the high valued privilege of themselves placing the crowns of merit on the fair young brows of their daughters and of personally witnessing their triumphs was in a great measure compensated by the interesting ceremony held immediately after the distribution in the Corvent Chapel. Within the latter sacred enclosure were gathered a number of the parents and friends of the pupils who had come to bring their young charges to their respective homes; several distinguished clergymen occupied the sanctuary, while the Very Rev. Canon La Marche presided. Two by two the pupils filed in, the graduates opening the procession, bearing the prizes or glittering medals lately awarded them, and wearing the crowns they had earned by long months of diligent study and ap plication. Innocent, modest girlhood is alway fair to look upon, and as the pupils slowly advanced to the altar rails, and with earnest prayer and sweet thrilling hymn there deposited their crowns, more than one fervent petition went up from the hearts of the spectators that those happy, smooth young brows might long remain unshadowed by life's cares and their thornless crowns prove the pledges of the unfading wreaths of eternity. The graduates of this year were sixteen in number .- Miss Soline Kelly, New York; S. Jones, Colorado; Mary Gibson, New York; J. Alexina Loranger, Sorel; Albina Laurent, Montreal; Ida Bond, Montreal; Fabiola Pellant, Ottawa; Annie Kelly, wontreal; Louise McDonald, Montreal; Nellic Royston, New York; Maggie Collins, Montreal; Marion Murphy, Quebec; A. McAchorn, Portland; Eliza Feron, Montreal; Martha Lindberg, New York; Anne Carey, Manitoba. Several of these young ladies competed successfully for the medals of His Excellency the Governor-General; but the fortunate winners were Miss Solinc Kelly, New York, and Miss Albina Laurent, Montreal. The names of the sister graduates of these two young ladies who proved their equals in point of merit and consequently received substitutes for His Excellency's medals, were :- Miss Loranger Sorel; Miss Jones, Colorado; Miss Bond, Montreal Miss Pellant, Ottawa; Miss Gibson, New York The prize of Natural History, a magnificent microscope, given by Edward Murphy, Esq., was won by Miss Louise McDonald; the prize of Domestic Economy, a richly wrought medal, presented by Mrs. Edward Murphy, of Montreal, fell to Miss Feron. Gold medals for proficiency in muthematics were also awarded by the Rev. Mother Superintendent-General, to Miss Lindberg, New York, and Miss Collins, Montreal. Finally, a small golden harp, reward of excellence in music, was presented to Miss Kelly. It would be ungrateful on the part of any friend of education to close an article of this nature without paying a tribute to the kind gene-rosity of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, who encourages so nobly our educational establishments, awakening among youthful toilers up the steep hill of Science, an emulation, a persevering energy hitherto unequalled. We subjoin a copy of the letter from Government House, Ottawa, to the happy winner of each medal, which letter, doubtless, will

whitened beneath the slow and heavy hand of [Copy of letter received from His Excellency's

be preserved as sacredly as the medal itself, even

till the soft silken locks of girlhood shall have

Secretary.] The Secretary of the Governor-General of Canada presents his compliments to Miss——, and in transmitting the accompanying medal is desired by Lord Dufferin to convey to her an expression of His Excellency's sincere congratulations on the success that has attended her efforts in the recent competition.

Government House, Ottawa, May 19, 1877.

SILLERY CONVENT.

The distribution of prizes at the Jesus-Marie Convent took place Thursday, in the presence of a large gathering of the relatives and friends of the pupils. His Honor the Lieut Governor honored the fete with his presence and had the satisfaction of bestowing well earned rewards, among others, upon one of his own daughters and several of his own nieces. Monsignor Cazeau, Rev. Messrs. Drolet, of St. Colombe, Roussel of Laval University, and several others represented the clergy The Consul General of France, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Mme. Ouimet, Col. and Mrs. Rhoder, the Misses Letellier, and Mesdames Dupu's, Daval Chinic, Taschereau, Polette, Bonchette, Tache, &c., were accommodated witth seats of bonor The programme showed a happy selection of fine music, which was admirably executed by the pupils The English dialogue "The Birds of Sous les Bois," a single word of which was not lost satisfied the au dience of the pains bestowed by the good ladies of this institution upon the study of the English language by the constant recruiting of their teach ing staff from their branch in London. Much applause was bestowed upon the "Causerie Litternire by the Misses Sylvain, Granbois; Gobeil, Tache Chinic, Letellier, Taschereau and Vohl, bringing up in bold relief the merit of our Canadian artists and the glory they reflect upon the country. The Misses Guay, McCord, Sylvain, and Granbois received their diplomas and prizes of honor. Lord Dufferin's medals were awarded to Misses W. Sylvain and M. L. McCord. The pupils were then most appropriately and kindly addressed by the Lieut-Governor and Mgr. Cazeau in succession, after which the visitors had the pleasure of inspecting and admiring a splendid show of the pupil's handlwork. The religious ladies of the Jesus-Marie Convent and their young pupils have reason to be proud of their success, while we must felicitate parents upon the happy results of the sacrifices they make in affording to LORETTO CONVENT, BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, June 30th.

The first annual distribution took place at this institution on the 25th instant. The programme consisting of music, recitations, dialogues in French and English, and the examination in Grammar, Arthmetic, Algebra, Geography, History, &c., fully sustained the deservedly very high reputation of the ladies of Loretto as educators. These ladies have proved a grand success wherever they have established schools, consequently great results were looked forward to from the moment the school was opened here. The good Sisters took possession only late last Fall, and, when I say that anticipations of all were more than realized, I think I speak the joyous sentiments of every parent, friend and guardian present. The progress made by the young ladies under their care is, in so short a time, wonderful.

The Convent is now, thanks to our spiritual guide, through whose zeal in the cause of education, we have after years of expectancy these highly educated ladies, in such thorough repair and good working order that they will be able to take in boarders immediately after vacation. This is good news for the neighbouring towns and villages, and indeed for all parts of the Province,

Parents will have a good opportunity of obtaining for their daughters an education under the direction of ladies than whom there are none superior as instructors of youth in the country. Their curriculum is thorough. The English course in-cludes the highest Mathematics. They teach French, German and Italian, vocal and instrumental music the piano, the harp and the guitar, in fact everything that contributes to make the education of a young lady complete.

That the Loretto nuns have given the most complete satisfaction elsewhere, and that they are ladies of the very highest order of training, are not the only recommendations of the Convent here. Belleville is of all the cities of Ontario, large or small. the most charming to live in, and is also without exception the most healthy. Built on the beautiful and far-famed Bay of Quinte, it is fast becoming the resort of both the health and pleasure-seekers of the neighbouring Republic, north and south. Who that ever once visited our city and enjoyed the grand sceneries of the Bay, that would not like to reside here did business permit.

Yours &c., FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

[We can recommend this letter to the careful consideration of parents. It is written by a gentleman well qualified to speak, and for whom the Catholics of Canada have respect.—E. T. W.]

SCHOOL PIC-NIC.

PRESCOTT, June 30th, 1877.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR Sin,-A pic-nic was held in the St. Lawrence park, a few miles from Brockville, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Separate School Board, of Prescott, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., in noint of numbers enth and financial receipts surpassed anything of a similar character that has taken place in this section of: the Province for many years. The steamer "Armstrong" was chartered for the occasion; and when it is stated that every foot of her available passenger accommodation was occupied by about six hundred and fifty people, and that the net receipts were in excess of \$300, to be applied in behalf of the Separate School, it will be seen that the inhabitants-Catholic and Protestant, quite justified the confidence reposed in the members of the Board and in the zealous pastor-Father O'Donnell.

A game of Lacrosse was played by the juvenile club of our town in which the players evinced a high degree of skill, fleetness and endurance. A very interesting and exciting feature of the day was an election for a Meerschaum pipe, the candidates being two prominent and highly popular gentlemen-Hon. Col. Sims, U. S. Consul, and Mr. Willard. The contest was keenly and vigorously waged by the fair canvassers who were lavish of smiles, blandishments and arguments in order to secure the success of their favorite.

At the close of the contest the latter gentleman headed the poll, and was highly gratified with the result, as was also Father O'Donnell, for it yielded the handsome sum of \$91. In conclusion I may state that nothing occurred

during the day to mar in the slightest the harmony and pleasure of the occasion.

The boat left the park to return at 5.30 p. m., and reached here about half-past seven o'clock, when all disembarked feeling that inward satisfaction, which is ever the reward of patronizing a noble undertaking, and well satisfied with the enfforded.
Yours &c.,
An Excursionist. joyment the day afforded.

WAR INSURANCE.

The residents of Odessa have organized an insurance company for mutual protection against the expected bombardment. The idea of forming a guarantee fund out of which subscribers should be indemnified for their losses by bombardment or other operations of war originated with the Governor of the place; and several meetings had been held with the view of carrying out the suggestion :-

The Pall Mall Gazette states that this is not the first time that projects have been formed for insuring peaceable inhabitants against losses by bombardment, incendiarism, requisition, contributions, executions by seizure and by occupation, fines, and other pleasant devices for making quiet people regret the existence of a state of war, and sigh for peace. Late in the autumn of 1870, when the German armies were slowly sloping toward the west, some promoters by profession got up a company at Rouen—or at least issued the prospectus of a Company called "La Societe Reparative de l'Invasion," which proposed to guarantee subscribers against losses by, regulations, pillage, and incendiarism. It was suggested at the time that unless the Prussian generals could be induced to take shares the specu-

soldom so itraly the "beautous stranger of the and their friends departed of the first private and their first private and the first private a

GEN. BUTLER'S GREAT LECTURE. THE IRISH SOLDIER IN AMERICA.

A DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCE.

The following lecture was delivered by General Butler on Tuesday, June 20th, in the Academy of Music, New York City.

THE FIFTEENTH OF APRIL A MEMORABLE DAY. Remembering what memorable events happened on this fifteenth day of April, sixteen years ago a memorable anniversary, it is well for us to be here.

On that day Major Anderson and his brave soldiers marched out of Fort Sumpter with the honors of war, it is true, to yield up to a public enemy a fortress of the United States, the first ever surrendered without treachery to an armed foe.

On this day President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 men " to suppress an armed combination, and to cause all laws to be faithfully executed," to repossess the forts, places, and property which had been seized from the Union.

At this call the people of every State in the Union flew to arms to sustain or oppose the Government.

On this day the Mayor of New York issued a pro clamation calling upon the people of New York, "irrespective of all other considerations and prejudices, to unite in obedience to the laws in the support of public peace, and the preservation of order and the protection of property."

On this day the Mayor, addressing the citizens of Philadelphia, declared that "by the grace of Almighty God treason shall never rear its head or have a foothold in Philadelphia."

On this day the Council of the city of Boston, more energetic and practical, took measures to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the support of the volunteers who should enlist for the war. Their example was imitated by the city of Lawrence, which appropriated five thousand dollars for the benefit of the families of those who enlisted to defend the country's flag; and by the city of Levell which appropriated eight thousand dollars for the same purpose.

On this day Governor Yates, of Illinois-the loyal West responding to the East-issued a proclamation convening the Legislature to provide for enrolling and equipping troops to save the

Nor was the enthusiasm of that hour attempted to be confined to governmental and municipal bodies alone. It permeated all ranks and condiditions of life, penetrating even the marts of trade, and commerce, and banking. As soon as they could be called together, the representatives of the Boston banks subscribed \$3,000,000, being 10 per cent. of their capital, to be loaned to the Commonwealth to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

The only religious body in session, representing one of the largest, most influential, and fervent Christian denominations of the United States, then loyal and true to the country and the rights of humanity, as now and ever, opened the session of the New York East Methodist Conference with the following prayer: "Grant Almighty God, that all the efforts now being made to overthrow rebellion in our distracted country may be met with every success. Let the forces that have risen against our Government, and thy law, be scattered to the winds | well," even if he is not too stoutly demanded by and may no enemies be allowed to prevail against us. Grant, O God, that those who have aimed at the very heart of the Republic may be overthrown We ask thee to bring these men to destruction, and wipe them from the face of the country."

To this prayer a solemn and soul-breathed amen echoed from hilltop tohilltop and resounded through every valley of the North and West, wherever a true, patriotic, Christian heart beat. It is fitting therefore, that on this anniversary, we fellow-citizens, representing all classes of opinion, all differences of belief, should assemble and meet together to commemorate the patriotism, the valor, and the services of a young Irish soldier, who sprang to arms in obedience to the call of his country, and enrolled himself under the flag, as well as to do honor to the ardent devotion to country, the loyalty to its flag, the steadiness and heroism in battle of those of his fellow-countrymen, who with him given to England the supremacy of the North volunteered in defence of liberty and land of their adoption, and pay just tribute to all life with his last words: "I die content!" the good qualities and peculiar virtues of the Irish

COLONEL BERNARD F. FINAN. Bernard F. Finan was born in Boston, of Irish parents, receiving his education at the Eliot School. At the outset of the rebellion, in May, 1861, a distinctive organization of Irish-American soldiers, the Ninth Massechusetts, was being raised in Boston for the war. Young Finan, then in his eighteenth year, enlisted as a private, rapidly rose through the several grades of non-commissioned officers, and was promoted for brave and meritorlous service in the battles of the Peninsula, September 26th, 1862, to the grade of second lieutenant, and on the 13th day of February, 1863, again promoted for like services to the rank of first lieutenant. During the last two years he commanded his company, and was heavily wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May, 1864, from which disability taken with former wounds, having been three times wounded, he was no longer able to continue in the

field, and left the service June 21, 1864.

After the war, upon the reorganization of the Ninth Regiment in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, he became its adjutant, and served so acceptably that he was soon afterwards elected captain of the Montgomery Light Guards, at that time earning a reputation as one of the best instructed and drilled volunteer companies in Massachusetts and in his hands it became distinguished for soldierly conduct, and precision and accuracy of its movements, and its acquirements in the school of the soldier and the company.

HE IS ELECTED COLONEL. In March, 1869, Captain Finan was elected colonel of the Ninth Regiment, which position he held for more than seven years. Col. Finan devoted himself to military subjects, was frequently consulted as expert upon such questions, and was appointed by the governor on a board to arrange a code of instructions for the use of a breech-loading arm, then first adopted by the commonwealth for its

It was the singular good fortune of this young soldier, as its captain, to bring his company, the Montgomery Guards, to such a state of perfection as to be looked upon as one of the best, if not the very best, drilled and appointed company in the militia of the city of Boston, being an organization of the same name, composed of Irish-American soldiers which, through unjust and senseless prejudice, had been driven, forty years, before, while parading under arms, in obedience to the laws of the State, from Boston Commons, smid the jeers of the people, and pelted by the stones of a mob. How completely the patriotism of enlistment, the loyalty to the flag, attachment to the Union, bravery in the field, of the Irish-American soldier, has, in a single generation, broken down and overthrown an unreasonable and scandalous prejudice against the Irish soldier in the principal city of the Puritan

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. COL. FINAN NEVER REGAINED HIS HEALTH, thus destroyed in the service of his country, always suffering from the effects of his wounds, which finally caused his death; and thus, in fact, although not upon the battle field, gave his life to his country, able to bequeath to his family, as their only legacy, a brave and faithful soldier's good name

the years of his manhood, and to the preservation conspicuous for gallanty of conduct and brave courtesy of the rebels in Libby Prison.

Of whose Government he yielded up his life.

deeds, and equal loyalty to the field whose cause he Courageous to a fault, generous and self-sacrificing in the camp, warchful in the health and lives of his men on the march and in the bivouse firm and exact in discipline, in love with the profession of arms, Col. Finan was an exemplar of the good qualities which have made the Irish soldier in modern warfare a invorite in every army of the world.

A TYPE OF THE HUSH SOLDIER.

No better, more brilliant, or effective illustration of the true type of an Irish soldier can be found than we have already seen in the military services of our deceased friend.

In pursuing this theme I propose only to edit and reproduce a lecture upon this topic, in which Col. Finan was engaged during the last months of his life, with the memoranda of which I have been furnished.

urnished.
I speak to you therefore, as he, living, would have spoken. My voice is his voice, and the incidents and characters that I shall portray are but the liminings of his hand and the products of his thought.

From a variety of causes which it is not our province now to consider not in defence of his own soil, but in foreign lands, has the valor and conduct of the Irish soldier been exhibited, his loyalty to the country of his adoption exemplified, and the almost joyous carelessness and contempt of death with which he did battle for the flag of his adoption been most frequently and honorably mentioned.

THE IRISH SOLDIER IN EUROPE.

On the field of Fontency Louis of France, in behalf of his nation, publicly thanked his Irish Brigide for the preservation of the French army, and on the field made their commander, Count Lally, a general of France.

We are told, also, that when it was recounted to George of England how the Irishmen fought on that glorious day against him, the king bitterly cursed the penal laws of Great Britain which had deprived him of such subjects and such soldiers.

The Rons-Cevalles Pass, where fell, before the opposing lance, the harnessed chivalry of Spain, saw no better troops, braver men, or truer knights than the young legions of Ireland, who so often by their valor decided the fate of the crown of Ferdinand and Isabella.

And in later times I have but to call up the il-Instrious name of Marshal O'Donnell, of Spain, to bring a flush to the cheek and a light to the eye of every son and daughter of dear old Erin.

I could recount to you many occasions where the valor of the Irish soldier and the skill of the Irish general saved the armies of Britain; but no true Irishman will contemplate with joy or satisfaction the victories of England, even when won by Irish valor, until the heavy hand of her oppression is lifted from the Irish nation, and England does full | brigade of Gen. Meagher. justice to Ireland.

CONDON, THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONER.

'Yet I may be allowed, if possible, to bring a blush to the cheek of a British premier when he meditates some fresh oppression upon the Irish people, or refuses to release the Irish-American soldier, Condon, from an English prison, incarcerated because he loved Ireland, "not wisely, but too an American ambassador, by reminding him that the general whose conduct and genius saved the English Government, and held that nation in her place as one of the powers of the earth, was an frishman born and bred, bone and sinew—Arthur Wellesley, the conqueror of Napoleon, the hero of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington.

ON THIS CONTINENT.

on the Plains of Abraham, the gallant Wolfe, the descendant of an Irish soldier, nearly a century and a quarter ago, died as the shouts of victory fell on his ear over the flying legions of France, led by her best soldier, the gallant and wary Montcalm, a smile lighting up his features, pallid by approaching death, as he heard the cheering cry: "They fly —the French fly!" conscious that by his audacious American continent, the dying hero gave up his port it. Besides, something is to be pardoned our

Fifteen years later Richard Montgomery, one of Wolfe's own officers, who received his last words on the field, as valorous and as faithful to the flag of the new republic, made a daring but uasuccessful assault at the gates of Quebec, to take away from Britain, in behalf of her independent colonies, the Canadas which Wolfe had given to her em-

That Montgomery was unsuccessful by no means detracts either from his dauntless courage or soldierly qualities; he tried to do with eight hundred men what Wolfe did with eight thousand, and fell dead at the moment of attack, or the event might well have been different.

Success made, as it ought to do. Wolfe's name immortal. Montgomery should stand side by side with his late glorious chief for bravely attempting to do, and giving his life to the accomplishment of, what Wolfe did. The fame of these two Irish

soldiers is rival, not antagonistic.

The records of the armies of the Revolution glitter all over with the gallant exploits of Irish soldiers, who, with the fathers of the Republic. laid the very foundation of our liberties, and whose deeds and loyal conduct shone out conspicuously in the very darkest days of the revolutionary contest. I need give the names of

BULLIVAN, STARK, M'NEIL, AND M'LARY, from New England alone, to call to mind but examples of their host.

In our second war for independence against Great Britain, wherein we fought for the freedom of the seas, I will but name one as the prototype of all the rest.

He closed the war by the overthrow, at New Orleans, of the trained soldiers of England, afterward the very conquerors of Napoleon, and later as the Chief Executive of the Republic, fought and won the more important and prolonged contest which rescued the people from the oppressions of the bank monopolists, and aristocrats, who had already begun to undermine popular liberty and

overshadow the people's power, THE HERO OF DEMOGRACY, ANDREW JACKSON.

Nor was Jackson the only instance where a soldier of Irish extraction has been called, as a civil chief, to conduct a great republic in the hour of its greatest civic perils, when a nation calls for

"A single strong hand In a blatant land;

Who can rule and dare not lie."

I give you Marshal Maurice Patrick MacMahon. President of the French Republic.

I have recalled a few only of the illustrious names and exploits of the Irish soldier, that we may see what a glorious name and fame he was called upon to sustain by his deeds in the great civil war of our own time.

As events recede from us, universal history, which gives but a page to the campaigns of Alexander and Casar, even in nearness to our time gives no account of the captain, the subaltern, or the private soldier.

IRISH SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR.

Corcoran, Meagher, Lalor, Sweeney, Murphy, Minty, Donahoe, Gorman, Hennessy, Kearney, Doherty, and Mulligan, Birney, Shields, Logan and fame, and a record of gallant deeds, leaving his Geary, and Sheridan, to maintain the Government; and some thirty privates, fell into the hands of sorrowing widow and orphan children to the foster- Cleburne, McBride, Mahone, Shields, and Carroll, the enemy, and, as prisoners of war, had the still

had espoused.

Their names will live in history, song, and story, and neither "Gael nor Saxon" has cause to be other than proud to hall each and all as countrymen and

Of many of them I may, not here or now, speak as they live and move amongst us, adding to their glorious record in war the fresher and more attractive achievements as citizens in peace; and whether in the forum, in the mazes of business, or in the halls of legislation, full of honors hereafter, "their children shall rise up to call them blessed" and when the petty strifes of the day shall have passed away, the gratitude of nations shall do them high honor, and that hereafter, and ere long, let us trust and hope, two republics-our own America, and disenthralled, free, happy, and self-governing Ireland—the home of their adoption, the country of their aucestry-shall both strive for the rich heritage of their well-carned fame.

THE IRISH BRIGADES AND REGIMENTS.

While these names, so great and illustrious, will maintain so large a place in the history of our country, we must not forget that many, nay, most of them, won their laurels leading troops made up of officers and men of the same race with themselves, organized into distinctive bodies known in our army as the Irish regiments and brigades, and that much of their success and honor is due to the fact that the men they commanded were so well fitted by nationality, aptness for discipline, capability of taking care of themselves, elasticity of temperament, capacity for endurance, carelesaness of danger, heedlessness of self-sacrifice, courage in battle, that they soon became the finest soldiers the world ever saw.

While it is also true that in every company, regiment, battalion, and division of both armies there were to be found Irish soldiers in large porportion, yet they showed a marked desire to fight the battles of their adopted country in such organizations as could rightly bear to the front, by the side of the stars and stripes, the green flag and golden harp of Erin.

May not this coming together of the Irishmen in our armies have been-nay, indeed, was it notbecause they each and all hoped and felt that thus reputation which we have already seen had been earned by the Irish soldier in all the armies of the civilised world?

OUR OWN NINTE REGIMENT was thus quickly enlisted, followed by the Twenty-

eighth Massachusetts. Connecticut sent her Ninth also. Later, Pennsylvania sent her Irish Sixty-ninth regiment; Illinois more ; Indiana hers ; Michigan hers ; Deleware hers; and later New York added the splendid

Would that the occasion and your time permitted me to follow the varying fortune of this celebrated brigade, always, however, distinguished by steady bravery; whose proud boast it was that the same green banner and the same stars and stripes led them to the conflict during the whole war, and, although engaged in every battle of the Army of the Potomac, the brigade never lost a flag.

It is not my purpose, nor, indeed, would it be possible in the hour alloited to me, to follow the battles or give the achievements, or even a tithe of those Irlsh organizations that fought in our army, but simply to call attention to how generally and spontaneously the men of Irish birth and extraction responded to the call of their adopted country in its hour of peril.

THE TRISH SOLDIER IN THE SOUTH.

True it is there were also Irish organizations in the armies of the Confederates: but this fact only illustrates how loyal and true is the Irishman to the community which gives him protection with liberty, and how thoroughly and completely he identifies himself with its interests, and, though they fought against our flag, we can more readily forgive them, for by their side fought many nativeborn officers, educated by the bounty of the Government, and who had taken solemn oath to supever kept out of a fair fight which was taking place in his presence.

The New York sixty-ninth, under the gallant and lamented Corcoran, was earliest in the field. Within less than ten days from the time of the call of the President assembled at the first tap of the drum a thousand strong, they were guarding the road that was opened for the troops of the North from Annapolis to Washington.

Nor was it the fault of the gallant Irishmen of Massachusetts that their brethren of New York were before them. The State of New York, with cosmopolitan liberality and soldier-tike appreciation of their excellence for war, had permitted distinctive Irish organizations in their state militia, while Massachusetts, with singular infelicity, had, six years before, by the governor of a short lived party, acting under an unwise and unjust prejudice, disbanded every one of her Irish military organizations, against the remonstrances of farther-sighted military men, one of whom he punished to the extent of his power for opposing this senseless folly.

WHY THE NEW YORK SIXTX-NINTH WAS DELAYED. But New York was not without her prejudice against the Irishman, and the Sixty-ninth would have been still earlier in the field, but its colonel was, on this anniversary, under arrest, and order for court-martial, because, with true Irish love of home and nation, remembering the wrongs of the country of the parentage of himself and his regiments, he had refused to parade his command, and doff the green plume, and lower the green flag before Prince Albert Edward, of England, on the occasion of his visit to America, as if condoning the many oppressions and flagrant injustice which Irishmen had suffered at the hands of the crowned heads of his family; so that the order for Corcoran's release from such arrest was not made until five days later, the 20th of April, when he had the gratification of issuing the following or-

der:
"The commandant feels proud that his first duty after being relieved from a long arrest is to have the honour of promulgating an order to the regiment to rally to the support of the Constitution and laws of the United States."

On the 22d, two days after, he embarked with his regiment of a thousand men, leaving behind eight hundred, for which the State had not provided transportation, for the sent of war.

COLONEL CORCORAN.

nad also the good fortune to command the only Irish regiment that took part in the first battle of Bull Run, and after a series of gallant and well sustained charges, made by order of the brigade commander, now the general commanding the armies of the United States, upon the batteries of the enemy, in which he lost his lieutenant-colonel, and one hundred and fifty of his men, was personally thanked on the field by General McDowell, who was a spectator of their brave efforts,

When the fortune of the day turned against our forces, Corcoran's regiment, forming the rear-guard of the flying troops, left the field in good order, their colors flying, and twice repulsed the charge of the enemy's cavalry, in the latter of which their commander was wounded, and with two of his officers, Captain McIvor and Licutement Connolly,

ing care of his country, to whose service he gave all who fought for the plost cause all and each were further honor of being the first recipients of the

courtesy of the rebels in Libby Prison.

What are the peculiar elements of the Irish character which enable them, from general to private, thus to distinguish themselves as soldiers. WHY ARE THE IRISH GOOD SOLDIERS.

I have already commented upon and shown their devotion to every cause and under every banner for which they have enlisted; but even this has an added idlosyncrasy. An Irishman always seems to feel, in whatever army he is en-listed, as if in some way he was fighting the battles of Old Ireland, and is siways endeavoring to put the green above the red"; for whether the flag to which he gives his allegiance bears the red cross of England, the fleur-de-lis or the tri-color of France the double-headed eagle of Austria, pillars of Spain, gorgeous with gold, or the stars and stripes of America, the Irishman always manages, in spite of army regulations, in spite of rule, to set up the golden harp of Erin, with its green surroundings, and follow where that leads. The green shamrock of his native hills seems ever present-with-him: How often during the battles of the late war,

when lying down for cover in serried ranks, sur-porting the batteries engaged in those terrible attillery duels, where shot and shell came ricochetting through their files mangling one here, sending another to his death-did the low murmurapass along the line, " what harm if all this was only for the dear ould dart," the Irishman's pet name for the cause of his country.

His qualities for heroic daring and courage in action were too well known, and need not be further mentioned. There is another quality which the Irish soldier possesses in an eminent degree to: which all who have served with him will bear testimony.

They always stand or retreat together therefore

AS A RULE AN IRISH REGIMENT NEVER BREAKS.

which it is the office of discipline to supply to the army. Whether it is that, finding themselves in foreign lands, either as exiles enforced or voluntary, each man looks upon each comrade as a brother, yet true it is, whether in peace or war, they are rarely known to desert each other, but each gives to each of substance, of labor, of sympathy-all that a man can receive from brother man. This trait of character is nowhere more conspicuously displayed, fighting together distinctively they could sustain the and to the reflecting mind there can be no more touching sight, than when we see long lines of stalwart men leaving their occupations, laying aside all their business, to follow to the grave their dead, or the private grief, of the majority on whom there is no claim save that of nationality.

The primary object of discipline in an army is to overcome the tendency which all men have in time of peril and distress each to endeavor to save himself alone; but in the Irishman that tendency is in a large degree overcome at the moment of organization, which in other troops is but the result of long and patient discipline and drill.

THEIR CAPABILITY FOR DISCIPLINE.

In speaking of capability for discipline I by no means claim for the Irish soldier the acquisition of exactness in the minutiæ of dress and bearing which is sought to be obtained by the martinet. It is always very difficult for the Irishman to have every button of his coat fastened, his belt with the breastplate right in front, or his cap set exactly square upon his head. Nobody can enforce that. The coat will always be open, the belt awry, and the cap tilted jauntily sideways, or thrown back-wards; but still the main requisites of discipline are in him. The Irishman can never be made to touch his hat to his officer with the courteous flourish of the French soldier or the studied precision of the German; but he is polite and deferential to his officer if he respects him for his justice or conduct, and loves him, and will, when wounded, bear to a place of safety, and comfort and nurse him with the care and tenderness of a brother. Indeed, the Irish soldier seems to scorn all trifling details and precision of the parade, and makes them very frequently the subject of his keenest wit and brilliant repartec.

I remember at one time observing on Ship Island an Irish captain drilling his company, being very proud of them and their movements. Drilling them under the eye of his general, he was very careful friends of foreign extraction from the fact, so long | that their line should be perfectly straight and their well known to the world, that no true son of Erin movements very precise. Being, in the exercise of his command in their deployment as skirmishers, the order was given to rally on the reserve, and when it came intoline it had not that exact precision that the captain would have liked to exhibit. Banging his eye along the front, he detected one soldier on the left back a half pace or so from his required position, and called out to him angrily: "What are you about there, Mike Lee" Dress up on the left." The order was promptly obeyed accompanied with a reply in a stage-whisper that sent a titter through the command: "Faith, captain, I am as well dressed as yersilf, barring the sword and sash?''

Allow me another instance, taken from actual life, which will illustrate precisely my meaning, and show you what good soldiers good officers may soon make of Irish recruits.

The concluding part of this lecture will be given

ORDINATIONS IN PEMBROKE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. PEMBROKE, ONT. 28TH JUNE, 1877.

DEAR SIR-On Sunday the 17th inst. the Catholics of this town had the pleasure of witnessing, in the beautiful new church here, the ordination of Rev. Peter McCarthy to the priesthood, and of Mr. H. S. Marion to minor orders. Both of these young gentlemen are residents of Pembroke, and have been pursuing their theological studies in the Seminary of the Ottawa College, and it was by an especial favor of his Lordship Bishop Duhamel, that the ordination took place in their own parish church.

The most intense interest was manifested in the ceremony, as a like one had never been performed here before. The church was crowded to excess, over 1,200 persons being present, including a number of ladies and gentlemea of other religious denominations. Owing to the fact that a number were to receive Confirmation, and also on account of the length of the ordination ceremony, Low 9 a.m. The following clergymen .vere present:— Rev M J Whelan, Ottawa; Rev E Rechon, Lapasse; Rev J Shalloe, Sheenboro; Rev P Agnel, Portagedu fort; Rev J Bouvier, Osceola; and the resident clergyman, Rev Dr Faure. In the absence of Rev Dr O'Connor of Ottawa, who had been obliged to accompany his Excellency the Delegate Apostolic to Toronto, Rev Dr Faure preached the ordination sermon, taking for his text the words of the Psalmist:-"Thou art a priest forever according to the order of Melchisedech." The very efficient choir, assisted by the Sisters of the Convent rendered some beautiful music during the service. The friends, ceremonies concluded about 1 30 p.m., with the Papal Benediction.

Immediately after mass, about a dozen of the ladies of the congregation presented Rev. Father McCarthy with a magnificent gold chalice and paten valued at over \$75 together with the following address:-

Very kind friend, and Father

"We beg to offer you our heartfelt congratulations on this the happy day of your ordination—the day which has witnessed the accomplishment of our most ardent desires that of beholding you an in-

"May the many blessings and graces, so abund-

antly lavished on you by the heart of Jesus, be your safeguard sinddiffe's trials. May the Divine Lord reward your generous sacrifice by adorning your reward your generous sacrance by adorning your heart with those virtues so befitting your hely calling to accept reverend father, this feeble token of esteem from those who beg your blessing

To this address the Revegentleman made the following reply:

I thank you for your kind conmy dear friends. I thank you for your kind congratulations, and for your good wishes, of which this

magnificent gift is so adequate an expression. It has been my privilege this morning to receive gifts in the spiritual order, which, upon reflection, however brief, overwhelm the mind and heart. This testimonial of esteem, proceeding from generous feelings with which I have been long acquainted, taking me by surprise at this so solemn and impressive a moment, renders me quite unable to do justice to the gratitude that is the sole rreturn of your kind favor.

"I see reflected in this testimonial that characteristic faith and sublime generosity which so often prompts you to give honor to God in the person of his ministers."

"This beautiful gift, my dear friends, shall ever be held dear by me as commemorative not only of this, the happiest day of my life, but of your ardent faith and deep-scated generosity.

"It shall also be to me an incentive to cadeavor,

with God's holy assistance, to discharge the important duties of the sacred ministry with whatever zeal and assiduity I can command.

"To-morrow, when it shall be my great privilege and consolation to ascend for the first time the alter of God, bearing in my hands this precious testimonial of your esteem, it shall be my pleasing duty to invoke the blessing of our Heavenly Father upon you and yours"

On Sunday last, Rev. Mr. McCarthy celebrated they seem to possess naturally the first element his first High Mass, and in the evening gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

On Tuesday evening last, a number of the Cathdic young men of the town visited the residence of the newly-ordsined priest, and presented him with a purse containing the handsome sum of \$60, accompanied by the following address:

"To the Ray. Peter McCarrhy:

Reverend and respected Father,-It is with feelings of the deepest pleasure that we come this evening to offer to you, with many other friends. oursincere congratulations on your having received from the hands of our beloved Bishop the crown of your desires and your labors-the sacerdotal robe and the divine commission which Christ Himself delivered to His Apostles.

"Associated as we have been with you from your childhood, we had early learned to admire the many noble and elevating traits which adorned your character; and we have since cagerly and hopefully watched your persistent and praise-worthy efforts to reach that blessed goal of your ambition, which you have at length attained. But our greatest happiness was reserved till the last; for to have personally witnessed your ordination as a Priest of the Most High was the crowning event of all our hopes and desires.

"Thrice worthy have you proved yourself of the high trust imposed on you of a leader and a defender in the ranks of the Church militant, and a guardian and director of the souls of the members of that Church, which Christ established on earth.

"Though our felicitations are somewhat tardy we hope they will be none the less acceptable to you on that account; and we feel assured that when it pleases His Lordshir to remove you from our midst, as we learn, he, ere long, intends to do, in order to appoint you to a post of usefulness in the holy sphere for which God has designed you, you will kindly remember the numerous friends you will have left behind.

Before leaving us we beg of you to accept of the accompanying purse, as a slight carnest of those sentiments which we are so proud in professing to feel towards you; and we carnestly hope that Almighty God will be pleased long to spare you to fill the mission of an ardent and faithful laborer in his heavenly vineyard.

Rev. Mr. McCarthy replied as follows:
"My dear friends—I thank you for your kind con-

gratulations, and I feel exceedingly grateful for your generous gift. At any time, and under any circumstances, I would feel highly honored by such noble sentiments and so magnificent a present; but I assure you I feel doubly so at this moment, since they come from you, the companions of my boyhood! Indeed, I do not deserve the high compliments which you pay me, for I did only what I should have done.

" Many amoust you would have done more honor to this sacred calling than I can do, but God sometimes selects the weak in preference to the strong for His work. The great pleasure which you experience, and of which you have given so adequate a proof, of my elevation to the sublime dignity of the priesthood, vill give me great consolation in after life, and will encourage me to labor to the best of my abilities for the honor and glory of God. Though separated from you, my dear friends, I assure you, you will ever remain enshrined in my affections, and my most fervent prayers will be ever offered to the throne of Grace, that the choicest favors may showered upon you."

Sunday next will be the occasion of Father Mc-Carthy's ascending the pulpit for the first time and which will no doubt prove a memorable event in his spiritual career, second only to that of his ordination. By order of the Bishop he will leave Pembroke early next week for Backingham, Que., where he is to be stationed for the present as curate of Rev. Father Michel. We would very much like that he should remain amongst us, if such were possible, but wherever he goes he will bear with him the esteem and the kindest wishes of all who Yours faithfully,

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

A large and select audience assembled in the spacious hall of the College Tuesday morning 26th ult., to witness the closing exercises of the scholastic year of that institution. A varied programme was very successfully carried out, the students in many cases appearing to excellent advantage. Mass was celebrated by his Lordship, beginning at Amongst those present were His Lordship the Bishop of Ottaws, Fathers Stenson, Foley, Champagne, Principal McCabe of Normal School. Mr. Lajoie delivered an oration on "Champlain," which was loudly applianded. Mr. J. O'Meara rend a pociical effusion on "My College Hame," which showed considerable talent.

Father Pallier, the President of the College then addressed the audience. He spoke of the promulgation of science, sulogised Mr. McCabe, and conferred upon him the highest honor capable of being given by the College, the title of M. A., which he said would no doubt be a great pleasure to his many

The distribution of prizes then took place.

His Lordship the Bishop addressed a few words to the audience congratulating the students on their success, and adding he was pleased to see the honor conferred upon Principal McOabe, who was a perfect scholar, a gentleman, and one who had made him-self popular since his arrival in the city. He wished the pupils happy vacation, and trusted they would return next term to finish their education and become useful members of society. He then spoke a few words in the same strain in French, after which Mr. McCabe thanked the senate of the college for the

pleasing ceremeny. - Oduzen.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERSION.—The Castlebar Telegraph of June 9th says :- Mr. Francis McGovern, Mrs. McGovern, and their daughter, were received into the Catholic communion, in St. Mary's church, Ballinrobe, on Wednesday last, " a , clouded nat a lame or so feed

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION Miss O'Mahony (in religion Sister Mary Camillus), daughter of Mr. Bichard O'Mahony, Corleens, Charleville, made her religious profession in the chapel of the Sisters of Mercy, Queenstown, June 4th.

Fulla - When the Benedicting nuns were about to be evicted from their establishment in the city of Fulda, some good offizens bought their property, or Funds, some good standard by the State. The authorities challenged the transaction as fraudulent. A decision has just been given by the hibunal, ratifying as good in law the purchase in favour of

CONVERSION. Mr. Samuel Albert Barrow, member of a well-knewn Catholic family, the principal mover in the organization of industrial exhibitious and the promoter a short time since of an institution for the relief of poor clerks, was lately received into the Church by the Rev. Father Egan at Warwick Street, London, and on the 17th June received his first Communion from the hands of the cardinal archbishop of Westminster.

THE HOLY FATHER AND THE SCOTCH CATHOLICS .-The Pope received on Saturday June 9th, the Most Rev. Dr. Strain, the Vicar-Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland, who presented an album containing the signatures of 9312 Catholic children of

CONFIBMATION AND RECEPTION.—On the 8th, 62 naught, making in all £75,959. children and one convert were confirmed in Painesville, and on the same day Miss Annie Powers, of Cleveland, in religion Sister Josephine, and Miss Catherine Walsh, of Montreal, Canada, in religion Sister St. Joseph, received the religious habit as members of the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose mother house is at Painesville. Rev. T. P. Thorpe preached on the occasion. The Rt. Rev. Bishop was assisted by Rev. P. Barry, and the worthy pestor, Rev. J. Tracy. On last Sunday, 153 were Confirmed at St. Peter's, of whom five were converts one being an old lady of seventy .- Cleveland Uhi

THE LESSON OF THE PILGRIMAGES .- All these demonstrations of faithful attachment are, as the Pope said in His answer to the address of the Sacred College, like the miracles to which Our Lord pointed in his answer to the messengers of John as a proof of His divinity, and the universal and spontaneous movement of Catholics towards Rome proves nothing more clearly than that Rome remains the centre of Catholicity, in spite ofall the furious attempts of its enemies to break the bond which binds the Christian world together. And the joyful submission of Catholics to the teaching of the Holy See, and their unanimous pretests in tayour of its rights, teach, added his Holivess, this great lesson, that those are more and more to be disapproved." who by a system of fatal concessions and compromises would make to error the sacrifice of half the truth."

FATHER BURKS ON THE POPE - How glorious and how refreshing to every Irish Catholic heart comes the giorious and soul inspiring eloquence of Father Burke from historic Drogheda, "the city by the Boyne." At the consecration on the 10th ult., of the new Dominican church of St. Catherine of Siena that great public orator delivered one of his most impressive sermons. One portion in which the gifted preacher portrayed the vivid colours the glorious event of S: Catherine of Siera leading Pope Gregory XIII: back from Avignor to Rome, and then went on to express the hore that our great Pontiff would soon be led back to his people. was most striking. Long may the great Irish Dominican live to speak to the enemy it the gate. In America he annihilated the shallow presumption of the flippant Froude, and nov he almost every week gives to the world fresh proof that his magnificent powers are as bright as ever.

THE "OLD-CATHOLICS" HERESY IN SVATZERLAND .-The "Old-Catholic" scaism in Switzerland is at the Catechism to be adopted. M Michaud, formerly of the Madeleine, the Vicar of Pishop Herzog for French speaking Switzerland had proposed one, and the French party supported it; his chief Bish-op Herzog had another, which he hid adapted and revised from the Catechism of a former Bishop of Bale. But this latter had two defects; it appeared roleave a door open for the reintroduction of Sacramental Confession, and it asserted, contrary to the law or the State and the Old-Catholic Synod, the indissoluble character of marriage. The first of these points it would appear that Bishop Herzog has given up, but he will not yield about marriage, and the end of the discussion in the Synod was that Bishop Herzog's Catechism vas adopted, the benediction of the marriage of divorced persons being left an open question.

A SPECIAL PRAYER TO MARY IMMAGULATE. - For the Return of the Eastern Churches to Catholic Unity. composed of Texts Literally Translated from the Liturgy Common both to the United and Non-united Greeks.— Full of confidence in thee, O Mother of God and Ever Virgin, we honour, together with our separated brethren, in thy Conception the foundation of salvation, the basis of grace and the stay of our hope. Listen favourably, O Mary, to the prayer which we offer up to thee for these our brethren who, like us, address thee as "All holy, Dispenser of the gifts of God," and "her by whom we obtain all good." Grant they who also call St. Peter "the foundation of the Church, supreme foundation of the Apostles, bearer of the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, indestructible basis of dogmas," may at length acknowledge his divine authority, and soon return to the obedience of the Roman Pontiff, whom in the person of the great St. Lee, they call "their own Pastor, inheritor of the throne and primacy of Peter, and Head of the Church." Amen.

PRAYER .- For the Restoration of England, Scotland, and Wales, and of the Non-Cutholics of Ireland to Catholic Unity .- O merciful God, let the glorious intercessblessed Virgin Mary, Mother of Thy only begotten son, and thy holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, to whose patronage we humbly recommend our country. Be mindful of our fathers, Elentherius, Celestine, and Gregory, Bishops of the Holy City; of Patrick, Palladius, Augustine, Columba, and Aiden, who delivered to us inviolate the faith of the Holy Roman Church. Remember our holy martyrs, who shed their blood for Uhrist; especially our first martyr, St. Alban, and Thy most glorious Bishop, St. Thomas of Centerbury. Remember all those holy confessors, bishops, and kings, all those holy monks and hermits, all those holy virgins and widows, who made this England once an Island of Saints illustrious by their glorious merits and virtues. Let not their memory perish from before Thee, O Lord, but let their supplication enter dally into thy sight; and do Thou, Who didat so often spare Thy sinful, people for the sake of Abraham, Isaac,

IRISH NEWS.

"HARVEST:--We are likely to have a late but good harvest. Vegetation is advanced and vigorous, but it is only now that ripening weather has set in.

SALE OF A HISTORIC PLACE.—The famous Clare Island, where Grace O'Malley was once queen, was to have been sold in Dublin, by auction, on June 19th: 😘

DUNGARYAN -- Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, vice-president of the Home Rule Confederation, is a candidate for the representation of Dungarvan, a vacant through the death of Mr. O'Keefe.

Dr. MacHall.—The Archbishop of Tuam who is the senior prelate of the Chuch (having reached his episcopal jubilee several years ago), has received a very complimentary telegram from the Holy Father.

POPULATION.—At length we have turned the adreise corner, and population promises henceforth o progress. Emigration is practically at an end, while marriages are on the increase. After thirtytwo years, of decline, we now set out on the road to progress.

APPEAL. The plaintiff in the Phonix Park Riot ase, O'Byrne v. Harrington, has lodged a formal otice of appeal to the House of Lords against the ecent decision of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, pholding that of the Court of Exchequer against he plaintiff. The case will not be argued sooner than February next.

AWARDS UNDER THE LAND ACT .- A return moved for by Sir Colman O'Loghlen, has just been issued, giving the amount awarded to tenants at Land his vicariate. He also presented a similar album, Sessions in Ireland, under the Act of 1870, from with the signatures of 9875 children from the west-ern district of Scotland together with some other offerings.

Sessions in Ireland, under the Action 1875. The its passing till the 31st of December, 1875. The gross totals were—£44,325 in Ulster, £8,242 in offerings.

> Major O'Gorman.-The Major has been at his tricks again. During a discussion in the House on Irish horses, it was asserted by some members that the high quality of the stock is decreasing. This set Major O'Gorman on his mettle, and he galloped off into a lively defence of his country's chargers. were such sires as Fenian by High Treason? Who, indeed?

DEATH OF THE VERY BEV. JOHN BYRNE, P. P., TULLY-LISH.—We regret to learn of the death of the above esteemed clergyman, which took place on the 6th | main. ult., who for the past thirty-two years, was the pastor of the parish of Tullylish. Father Byrne studied at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth; and in the year-1839 was ordained by the Most Rev. Dr. Blake, the predecessor in the see of Dromore of the present venerated bishop of that diocese, Most Rev. Dr. Leahy.—R. I. P.

BAD WEATHER IN CORK.—The Kinsale correspondent of the Cork Herald writing on June 2nd, says: -" The oldest of the large number of fishermen at present amongst us fails to remember such weather, both in its duration and severity, as that which from its introduction to the present moment has given the month of June the unfavorable appearance of the most humid and disagrecable period in March or April. To see a large fleet of fishing boats, each capable of successfully encountering the wild Winter gales that sweep this coast, weatherbound from the 30th of May to the 2nd of June, is an event

without a parallel in the fifteen years' progress of this fishery.' LANDED ESTATES COURT .- The following sales were recently made in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin :- Estate of John S. Watson, John Arundell, and Thomas Corrigan, trustees for sale under the will of Thomas Singleton, deceased, owners and petitioners.-Lot 1-745a 1r 10p of the town and lands of Closutton and other lands in the barony of Idrone West, County Carlow, held under fee-farm grants; net annual profit rent, 5111 4s. Sold to Mr. John Thorpe, in trust for Mr. J. C. Vigors, for 10,7001. Lot 2-372a 2r 21p of the same lands; net annual profit rent, 1341 78 71d. Sold to Mr. James Butler, in trust for Mr. James Aylward, for 2,1201. Estate of Mr. Lewis F. Goodbody, owner and petitioner; 136a 3r 12p, being part of the lands of Fairy Hill, situate in the barony of Longford. county of Galway, held under lease dated 1794, for lives renewable for 9,999 years; net profit 70% 18 9d: present agitated by a controversy about such trifles | Sold for 1,3751 to Mr. George Cheevers. Esas the Sacrament of Penauce and the indissolutate of J. L. Bell, owner and petitioner, and estate bility of marriage. It arose upon the question of E. C. Claxton Boyle, owner and petitioner. Lot 1 -Part of an undivided moiety of the lands of Sturgan, situated in the barony of Upper Orier, Co Armagh, held for residue of the terms of 300 years and 400 years, under deed dated the 4th of July, 1795. Quantity of land in let, 393a 1r 8p. Moicty of net profit rent, 120116s 04d. Tenement valuation, 273/4s. Sold to Mr. Mecredy, solicitor, in trust for owner, for 1,209l. Lot 2-An undivided moiety of the lands of Drumilly, situate in same barony, held under same tenure, containing 160a or 39p. Tenement valuation, 90l 6s. Moiety of net profit rent, 42l 6s 5ld. Sold for 460l, to same purchaser. Estate of John Frazer, owner and petitioner. That part of the lands of Potrum called Cruthbey, barony of Athlone, Co. Roscommon, containing 171a 3r 12 statute measure, held under fee farm grant of 23d December 1856. Net yearly rent, £57 9s. Griffith's valuation £93 8s. Sold to Mr. Nicholas Lynch, 20 Wicklow street, for 960. Lot 1-Lands of Coolmahane, barony of Duhallow, Co. Cork, containing 197, acres 11p, held under fee farm grant of 1853 Net yearly rent, £103 9s 64. Griffith's valuation £117 15s. Sold to Mr. White, in trust, at £2,299. Lot 2-Part of the lands of Drominagore, barony of Duhallow, held under fee farm grant of 1855. containing 123r 1r 10p. Net yearly rent £68 49 5d. Griffith's valuation £64 10s. Sold for £1,520 to Mr. Richard D. Mahony. Lot 3—132a 1r. of the lands of Drominagore, same barony, held under same tenure. Ket yearly rent £61 11s. Sold for £1,510 to Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick. Lot 4-100a 1r 5p, part of the same lands, same tenure, yearly rent £67 9s 10d. Sold for £1,575 to Mr. H. H. H. Barry, solicitor, for William Callahan, in trust. Lot 5-15a lr 6p of same lands, same tenure. Yearly rent £19 7s 10d. Griffith's valuation £17 5s 8d. Sold for £465 to Mr. Thomas Harding (the tenant). Lot 6-24a 26p of same lands. Yearly ren £18 18s 6d. Griffith's valuation £16-15s. Sold for £452 to Mrs Catherine Dennehy (the tenant). Lot 7-The lands of Garrigagulla, containin 2,292a ions of Thy Saints assist us: particularly the most 3r 37p, statute measure, situate in the barony of Muskerry, held under fee farm grant of March, 1854. Net yearly rent £126 13s 10d. Sold at £2,800 to Mr Bennett Thompson, in trust for James Wiseman. In the matter of the estate of Sir James Dombrain and Robert M. Dickenson, trustees for sale under will of Francis Fetherston H., deceased. Lot 1— The lands of Gortagallon, Coolcashel, (with the right of turbary on 47 acres bog), and of Gortagallon, the barony of Ballintubber, county of Roscommon, and the Island of Inchiniagh and Inchmacdermott in the barony of Rosthchind county of Longford: sold to Mr. Michiel Magan for 6,000%. Lot 2-A divided molety of the lands of Cartownar, in the barony of Ardagb and held under lease for lives re-

newable for ever, containing 1441; profit rent, 491

3s 5d; sold to Mr. Stewart Kincaid, in trust for Sir George Ralph Fetherston, Bart. Lot 3-A

divided moiety of the lands of Derrymore, barony of Moydov, county Longford, held under

lease of lives renewable for ever, 178a ir 32p; profit:

WAR NEWS.

FORCING BACK THE RUSSIAN .- The Turkish right is still reported to be pursuing the Russian left. Intelligence received at Erzeroum states that the Russian bombardment of Kars is slackening.

No PEACE WITH EGYPT.—A special despatch has been received from Alexandria asserting that advices from Massowah contradict rumors of a conclusion of peace between the King of Abyssinia and the Khedive of Egypt. The former demands the Abyssinian territory occupied by the Egyptians.

THE GENTLE TURK PROTESTS.—The Porte has telegraphed to its representatives abroad a note begging the Cabinets to take cognizance of the destruction with explosives of four Ottoman merchant yessels by the Russians, which is denounced as contrary to the rules of international law.

THE OMNIPRESENT COSSACK.-That most enterprising person, the Cosrack, has again distinguished himself. This time by no less a service than the seizure of Hirsova, which is now held for His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, who will soon be as much at home on the Danube as he is on the Volga,

RUSSIA AND POLAND.—The St. Petersburg papers state that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement published by the Times on the 28th May, that Krysinski, one of the leaders of the Polish rebellion of 1863, had been sentenced to death and shot at Warsaw, after having been invited to

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT .- A Russian corps of 18,000 men has gone to Zenikeup for the purpose of attacking the rear of the Turkish right wing. The Turks have detached a force of eighteen battalions to meet them, and a battle may be expected at any moment. All these engagements are but parts of a general plan the result of which must be decided by a decisive battle on a larger scale.

THE ASIATIC ARMIES REINFORCED .- The latest advices report that the Russian centre has been reinforced by the Twentieth division from Kars. Who dare say there was a deterioration when there Eighteen thousand men detached from the centre have advanced to Larakamyth. The Turkish centre, also reinforced by a division of eighteen battalions, has advanced two miles in front of Zowin, where the Ottoman headquarters still re-

> ROUMANIA DRAWS HER SWORD.—The patriotic impatience of the Roumanian people to take an active part in the struggle against the hated Turks is at last satisfied. Not alone are the Roumanian battalions actually in the field but the thunder of their artillery fitingly expresses their long pent-up hatred of their oppressors. The work of reducing Widdin has been intrusted to Prince Charles and his soldiers, and they are certainly losing no time in taking their part in the struggle.

> ACROSS THE DANUBE -The correspondent of the N.Y. Herald at Vienna telegraphs that a large detachment of the Russian army has crossed the Danube at Gura, meeting with no opposition. Indeed the Turks seem to have been lulled into fancied security by the Icng delay which attended the Russian advance and to have allowed themselves to be taken completely by surprise. The Russian army now practically controls the Danube, and, thanks to the Russian generals, has secured the command of the river almost without striking a blow.

> ANOTHER BATTLE IN ARMENIA .- From Erzeroum is is reported that on Friday morning last Mukhtar Pacha attacked the Russian entrenchments at Kaliaz, and a sharp engagement followed, lasting several hours. The Turkish attacks were repulsed several times, but they persevered with dogged tenacity of purpose and finally succeeded in dislodging the Russians. The Russians bravely contested every inch of ground, but finally gave way to superior numbers and retired slowly and in good order to Zudikan.

A BLOODY BATTLE .- A special from Kuprikoi says the affair of the 21st, near Delibaba, was very severe. The Russians fell back on the fellowing morning with a very heavy loss. The Turks had about four hundred killed and 2,000 wounded. Upward of oad to Erzeroum. A telegram from Erzeroum dated June 25, states that the wounded are coming there in large numbers. Hospital comforts and physicians are badly needed. The American missionaries, Pierce and Cole, have offered their ser vices as assistants or agents.

HELP FOR MONTENEGRO. - A Belgrade despatch says the Montenegrin Senator Verbitzs, military attache during the late war, has arrived in Belgrade. M. Markovitch, War Minister, who was Servian attache during the war in Montenegra, has left on a special mission to Montenegro. The general feeling seems to be that Servis should now help Montenegro. Minister Ristics recently said that Servia will follow the policy of Russia, and, if necessary open the way for the Russian army through the country, which will in turn resist every Turkish invasion.

RETIRING WITH SHATTERED COLUMNS .- Suleiman Pacha, after desperate fighting and a terrible sacrifice of life, has at last succeded in effecting a junction with Ali Saib, but instead of marching victor-ously on Cettinje, the Montenegrin capital, as they originally intended, they are glad to withdraw their disorganized and shattered army into Albania. The united Turkish forces are now retiring together on Podgotitza in Albania. Suleiman's force alone is admitted to have lost 6,000 men in its disastrous attempt to form a junction, while Ali Saib's losses must be nearly as great.

HUNGARY APPROVES OF ANDRASSY'S POLICY .- A Vienna despatch announces that Minister Tisza has received the most flattering telegram from the Emperor Francis Joseph, who says, having read the Minister's speech on Eastern affairs, he could not deny himself the pleasure of expressing his satisfaction at his patriotic and excellent words. The telegraph has produced a great sensation. The debate on Wednesday and Thursday in the Hungarian Diet was hardly more than a unanimous expression of approval and of confidence in Count Andrassy's policy,

THE CZAR'S PROCLAMATION TO THE BULGARIANS .-The Czar has issued a proclamation to the Bulgarians saying that Russian troops have entered Bulgaria to secure to the Bulgarians the sacred rights of their nationality. The Russian mission is to build, not destroy; she will protect every Christian against violence, and will give equal protection to Mussulmans, but will bring to justice known parti-cipators in atrocities. Turkish rule will be replaced by a regular organization of native inhabitants. under the direction of special authorities, and Bulgarian legions will be formed to maintain order and security.

A STUBBORN FIGHT .- A Russian official despatch. dated Katzubani, near Batoum, June 25, says: —The Turks attacked the right wing of the Samebah posgreat loss ... The Turks lost 150 killed and wounded. General Tergukassoff's account of the fighting, near Delibaba, on the 22nd, states that skirmishes occurred on that day, and that the Turks afterwards Thy sinful people for the sake of Abraham, Isaac, baroky of moy decomposition of the Prussian Government. The sinful people for the sake of Abraham, Isaac, baroky of moy decomposition of the Prussian Government. Isaac, baroky of moy decomposition of the Prussian Government. Isaac, baroky of moy decomposition of the Russian fathers, religing with Thies, have many of lives renewable for ever, 1782 in 32p; profit saye, and that the Turks afterwards coursed the Russian fathers, religing with Thies, have many of lives renewable for ever, 1782 in 1821; profit for the Russian fathers and suffer not those. The Turkish report, previously cabled, saye and suffer not those with his Most Previous and suffer not those with his Most Previous and county of Westmeath, held under fee farm. Thy Son hatti redefined with his Most Previous grant, containing \$12.27.8p; profit rent 1247 his without end. Amon, the distribution of the last and we fear it is not likely to be the last.

GENERAL NEWS.

PRESENTS TO THE POPE.—A telegram from Rome says that the papers there speak of five cases of presents having arrived from Queen Victoria to the

MIDHAT PASHA IN WOOLWICE .- Midhat Pasha has visited Woolwich arsenal, and inspected the various processes connected with the manufacture of heavy ordnance.

THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE.—The Grand Dake of Hesse died on Tuesday. A few days ago his Royal Highness caused it to be announced to his family that he has been married for the last nine years to Frau von Hochstaten.

THE CANTON CELEBRATION. - The Caxton exhibition at South Kensington, London, was opened by Mr. Gladstone on the 30th ult. Mr. Gladstone's address was immediately after printed in old Caxton type. The Queen has lent a book-the Mentz Pealter-valued at £3,000 to the Exhibition. This is the first printed book bearing a date, viz. 1457.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN .- The Messager Official of St. Petersburg publishes an Imperial rescript announc. ing the conclusion of a foreign loan of 375,000,000 francs or 15 millions sterling. This sum is to be issued in bonds to the bearer of 500 francs each, bearing interest at 5 per cent. payable on the 1st of July at Paris, London, Amsterdam, and Berlin.

GREAT FIRMIN GLASGOW .- A fire Thursday night in the spinning mills of John Robertson & Co, Glasgow, totally destroyed the spinning department, throwing 500 hands out of employment. Loss \$400-000. Clark & Co.'s thread works at Paisley, Scotland. have been burned. The work people were saved with great difficulty. Loss \$75,000.

DIFTHERIA.-A whole family of children have just fallen victims to diptheria in Shropshire. Mr. Lawrence, of Ellesmere, was at Dudlestone with some of his children. They went to a cottage and asked for a glass of water, which two of them drank. In the cottage a child lay ill with diptheria, and the disease was communicated to Mr. Lawrence's children, and the parents of a family of six children in a few days became childless.

THE POPE ON ENGLAND .- Lord Denbigh, who has just returned from Rome, was present at the opening of a bazaar in Liverpool, in aid of the fund for building St. Anne's Church, Rock Ferry. His lordship stated that, while in Rome, he had nearly half an hour's private conversation with the Holy Father, who, it seems, highly appreciated the tolerant feeling which was growing up in England towards Catholics.

ALLEGED SUICIDE OF A COLONEL.-Colonel Carr Lloyd, Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex, magistrate of the county, and member of the Brighton banking firm of Hall, Lloyd, Beavan, and West, who shot himself on Tuesday in an outhouse, at his country residence at Lancing, Sassex, died the next morning from the injuries received. Deceased was the only son of the late Right Rev. Robert James Carr, Rishop of Worcester, and was born in 1810.

MARRIAGE OF MISS THOMPSON -On Monday, June the 11th, at the Church of the Servite Fathers, Fulbam Road, London, Major W. F. Butler, C.B., and Miss Elizabeth Thompson were married by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop. Among the guests present at the breakfast were Sir Garnet and Lady Wolsey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Meynell, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Brackenbury Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Arnold, and Lieut.-Col. Baker. The bride and bridegroom left town during the afternoon to spend the honeymoon in Ireland.

INFANT MURDER.—Some startling disclosures are made by Dr. Griffiths in his annual report upon the sanitary condition of Shessield. He shows that of 1,000 illegitimate infants born, 582 die during the first year of life. This terrible fatality, Dr. Griffiths states, betokens an amount of criminal negligence which should be seriously investigated; and he suggests the probability that, in some form or other, baby-farming" is carried on in the Attercliffe portion of the borough.

THE FENGE MURDER.—On Wednesday, 13th June, the four prisoners, Lewis Staunton, Patrick Staunone thousand with undressed wounds are on the ton, his wife Elizabeth, and Alice Rhodes, were murder of Harriett, the wife of the first-named prisoner, Mr. Pollard, Jun., again appeared for the Treasury, and Mr. Harris for the prisoners. The depositions of the 34 witnesses were read over to them and signed, all being bound over in £100 to appear and prosecute at the assizes. The prisoners declined to say anything in defence, and were fully committed to take their trial on the capital charge.

ASSASSINATED. - Signor Mercgalli Galeazzo, Delcgate of Public Security, was assassinated on Wedneslay, 13th ult., at Rome. At one o'clock in the morning he had entered the corridor which leads to the staircase of his apartments in the Piazza dei Santi Apostoli, when an assassin assailed him from behind, and dealt him a blow with a long poignard in the back. A desperate struggle took place, but Signor Galeazzo was killed. His corpse bore no fewer than twenty-three wounds, of which six were in the region of the heart. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion.

OFFERINGS TO THE HOLY FATHER .- A telegram from Rome, dated the 10th ult., says: - Of the £14,000 presented to the Pope by the Irish pilgrims on the 7th inst., £7,177 was contributed by the city and dioceseof Dublin. Ossory sent £800, Cork £1,-000, Down and Connor £750, Elphin £800, Galway £300, Achonry £250, Killala £185, Tuam £2,000 and smaller sums, together with which were £257 from the Diocese of Ballarat, and £80 from that of Perth, both in Australia. It must be remembered that this obolo has been collected expressly for the occasion of the Episcopal Jubilee, and is independent of the annual offering of from £40,000 to £50,-000 Ireland sends the Pope. The Diocese of Santiago, in Chili, in which Pius IX. worked as a missignary, has sent him an offering of £1,125 sterling. Speaking of the " many deputations and the varied and numerous gifts and addresses received daily by the Pope," the Voce della Verita declares itself under the necessity of renouncing the attempt to give a complete and exact list of them.

BISMARCKIFM -Bismarck's name will be forever associated with Religious Persecution. Living in his time, we cannot well judge of the enormity of his crimes, but history will do ample justice to his infamy. We notice too, that up to the present the terrorism which he inaugurated is not abating. The London Universe informs us that; the Kingdom of Wurtemberg has about 1,800,000 inhabitants, or about 600,000 Catholics. While persecution was raging in the three surrounding States of Prussia, Baden, and Hesse, the Catholics of Wurtemberg had hitherto remained unmolested, and the priests of the diocese of Rottenburg, which is co-extensive with the kingdom, had pursued their laborious du-ties without being ever brought into collision with the organs of the secular power. We are sorry to have now to report the first case of an infraction of ition on the 24th inst. The fight lasted eight and this peace and harmony. A few days ago Father a half hours and the Turks were repulsed with Hescheler, sub-regent of the Rottenburg seminary of priests, was tried at Tubingen, by a jury consisting of none but Protestants, for publishing a letter in a local paper called the Neckarbote, attacking the curred on that day, and that the Turks afterwards ecclesiastical policy of the Prussian Government, were allowed to collect their dead in the Russian The judge a violent Bismarckian, having strongly positions. The Turkish report, previously cabled, summed up against the accused, the jury brought seized his guin, but his ankies were without power of this day's fighting represented it as a severely in a verdict of guilty, and Father Hescheler was and the could not walk: He crept) down to the contested battle, in which the Russians, driven out sentenced to six weeks imprisonment. It is the water, gup in hand expecting the return of the lion, which the Russians, driven out.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

A TROUBLESOME PLANT.-The stockmen of Colcado, U.S.A., are much troubled with a plant which grows near the mountain (coming up just before the grass), which horses and mules eat. After the first taste they become so inordinately foud of it that they will, if possible, cat nothing elee. They soon become very poor, and their brain and sight are affected to such an extent that they will rush against trees, take five-foot jumps over a piece of stick, and stagger in their gait. The matter is growing serious, as, if they do not die of sheer poverty, they become simost valueless, and the horses will rarely breed afterwards.

How to KEEP THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE FREE FROM ICE.-A scheme for keeping open the Gulf of St. Lawrence for navigation all the year is being considered in Canada. American engineers propose to block up the Straits of Belle Isle, between the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, so as to prevent the passage of the immense fields of ice which come bown from Baffin's Bay into the Gulf and make the shores colder than those of the ocean. The fee would thus be diverted into the Atlantic, and the Canadian climate would, it is asserted, become more temperate. Belle Isle Straits, however, are very deep, and are 8½ miles wide at the narrowest point.

SENDING PLANTS TO SLEEP .- Several members of the Parisian Biological Society have recently been engaged in a series of experiments which seem to prove that everything endowed with life, whether animal plants, or ferment, is susceptible of being brought under the influence of annesthetics extends to all the animal tissues, and last of all to the central nervous system. Hence, it was argued, plants having tissues must be also subject to the influence of ether, &c. Experiments have proved this to be the the case. Germination is arrested by annesthetics. The watercress, for example, germinates within thirty hours. Ether arrests germination in this plant, but does not destroy that faculty. It merely sends the plant to sleep, for germination recommences as soon as the use of ether is suspended. This capability of being sent to sleep is not confined to plants-it extends to ferments. Thus the ferment of beer, when submitted for twenty-four hours to the influence of ether, becomes perfectly dormant, but recovers activity as soon as an asthetic action is suspended.

MILK AS HUMAN FOOD.—There is one article of diet which all persons may take under all conditions, and that is milk. There are those who say they cannot take milk,—that it makes them bilious, etc.; but that is not true. A person who is tick may take milk with the greatest possible advantage, because it contains, in a form easy of assimilation, all the aliments essential for maintaining nutrition. It is the natural aliment of the young animal, and certainly answers a good purpose for the old animal, provided it is used properly. New milk, I do not hesitate to say, may be taken, as far as disease is concerned, in any and every condition. Perhaps it will require the addition of lime water, if marked scidity of the stomach is present; and perhaps a little gentian may be requisite to stimulate the stomach somewhat; and it may be necessary to give it in small quantities, and repeat it often; but ice-cold milk can be put into a very irritable stomach if given in small quantities and at short intervals, with the happiest effect. We have now come to believe contrary to the teachings of our fathers, that cold water, even icecold water, is a most beneficial drink, provided too much is not taken at one time. - Dr. Crosby, Bellevua Hospital.

A STRANGE DOG.—St. John's Churchyard (says the Licerpool Albion) is now, and for more than 12 months has been, the residence of a dog which seems to be the misanthrope and ascetic of its race. There have been instances of dogs ere now taking up their abode in a churchyard, but their motives has been the easily discovered one that a beloved and departed master slept beneath the special spot to which they became attached. But no such motive can possibly actuate the dog of St. John's. To one special spot, however, he confines himself -the barest and most exposed in the churchyard -a spot where no funeral has taken place for many a long year, and therefore where no remembered friend can possibly be. In sunshine or shower he may be found at almost any hour of the day, and throughout the entire at night, let the rain fall or the wind blow as it may. The old man who works about the churchyard has tried to induce him to make his lair in a more sheltered position, and has spread straw for his more comfortable repose, but nothing will induce him to leave "that bit of dead grass there." As he must eat that he may live, he makes occasional excursions into the town, but whither he goes or who caters for him is another part of the mystery of his life. He is frequently visited by members of his own species, but ther attentions are evidently unwelcome, and so likewise are visits from the curious of the human race. It is about 14 years now since a funeral took place in St. John's Churchyard-which is about the full term of a dog's existence—so that, as before sug-gested, the proverbial faithfulness of the dog to a loved and departed friend cannot be the motive actuating it to bear the hardships and exposure on cold mother earth by day and night through all seasons of the year; so to what motive can it be at-

AN AWEWARD PREDICAMENT,-We have heard the history of a man who was watched by a bear without his being able to remove from the spot where he was sitting; here is a more terrible one of a man and a lion. A man returning from a visit to his friends at Bethany, South Africa, took a circuitous course in hope to kill an antelope to carry home to his family. Seeing no game when he reached the spot, he laid his gun down on a low shelving rock, and went down to a pool to drink, after which he returned to the rock, smoked his pipe, and fell asleep. In a short time the heat reflected from the rock awoke him, and he saw a large lion crouching before him, with its eyes glaring in his face, and within little more than a yard from his feet. He sat motionless for some time, till he had recovered his presence of mind; then, eyeing his gun, he moved his hand slowly towards it. The lion, seeing this, raised his head and gave a tremendous roar. He made another, and another, and another attempt, but, the gun being far beyond his reach, he gave it up, as the lion seemed well aware of his object, and was enraged whenever he attempted to move his hand. The rock on which he sat became so hot that he could hardly bear his naked feet to touch it, and he kept moving them, alternatey placing one above the other. The day passed, and the night also, but the lion never moved from the spot. The sun again rose, and soon rendered his feet beyond feeling: At noon the lion rose, and walked to the water, only a few yards distant, but looked behind as he walked, lest the man should move; and, seeing him stretch out his hand to take his gun, turned in a rage and seemed about springing upon him. The animal went to the water, drank, and, returning lay down again at the edge of the rock. Another night rassed; the man in describing it said he knew not whether he slept, but, if he did, it must have been with his eyes open, as he always saw, the lion before him. Next day the animal went again to the water, and while there he listened to some noise, apparently from an opposite quarter, and disappeared in the bushes. The man now made another effort and seized his gun but his ankles were without power water, gun in hand expecting the return of the lion, which, however, never came back. The unfortunate

man remained a oripple ever after a nin secon Muching and not to Comp. It has been they be neglected to all as nothing to the Truth

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MENS

ATOTIMOS PROTEIN

OKA.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE

MECHANICS' HALL

M. W. KIRWAN, " TRUE WITNESS,"

ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT,

TUESDAY Evening, 17th July, '77 The proceeds to be given to the funds of the above Society.

ADMISSION-25cts.; Reserved Seats, 50cts. To be had from members of the Society, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

CHitness The True

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

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

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

NOTICE.

In future the City Subscription to the TRU WITNESS will be the same as the Country-\$2 per annum.

CALANDER-JULY, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 4th—Of the Octave.

Declaration of American Independence, 1776. THURSDAY, 5th—Of the Octave.

Bichard. D'Alton Williams "Shamrock" of th Dublin Nation, died 1862. Sovereigns first issued, 1817. FRIDAY, 6th-Octave of SS. Peter and Paul.

Battle of James' Biver, Va., 1781. Samuel Lover died, 1868. SATURDAY, 7th-St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland Widow [June 10]. Bichard Brinsly Sheridan died, 1816.

SUNDAY, 8th-Seventh Sunday after Pentecost. Articles of Confederation adopted by the States, 1788. 1200 Houses burnt, Montreal, 1852.

Monday, 9th-St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal

Widow [July 8]. Edmund Burke died, 1798. Great Fire in Philadelphia, 1850. TUESDAY, 10th-The Seven Brothers, and SS. Rufina and Secunda, Martyrs. Columbus born, 1447.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. P"-Yes.

"P"-We do not know.

"S."-If you send your address we shall write to you.

"An Orangeman."—Much obliged. We recommend you to do your work neatly-for it will be a bad job for you if you miss.

"BELT EVILLE."-Many thanks, but we avoid such subjects as much as possible. We have as much as we can do to fight the common enemy, without assailing each other. "HINOHINBROOK"-We have received an account of a pic-nic which took place at Hinchinbrook last week. It will appear in our

next issue. REFORMERS AND CONSERVATIVES."-A gentleman writes to us over the above nom de plume, and asks us "What do we mean by being neither Reformer nor Conservative?" In reply we say that we mean this-There have been times, and that somewhat similar times are sure to come again, when the Irish Catholics should be neither Reformers nor Conservatives, but should act as Irish Catholics and nothing else. But we do not mean that Irish Catholics should not be Reformers nor Conservatives upon all other occasions. Our policy is this-Let Irish Catholics be what they like-either Reformers or Conservatives when their religion or their race is not assailed, but once either religion or country are attacked, that then the true Irish Catholic will throw both Reformers and Conservatives aside, and stand by Faith and Fatherland.

A MISTAKE.

The Witness has made a mistake about the "Volunteers at Como" and ourselves. It asks us to apologise for charging the "volunteers" at Como with supplying arms to the insurgents at Oka. This is a mistake on the part of our contemporary. It was not the "volunteers." but the "Orangemen" of Como, against whom we made the charge. We understand there is no volunteer corps at Como, nor were we aware that there ever had been one there, when we are now informed that the Orange Lodge better education of our people will no doubt united in a grand Confederation. It is the duty of tholics that we shall be in a position to resist up; and pressed that only the same measure of the confirm this grand alliance which has just provocations, the malicious attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donglius attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donglius attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donglius attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donglius attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donglius attacks. we wrote about the "Orangemen." Indeed is not at Lomo, but at Hudson—a distance of send to this result. But meanwhile we must some two or three miles, if so much. This going to some educated Irish Catholics in Ontario, and accounts for the outlawed rindians going to Hudson and not to Como. Wherever they are not pleasant neighbors.

I tend to this result. But meanwhile we must made the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donoghius and the provocations, the malisious attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donoghius and the provocations, the malisious attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donoghius and the provocations, the malisious attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donoghius and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donoghius and the provocations, the malisious attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donoghius and the provocations, the malisious attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donoghius and the provocations, the malisious attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donoghius and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donoghius and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donoghius and the provocations, the malisious attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donoghius and the provocations, the malisious attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donoghius and the provocations, the malisious attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donoghius and the provocations, the malisious attacks, and the punishment should be dealt out to O'Donoghius and the provocations, the malisious attacks, and the provocations, the malisious attacks, and the provocations, the provocation and the provocation and the provocation and the

MAYOR WALLER ON IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

Mayor Waller delivered a lecture on Irish Catholic representation, in St. Patrick's Hall, Ottawa, last week. Alderman Heney was in the chair and the report says that there were about 300 people present. We have only seen a telegraphic summary of the report of the lecture, and we are thus unable to follow Mayor Waller with that interest which the subject demands. Here is the epitome of the lecture proper as it appeared in the Montreal

"Mr. Waller, after endervoring to show that the Irish in Canada were in a minority in every constituency in Ontario, offered as a means of redress the cultivation of their minds, the reading of two weekly newspapers on opposite party sides; the education of Irish children, and participation in public matters without aspiration to public honors or public positions until they were adapted to the political arena and its requirements." This is short but it is suggestive. There is

much food for reflection in these brief and phty words-" The cultivation of their minds, the reading of two weekly newspapers on opposite party sides; the education of their children, &c." But it is possible to look at the issue raised by Mr. Waller from two stand points. We can see something to questionsomething to applaud. In the first place, what does Mr. Waller mean when he says that the Irish are in "a minority in every constituency in Ontario?" Does he mean by that to account for their exclusion from political power? If so we close issue with him at once, Granted that the Irish Catholics are "in a minority in every constituency in Ontario." Granted that they cannot carry the representative of their own choice in a single election. Is that any reason why 200,000, or as some say 250,000 of them should be without a representative upon the floor of the House of Commens? The representation of minorities is now a recognised principle in Constitutional Government. It is made a law in England and it is guaranteed to the Protestant minority of Quebec by the articles of Confederation. The Irish Catholics of Ontario are more numerous than the Protestants of this Province, yet the one has no representation-while the other has more than its share of parlismentary power. What is the reason? It is this-In Quebec there is a tolerant and a liberal Catholic majority, while in Ontario there is an intolerant and illiberal Protestant majority. Mr. Waller, in our opinion makes a serious mistake when he tries to excuse the exclusion of our co-religionists from political power because they are not in a majority in any one constituency. He must remember that he is sheltering the bigots of Ontario from the indignant censure of every generously minded man, and while we applaud his sound advise to his co-religionists and countrymen to "educate" themselves and their children, yet we cannot excuse the effort he makes to screen the hostility of Protestant ascendency by attributing Catholic exclusion from honours purely to want of education. We grant that that want has had something to do with the position of inferiority that our people occupy but it has not had all the responsibility. There are men in the House of Commons who are not "educated" in Mr. Waller's sense of the term and they are not Irish Catholics either. We have no wish to mention names but Mr. Waller will no doubt know some of them. Besides the marvel is that our people are educated even as much as they are. Most of them came to this country with very little, and some with no, means to enable them to face the struggle for existence. Many of them were driven here. Education had been made a crime in Ireland. For 180 years, it was a serious offence to teach a school. When the emigration exodus came, the people had not recovered from the persecution of the Penal Codeindeed they have not recovered yet-and we repeat the marvel is that the Irish Catholic emigrant knew so much as he did. He came here often destitute, and he has won for himself a position for which his faith in God, his energy, and his bone and sinew, are alone to be thanked. We believe that in one more generation, the Irish Catholics of Canada will stand the equals of the best men in the land, in any, and in every, particular. But at the present moment there are other causes besides the "want of education," which exclude them from power. What about the late election in Ottawa? Surely that election carries a moral along with it. If Scotchmen will not vote for Irish Catholics, it is time for Irish Catholies to seriously re-consider their position. Let it not be understood that we are among those who declaim against Scotch ascendency. If there is Scotch ascendency in Ontario, it is hard to blame the Scotch. As for our part we would like to see the Irish, not in the as-

cendent indeed, but in power certainly. The

as we are. The question is-How is it to be secured? Mr. Waller opposes the "Union" theory, and suggests the better education of the people. The suggestion is an admirable raised at the price of such bloodshed and one, but it is a slow process, and meanwhile we are left out in the cold. Mark, we do not wish it to be understood that we favor the "Union" programme in its entirety. We think that "Union" amongst Irishmen upon all questions is an absurdity. Irish Catholics have as much right to differ in their political views as any one else. They have a right to be Reformers or Conservatives just as their consciences dictate. But we think that there have been times, and, no doubt, there will be times again, when Irish Catholics should be neither Reformers nor Conservatives. For instance, the late election for St. Ann's Ward, Montreal. There was a clear issue. It became a religious test. It was not made so by the Irish Catholics, but it became so from other dead. But whatever was the cause disaster sources. At that election our people voted as was the consequence of the strife. The time Irish Catholics-Reformers and Conservatives is come when it is necessary for the interests of alike—because the opposition was resolved to both that a kindly intercourse should be cultido all in its power to beat Mr. Donovan be vated. We cannot forget how the Canadian cause he was an Irish Catholic. The same priests and laymen stood by our poor people in issue may arise any day, and when it does, 49, when eight priests and 30 nuns fell vic then there should be "Union" at all hazards. tims to the devotion to the afflicted immi We go so far as to say the seldomer such issues grants at Point St. Charles. We repeat that arise the better, but when they do arise, the an alliance in all things is neither possible nor Irish Catholics should fuithfully stand to desirable, but times will come of a surety, when their man. In our opinion then Mr. Waller made a mistake in accounting for the absence of representation, because the Irish Catholies were not in a majority in one The Catholie Canadian is nearer to us than the constituency. To carry that idea to its logical | Protestant. As the Minerve truly says Alliances sequence, minorities would have no repre- are forming all around us, and why should we sentation in any part of the world. We can, not seek to make ourselves stronger by an al however, cordially recommend the latter part liance with men who are of the same faith and of the short extract we have quoted from the who must be in accord with us when the worthy Mayor's address. We are glad that Church is assailed. Such an alliance would Mr. Waller has given us his views of the situa- startle our opponents, and would place the tion, and we hope that whatever action may Catholics of this Province in a stronger and be taken the policy of the people will be tem- healthier position than they are in at present. pered by courteous behaviour and general good | Our enemies will no doubt try and prevent it,

THE 12th OF JULY.

The air is full of rumors, as the phrase goes, about the coming 12th of July. Will the Orangemen walk, is the question of the hour? Letters have appeared in the press, "warnings" in the editorial columns, "great purchase of revolvers," and "the Orangemen coming from Ontario" as items of news .-"Orangemen" write to say that they have a right to walk-while an "Irish Protestant" writes to the Gazette remonstrating with the fanatics and their "Protestant Ascendency." He reminds the brethren that the privilege they have of walking at all is due to the liberality of Catholics - Cartier and Drummond-who were mainly instrumental in repealing the law of 1843, which prohibited their walking at all. But what do they care. Of gratitude they know nothing. They are incapable of a generous emotion. They exist only to insult their Catholic neighbors. It is the Presbyterians, &c., are every day to be seen forming Alliances, why cannot we Catholics of different nationalities have the privilege of doing us, and their public demonstrations are only the outward evidences of the desire they have to make the "Croppies lie down." We have too long sang "Orange and Green will carry the day." Orange and Green will, we fear, never carry the day, for they will never unite. The Orangemen will have war to the bitter end. No conscientious Protestant can be an Orangeman. No peaceful law-abiding citizen can associate with men whose only object is hatred of their fellow men. They are the madmen of Protestantism, and if there is any disturbance on to-morrow week, the Orangemen alone will be responsible. We do not see how the Mayor can well protect these gentry. They turn out to insult all the Catholics, French Canadians as well as Irish. If the Mayor lends himself to such protection, he will be responsible for the insult. Without protection cur a serious responsibility if he lends himself to shield men whose avowed object is the destruction of Pope and "Popery." We hope the day will pass off quietly, but the many rumors afloat may mean mischief, unless the Orangemen are denied protection, or the

procession prohibited. THE "MINERVE" ON THE 12TH OF JULY. It is said that on the 12th of this month of July the Orange Lodges of Montreal will march in grand procession through the city. As Orange demonstrations carry with them a provocation towards a considerable portion of our citizens, Orangemen of good sense should be slow to make an outward manifestation. It is not well in a mixed community such as ours to recall the sanguinary memories of the past to the descendants of the vanquished, who have less reason to blush at their defeat than the others for their victory. This awakening of the past serves no useful purpose, England calls herself to day the United Kingdom of Great Britain

shewing, some representation. Mr. Waller is There are no wars of successions, nor of beliefs. vinces of the Dominion, and the Catholics are the law of the

we are sure, as anxious for that representation The English Irish and Scotch have sworn to march divided amongst themselves—the latter are optogether, and together, and together they have become great and pressed and pressed and pressed by the former together, and together they have become great and powerful. By what right does one of those allies throw in the face of another an insulting recollection without object; and without significance? Ought we to destroy that which has been stration a religious idea, a national idea, or even un idea of party we should not mind but there is actually none of those things embodied in it, nothing more than the fruitless idea of provocation which we deeply regret.

If the Orangemen are actually in want of a manifestation let their enthusiasm evaporate in some

CANADIANS AND IRISH.

Our mission is prospering. The French Canadian press is generously replying to our suggestion to cultivate a friendly intercourse between our co-religionists of that nationality and ourselves. We welcome these symptoms with pleasure. Whatever causes there have been for dispute, we shall not now enquire. We shall let the dead past bury its we should be found hand in hand with our coreligionists of French Canadian extraction. To citizen a better man, and it makes the man a prepare our people for this time is our wish. but meanwhile let us ask our friends to seriously reflect upon the advantage that such an alliance or understanding would secure to all.

IRISH AND CANADIAN.

(From the Minerve of the 28th June)

The celebration of our national festival has drawn from our contemporary the TRUE WITNESS, the remarks which will be found translated below. The sentiments they convey we heartily endorse, we cannot add anything to them, they are an exact rendering of our thought.

Like our contemporary we ask nothing better than an alliance between the Irish and the Canadians, an alliance than which after all nothing can be more natural. For the matter of that it has already existed and shown itself under trying circumstances. When an apparent cause of coldness arose between the two peoples it was brought about by intriguers who wished to stir up old prejudices which should not find place in enlightened minds.

This Union already exists but it must be more intimate and be manifested in a more open and undisguised manner. This Union which should redound to the mutual benefit of both parties need not disturb the equanimity of any other nationality we merely wish to protect our property and not to interfere with that of our neighbours; to defend our rights, and not to attack those of others.

The Anglicans, the Methodists, the Unitarians, the same? Up to the present the Catholics have given to the Protestants absolutely all they have demanded; how have a great number of them repaid our generosity. They have attempted to circumscribe our rights and to destroy our religious

Have we not the right to defend ourselves? This is a reason sufficient enough for a closer alliance amongst Catholics.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS AND THE IRISH

(From Le Nouveau Monde, 30th June.)

Behold a drawing together of names which for some time past has brought itself almost instinctive ly nuder the pen of all the Catholics writers of this country. The circumstances in the midst of which we find ourselves thrown at the present time indi cate, to those who follow, current events, that this conjunction of names shall not be found only or paper, but shall pass into the dominton of facts.

In face of the outrages on our faith which are of daily occurrence; of the growing insolence of those who would at any price be our enemies, of the menaces which are being directed against our most sacred institutions, it is about time that the isolation in which the French Canadians and the Irish they will not walk, and His Worship will in- are placed, each against the other, should cease and give place to a loyal effort basing for its object a | he felt he could without much egotism fairly acproper understanding and a sincere union of their

Although we are never in a hurry to respond to an offer of Union, when those making such offer do not appear to have for their aim anything more elevated than the satisfaction of a personal ambition, when they do not seek anything more worthy and that property and life were protected. At the than a re-distribution of place and patronage to suit | same time it was his business to see that justice their own views, it is altogether different when should be tempered with mercy, and that there they are made in the name of a principle and for should be no D aconian administration of the law. the safeguard to the interests which we hold most The law was meant to be a protector, and not a dear. It is therefore to us a jource of the greatest tyrant. He would not say a single word with repleasure when we see our confrere of the TRUE Wirness working so energetically for the creation of a union between us, and indicating the true ground

which should serve us as a railying point. We are therefore happy to have witnessed the proof of this desire for union in the worthy representatives of the Irish citizens honoring with their presence our national celebration and participating. respect to the case appelally alluded to in the in it like true brothers; thus sulling the action to the word.

For our part we ask nothing better than joining heartily with our confrere, and repeating to the French Canadians that which he has said to his

A manifest proof of this assertion is to be found in what has taken place in New House lek, the injustice suffered by the Catholics of Parince Edwards Island as regards the Schools, and the analogous attempts that have already been made in Manitob. Blinded by our individual resentments shall we refuse to see the danger, or, seeing it, shall we heat tate to adopt the only, remedy in our power to avert it?

HET STREET, T. VALUE TO T

which have been spoken to us by the delegate from the Holy Father, the venerable prelate who came amongst us as the messenger of good news, shall be hearkened by all the true children of the Church, and that it may be understood that once peace is established amongst us it will be quickly felt by our external enemies.

In order to show that we shall find good will and a sincere desire for Union prevailing among our Irish brothers we cannot do better than publish here a translation of the article of our contemporary the True Witness, which was written on the occasion of the celebration of St. Jean Baptiste. Let us hope that the kind sympathizing words which it contains faithfully interpret the sentiments of our Irish brethren, and that they shall rather obey the impulse which prompts them to unite than the dissolving influences which have contributed so much to augment the division between us in the past.

ALEXANDRIA

A gentleman writing from Alexandria informs us that at the close of the Forty Hours Devotion, the other day, there were fifteen hundred communicants received the Blessed Sacrament in that parish alone, and of these fifteen hundred nearly all are of Highland Scotch extraction. Such evidences of the fidelity to the Faith is calculated to quicken the zeal of every Catholic community in the country. To be a good Catholic makes the better citizen as well. The State that can secure the allegiance of faithful Catholic subjects, is secure from internal irruption. As the faith makes progress so, does law and order advance. We can then congratulate correlves that the Church is strong in this young and healthy Dominion, this item of news from Alexandria is another testimony.

PROFESSOR O'DONOGHUE.

We publish below the speech of Sir John A. Macdonald on Amnesty to Professor O'Donoghue, with an important communication from Mr. Devlin, M.P. Mr. Devlin sends us a copy of the much-talked-about letter from Mr. O'Donoghue. At last the murder is out. How any man dould charge Mr. O'Donoghue with being an "informer" upon the strength of that letter we'do not know. Meanwhile it is not fair to condemn Mr. Power unheard. His time to speak has now come, and the public will be curiousto hear his explanation :-

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD ON ANNESTY TO O'DONOGHUE.

A DECUTATION FROM THE ICISH CATHOLICS.

A deputation of Irish Catholics waited on Sir John A. Macdonald at Kingston the other day, among them were:

Messrs, James Cummings, John Beecher, Martin Leeson, John Shelley, Edward Kerr, and M. J.

Mr. Cumpings on behalf of his friends presented him with the following address:-

To The Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B.M.P.:

Sir,-The Irish Roman Catholics of East York, availing themselves of the opportune moment o your presence in the riding, respectfully beg to approach you, trusting that you will not deem us intrusive in addressing you on this joyous occasion.

The Irish Roman Catholics admire you as a statesman, and a just and impartial administrator of the laws when Minister of Justice of this great Dominion.

The contrast of the present administration of the laws is so mirked, so arbitrary, and unjust, that he who runs may read.

The hare, unjust, and vindictive measures adopted towards our co-religionist, Professor O-Donoghue, fondemning him to perpetual banishment—not that he is more guilty of crimes or misdemeanors than Ricl—is simply, as we believe, be-cause he is an Irishman and a Roman Catholic.

All that we desire is a fair administration of the laws of the had, and that you will lend us your aid in having justice done towards our co-religionist, Professor O'Donoghue.

In the name and on behalf of the Irish Roman Catholics I vish you long life and prosperity, JAMES CUMMINGS,

Markham, 27th June, 1877.

Sir John Macdonald said he received with the greatest pleasure so kind an address from his Irish Catholic friends. The compliment which had been paid to him as an impartial administrator of the law while Minister of Justice, was one which cept. He was glad to learn from so important a body as the Irish Catholics that they were satisfied with the manner in which he had performed his duty. The office of Minister of Justice was one of

great difficulty and great importance; he had to see that the law was obuyed, that crime was punished, gard to the contrast drawn between the present administration of the law and its administration during the time he was remonsible for it, as would be unseemly for him to do so. But he could say that he grotefully appreciated the compliment paid to him with regard to the conduct of that department during the time be was at its head. With address, he had no difficulty in expressing his opinion. His hearers no doubt remembered that at the last session of Parliament the case was ably brought before Parliament and the country by accreligionist of their own, his friend Mr. Costigen. He addressed himself to his task with his usual

they had all heen in arms against the Queen, they had all attempted to resist the acquisition by Canada of that portion of the country in which they lived they were all in that respect equally criminal. But, there was one important circumstance in which they differed. Lopine was tried by a court of competent jurisdiction, and condemned to death by a jury of this country as having been guilty of the murder of Thomas Scott. Riel fled from justice and remained in the United States. A process of outlawry was taken against him, and he was declared an outlaw. The effect of that judgment of out-lawly against him was that he was thereby adjudged to be guilty of the crime of which he was accused. A great distinction had properly been drawn between political offences and offences against life and property. Political offences were frequently and generally, after a lapse of time, condoned. In civilized countries where there had been risings against the constituted authorities, after the law had been fully vindicated, and order had been restored. the Government generally came forward and granted an amnesty or pardon to those who had not been previously punished. In this case there was not the slighted evidence adduced of O'Donoghue being in any way an accomplice or a participator in the death of Scott, a homicide which the Court and jury had declared to be a murder. He, therefore, stood on a much more favourable ground than the other two: They were all guilty of being concerned in the insurrection, but there were only two of them shown to be guilty of murder, O'Donoghue was not tried or outlawed, neither was any information on oath lodged or warrant issued against him as having been guilty of the murder; therefore to must be considered to all intents and purposes innocent, as he (Sir John) from circumstances and evidence which had been laid before him, believed him to be. It would be remembered that the panishments of Riel and Lepine were light—the former (Riel) being outlawed for six years, and the latter being imprisoned for two years, while O'Donogaue was in effect banished for life. He (Sir John) did not think it was just, and he so declared in Parlia-

ment, before he voted for Mr. Costigan's resolution

He had great pleasure in pointing to the fact that two members of Parliament who on that occasion took prominent parts in supporting Mr. Costigan's motion, were Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, M. P. for South Hastings, the Orange Grand Master of the Dominion, and Mr. John White, M. P. for East Hastings, Grand Master of the Orange-men of Ontario. These gentlemen spoke and voted in favour of the resolution. It was, however, op-posed by the whole power of the government and lost. He (Sir John) did not repent of his vote. He believed he voted rightly, and should occasion arise he would vote in the same way again. He would say more: Lepine was now a free man, and Riel's punishment, which was in effect basishment, from the wilds of the North-West to the United States, where he might choose his own residence and follow his own pursuits, was no punishment at all. It was a farce. And if Mr. Costigan had gone so far in his motion as to ask that O'Donoghue should be included in the amnesty, he did not think that he would have voted against it. He was prepared to support such a motion at any time hereafter. In days of old, it was to be remembered, when he (Sir John) and Sir Coorge Cartier were fighting for the maintenance of the union between Upper and Lower Canada, Mr. Brown was riding the Protestant horse. He (Sir John) was then attacked right and left in the Globe because he with Sir George was battling for equal rights for the Roman Catholics, and he was accused of having sold himself to Lower Canada and the French priesthood. And now all that was changed, and Mr. Brown, who used to abuse him for acting, is he thought rightly towards the Roman Catholics and the French Canadians, was now the willing slave of his good friend, Archbishop Lynch. How his Grace must chuckle in his sleeve. It suited Mr. Brown's purpose to abuse him (Sir John) whin he was doing justice to the Catholics, and now it suited his purpose to ignore the past and gi on his knees to to them; but it was only to secure political support, but he (Sir John) was stre such a policy would only obtain the success it deserved. In conclusion he thanked his hearers for their kind ad-

LETTER FROM MR. DEVLIN.

MONTREA, 25th June, 1877. To P. Boyle, Esq.

DEAR SIR,-I telegraphed you on Saturday that I had found the letter which you applied for, written by Mr. O'Donoghue and addressed to me and that to say that immediately after the receipt of your letter, I instituted a search for it, which has been continued at intervals, as time would permit until its discovery, a fact of which I would have apprised you sooner had you shown little more patience and forbearance. The animadversions made upon me for its non-production, have let pass as you are aware unnoticed as I was unwilling to state my impressions of its purport before I had exhausted every means of finding it the more especially as an interpretation had been given to its tendency which I felt rendered its production and publication an absolute necessity for Mr. O'Dunoghue. As a proof of my auxiet; to obtain the information. demanded of me, I may mention that when I had almost given up all hope of finding the letter in question amongst my papers, I telegraphed to Dr. Schultz, to Winnipeg a request for a copy of the letter addressed to him by Mr. O'Donoghue in reference to the Manitoba troubles, presuming that it was similar in its statement to mine, and that it -would enable me upon reading it, to recollect what 'Mr. O'Donoghue hadsaid in his letter to me upon the subject. To this telegram I received no reply owing perhaps to the Dr's absence.

I do not feel it necessary to enter upon a defence of my personal conduct in this matter at present, and shall therefore content myself with saying that I am far from leing findifferent to Mr. O. Donoghue's interest as within a little time may perhaps be found by other means than by my word. At any rate it can give Mr. O'Donoghue's most prominent friends no higher pleasure than it gives to me to be able to produce his letter of which the enclosed is a true copy, word for word as it was received by me,

Yours truly,

B. DEVLIN. THE MUCH-TALKED ABOUT LETTER.

(Copy.) ST. PAUL, MINN, February 14, 1875.

Hon. B. DEVLIN, N. P.,

House of Commons, Ottaws, Canada. Dear Sir, -Asan Irishman, an intimate acquaintance and near neighbor of your family in the old country, and school-fellow of your brother O. J., I take the liberty to address you on a matter of grave importance; to; me; and one, in my opinion, that was produced in 1471. There are but a few copies must interest; every Irishman in the Dominion. I am the WAB. ODonoghue who figured so prominently in the "Troubles of '69 and '70," in Manitoba. I understand by late accounts from Canada, that a Bill has passed the House, granting an amnesty to all parties connected with the troubles, but | with the rudest appliances. excluding me. Had I been dealt with equally with those who were prominently connected with these affairs, I should not have complained, not that I

which I was not a party, directly nor indirectly, either as a member of the Provisional Government or as a private individual, but on the contrary, protested against it, and all other acts of cruelty committed during the regime of the Providonal Government. I will give you one fact in this connection, a fact that can be testified to by every member of the Council which convicted Scott. That when summoned by Prest. Riel to appear before the Council to give testimony in the case, I treated the summons with contempt, by my refusal to give testimony either for or against the accused. And so clear am I of any act or part in the matter, that had it not been for my part in the misnomered "Fenian Raid," I would have long ince gone to Manitoba and demanded a trial on this charge.

The "Fenian Raid" is a misnomer a fact that Gov. Archibald, Atty.-General Clarke on his own confession to me in March '74, in St. Paul, and the other members of the Manitoba Government were cognizant of, months previous to the so-called "Baid." I state positively that the Feniaus or Fenianism had nothing to do with the movement; even though parties connected with it had been

conspicuous Fenians. It was a movement set on foot by the same party -parties-who had maugurated the Insurrection in 69. It was in fact a continuation of the movement of '69 and '70, which continued owing to the perfidy of Sir John's Government in witholding the amnesty, and the persecutions the people were subjected to after the transfer. My part therefore, in this "Raid" was simply that of an agent of the people, and to prove which I have the commission given me in October '70, signed by over 20 of the leading men of "Our Party" including all the members of the Government and the Military officers and others. And the few men who accompanied me on that occasion did so with no other intention than that of aiding the people to regain their liberty as set forth in the Commission given. To prove what I here assert, I have the original document signatures and letters almost without number during my absence in this country between October, '70, and October, '71. When the attempt was made, many of them from men holding positions in the Government Council of Manitoba at the time. I place these facts before you that you may see the injustice done me, and with the request that if the Bill has not passed its final reading, you will interest yourself in my behalf to have this injustice arrested. It looks to me and to every Irishman in this country, and to the American people at large, according to the comments of the press, that I have been excluded from the benefits of the Amnesty on the ground of my nationality; the more especially as I was the only Irishman connected with the movement.

I saw Dr. Schultz, M. P., on his way to Ottawa. He is my friend, and knows what I state here to be true. He will see you on this matter. Mr. R. Gurrie, of Winnipeg, and others are also interested in me. They are on their way to Ottawa and will call on you.

I trust you will pardon the liberty I take in appealing to you, specially to interest yourself in my behalf and anything you can do in the matter will be ever gratefully remembered and rewarded should

occasion offer. I have got O. J's address from Mr. Gurrie and shall write to him this week. Should you have any oceasion to write, address Mendota, Dakota Co.,

Trusting you will not lose sight of me, if anything can be done in my case.

I have the honor to be Your most obdt. servant,

W. B. O DONOGROE. P.S .- I am sending a communication to the Hon. Speaker of the House, on Dr. Schulty's suggestion, will send him a copy in advance.

Yours &c., W. B. O'D.

The foregoing letter, I declare to be a true copy of the letter addressed to me by Mr. W. B. O'Donognue, and the only one received by me from that gentleman. The original is now in my possession. may add that I gave it to Mr. Power to read, that it is the same to which he made reference in the House of Commons.

THE CAXTON CELEBRATION.

The world has been honouring a "Papist" -one of the "friends of popular ignorance" &c., &c. It is amusing to notice how even the bigots in Protestantism are now and again I would mail it to you to-day. In doing so I desire { forced to reverence the memory of men who belonged to the Church they so much abuse. Just fancy the Rev. Dr. McVicar bending over the works of Guttenberg, Eggesteyn, Wynkyn de Worde or Caxton. Unconscious that he is doing homage to "Papists" yet they are forced to honour them all the while. Of Caxton himself there is enough known to form an interesting biography. He was the first Englishman who acquired a knowledge of the art of printing and then introduced it into England. We read that :-

" He was a Kentish lad, born in 1412, and apprenticed, after what, was, for the time, a good education, to a mercer in London, whom he served from his fifteenth to his twentieth year. In 1441, for some reason unknown, he quitted England, and went to the Low Countries, where he lived some thirty years. The history of the first twenty years is a blank, but it is clear he was a person of repute, for we find Henry IV., in 1464, issuing a writ, appointing Wm. Caxton and Richard Whitehill his Special Ambassador and Commissioner to the Duke of Bargundy, Philip the Good. Caxton had to attend the Court at Bruges, and there he lived in the "House of the English," and there he is said to have resided for

some vears. "Time was plentiful with him here, and he occupied it in the translation of a work by Raoul Lefevre, a French ecclesisastic. When Philip died, and his son married Margaret, sister of the English King, Caxton entered her service at a yearly fee It was by her desire that he completed the translation of Lefevre's "Histoires de Troyes." This became in time no easy task, as Caxton had imposed upon him the duties of English Consul. He accompanied the Court to Ghent in 1469, and finished the work in 1471 in Cologue. While engaged in this work the fame of the new discovery of printing had undoubtedly reached him, and he formed an idea of availing himself of it to perpetuate his work. Caxton was taught the principles of printing by Colard Mansion, a French printer of Bruges, and his first book, "The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye." of this book now in existence, and, with the exception of some odd leaves in the French National Library, they are all in England. For a work of 700 pages, it was gotten out in the marvellously short time of three months. This work was accompanied

"Caxton's sext work was The Game and Playe of Chesse, and having devoted himself to the art, he practised it in the Low Countries for several would not have cause, but when I am made the years, publishing various works. He returned to the ancient dicuments appear as if they were the stretched and pasted on sheets of card board and lishing himself as a printer, about 1476. The diffi-, then bound up in the Volume. The plates, before test against the injustice done since and continue to bear online which he had to labor were immedee, the work was issued, were examined and certified to hear online which he had no workingmen to look to.

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so it is probable that he had to depend upon foreign laborers as well as material. He obtained room in Westminster Abbey, probably the Almonry, and there, secure from molestation, he commenced and carried on his work. The first book printed by him in England was a production of Lord Rivers, one of his earliest patrons, entitled the Dictes and Notable Wyse Sayings of the Phylosophers, which bears date 1477. A copy of the work was presented to Edward IV.

"For fifteen years after this date, Caxton practised the printing craft in England, mainly publishing works translated by himself. His publications in all were about one hundred in number. Caxton died in 1491, the year before the discovery of America, and was buried in the Church of St. Margaret,

The MSS., and books exhibited were of great interest and value. The Mazarine bible was, however, the chief object of attraction. There are we believe but very few of them now in existence and it was a fortunate circumstance that enabled the promoters of the celebration in Montreal to secure a copy of this rare and valuable work. The Catholic Church was more than well represented at the Caxton celebration and the fact that such an exhibition would have been impossible were it not for a Catholic must have given food for reflection. But as the faith was well represented so was the old land. Mr. Edward Murphy had on exhibition a valuable collection of Irish manuscripts and letter press in the Irish characters. A few of the MSS., have, we believe, been heirlooms in Mr. Murphy's family, and as they made up a considerable number, they formed a feature of special interest to the Irish visitors. There was a copy of the "New Testament translated into Irish, about A.D., 1600, by William O'Donnell, Archbishop of Tuam" and printed A.D., 1603. Then there were books printed in the " Irish and English languages, with Irish and Roman type."-The Book of Rights, the Senchus Mor-or Brehon Laws, of which the Catalogue says:-

"This work is complete in three Volumes. It was translated from the original MSS., by Dr. O'Donovan, Professor O'Curry and other learned Irish scholars, and published by order of the British Government under a commission composed of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and other eminent men, appointed to superintend 1ts publication. The Volume now exhibited is the second, and is illustrated by fac-similes of three pages of Ancient Vellum MSS., two from the collection in Trinity College, Dublin, and one from the British Museum. These fac-similes are beautifully written and should be carefully examined.

"The Brehon Laws, are very ancient, dating from before the Christian era. They were collated, revised, and transcribed from old manuscripts in St. Patrick's time by a commission composed of nine persons, viz :- Three Bishops of whom St. Patrick was one, three Kings, and three Doctors and Poets. appointed by St. Patrick to adapt the ancient Pagan Laws, then in force, to Christianized Ireland. This commission took three years to do their work which they completed in A.D. 433. These Brehon Laws, are a very enlightened Code, and prove that the inhabitants of Ireland in those remote times (1500 years ago,) were a highly civilized and educated people. Their publication is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the social habits and customs of the ancient inhabitants of Ireland, and they incidentally throw light upon the cotemporaneous History of Europe in such matters.

The following summary will give some idea of

the contents of the three volumes:—
"First, a learned and exhaustive introduction to eresting circumstances connected with them. The decorated" text is in Irish and English, giving the Law of Distress, Laws for the punishment of Murder, Wounding, Abduction and for all offences against persons and property, Hostage securities, Fosterage, Saer-Stock, and Daer-Stock Tenures. Laws defining with great minuteness the relative positions of Landlord and Tenant. These laws prove that even in those remote times, was well understood the maxim, 'that property has its duties as well as its rights.' The rights of women, married and single, and of minors, are minutely defined. Those ancient Laws show that, nearly two thousand (2000) years ago, the Irish Laws relating to them, were nearly, if not entirely, in accord with what is now recommended by advanced thinkers in England as a basis for Legislation to do justice to women and minors.

"These Volumes were published in Dublin, by order of the Government, respectively in the years 1865, 1869 and 1873, and together contain over 1650 pages of printed matter, Irish and the English translation every alternate page. They are beautiful specimens of Irish Typography, which with the fac-similes of Irish MSS., by which they are ill us trated are well worth careful examination."

But by far the most valuable portion of Mr. Murphy's collection was the marvelous Fac-Similes of the National MSS., of Ireland of which antiquarians have made so much. These Fac-Similes were made by command of the Queen. They are photozincographed from the original Vellum MSS., by Major-General Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., and were issued from the public records office, Dublin, in 1874. The original are perhaps the most wonderful works of their kind in the world. Antiquarians have been puzzled to account for the class of instruments they were made with, or the eyes they were worked with. Their minuteness and marvelous accuracy has astonished the savants of every age:

Mr. Gilbert, Secretary of the Public Record Office, in his report to the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls and Keeper of the Public Records of Ireland, describes this great work as follows:

"The work is in imperial folio size, and the present part contains 45 coloured plates. The written matter of each specimen has been printed opposite to it, in the original languages, line for line, without contractions; such translations and elucidations have also been given, as will, it is hoped, effectively assist those who may desire to examine or critically study any of the manuscripts."

These fac-similes are reproduced in perfect accordance with the original MSS, in dimensions, colours, and other features; not a line added. So faithfully had the Sun copied these MSS, that the leaves of

The original manuscripts are remarkable for their great antiquity, they are probably the most ancient Christian MSS., in the world, as those copied into this Volume date from the fifth century. (temp St. Patrick,) to A. D. 1137.

There are several hundred figures, letters, &c., copied on 45 folio plates in this book which is the first of a series of three Volumes publishing by or-der of the British Government, they are splendid examples of pictorial art, of which the magnificent illuminations in the work, especially the unique compound and single letters from the Book of Kells.

These Fac-Similes are most interesting and to the Biblical Student invaluable, as nearly all the MSS., represented in this Volume are portions of the Holy Scriptures, copied from the Gospels.

Mr. Gilbert, in his report to the Master of the Rolls on these fac-similes, in referring to the Book of Kells, (which Professor O'Curry, R. I. A., believed

was written in the sixth century,) says:—
"The Book of Kells, is the chief Paleographic and artistic monument which has descended to us from the ages in which Ireland, under the name of Scotia, was renowned for her schools, whence religion and letters were carried to various parts of Europe. This manuscript is a copy of the Gospels and received its name from having belonged to the Columban Monastery of Kells in Meath.

"It has been," continues Mr. Gilbert, "conjectured that the Book of Kells, eulogised by Geraldus Cambrensis, as the marvelous book exhibited to him at Kildare and popularly believed to have been exe cuted under the direction of an Appel!"

Of this work Professor J. O. Westwood, of Oxford, in his important work on the miniatures and ornaments of the Anglo Saxon and Irish Manuscripts, writes as follows:

" Ireland may be justly proud of the Book of Kells, a Volume traditionally asserted to have belonged to St. Columba, and unquestionably the most elaborately executed MS, of so early a date now in existence; far excelling, in the gigantic size of the letters at the commencement of each Gospel, the excessive minuteness of the ornamental details crowded into whole pages, the number of its very peculiar decorations, the fineness of the writing, and the endless variety of its initial canital letters, the famous Gospels of Lindisfarne, in the Cottonian Library. But this Manuscript is still more valuable on account of the various pictorial representations of different scenes in the life of our Saviour, delineated in the genuine Irish style, of which several of the Manuscripts of St. Gall, and a very few others, offer analogous examples." *

"The very numerous illustrations of this Volume render it a complete storehouse of artistic interest "The Text itself is far more extensively decorated then in any other now existing copy of the Gos-

pels." After describing other wonders of this Book, Pro-

fessor Westwood continues: "Another artistic peculiarity of the Book of Kells arises from the decoration of the initial letters of each of the sentences or verses, so that each page presents us with several of these letters, varying in size and design; as well as from the introduction of colored representations of men, animals, birds, horses, dogs, &c. The introduction of natural foliage in this MS., is ano ther of its great peculiarities; whilst the intricate intertwining of the branches is eminently characteristic of the Celtic spirit, which compelled even the human figure to submit to the most impossible contortions."

Again, the characteristics of the Cellic or early Irish School are thus referred to further on in the same work by Professor Westwood:

"First, in one or more ribbons diagonally but symmetrically interlaced, forming an endless variety of pattern; 2nd, one, two or three slender spiral lines coiling one within another till they meet in the centre of the circle, their opposite ends going off to other circles; 3rd, a vast variety of lacertine animals and birds, hideously attenuated and coiled one within another, their tails, tongues, and topnots forming long, narrow ribbons, irregularly interlaced: 4th, a series of diagonal lines, forming various kinds of Chinese like patterns. These ornaments are generally introduced into small compartments, a number of which are arranged so as to form the large initial letters and borders, or tessella- Story). Erema; or, My Father's Sin. Auf Wiederthe Brehon Laws, giving their history and other in- ted pages, with which the finest Manuscripts are

"Especially deserving of notice, (continues Professor Westwood,) is the extreme delicacy and wonderful precision, united with an extraordinary minuteness of detail, with which many of these ancient Manuscripts were ornamented. I have examined with a magnifying-glass, the pages of the Gospels of Lindisfarne and the Book of Kells, for hours together, without ever detecting a false line or an irregular interlacement; and when it is considered that many of these details consists of spiral lines. and are so minute as to be impossible to have been executed without a pair of compasses, it really seems a problem not only with what eyes, but also with what instruments they could have been executed. One instance of the minuteness of these details will suffice to give an idea of this peculiarity. I have counted in a small space, measuring scarcely three quarters of an inch, by less than half an inch in width, in the Book of Armagh, not fewer than one hundred and fifty-eight (158) interlacements of a slender ribbon pattern, formed of white lines edged by black ones upon a black ground.'

Mr. Gilbert, the learned Editor of these Fac-Similes, concludes the publication of this first Volume, by promising that in the next issue, now nearly ready, the series will be continued from the early part of the twelfth to the end of the thirteenth Century There are many other works, on historical and educational subjects, illustrating Irish type printing. The above will however show what has been done, and is now doing, for the preservation of the ancient language of Ireland, a language in which there is found an ancient and extensive literature, original and peculiar to that country. This Irish language is still a living one, spoken by a large number of the inhabitants of Ireland. In addition to the chairs established in the various Irish Colleges for its cultivation, and the Gaelic Professorship lately founded in the University of Edinburgh by the exertions of Professor Blackie, special efforts are now being made in Ireland, in other ways, to perpetuate the use of this ancient E M.

Montreal, June, 1870.

MR. DEVLIN, M.P.

In our notice of the celebration St. Jean Baptiste day we omitted to mention that Mr. Devlin, M.P., President of St. Patrick's Society, was among those who walked in the procession.

LATEST NEWS

Mr. Anglin has been returned by a majority of

The trial of the Oka Indians proceeded during the week at St. Scholastique. Justice failed-and the Indians were acquitied.

A disturbance took place on board the steamer Queen, on the occasion of the departure of the Pontificial Zouaves from Ottawa, on Monday evening. It arose out of a misunderstanding.

The latest war news is that the Russlans have been defeated in Asia. However the information comes from Turkish sources. Meanwhile the Rusaline are now well across the Danube and are pushing into Bulgaria.

REVIEWS.

CATHOLIO KEEPSAKE.—D. & J. Sadlier . Co. Montreal-Price: Cloth \$1.10, Cloth Gilt \$1.30.

This work was, as we are informed in the preface, originally published as an Annual but it possesses such merits as warranted the publishers in presenting it in a permanent form to the public. It is a collection of thirty-one stories, essays, and poetry-each complete in itself, and many of them bearing the evidences of taste and culture.

COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE AU-THORITIES OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, by R. Forsyth. In reference to a contract for the supply of Road Materials.

POEMS OF MARIE. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. Montreal.—Price \$1.80.

This is a collection of poems by Harriet M. Skidimore (Marie). In the preface written by the Most Rev. J. J. Alemany, D.D., Archbishop of San Francisco, the work is described that the volume "while it presents but Christian subjects, refreshing the readers mind with precious Christian recollections, it ornaments them with beauty; it breaths while instructing, a chaste and pious spirit; it is I believe a pre cious offering to virtue and truth."

Hours with Men and Books .- By William Mathews, LL.D., Drysdale & Co. Montreal.

A charming book and written in a fresh and fluent style. The essay on "The illusion of History" is particularly attractive. The book is written by an Englishman, yet there is on the whole an impartiality which will recommend itself to the readers. We certainly do not agree with some of the conclusions of the author of Hours with Men and Books, but it is refreshing to peruse a work in the pages of which we can trace the land of a man whose mind is free from many of the petty jealousies of the day.

JULIET'S GUARDIAN, by Mrs. J. Lovett,-Cameron, Lovell, Adham & Company, Mont-

LE FOYER DOMESTIQUE, REVUE RELIG-10USE, Litteraire, Historique, Artistique, Agricole. Agent in Montreal, M. Ignace C. St. Amour, No 189 Rue Panet.

BELFORD'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE .- July, 1877. Terms:—\$3.00 a Year, in advance; 30 cents a number. Dawson Bros. Montreal. Contents:-

Nicholas Minturn. The Meeting at Marathon. Shakespearian Studies — Macbeth. The Fishery Commission. The Swing. A Safe Investment. Fragments of the War of 1812. Patriotic Ode. In Days to Come. Up the Righi. What He Cost Her. Down Among Dry Bones. Current Literature. Musical. Music—All in the Sunshine.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE .- July, 1877.—Dawson Bros., Montreal. The following are the contents :--

On a Naughty Little Boy, Sleeping, (A Poem). Snow Banners of the Californian Alps. The Wreck of the Fishing Boat, (A Poem). The Mohawk Valley During the Revolution. Westminster Abbey. The Cloud, (A Poem). A Woman-Hater.—Part XIII.—(Concluded). Northern Islands. Dawn, (A. Poem). Hunting with the Long-Bow. Birds' Nests. sehn, (A Story). Our Civil Service. Amurath IV. -A.D. 1638, (A Poem). Editor's Easy Chair. tor's Literary Record. Editors Scientific Record. Editors Historical Record. Editor's Drawer.

CATHOLIC WORLD .- July, 1877 .- D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal. Terms \$4.50 per annum ; single copics 45c. The following is the contents of the present number:-

The European Exodus. Alba's Dream. Higher. (A Poem). The Iron Age of Christendom. Six Sunny Months, (Conclusion). Doubts of a Contemporary on the Destiny of Man. Sannazzare. A Birth-day Song, (A Poem). Jane's Vocation. Count Frederick Leopold Stolberg. From the Hecuba of Euripides, (Translation). The True Irish Revolu-tion. The Brides of Christ, (Sonnets). Marshal MacMahon and the French Revolutionists. New Publications.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW.—
June, 1877.—Burns & Oates, London. The following are the contents:-

Articles, &c. :- Some Thoughts on Schism. The Native Tribes of North America and the Catholic Missions. Highways and Byways. The Engadine. Modern Views on Mythology. The Notary's Daughter. A Crisis. A Discovery. The Slave Trade in

CATHOLIC REVIEW. — Selections from Foreign Catholic Periodicals. The Formation of Christendom. Reviews and Notices, Postcript on Current Affairs. 1. The Crisis in France. 2. The Eastern Debate. 3. Progress of the War. 4. Judgment in the Ridsdale Case. 5. Italy and Rome. 6. The English Pilgrimage-Death of the Marchioness of

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW - American Scries.-This is the first number of a new series of the Fortnightly Review. The articles in the present number are :--

George Sand, Maoris and Kanakas. The Farther Outlook in the East. The Grosvenor Gallery. Disendowment: a Practical Sketch. Evolution and Positivism. A Leaf of Eastern History. Exogamy and Endogamy. A Short Rejoinder. Homo and Foreign Affairs.

There is much in some of these essays to which we could object, although we are prepared to recognize merit in them all. The lauded writings of Hume, Kent, Vico, Turgot. and others could be easily met by men of broader views and greater minds. At present, however. we are unable to follow the writers in the Fortnightly, but we think it is likely to contain much that may engage our pen from time to

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HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

On Wednesday lest the annual distribution of prizes took place in the above Convent. An address was given by Miss E. O Brien, after which the Gold medal was given to the following young lady graduates: Misses (Marie Gagnon, Abbie O'Brien, Corinne Walker, Estelle O'Brien, and Matilda Moreau Mamerous, prizes were given to other pupils. During the distribution several pieces of music were delivered in excellent style, by some of the pupils, and at the conclusion an address in French by Miss Marie Gagnon. Among the specimens of work taught in the Institution are the following subjects, which were on exhibition in the Convent until 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and they were much admired by a large number of visitors, which will never be been greatering to bath with

Album containing handsome pieces in drawing painting; by Miss Minhle Cook. Premier Regret (a piece in black crayon), by Miss Minnie O'Msara. Canoe Building at Pappero Island (a piece in pestel) by Miss Cornella Williams. Indian Scene on the St. Lawrence [a piece in pestel] by Miss Abbie O'Brien Roses and Camellias [a piece in water colors] by the Misses Minnie O'Mears and Estelle O'Brien. Elowers and Monograms, by the Misses Mary Ann McGrath and Erva Payne. Anchor and Flowers [oil painting on rice paper] by Miss Marie Lechevalier. Sketches in black crayon, by Misses Maggie Breen, Fannie Pardee and Rosalie Brown.

NEEDLE WORK. Embroidered nightdress, by Mis Melanie Poupart Embroidered morning wrapper, by Miss Marie Lechevallier. Pillow slips, by Misses Lor-anger and Ella Haines. Table cover, by Miss Lucy

KNITTING.

Quilt and crochet, by Miss Forence Wortele. Shawl and sack, by Miss Justine O'Meara. Opera cape, by Miss Josephine Mount. Sack, by Miss Minnie O'Meara.

RUBROIDERY IN WOOL.

King John, by Miss Hattle Brady. Screen and sofa pillow, by Miss Julia Casey. Chair, by the Misses Sarah Stephens and Rosalie Brown.

The above pieces of work give a good proof of the untiring devotion of the Sisters to the advancement of the pupils placed under their charge, and also reflect great credit on the pupils themselves.

BELLEVUE CONVENT, QUEBEC.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

A few weeks ago the echoes of this delightful spot resounded to notes of joyous greeting, when His Excellency Dr. Conroy visited Bellevue Convent, and caused its inmates to rejoice by his condescension and blessing. On Thursday a new gem was added to Bellevue's well-won laurels. The annual distribution of premiums, medals and floral honors to the pupils of this convent took place, an event which is counted among the most brilliant of the season, being visited by the clite of Quebec society, eager to enjoy the treat there offered to the admirers of beauty, art and talent. This year the distribution possessed its usual eclat. The apacious hall was decorated with artistic taste; festoons of evergreens, entertwined with appropriate mottoes; and beautifully wrought scrolls lent an additional splendor to the scene. The room was crowded to excess, there being present His Honor Lieut. Governor and Miss Lettelier, Mgr. Cazeau and all the leading Roman Catholic clergymen of the city, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cauchon, Joseph Shehyn, M.P.P., Col. and Mrs. Bhodes, Judge and hirs. Routhier, and a number of leading citizens, including a large proportion of ladies. Two magnificent harps occupied the front of the stage, and completed the delightful coup dwil. At a glance on the intelligent countenances of the young ladies, attired in spotless robes of white, sweet simplicity lending charms to their grace and elegance, the distinguished audience knew that a rich treat awaited them; they were not doomed to disappointment, on the contrary, while the programme unfolded before them, the beaming smiles, on all sides, spoke naught but surprise and satisfaction. Insects on Roses: produces fine The musical performances exhibited remarkable proficiency and the many fine voices, at Bellevue, show the care with which natural gifts must have been cultivated. Both harps and planes were touched with so much perfection that the air was actually redolent of the gems of art from the genius of the most celebrated authors.

In a beautiful French dialogue, entitled "Nos Souvenirs," the audience was made cognizant with the principal events of the past year of convent life, and in elegant and graceful language the gifted young ladies lead all present through the spacious halls of their Alma Mater and even invited them to a stroll in the delightful avenues which surround the vast edifice, to there witness the pleasant moments spent by the favored inmates of Bellevue, in that tranquil and charming solicitude. Among those present who took prominent parts in this dialogue were Missos Mary Sharples, Annie Rockett, Statia Bogne and Stella Green.

This institution gains great celebrity by being under the direction of Revd. L. H. Paquet, D.D. whose rare attainments and qualifications are wellknown throughout the country.

In the splendid cantata, entitled "Warblers of Bellevue's Groves," several young ladies came gayly forward to the sound of brilliant strains of music each one bore an emblem of the warbler personated this she gracefully waved to and fro. Birds in cages emulated the music of the orchestra and mingling the notes of nature with the notes of art, greatly enchanced the beauty of the scene. During the course of this well imagined and beautiful cantata, a very agreeable half hour was afforded all present. who were spell-bound by the grace and case dis-played by the youthful performers. As the fairylike beings vanished, after having vainly sought the victor's palm—we saw them go with regret— 'tis ever thus with life—its pleasures are evanescent, a thornless rose is rarely culled. In this cantata we were favored with a glimpse of Miss Labelle, Bellevue's nightingale. Her clear, rich voice enchanted the cultivated audience; the fairest songsters of the grove accompanied her. Among the many fine voices we particularly remarked Misses Rockett, Johnston, Pentland and Leonard, -these young ladies vied with each other in the conquest for fame and power,—but they enjoyed not the contest alone; the mocking bird being perfectly imitated by Miss Carbray, aided by birds of various plumage the claims of which were ably vaunted by charming young ladies, whose elocution pleased those who had the privilege of listening to them. Miss Rose Mary Connolly, a charming little girl of five, represented the humming bird, and Miss Emma Bogue, the dove. The brilliant accompaniments on harps and plano rendered this cantata the musical gem of the entertainment, and clicited for it frequent and enthusiastic applause. The presentation of medals and the distribution

of premiums was the moment most favorably received by the pupils themselves. Golden wreaths encircled the brows of the young ladies who had finished their course of studies, and the plaudits that greeted each as His Honor conferred them, told how well these honors were recognized.

Among the musical selections was a splendid duct, beautifully rendered by the Misses Labelle, The composition was a difficult one, so that the fine high soprano of these young ladies had ample room for play. Streets in the feet hereit

(Continued on Fourth Column)

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sage to heaven.

The programme might have been here considered complete, but a pleasing feature was yet to come. The Bev. L. H. Paquet arose and proclaimed the winners of the highest distinctive, honors, the medals for general proficiency, presented by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin. In eloquent terms this rov. gentleman lauded the constant efforts the incessant toil of those young ladies who had vied with each other in gaining this noble prize The silver medal was equally merited by the two graduates, Miss Alice Johnston and Miss. Marie Boily but as Miss Johnston had already received this magnificent and precious reward, she had relinquished all right of competition and left the coveted prize to Miss Boily, of Chicoutimi. In the contest for the bronze medal, Miss Nellie Green, of Quebec, was the successful candidate in a class of SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE,

17. The happy recipients of these well won laurels SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE,

READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, Miss Rockett. She presented them Flora's most at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion lovely gem, and expressed fond, wishes for the and Workmanship are of the most superior description and legitimete scoperny is adhered to be in the legitimete. friends whose path was to-day strewn with fairest flowers.

Miss Johnston in English, and Miss Labelle in French, addressed the Lieut.-Governor and the audience, thanking them for their attendance. We may take this opportunity of testifying to the excellent accentuation of the pupils of the convent both in the French and English languages.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor replied both in French and English to the young ladies, congratulating them on the favorable impression they had made and the laurels they had that day earned, and alluding to the very practical and excellent manner in which they were trained in the institution to take their places in society. Suitable replies were also made by Mgr. Cazeau and Rev. Father Burke, and the proceedings were brought to a close with the performance of "God Save the Queen," at half past one o'clock .- Quebec Chronicle.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR.

Last Wednesday evening, the 20th of June the Windsor Conthe closing exercises of vent were held at St. Alphonsus Hall, under the supervision of Prof. Mazurette, who gives instruction in the higher class of music in that institution. Miss Simoneau, of East Saginaw, received the Bishop's gold medal for general proficiency. The other three gold medals were awarded to Miss Sutter, of Chicago; Miss Fitzgerald, of Cleveland, and Miss Matilda Simoneau, of Peginaw. In Prof. Mazurette's piano class, Miss Walsh, of Detroit, received the first silver medal, and Miss Baby, of Sandwick, the second. The first and second prizes in singing were given to Miss Schell and Miss Fitzgerald, while the Misses Jacques, Hert and Sigler obtained the first, second and third prizes in reading music.

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Flour—XXX per bb \$9.75 to 10.00, XXX per 100 lbs \$5.00 to 5.15, Family per 100 lbs \$3.75 to 4.00. Grain—Barley per bushel \$0.60 to 0.65, Rye do \$0.70 to 0.75, Pens do \$0.95 to 1.00, Oats do. \$0.50 to 0.52}, Wheat do. \$1.60 to 1.75. Meat—Beef per 100 lbs \$8.25 to \$.75, Penk, per 100 lbs \$8.00 to 9.00, Mutton per lb \$0.07 to 0.08, Lamb do. \$t og. Ham do. in store \$0.11 to 0.12, Bacon do. \$0.09 to 0.10. Hides—No. 1-Inspected \$7.00 per 100, No. 2 \$6.00 per 100, No. 3 Hides (all kinds) \$5.00 per 100, Grubby Hides \$3.00 to 5.00, Sheep pelts \$9.25 to 0.50 to 1.00, Grubby Hides \$3.00 to 5.00, Sheep pelts \$9.25 to 0.50 Tallow rendered \$0.07 to 0.08. Poultry—Turkeys, each \$1.00 to 1.50, Chickens, per pair \$0.30 to 0.40, Geese, each \$0.00 to 0.60, Ducks, per pair \$0.30 to 0.00, Fowls per pair \$0.50 to 0.70. Gentral—Polatoes, per bag \$1.25 to 1.50, Cabbages per dozen \$0.80 to 1.00, Butter, pail, per lb \$0.15 to 0.18, do print \$0.15 to 0.18, Eggs, per dozen \$0.12 to 0.18, Lard \$0.12 to 0.18, Cheese, \$0.01 to 0.17, Turnips per bag, \$0.00 to 0.00, Onions per bush, \$0.00 to 0.00, Straw do \$0.00 to 0.00, Wood, hard, \$3.50 to 0.00, Conl delivered \$0.00 to 0.00, Wood, hard, \$3.50 to 0.00, Conl delivered \$0.00 to 0.00. KINGSTON MARKETS.

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Wheat, fall per bu, \$1,54 to \$1,64; wheat, spring, per bu, \$1,43 to \$1,44; barley, per bu, \$0,58 to \$0,65; oats, per bu, \$0,55 to \$0,65; oats, per bu, \$0,55 to \$0,00; rye, per bu, \$0,65 to \$0,00; dressed hogs per 100 lbs, \$10,00 to \$0,00; beef, land quarters, \$6,00 to 7,00; mutton, per 100 lbs, \$7,00 to \$8,00; chickens, per pair, \$0,00 to \$0,90; fowls, per pair, \$0,00 to \$0,00; ducks, per brace, \$0,75 to \$1,50; butter, lb, rolls, \$0,18 to \$0,20; butter, large rolls, \$0,00 to \$0,00; butter, large rolls, \$0,00 to \$0,00; butter, lub dairy, best, \$0,16 to \$0,17; eggs, fresh, per dozen, \$0,18 to \$0,20; apples, per br1, \$1,50 to \$2,50; potaloes, per bag, \$1,20 to \$1,30; onions, per bu, \$0,90 to \$1,00; tomatoes, per bu, \$0,00 to \$0,30; carrots, per doz, \$0,30 to \$0.35; turnips, per bu, \$0,30 to \$0,35; beets, per doz, \$0,00 to \$0,25; parsnips, per bag, \$0,00 \$0,00; hay per ton, \$0,00 to \$15,50; straw, per ton, \$7,00 to \$10,00.

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Flour, per 160 lbs \$4.00 to 4.50, White Wheat, per bu \$1.45 to 1.55, Treadwell do \$1.45 to 1.55. Spring Wheat, (Glasgow,) per bu \$1.40 to 1.50, Spring Wheat (red chaff) per bu \$1.40 to 1.50, Oats, per bu \$0.53 to 0.56, Barley, per bu \$0.55 to 0.58, Hay, per ton \$8.00 to 10.00 Straw, \$3.00 to 4.00, Wood, per cord, \$3.25 to 4.00, Eggs per dozen, \$0.12 to 0.13, Butter, dairy packed \$0.15 to 0.16, Butter, rolls \$0.15 to 0.16, Potatoes per bag \$1.60 to 1.75 Reef, per cwt \$5.00 to 7.60, Hides, per cwt \$5.00 to 5.50 Sheepskins \$1.00 to 2.00, Wool \$0.30 to 0.11.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Lamberts, J B, \$2; St. John's, P M, 2; Martintown, J B McI, 1; Aubrey, J M S, 2; Brookfield Station, D J McP, 6; Joliette, Mrs B T, 2; Three Rivers, Rev J B O, 2; Maria, Baie de Chaleurs, Rev M J G, 2; Alexandria, D C, 2; Kingston, Sr. L, 2; Coldwater, P R, 2; Munro's Mills, A McD, 2; Ayl-

Per DAC, Alexandria-L McC, 1; T McE, 1 Lochiel, W D, 1; Glen Norman, A McK, 1.
Per F O'N, Antrim—Self, 1; Areprior, J M, 2. Per A K, Westport-J O'N, 2.

Per M A E-Kingston, Mrs L.1; W P, 2; Mrs S S, 2; M W, 10; Windsor, Mrs B, 2. Per P H, Osceola—T D, 2. Per Mrs S, Lochaber-Self, 2; JJS, 2; J.W, 2.

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These honors having been distributed a warry beautiful melody styled "A lat Mer de Dick" as sony by Miss Boily; as the words convey the two pression was that of a soul languishing for a pass-Street, Philadelphia, Patricks inclined 47-3

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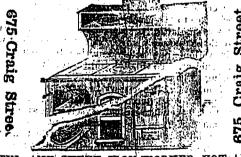
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ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 11 TH JUNE, TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

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d mrcs. BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL | much more convenient."

FARMERS' COLUMN.

FLOUR PACKED IN PAPER CASES .- An American firm is sending over flour packed in paper cases. They are less then half the price of wooden casks, are much lighter, and very durable. The process has been patented by its inventor, a German residing in Allenstown (Pennsylvania), who also claims to be able to employ them for the storage and ship-ment of fluids.—London Country.

SELL EGGS: BY WEIGHT.-Frequently a dozen eggs can be selected that will weigh as much again as another dozen, and yet the price is the same. So with cabbages, squashes, and all vegetables of a kindred character, which are dealt out by number. It is just like selling rolls of butter by the dozen, when half pound packages will bring in market as much money as pound rolls. The principle is the same. All vegetables should be sold by the pound. Farmers Union:

WELL KEPT GARDENS.—The farmer should pride himself upon his well-kept and productive garden. Do not cling to the idea that you must retain the same old spot used by your father and grandfather, but strike out for some new location, away from the building and where the vegetables can be sowed in long rows, and then a horse and cultivator can be used to keep down weeds-thus enabling ou to save a deal of labor, while you can raise much betier crops.—N. E. Farmer.

CHEMICAL MANURES .- We do not think it is much for the interest of common farmers to purchase chemical manures, superphosphates, poudrets, &c., some of which are the vilest humbugs, and the best of which would hardly equal in value the quantity a man would obtain by investing an equal amount in saving matter that yearly goes to waste upon his own farm, besides keeping his place and stock in better condition, and his money in circulation nearer home.—Chautauqua Farmer.

DISTRIBUTING SEED-GRAIN. - A correspondent in an American paper, speaking of rakes and rollers, even plows, carrying the laborer who directs them, as useful contrivances, asks why no one has thought of making the horse perform the labor of walking, and carrying seed-bag and sower to and fro across the field during the operation of sowing grain. After long experience he found he could distribute seed-grain more regularly from the saddle than on foot, and with far more ease and comfort .- London Country.

Spashodic Colic.-Colic is divided into two kinds Spasmodic and flatulent, spasmodic or gripes as it is commonly called is due to spasm of the muscular coats of the intestines, and it may run on to inflammation if not stopped. Its causes are many, the most common one is allowing horses to drink cold water after being exhausted by a hard days work or when they are sweating profusely from fast driving. Very little water will then bring on this disease. We find colicky pairs from worms and intestinal concretions and are also symptomatic of diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and other organs. The symptoms are sudden pain, paving, kicking, looking around at the flanks, lying down, rolling, then standing up and shaking the body. Horses remain for a short space of time free from pain then the symptoms return, and this occurs again and again until the animal is relieved or dies from pain and exhaustion. Treatment: give two ounces of spirits of ether, the same amount of tincture of opium, mix the two together and give the mixture in about one point of warm water.

RENOVATING THE LAND .- The average yield of Western land, after it has been in cultivation a few years, is from thirty to forty bushels per acre; with sufficient manure it can be kept up from year to year to ninety or a hundred bushels per acre. But no farm can make sufficient barn-yard manure to do this, and farmers have looked for a substitute. This, under proper management has been found in red clover. There are two ways by which clover can be used to renovate soil. The old way is to enrich the land by plowing under a large growth of green clover; but a better mode is coming into practice. Fence off a field of twenty acres, sow clover with oats in the spring, and as the oats begin to ripen, turn in a drove of hogs whose noses have been ringed. The second year turn in the hogs about the first of June, and let them run till the ground is in danger of freezing, then plow the land, and the next spring plant corn, and you will gather ninety hushels of corn per acre. The clover will keep without other food, eight hogs to the acre for three months the first year, and four months the second year; and each acre will save sixty bushels of corn per year, thus paying about twenty dollars an acreeach year. In this way a new lot is fenced in and sown to clover every two years.—Western

TO BE SUCCESSFUL THE FARMER PUST BE INTEL-LIGENT .-- Mind must be the emancipator of the farmer. Science, intelligence, machinery—these must liberate the white bondman of the soil from his long slavery. When I look back and see what has been done for the farmer within my brief memory, I am full of hope for the future. The plough under the hand of science, is become a new instrument. The horse now hoes the corn digs the pot-atoes, mows the grass, rakes the hay, reaps the wheat and threshes and winnows it; and every day adds new machinery to the farmer's stock, to supersede the clumsy implements which once bound him to his hard and never ending toil. When a farmer begins to use machinery and to study the processes of other men and to apply his mind to farming so far as he can make it take the place of muscle, then he illuminates his calling with a new light, and lifts himself into the dignity of a man. If mind once gets the upper hand it will serve it-self and see that the body is properly cared for. Intelligent farming is dignified living. For a farmer who reads, and thinks, and studies and applies, Nature will open the storehouses of her secrets, and point the way to a life full of dignity and beauty, and grateful and improvable leisure.—J. G. HOLLAND, in Husbandman.

CHEAP GATES AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR BARS .- A Writer n the Rural Home says: "I have just made gates to replace some old-fashioned pairs of bars that I am heartily tired of opening and shutting. They are cheap, durable and very easily made. Each gate is twelve feet in length by four feet in height. Five boards four inches wide are used, besides batten and braces. Battens should be placed on both sides, making three thicknesses to nail through. It does not take more than thirty-three feet of boards, worth perhaps sixty cents, to make each gate. Add to that ten cents, for nails, and the value of one hour of your time, and you have the whole expense. A gate of this kindiwill outlast a framed one costing \$4, and as no hinges are used, that expense is saved also. It is held in position by means of a stake driven in the ground four or five inches from the post; not in a straight line, but a little more than the thickness of the gate toward the drive-way, so when opened the gate can be turned half way around and be parallel with the drive-way. It is kept a few inches from the ground by a strip, nailed to both stake and post, on which one end rests when shut, and on which it slides half its length and then swings around as on a pivot when opened. The strip usually placed under the second board, in a space arranged for it; by cutting away two of the battens. This strip takes the place of hinges. A gate of this kind can be made in much less time and at as little expense as a pair of bars, and is certainly

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

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THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength

of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits. It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being

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SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33

per cent, in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c. 1-y-36

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADE-MIRS, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free HENRY McSHANE & CO., Aug. 27, 1875]

BALTIMORE, MD.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

POST-OFFICE INVESTIGATIONS .- ST. CATHARINES June 27.—Mr. Sweetnam, Post-office Inspector, of Toronto, has been engaged for several days in conducting an enquiry in reference to the abstraction of money, a short time since, from registered letters passing over the Grimsby and Wellandport mail route, and has caused the arrest of S. S. Brooks the assistant postmaster at Bismarck. Brooks was examined to-day at the Police Court here, before Mr. J. W. Keating, J. P., and was committed for

BURGLARY.—NAPANEE, June 27.—This morning between two and three o'clock the store of H. R. Spencer, dealer in ready-made clothing and gents furnishing goods, was entered by burglars and several suits of clothes and a quantity of other goods carried off. Entrance was effected by break ing a pane in a double glass door in the rear of the building, drawing the bolts at the top and bottom and then bursting in the door. There is no clue to the guilty parties.

THE POTATO BUG.-The priests in the various country parishes around Quebec have drawn their flocks' attention to the potato bug urging them to use every precaution against this pest. His Grace Archbishop Taschereau has issued a circular requesting the parish priests to impress upon their parishioners the necessity of using every precaution against the bug. On Tuesday morning a solemn mass was offered up in St. Anne's chapel at the Basilica to implore the intercession of the patroness of this Province, after which some relics of the saint was exposed to veneration. His Grace recommends prayers to God through the intercession of St. Anne that this dreaded visitation may be averted.

LEGAL.—OTTAWA, June 27.—In the Exchequer Court, before Hon. Justice Fournier, the case of Murray v. the Queen, a petition of right, came up. Hon. John O'Connor, Q. C., for the suppliant, and Mr. McLennan, of Toronto, with Mr. McIntyre, for the Crown. This action is one of those arising from the Intercolonial Railroad. The contract was for the construction of Section 19. In this suit the contractor claims \$159,000 for extra work over and above the contract sum, as the work arising from changes made in the line of railway, ordered from time to time by the engineer, the contract provid ing that such extra work should be settled and paid for at such a sum as the Commissioners should deem reasonable. On behalf of the Crown it was denied that anything was done for "extras," and that the contractor was overpaid. It was also claimed on behalf of the Crown that the contractor was liable for penalties as liquidated damages, \$2,000 per week, for delay in the execution of the contract which was not finished for more than a year beyond the time fixed by the contract. The suppliant contended on the other hand, that the delay was caused by defaults of different kinds on behalf of the Government, and that the contractor was therefore excused from the penalties. It was also contended on behalf of the Crown that the contractor had no right of action because he had not obtained a final certificate of the engineer, approved by the Commissioners, of the execution of the work as required by the 18th section of the Intercolonial Railway Act. Judgment will likely be given next September.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

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TWEED SUITS, for gentlemen, very choice designs-over 1,000 Paterns to select from. TROUSERS made to order, on shortest notice, from \$5 to \$6. BOYS' CLOTHING, ready made or made to order, from \$2.50 upwards. GOLTMAN'S "BOOK OF FASHIONS" now ready. Please call and

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His Honor JUDGE COURSOL, President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart,

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| 1 | 46 | ****** ****** ****** ****** *** | 500 | 00 | 500 | 00 |
| 5 | £¢. | | 100 | 00 | 500 | 00 |
| 5 | 44 | **** ***************** | 50 | 00 | 250 | 00 |
| 25 | 56 | | | 00 | 250 | 00 |
| 500 | Building | Lots, valued each at | 500 | 00 | 250,000 | 00 |
| | Prizes, | (f | | 00 | 1,200 | 00 |
| 20 | • | ii | 20 | 00 | 40 0 | 60 |
| 42 | EE | " | 18 | 00 | 756 | 00 |
| 8 | 44 | " | 6 | 00 | 48 | 00 |
| 12 | ci | " | 32 | 00 | 384 | 00 |
| 12 | £1 | tl | 6 | 00 | 72 | 00 |
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| 290 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 00 | 870 | 00 |
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| 2000 | tt | # | 1 | 00 | 2,000 | 00 |
| 1 | et | 4 | 4 | 00 | . 4 | 00 |
| | Т | tal | | - . | \$272,594 | 00 |

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases. The FIFTEENTH of AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing.

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to John M. Currus, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre ; in Antwerp to And Schwitz & Co. of Rightson Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & ROON; in Hamburg, W. Gibson & Hugo; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to Montgomerie & Gerenhorne, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to James & Alex. Allan 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BRO-THERS, James Street; or to

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knowledge. Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY. Price \$5 per package.

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3 Boxes of Ribbons to be cleared out at 1c, 2c, 3c, a yard worth 19c 12c and 15c.

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PROPRIETOR.

YOUNG IBISHMEN'S LITERARY AND BENE-FIT ASSOCIATION'S PIGNIC.

The above Society held their Second Annual Excursion and Picnic at Rivet's Island, Ste. Rose, Monday last, and from five to six thousand people assembled on the grounds. Owing to some mismanagement the first train which according to the programme, should have arrived about 10 or 10:30 o'clock a.m., at Ste. Rose, did not get there until near 2 o'clock in the afternoon Immediately on the arrival of the train the excursionists got on the spot where the games were to be carried on, the committee for the arrangement of the games set to work and carried out the pro-

gramme which was as follows:—
Running.long leap—4 entries—1st prize, James
Newton; 2nd prize, T. Sullivan; 3rd prize, A. Mac-

Putting the 28 pound weight—6 entries—1st prize, Wm. Ryan; 2nd prize, A. Macdonald; 3rd prize, F. Lloyd.

Running hop, step and leap—4 entries—1st prize, J. Newton; 2nd prize, T. Sullivan; 3rd prize, T.

Throwing the 14 pound weight,—9 entries.—1st prize W. Ryan, 5nd prize, J. Mulcair, 3rd prize, W. Three quick leaps-5 entries.-1st prize, J. New-

ton; 2nd prize, J. Mulcair; 3rd prize, E. Fitzpatrick. Standing hop, step, and leap-4 entries.—1st prize, J. Mulcair; 2nd prize, J. Newton; 3rd prize,

T. Sullivan. High leap with pole—3 entries.—1st prize, W. Brown; 2nd prize, J. McMahon.

One hundred yards dash, best 2 in 3—3 entries. 1st prize, C. McIver, 2nd prize, J. Newton; 3rd prize, Wm. O'Brien.

Half-mile Society race, to be won 2 years in succession, gold watch presented by Dr. Hingston-3 entries, 1st prize, Wm. McVeigh; 2nd prize, J.

Half-mile race-5 entries.—1st prize, P. Fitzgerald; 2nd prize, J. Mullin.

Half-mile race open to all Irish national benevol-ent and temperance societies—4 entries—1st prize,

J. Davy, 2nd prize, T. Sullivan.

Quarter mile race, the best 2 in 3, open only to members of the Irish Catholic Union, 10 entries. -lst prize, Wm. Warren; 2nd prize, W. Shea.

Mile race for Silver Cup, 3 entries.—1st prize, P. Fitzgerald; 2nd prize, Geo. Maclaine. 100 yard Society race (green), the best 2 in 3 entries—1st prize, C. Mechan; 2nd prize, G.

Clarke. Quarter mile Boys' race .- 1st prize, J. Roxbury; 2nd prize, J. Collins.

One mile race, open to members of Lacrosse Clubs, 7 entries.—Mr. Martin of the Emerald Club. Throwing Ball from Lacrosse, 5 entries .-- 1st prize, J. Davy, who threw the ball 12t yards; 2nd Prize, Moffat.

Quarter mile race (green), 2 entries.—1st prize, J. Hughes; 2nd prize, Mechan. Sack Race-1st prize, Roxbury; 2nd prize Whit-

ton. Irish Jig-1st prize, Mr Owler; 2nd prize; J.

Grant, Every race in which P. Fitzgerald entered was run under protest by the runners, who stated that none but amateurs were allowed to run.

CITY ITEMS.

PILGRIMAGE.—A large number of persons left by steamer Cultivateur on Saturday afternoon ou a pilgrimage to St. Ann's below Quebec.

ARRESTED .- The man named Finlayson who stabbed John Thompson with a penknife a few days ago was taken into custody by High Constable Bissonnette Sunday morning.

THE BODY FOUND .- The body found floating in the river on Thursday last is supposed to be that of a young man named David McKeown, who was drowned opposite the city on the 19th ult.

THE EFFECTS OF LIQUOR:—Susan Doherty, aged 30, was brought into the Ontario street police station, early Sunday morning, drunk. She was taken very ill and sent to the Montreal General Hospital.

ACCIDENT ABOARD SRIP .-- Alphonse Dupuis, of Lagauchetiere street, and Leon Desjardins, of Beaudry street, labourers, while working on board the SS. "Peruvian," fell into the hold and were badly injured about the body, though happily not seriously. They were convoyed to their respective homes in a carriage.

THE BANKS—ALL ALIKE.—A painful evidence of the hard times is to be noticed in the reduced bank dividends. The bank of Montreal reduced its dividend from eight to six per cent, for the half year; the Bank of Toronto six to four; the Consolid-ated hank from four to three; the Eastern Townships from five to four; the Ontario to four; the Stadacona from four to three; and the Quebec bank to three and a half. The Merchants Bank did not feel itself warranted in declaring any dividend at all. All the banks have sustained heavy losses --- so heavy as to be almost unprecedented in their history. Better times are looked for; but better times will not prevail unless we have good crops, and a greater feeling of confidence among capitalists.

CANADIAN ITEMS

GONE TO ST. MARY'S.—We understand that Rev. Father Northgraves, one of the most popular priests who has ever been located in London, has heen appointed to the St. Mary's Church, and that Father Tiernan will succeed him as Parish Priest at very low rates, if early application is made. here.—London Free Press.

Accident.-We regret to learn that a painful ac cident has happened to the venerable cure of St. Valier, Revd. Mr. Proulx. While returning from a visit to a sick person last week he was thrown from his vehicle, fracturing a rib on the left side. Late news, however, states that he is much re-covered. The Revd. Mr. Caron, son of the late Governor Caron, recently ordained, has been sent to assist the reverend gentleman during his con-

Ray. Mr. Connolly, P.P., Inveness, Q.—A letter received from this esteemed gentleman, points to his arrival in Quebec about the middle of the present month. Another communication says that, at one of the audiences which he had of the Holy Father, the power of conferring the Papal benediction on his parishioners, one which it uppears is, as a rule, reserved for the higher dignatories of the Church, was graciously conferred upon him. It also speaks of the marked kindness shewn him by Monignor Kirby, the Rector, and the authorities of the Irish College in Rome.

Bishop Connox's Reception in Quesec.—A late number of the Wexford (Iroland) Independent,—June 13th,—devotes considerable space to a summary of the celebration of the last Queen's Birthday in Quebec, and the reception of the Right Revd. Dr. Conroy. After detailing the prominent part taken in the day's proceedings by Bishop Power of Newfoundland, and His Worship the Mayor of Quebec, the editor of the Independent adds the following note:—"We need hardly inform our readers that the Right Revd. Dr. Power. one of the Bishops who received the Apostolic delegate, is a native of this County, his Lordship being the fourth Bishop of Newfoundland. Two of his predecessors, Dr. Lambert and Dr. Scallan, were well known as the Principals of the old Seminary kept by the Franciscan Fathers in Gibson's-lane in Wexford. The Mayor of Quebec is a nephew of our lamented friend, the Right Revd. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Ferns, author of several instructive devotional works,"

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assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE.

PRICES MODERATE.

NONTREAL.

There were four cases against Marvin and five against Hohn. His Worship pronounced sentence of a fine of \$20 and costs in each case. The following is the written judgment:—I find that there is sufficient evidence to establish prima face that the Woodbine Race Course is in the city of Toronto, and no evidence whatever to the contrary. It is proved that lager beer was sold there by the defendant at the time charged, and money received by him for it. The only remaining part of the defence is that lager beer is not an intoxicating liquor. On this point Mr. Morrow swears he. is competent; to tell whether any species of liquor is intoxicating. and that he distilled a sample of lager beer and found it contained about nine per cent, proof spirit, or about four and one-third of pure alcohol. From this analysis he says, "I think it is possible for a man to drink enough lager beer to become drunk." Professor Croft examined a pint of lager beer brought to him—as well as he could with so small a quantity-and found it to contain three and three quarter per cent, of absolute alcohol. He also says, "It is possible for a man to get drunk with lager beet". "Some are more easily intoxicated than others." Again, he says, "as compared with lemonade, ginger beer, soda water, tea and coffee, lager beer, as it contains a small quantity of alcohol, is intoxicating." On the other hand the witnesses Waltz, powers of withstanding the effect of liquor. Dr. Schedtweiler swore that he could drink from nine to fifteen bottles of ordinary French wine without being drunk. The evidence therefore shows that lager beer is intoxicating to a certain extent, but that a powerful man accustomed to it from childhood might drink immense quantities without becoming intoxicated, while with others not so accustomed to it or with tuch strong natural capacity to resist its effects would become intoxicated. I find, therefore, that lager beer is intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the Act. I quite appreciate the force of the argument for the defence that the free sale of lager beer would tend to reduce drunkenness, but my duty is simply to enforce the law, not to make new laws, and if lager beer is to be exempted from the clauses of the liquor Acts, the exemption must be specially made by the Legislature.

THE LAGER BEER QUESTION IN TORONTO.—The cases

of Wm. Marvin and John Hohn, charged with

selling liquor (lager beer) without a license were

again before the Police Magistrate Tuesday 26th.

MARRIED.

I find the defendant guilty of selling liquor without

CALARY-DEURY-In St. Patrick's Church, in this city, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Father Leclaire. James Calary, formerly of the Co Rosscommon, Ireland, to Annie Drury, of this city, eldest daughter of the late Owen Drury, Esq.

DIED

Todin-At Sorel, P. Q., on the 22nd June Mr. Patrick Tobin, a native of Old Ross, Co. Wexford, Ireland, aged 79 years, and for forty-five years a resident of Sorel. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul. Requiescat in pace.

BIRTH.

McNally-In this city on the 23rd ult., Mrs. T. McNally of a daughter.



a license.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the HOME RULE LEAGUE, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, THIS (WED-

NESDAY,) EVENING, 4th July, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as the Cards of membership for the last remittance to Dublin will be distributed at this meeting. By Order

M. McNAMARA, Rec-Sec.

WANTED, at Ormstown, Two Female English School Teachers knowing French. Address,

FELIX FINN. 45-3

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned, have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and firm of LAJOIE, PER-RAULT & SEATH, and will carry on the business of Assignces, and Accountants, at Nos. 64, 66, and 68 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal.

LOUIS JOSEPH LAJOIE, Official Assignce for the City of Montreal. CHARLES OVIDE PERRAULT. Official Assignce for the District of Montreal. DAVID SEATH. Accountant and Commissioner.

Montreal, 2 July, 1877.

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onvent.

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