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#### CHRONICLE CATHOLIC

#### XXVIII. -NO. 17. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1877. VOL.

#### EDUCATION.

The Prussians often said that their recent compaigues against Austria and France were won by the school-masters. In Prussia Education is compulsory. In Ireland out of a popstation of 5.400,000 there are upwards of 300,000 children in daily attendance at school, which makes one scholar to every eighteen of the population. In Russia, however, we learn that :---

In the St. Petersburg district there is but one In the St. Petersonry district there is but one scholar in a population of seventy-two; in the fasem district, one in a hundred; and in the Mos-tow district, one in 144. Altogether, in the whole gigantic empire, there are not more than a million children at school; there ought to be nine millions, children at benot, there ongue to be nine millions, if education were compulsory. There are twelve borns with not a single school in them. All this post to show that the Russian Government would do a great deal better to see to the education of the rising generation, rather than persecuting Catholics theme and fighting Turks abroad.

### A PROTESTANT BISHOP ON GALILEO

The following excellent defence of the Cathelie Church as regards its so-called opposition to science is from the sermon of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop Cleveland Coxe, of New York. It was delivered at the recent Episcopal Convention in that city, and is well worthy of preservation. The way in which he "turns the tables" on scientists is capital.

"We are told that the church has always been the enemy of learning, but can there be a more stupid slander? This argument is always backed up by the story of the persecution of Galileo. I will not deny that Galileo was persecuted, but he was persecuted by the Court of Rome, not by the Church of Rome. The church has always been the advocate of knowledge. The court of Rome, in its persecution of Galileo, was on the side of the Scientists, for the scientists of that day were all against Galileo. It was the scientists, and not the church, that imposed upon the world the blundering Piolemaic system. If men will look into the matter they will see that science changes; the church never. It seems to be demonstrated that in the days of Job the true system of the universe wisknown for the Pyramids, in their records, tell this story, but the men of science, for sixteen hunded years, taught otherwise. and because the church took them at their word the church is blamed for it. Who broke the bonds laid by them upon men? Bacon, a monk, seems to have anticipated the truth modern science, and Copernicus, a Latin priest, threw off the chains that had so long fettered the

£10,000 is intended for the diocese of Posen, £8000 for that of Breslau, £8800 for that of Cologue All this money remains in the hands of the government, where it accumulates, pending the time when the Catholic clergy will submit to the dictates of the secular authorities—which, of course, they never will. Meanwhile the poorest parishes are compelled to support their priests out of their very poverty, and the priests themselves are debarred from aiding, as they used to do, in the relief of the poor. This is the fruit of the policy of Bismarck which is now cursed day by day by millions of those who seven years ago, lavished their blood and their treasure on the realization of his political aims.

NEW IRELAND.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, the Home Rule M. P., for Louth is perhaps one of the ablest Irishmen of the age. His book " New Ireland" is having an immense sale. A passage on Ribbonism in suggestion of the condition of Ireland some years ago. Referring to certain "clearance" effected by Lord Lorion and the attempted settlement of an Orange plantation in the place of the dispossessed Catholics he quotes Lord Lortons own account of the result of the experiment, a result wrought about it was believed by the Ribbon organization.

"What became of Brock?"

"He was murdered a very short time after he had taken possession, close by his house, about six o'clock in the ovening."

- "What became of Diamond ?"
- "Diamond was attacked and very much injured. He is now in a disabled state "
- "What became of Alexander Moorehead ?" "He had all his cattle destroyed in Janu-
- ary." "What became of Cole ?"

"On his way to purchase stock he was stabbed and beaten in a most savage manner. His life was despaired of."

"What became of Cathcart?"

"On four different occasions he was fired at and ultimately was shot dead near his own dwelling." "What became of Rollins?"

"Rollins and the second Diamond lived together. Their Stock was taken away, and was found killed, skinned, and burled in bog holes"

"What became of Hugh Moorhead ?"

"He was murdered while sitting round the fire in the evening with bis little family." "What became of William Morrison?"

"He was murdered. An armed party attacked and mardered him in a house in Drumlish."

That is one side of the picture, but the other is presented also. In the chapter entitled

and must, I should think, make the assault id a day or two. As soon as I had seen the parallel. from the flying bullets and the horrible odor of decaying human flesh, with which every piece of earth in and about the place seemed to be impregnated." After a month of severe labor, the Roumanians had driven their trenches to within twenty meters of their great objective point, the second Grivitza redoubt. This immense advance was made with less difficulty than might have been expected, and on Friday, October 18, orders were gixen for an assault. At the first attack the Roumanians were repulsed before they gained the redoubt. At the second attack the three foremasst battalions leaped into the trenches, and vainly endeavored to carry the redoubt.

#### CATHOLIC STUDENTS IN TRINITY COLLEGE

A recent Parliamentary return, issued at the instance of Mr. Butt, in reference to the number of Catholic students of Trinity College shows that the number of Catholic students having their names on the books of Trinity College at the present time is 76; the number of such studends having rooms within the college is 12; the number of Catholics who have been admitted to scholarship to the college since and including the year 1873 is 4. The number of Catholic students who have entered Trinity College in each year of the last years have been as follows: 1867, 20; 1868, 22; 1869, 25; 1870, 35; 1871, 23; 1872, 27; 1873, 34; 1874, 27; 1875, 20; 1876, 36; totai, 269. Number of Catholics who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Aits in each of the last ten years: 1867, 7; 1868, 7; 1869, 13; 1870, 4; 1871, 10; 1872, 11; 1873, 14; 1874, 18; 1875, 10; 1876, 11; total, 105.

#### DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Commenting upon the recent marriage of the Duke of Norfolk the New York Times says :- Of late years a remarkable change has taken place in England, as regards the Roman Catholic aristoc-racy. Formerly they lived almost entirely by themselves, both in town and country, but now they mix almost as much in Protestant as in Catholic society. The change has probably arisen in part from the Catholic emancipation, but is, we are inclined to think, considerably due to the large tolerance and genial disposition of the late Cardinal Wiseman His eminence encouraged young Catholics to enter Oxford and Cambridge, and was entirely in favour of their fusion with the rest of their countrymen. Still, although the Roman Catholio gentry continue to be very large holders of land, more especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire, they are scarcely, if at all, represented in the House of Com-mons, and take very little part in public life.

#### PIERCE NAGLE, THE FENIAN SPY.

It is not easy to determine the stage at which "Lochaber no more "accounts are given of a secret conspiracy can be most effectually struck. A single incident showed the authoritics in Dublin Castle that they had not many moments to lose. On the machine-room staff of the Irish People was a man named Pierce Nagle, a great favourite and confidential agent, or courier, of Mr. Stephens. For more than a year Nagle had been in the secret pay of the Government, and was supplying daily infor mation against the Fenian chiefs. One day an envoy secrecy and importance, which he was to return instantly to Clonnel. The missive he bore was to be read for the centres there, and then destroyed. The envoy got rather overpowered with "refreshment" in the afternoon, and went to sleep on a bench in the machine-room. Nagle, coming in, saw him, and rightly guessed he was likely to have received some important letter from "the Captain." He quietly turned the pockets of the sleeper inside out and took from him the precious document. Some days elapsed before he was able to find an opportunity for safely handing it over to the police. Once in their possession, the importance of that missive was fally recognized. Before many hours it was in the counsel chamber of Dublin Castle. A glance at its contents showed Lord Wodehouse that he must strike without further hesitation, which he did.—New Ireland.

#### WHAT HE SAW AT MAYNOOTH.

In his recent peregrination through Ireland the Hon. Mr. Gladstone made it his business to pay a visit to the famed College of Maynooth. In inspecting the library we read that, "passing on, he noticed many editions, ancient and modern, of the Old Testament, and remarked that it had been frequently said, both in and out of Parliament, and the impression still existed in some quarters, that the Bible was excluded from the shelves of Catholic scholastic libraries. Father MacCarthy, in reply, stated that there were more Bibles than any other Books in the library, and that in his own study there were over two hundred different editions. He showed the right honoruble gentleman a copy of Luther's Bible."

It will not be forgotton, however, that it is but a very short time since Mr. Gladstone himself reiterated the very slander on Catholics which he now affects to condemn. Whether or not the "impression" is removed from him by his late visit to Maynooth we cannot say, but it is at least to be expected that whether "in or out of Parliument" he will henceforth absiain from repeating the stale calumny that the Bibie is withheld from the people by the Catholic hierarchy .- New York Tablet.

#### ERZEROUM.

Erzeroum, which is now the central point of interest of the operations in Armeuia, is a fortified town of some fifty or sixty thousand inhabitants, and owing to its position on the high road to Persia is one of the most important places in Asia Minor. Its defences consist of several detached works, of a surrounding wall built in the old Oriental fashion, and of a citadel. The forts. some of which are provided with bomb-proof casemates, crown the principal positions of the neighboring heights, the Keys Dagh and the Keremen-Dagh. The enceinte is eight or nine miles in in circumference. It is inaccessible at one side, and is supported by the citadel for some portion of its excent, while on the parts most exposed to attack ten or twelve con-nected bastions have been erected. The rampart varies from twelve to eighteen feet, in height, its breadth is between eighteen and twenty-seven citadel was formerly surrounded by an old wall, which fell into ruins at the time of the capture of Erzeroum by Paskiewitch, but the main building, which is used as an arsonal, has recently been repaired and strengthened, and joined to the enciente by a series of new works. It is generally estimated that for the proper defence of the place a force of 20.000 men, with I50 heavy guns ,would berequisite, but the presence of the remains of Moukhtar Pasha's army in its environs would bring about a sinte of affairs very different from the regular slege of a simple garrison.

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#### REVIEWS.

CATHOLIC REVIEW.-Reviews and Notices; A Note on a Recent Controversy; Postcript on the Progress of the War.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE .- October, 1877 .- Dawson Bros., Montreal. Contents :- Pauline.- Con-clusion ; The Irony of Life ; The Halens of Euripides; Mine is Thine.—Part IV; American Diplo-macy in the East; The Khedive's Egypt, and our Route to India; The New Army Warrant; Trans-lations from Heine; The Storm in the East.—No. V.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE .- November, 1877.-Dawson Bros., Montreal. Contents :--Mine is Thine; A Recent Visit to Montenegro and its Capital; Demosthenes; An Anglo-Indian Soldier and Novelist; Rides through Asia; The Political Results of the War; Translations from Heine; Tha Storm in the East.—No. VI.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.-October, 1877.-Bol-ford Brothers, Toronto. Price 50c. Contents:-New Reform Bill; Walter Bagehot; M. Renan's New Volume; The Liquidations of 1873-76; The School of Giorgione; Conversations with M. Thiers The Moral and Social Aspects of Health; Home and Foreign Affairs,

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW .- October, 1877 .- Dawson Brothers, Montreal. Contents :- Torpedo War-fare; The Philosopher Choo-Foo-Tsze; Sovenirs of Countess d'Agoult; Ulûlas, the Apostle of the Goths; Prince Hardenberg's Memoirs; The Order of the Coif; Mr. Anthony Trollopo's Novels; Lyte's Eton College; The Story of an Indian Life; The Russian Invasion of Turkey.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW .- Novomber. 1877. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal. Contents :---Bourdaloue and his Contemporarles; The Ethics of Belief; The Early History of the Valgate; Historical Geography in the Seventeenth Century; Alfred the Great; European Turkey in Time of Peace; From the French of Marie Jeuna; Pope Adrian the Sixth.

BELFOND'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE .- December, 1877. Belford Bro's., Toronto. Terms: \$3 a year, in advance; 30 cents a Number. Contents :--- Up the Thames; Roxy; Epistolary; Scientism; The Two Canarles; Curious Couples; Wonder; Fragments of the War of 1812; Summer Days at Vichy; The Photograph; The Priest's Son; Keramos; Current Literature; Musical; Music. "What Flower is This."

THE CATROLIC BECORD.—November, 1877.—Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia Terms: \$2.59 a year, in advance; Single Copies, 25 Cts. Contents:—The Conclave. How the Pope is elected; The Three Canticles of Divine Love; Not of the Earth. Earthly; St. Paul on Rationalism; The Voice of Conscience; Light in the Dark Ages. Manners and Customs; A Ray of Sunlight; Eudoxia; The Ocean Bed; Some French Churches; The Roider Alp; Editorial Notes. New Publications,-New Ireland Miniature Lives of the Saints; The Christian Reformed in Mind and Manners.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE -- NOVO 1877. Dawson Brothers, Montreal. Contents :---Ten Years' Acquaintanco with Alaska; Palingenosis; The King of Conjurers; San Antonio de Bexar; Contentment; Madelena; Yachting in Blue Waters; The Best Gift ; Back to Back-A Stery of to-day A Study; Erema, or my Father's sin; To A School Girl; A Year of American Travel; The Miners of Scranton; My Mother's Objections; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Literary Record; Editor's Scientific Record; Editor's Historical Record; Editor's Drawer. THE DEBLIN REVIEW .- October 1877 .- Price Six Shillings. D& J Sadlier, & Co Montreal. Contents :- The Channel Islands ; Hergeniother on Church and State; The Poetry of a Pessimist; Christian Charity and Political Economy; Turkey and Russia; Catholicity and National Prosperity; Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; Recent Ger-man Thought-Its Influence on Mr. Tyndall; The French President and the Chamber of Deputies; Notices of Books.

#### ITALY GIRDING FOR WAR.

The Pall Mall Gazette appears to think that Italy is preparing for war. That journal says that :—

The Italian Minister of War has ordered the formation of a fourth railway company to be attached to the Second regiment of engineers at Turin, and the Italian forces though numbering only ten army corps, have twice as many of these railway companies as the French with twenty army corps companies should be able to do something more LAPPING THE SECOND GRIVITZA than merely destroy or construct a line of railway and above all that they should be well officered, has arranged that a course of instruction on railway work shall be given to certain categories of officers under the direction of the general staff. The course is to be divided into two parts—the first pre-paratory, the second practical. The officers detached for that duty are to receive extra pay, and great preparations have been made for collecting the rolling stock required for practicing the conveyance of horses and troops by railway. While these measures he being taken for insuring a speedy concentration of froops upon the French frontier, the Alpine fortresses are being strongly fortified. Thus the Intinella delli Alpi announces that the fortifications of Venadia are being hurried on; and the Gazetta Pumonlese states that the Minister of War has sent isstructions that the works at Fenestrelle are to be completed without delay, and that, in consequence, part of the Second regiment of engineers has been dispatched there from Casale. All the newspapers in North Italy speak of the daily passage of guns and ammunition on their way to the arsenals and forts of the Alps, and one journal says that 105 big sues have been sent from Turin and dragged up the mountain to Bardi, Ezilles and Fonestrelle,

#### PERSECUTION IN PRUSSIA.

The work of persecution goes bravely on in Prussia. It must rojoice the hearts of Canadian fanatics to notice how Bismarck continues on his way. Well the Church has often been perecuted in the past, and will be until He chooses otherwise. A contemporary says.

The endownment and spoliation of the Catholic of the labours of the State Legislature. From the slimates issued by the minister of finance, it ppears that nearly £2000 is set aside for the sodied Royal Ecclesiastical Court, which has for its object to " supersede" such Catholic Church distinctions as incur the displeasure of his Serene Highness Prince Bismarck. Every penny of this au is paid, and every penny of it is really wasted We are of idlers, for a judgeship in this court, which is "made to convict," is nought but a there are some Bulgarians in the Turkish re-there are some Bulgarians in the Turkish re-that there are some Bulgarians in the Turkish re-doubt, who probably are forced to do work there. The Roumanians are getting nearer and nearer to their enemy with very little danger to themselves "Catholic worship is £62,100, of which about their enemy with very little danger to themselves

. . . . .

some of those heartrending cases of wholesale eviction the merest narration of which would make the blood run cold. One of the most terrible of these revelations is quoted from a letter of the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, who witnessed the scene and assisted in administering arrived from the south Tipperary B's, and received arrived from Mr. Stephens a despatch of the ulmost the consolations of religion to several of the perishing victims of landlord cruelty and rapacity.

Digging trenches is unpleasant and dangerous. It has much of the danger of battle, with none of its excitement. A correspondent of one of the English papers, who had an opportunity of viewing the Roumanians at this work, writes about trench digging as follows:---

"Yesterday I rode out to the positions before Plevna, and paid a visit to the great Grivitza reboubt held by the Roumanians. My way lay through the little village of Grivitza, which is situated in the valley between the hill occupied by the Russian sige battery and the opposite hill surmounted by the great redoubt which offered such a stout resistance to the Russian and Roumanian forces. From this village a covered gallery, flanked near its entrance by a series of parallel trenches, runs up the hill in serpentine shape to the door of the redoubt on the crest. This gallery, or trench, was in a very disgusting state. The foul stench of the filth which lay in it all the way up to the redoubt was far more annoying and disagreeable than the whiz of the Turkish bullets flying through the air above. From these galleries stretched a partly made trench intended to be prolonged in order to cut off the old Turkish way connecting the two redoubts, and between these, under the walls of the redoubt, lay five bodies-four Roumanian and one Russian-a ghastly sight, with skulls and faces as black as ink. There they were, just as they had allen, twisted into all kinds of shapes, and emitting a most horrible stench. One corpse had so rotted away that nothing b ut uniform and bones were left. Ever since the 18th of last month had they been there; and as they were in full view of the Turks in the redoubt, it was almost certain death Church in Prussia form the second important part for anyone to attempt to remove them, Red Cross men not excepted; for the Turks only a few days ago wounded two doctors and several assistants as they were performing their duties on the field. The Tarks themselves were completely hidden Sometimes I was told, they amuse themselves by pitching large lumps of earth and stones at the Roumanians as the letter push forward, and that even conversations have been carried on with them in Roumanian, which has led to the supposition that there are some Balgarians in the Turkish re-

#### THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE WAR.

A Loudon correspondent writes :- It is generally believed that we are approaching a criticel point in the history of the war, and in the position of the English Government. The triumph of Russia in Asia and her expected success at Pievna will bring affairs in the East to an issue. Turkey will pro-bably appeal to England and the other neutral Powers, and, failing any response to that appeal. will hasten io make terms with her enemy. The English Cabinet have, in fact, to decide how far they are to allow Russian conquest to go; whether they are to sanction the surrender of territory in Armenia ; and whether they are to concede the free passage of the Straits to Russian vessels of war. There is a report that on these points there is some difference of opinion; and while Lord Beaconsfield is for bold and decided action, some of his colleagues are opposed to placing any other than diplomatic, or, in other words, perfectly useless pressure, upon Russia. Much, of course, depends on the attitude of Germany and Austria ; but it is probable, I hear that the neutral Powers, as a body. will not accede to extension of Russian territory in Europe. The real difficulty will arise on the question of the passage of the Straits. Germany, it is supposed, is committed to the Russian view, and it is doubtful if any of the Powers anort from England will strenuously oppose it. The English Go 7ernment will then have to consider whether it is our duty to oppose an armed resistance to this concession, 1 12 1 1 1 a i

CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS IN AUSTRIA. Austria, 77; Bavaris, 77; Switzerland, 53; Saxony, 3; Baden, 12.

Letters from before Plevna continue to report desertions from Osman Pasha's army to the Russians. The men who pass over are for the most part Redifs, or reserve men, it seems, they are not so well cared for, especially in the matter of clothing as the troops of the line. A heavy fall of rain is always succeeded by a large increase in the number of diserters. The Turkish troops wear a very poor sandal, which, at the best of times, does not protect the feet, and the inside carpet sole of which actually holds the wet when the ground is damp. It is remarked as a sign of changing temper of the Turkish troops that at Gorny Dubmik seven, and at Telische fiye, battalions laid down their 'arms without attempting to cut a passage through the ranks of the enemy. The Turks taken prisoners on the Orkhanie road appear to be better off than the deserters from Plevna. Our correspondent at Bogot says of them that they are a hardy-looking set, as brown and healthy as can be marching along with an easy natural gait, very soldierly in bearing and aspect even though dirty and rather ragged occasionally. Most of the prisoners, however, havo

an abundance of warm clothing; many of them have pack horses also, and "all appear satisfied with their fortune."-Daily News.

#### THE DOOMED CITY

On the evening of the 8th I received my pass to visit the Russian positions-the first permission granted since the recent restrictions upon correspondents were relaxed. Yesterday morning I sallied out to visir the outposts beyond Radichevo, the sun shining brightly as I left these head-quarters and all weather signs indicating the return of an Indian summer. As I neared Radichevo I met a dense bank of fog coming eastward from the gloomy valley of Plevna, and so intense was the sudden darkness that a human form could not be distinguished at a distance of one hundred yards. This was the smoke from the artillery of the alied armies as the iron messengers of death are hurled into that doomed circle day and night without a sufficient interval to permit the weary Moslem a much needed night's rest. The mist was damp and noxious, and so charged with sulphurous odours that it did not require a vivid imagination to fancy the travellor was entering one of the gulfs described in Dante's "Inferno." I lost the road at once and wandered about, expecting every moment that Osman Pasha would take advantage of this signal opportunity to force his way through the allied lines. Despairing of finding or seeing anything, I was compelled to return to Bogot after reaching the road by a fortunate, accident. If Osman Pasha did not use the mist of yesterday, one may infer that he never intends attempting to break out of his present uncomfortable limits, for he will never havo a more favourable opportunity .- From the Times Special Correspondent.

The CATHOCIC WORLD .-- November 1877 --- Terms \$4 per year in advance. D & J Sadlier, Montreal. Contents :- The Free-Religionists ; Smoke-Bound (Poem); St James of Compostella; A Sweet Re-venge; A Glance at the Indian Question; Charles Lever at Home; Order (Sonnet); The Little Chapel at Monamullin; The Two Prophets of Mormonism; To The Wood-Thrush (Poem) ; The God of "Advanced" Science ; A Legend of Dieppe ; Romance and Reality of the Death of Father James Mar-quette, and the Recent Discovery of his Remains; New Publications.

OUR YOUNG FOLK'S MAGAZINE .- Decombe, 1877 -Terms: \$1,60 per year; Single Copies 15cts. Old Year. Poetry; The Lost Receipt; Words of Our? Holy Father; Little John's Letter; Boy's Rights. Poetry; Too Much of a Good Thing; Ho Shall Renew Our Youth. Poetry; On the Prairie; Chapters for Our Boys; Social Lions; Gloria in Excelsis! Poetry; An Indian Outrage; Adventure with a Snake; The Letters at School. Poetry. Departments :- Evenings at Home ; Our Post Office; Our Young Contributors; Hints to Housekeepers; Pazzle Drawer; Pio Nono American Catholic Young Folks.

ST. NIGHOLAS.-December, 1877. Scribner & Co. New York Terms: \$3 a year, 25 cts. a number. Contents:-Frontispicce. "The Holy Family." The Three Kings; Rowing Against Tide; A Chap-ter of Butts; The Lion Killer; Bruno's Revenge; The Mocking Bird and the Donkey; The Famous Horses of Venice ; Christmas Card ; The Peterkins" Charades; A Double Riddle; Under the Lilace; A Chat about Pottery; Poems by Two Little American. Girls; Sweet. Marjoram Day; Sing-a-Sing; Now or Then; Jack's Christmas; Left Out; Miss Alcott; The Boy Who Jumped on Trains; The TACOLLE, P.Q. Mr. William Harty has kindly consented to to as Agent for the TROE WITNESS in Lia-Ministrel's Carol; Jack-in-the-Pulpit; For Very Mr. William Harey Has Alexandres in Lia- Ministerel's Carol ; Jack-In-Ine-r diplo act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in Lia-Little Folks; Young Contributors' Department; The Letter Box; Book Notices; The Biddle-Box.

1.28

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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

#### SHEMUS DHU. THE BLACK PEDLAR OF GALWAY.

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPTER XL

The next morning arose bright and beautiful. In the fickleness of our western climate, frost had suddenly followed the rain, and a dead calm succeeded the storm of the preceding evening.

No matter what has been said and sung in praise of the beautiful mornings of other seasons, a winter's one, or one near it, has its charms and its beauty for me; especially one in November, when, if we be thoughtful and melancholy, we can contrast the life of nature in the former months, with its death in the female heart-from its counterfeit. Had he in this, and yet be not depressed, but feel that God tempers the present to our enjoyment. The trees are nearly leafless, and void of the melody of their choristers. The rich green colour of the herbage is sombered. The waving gold of the crops is swept from the land, and pale stubble and sickly roots remain. The music of the harvest song is not heard, and the fields and the woods have become comparatively a desert. These changes, in themselves, bring the ideas, and remind us of death-perhaps they were even intended, though not primarily, for O'Halloran; "there is Fergus' horn; do you hear that, and in this influence, the have their interest it? We must to breakfast; his hunt must have given and their worth. But, again, the sudden opening of the spring tells us of its transitory beauty. The full verdure of summer is marked by signs of its near connexion with autum's sombry hue; and autumn itself is the season of decay. If these changes, which remind us of our own unceasing advance towards decay, mar our happiness, must we blame the Giver of the year ? No season has an advantage over another in freeing us from the

thought of a happier world—in eternity! On a fine winter day, we can go forth to our recreations, or to our duties, with a light and vigorous step-no oppressive heat palsies the action of the body and of the mind. The winter's sun gladdens, without scorching or blinding us with its mild may. The free sir quickens our blood, and gives new life and buoyancy, and health to our spirits. And at the close of the day, we are less estranged from our friends, for we seek and give back again social pleasure, and comfort surrounds the evening hearth.

The next morning was a beautyful one. The air was keen but pure, and without a motion. The sun had arisen, and illumined with its clear roseate light the congealed drops which spangled the entire wood. The loud tongue of some hound could be heard from afar through the open say, and the wild fowl's notes were distinct along the sedgy banks of the lake. Eveleen was the first to make her appearance in the front of her father's cabin. Her homely dress of yesterday was super-seded by one of costlier material, but of the same make. Her entire costume was much improved. She wore lamb's wool stockings of her own spinning and knitting, and low uppered shoes of Cordova leather. It would appear that she studied her dress more carefully, for what purpose we will not say; perhaps is was to do honour to a stranger in her father's house; and there might be the vanity of a girl in it, for which we will forgive her. The leaves hardened by the frost, crackled even under her light footstep, as she went to an out-house to liberate the fowl, her peculiar care.

For some time she enjoyed the rush of the larger fowl to a neighbouring pool, and it was evident that innocence and peace dwelt within that beauliful form. From what small things a conscience at peace with itself and with all mankind receives pleasure 1 She was not long engaged in her kind duty, when she was joined by the young stranger, to whom even unknown to her, her thoughts at the moment were recurring. O'Halloran, immediately after arising, had come forth to seek some relief in external objects, from the thoughts on his circumstances, which, in the morning's reflection rushed, clothed with sober and sad reality, to his mind. He imagined that none of Connel's household were out before him ; but in this he was deceived for Fergus was some miles in the wood at

the time, to procure game for his entertainment. O'Halloran came forth with a saddened air, but

dance together to Paudrick's music. He plays well on the bagpipes, or else I play the harp for the boys and maidens on that little green beyond; and then when night comes, we have Michaels Crussack's stories to listen to; he is a wonderful old man-I will show him to you to-day-and he makes us all laugh and cry by turns, and we feel sorry when the lateness of the night breaks off his tale in the middle. Dont you think now we have employment enough for our time? But I did'nt tell you all our amusements? I can't now, I want to visit my rabbits and observed his chauged countenance, and his before Fergus returns with his dogs. Come, I will unsettled looks, divided between O, Halloran and show them to you."

وأجرب المستاد ومعموا أيتشوه والموارد

O'Halloran was surprised at the lively manner of Eveleen, and that in the presence of a stranger, with whom she was not an hour acquainted. He judged her permaturely, for he was not experienced enough to distinguish nature-innocent and gay met such a creature in the circles of fashion to which he was accustomed, he thought that he could which he was accustomed, he thought that he could to D'Arcy, if you nave near on min the could be fascinated with her, although he could scoundred that ever lived. Poor Shemus waited hind them, and persuit is cut off. It is twenty-five true also that the most influential personages were not long admire her levity; for by education he assistance from me in an honourable affair connect minutes past-one, and seven forms pass through the perfectly acquainted with its growth and extent, and ready to interval the distinct of t was a strict moralist. But there was an evidence of playful and artless innocence about Eucleen which forbade a thought unworthy of her purity of soul.

"Hah !I fear we must put of the visit," said Eveleen, little regarding the thoughtful manner of him a keen appetite."

Eveleen was preparing to lead the way, when a splendid buck-hound bounded over a wall which separated a corn-field from the farm-street in which they stood

"Here, Buscar!" she cried, and the immense dog frisked about her with the playfulness and gentleness of a lamb, discomposing her dress with his gambols.

O'Halloran offered to prevent him, but the maiden refused and caressed the dog with both hands, as she attered-

"Poor Buscar! poor fellow! he will not hurt me -he will not indeed. That's enough sir-down" The animal was obedient ; he ceased his leaping and only wagged his tail and fawned upon her hand.

"You see," she said, addressing O'Halloran, " the affecionate brute is overjoyed to see me. I had lost him for some days, and yesterday, by chance I found him in the wood. Here comes the company with whom I suspect he had been."

The last words alluded to the appearance of Frank O'Reilly coming from the barn. He made a more respectable entrance, with the assistance of water and towel, than that of rhe preceding night. His dress was adjusted with some pretensions to. taste; and his first act on seeing the maiden was to doff his felt bonnet with the gallantry of the "bloods" of the time, and offer her the morning salutation. He touched his cap to O'Halloran with an air of patronage, which the other returned with stricter formality than O'Reilly expected. "A fine morning, sir, a fine morning. You have got the advantage of me in being up so early. I see I must give up my night potations. They do a man no good, sir."

Frank expected some reply, but O'Halloran observed the same cold distance.

"Ahem! I must have been woefully done-up, last night, else you were not here then sir. A stranger, perhaps? A hunter from the city, more for pastime than from a taste for the noble science ?

O'Halloran drew himself up with dignity, as he answered, "I am a stranger, sir, but I know of none who has a right to ask my reasons for being here."

"No offence, I hope, young man," said Frank carelessly : "I have made the remark in good fellowship-why, as it is not received, there is no more of it. It is too early to quarrel. I will first try the power of this peasant's larder to raise my spirits. Heigho ! that last draught which I took was a heavy drink. Are you for breakfast here? I need not ask ; I see you have made some interest, it I judge from your close conversation with that wild girl. If not I will introduce you; you will find me a better fellow by and by."

O'Halloran knew not what to make of the fellow. His freedom, he thought, was insolent, and he wished to prevent it, but he knew not how. And then his better sense suggested that he should gain

ance before last night, though I forgot where. However, I must say I did good service for the possession of that dog. Shemus Dhu'gave him to me a few days back. He is now in prison, the poor fellow! more is the pity; for he was a sincere, though a rude companion. But you can have the dog, Miss Eveleen; I would not deprive you of him, for twenty times his worth."

Eveleen did not thank him; for, at the mention of Shemus Dhu's name, she looked to her father, Forgus.

"You have not deceived us?" said Connel, addressing O'Reilly, with an abruptness unexpected by every person.

"Have you been an accomplice—I mean a com panion, for some time back, of Shemus Dhu ?"

"An accomplice | Ha ! it is well corrected-neither my friend. Unfortunately, I hrve been companion to D'Arcy, if you have heard of him; the deepest ed with the safety of some of his friends. From my youth I was indebted to him for kindness, and I assisted him with heart and hand. He would force a guerdon of value on me; but, for old friendship's sake, I was unwilling to receive it. He obliged me however, to take the hound, because I praised its

beauty. "Ha! I know it !" exclaimed Connel. " The dog is yours, sir; if it were our last present, he is yours,"

"There is more than your word to that bargain," said O'Reilly, with the most perfect composure. "The young maiden claims him. I have given up my right and he is hers."

Not at my request have you given him up,' said Eveleen, cooly. But as my father wishes it you shall have him."

"Dear Eveleen-" said Fergus, approaching his eister from the farthest part of the room to which he had retired after breakfast, with the resolution number being, perhaps, less than 5,000-obtained of remaining a watchful, though a silent spectator. by individuals according to their taste and means, Dear Eveleen, give him with a kind grace; my father has good reasons for the present ; it may serve us all."

This was said in a whisper, and Eveleen answer ed in the same tone of voice, but with more melancholy.

"I glve him freely, Fergus, since it pleases you all. But I would know whence is this sudden change in 1/04 ?"

The young man was confused. He did not expect the question. He could not suddenly answer it, and before he made any reply, his sister had gone to her own room. Fergus followed her, and when he entered it, Eveleen was leaning pensively on the table.

"I fear," he said," you have reason to be displeased with me Eveleen. In my conversation this morning with you, Idropped some expression which I could not then explain, but before I leave Portarah I shall see you again."

" Leave where ?" said Eveleen, starting up. Where would you go to, Fergus ?"

"I must ga to Galway to-night on business of this stranger's and by Connel'scommand. I thought I had told you. I know not yet what the object of my journey is."

"You jest, Fergus; surely my father would have told me; but I see, he could not. I was not alone with him during the day; it may be so. When do you return, Fergus ?"

"That is also concealed from me. It may be after a long time has passed, if ever. I expect some danger in the journey."

"Go not then, Fergus," clasping his neck with her hands. "I beseech you go not. Oh you terrify me. I wish this young man had not come among us. Let himself go. My father will not command your obedience where there is danger to you. I will see him, and persuade him; you will not leave us. Oh! what would we do without you Fergus ?

"But Eveleen, my place could be as well supplied by another."

"By whom? You are cruel, Fergus. Who would be as you to us all-to my father, to poor Judith your old nurse, to myself, Fergus? Who

would be my only sociable companion ?" "Might not this stranger reconcile you to my

#### (CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

ISM.

The clock strikes one; the muffled form with revol-

ver in hand stands at the door; the door is at the back of the corridor, near the head of the stairs ; inside stands Stephens, waiting breathlessly for the undoing of the bolts. The howling of the blast prevented the creaking of the bolts from saluting the cars of the three policemen, who were standing precisely where they should not stand. The door revolves on its rusty hinges, and the creaking is absolutly tremendous. But the storm drowns it, and the form glides from within. "Stephens, how are you?" "Is that you?" are stocking feet. Stealthily down the stairs they pro-We shall certainly be within the mark, if we set down the revenues of the I. R. B, under Kelly, at The third thing which went to defeat the conspirfrom twelve to fifteen thousand pounds sterling acy, was its secrecy. Now secret conspiracy, emweekly. Much of this money was misused. Chiefs. organisers, agents, and adventurers were, with few never yet succeeded. The history of all successful dred pikes manufactured weekly the last two or three yoars of his predominance; a few hundred rifles stolen from the volunteer magazines in England by men encouraged to join the English volunteer battalions with this very purpose; and a miscellaneous collection of firearms of all sorts-rusty old muskets, antiquated pistols, with here and there a better weapon-the whole made up the armaments of the I. R. B, when Kelly acceded to the command. Some years after Kelly had disappeared from the scene, and all danger of insurrection in Ireland was at an end, there was dug up on a farm near Cork, once occupied by a centre, a wooden cannon, carefully bound round with iron hoops, and evidently intended for service in the field. The new chiefs gave a principal portion of their attention to arming their followers efficiently. Wherever in England firearms were to be procured, there agents were established. Decidedly the ablest of these agents was "Colonel" Richard Burke-so well known in connection with the Clerkenwell explosion. A good deal of romance has been written about this man by himself and others. He has been credited with high birth, great and varied acquirements, and stirring adventures in many lands. The simple facts of his story are these. He was the son of a small farmer of Macroom, county Cork. He enlisted in the South Cork Militia, wherein he attained the rank of sergeant, and from which he deserted in May, 1863. We next find him serving in the 15th New York Volunteers during the war of Secession, and winning his way to the rank of captair. Here he was a prominent member of the Fenian Circle, known as "The Brothers Shears Circle." Whether he had joined the I. R. B. while in the South Cork Militia or not, we cannot say. But it is probable that he had, and that his desertion was the consequence. He was one of the numerous adventurers who left the United States for Ireland in 1865. Here he first rendered himself remarkable among the I. B. B. by his connection with "the Committee of Safety." Of this committee Burke was, for a period, president. The year 1866 was marked by the Fenian trials' and the quarrels between the American leaders, events

the stories of which are already fully known. The rank and file again clamoured for action ; again the means were quite inadequate for such an end, Stephens, however, was in no way cast down, and in 1866 he visited New York, in order to force

on some active policy, and then he met the famous cosmopolitan revolutionist Cluseret. According to the pamphleteer, Cluseret gave the following as his impression of Stephens:-"'He was very clear and very explicit in his ex-

planations. He was an organizer to the fingers'

quarters. Like the writer of the foregoing letter, THE SECRET HISTORY OF FENIANmost of the local chiefs fled to England as the safest most of the local chiefs fied to England as the safest refuge. The insingents were completely dissapoint-ed in their principal trust, the promised disaffection of the soldiery. Not a man quitted his colors. This was owing to the facts—that the majority of the disaffected had deserted already, and that the regimental centres had all been arrested. The I. R. B. were not cowards; they were simply unarmed, or nearly so, and reposed just as little confidence in their leaders as the latter deserved. Such is the story of the remarkable conspiracy. It was formidable in the number of its members, in its spirit, and in their devotion the the cause which they adopted the organisation—the system of circles and centres was admirable. Its failure lay in these things—its the only words that pass between the prisoner and division into two branches which could not but his diliverer, and the two glide out, Stephens in his come into collision with one another, sooner or later and in the character and standing of its directors. ceed, and through the different passages leading to the boundry wall; one heavy door they lock be. It was true, as O'Mahony stated, that great numbers without the organisation sympathised with it. It is and ready to join, had it only been under respecta-ble control. What the chiefs were we have shown. bracing or attempting to embrace a whole nation. exceptions, men who lived to enjoy as well as to conspiracies in the history of the success of a few conspire, and who flung away large sums daily on their pleasures. Still there was much left to be used was a failure, our meaning must be limited to the was a failure, our meaning must be limited to the for the purposes of the conspiracy, and it was so avowed object of the conspirators. The apart it employed with skill and judgment. A few hun- was anything but ineffectual. It was the was anything but ineffectual. It was the main instrument in the hands of the Ministry which really revolutionised Ireland, by enacting those measures when the existance and extent of the conspiracy dietated as absolutely necoscary."

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BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS. 245 St Lawrence Main Street,

DECEMBER 5, 1877. 

44.

when he saw the young maiden to his view, for many neither honour nor advantage by a quarrel with absence? He has tastes fitted to yours: he can ends, and in this respect reasons, lovelier than on the preceding night, his him. He therefore resolved to observe a cold, tell you what I cannot of his travels and of his of superior merit; but h gloomy thoughts fied, and he accosted her with a though not insulting distance until he knew him cheerful spirit.

French school of politeness, but his Irish candour | Judith had anticipated the appetites of her guests. prevented the acquisition of a *finished* education in French manners. At first, he felt surprised at seeing Eveleen, whom he fancied a few moments a white linen cloth. The breakfast was substantial. before to be of noble birth and thoughts, engaged at such an early hour in the lowly occupation of tending fowl. He had mixed much with the fashionable world of Parls; his holding a commission in the French service, together with his birth and accomplishments, gave him an casy introduction to the first society, and from habit, not from judgment or feeling, he was content, if not satisfied, with the perversion of nature in their tastes, domestic as well as public. But the surprise occasioned by Eveleen's humble occupation lasted not long, for the grace of the beautiful girl gave, in his mind, a dignity to the low duty she was performing. "Fair maiden," said O'Halloran, a little embarassed, "I wish you happiness and pleasure and all the calm joy of this beautiful morning."

"Thank you sir; I wish you the same," was Eveleen's simple reply.

The naivete of the answer disconcerted O'Halloran. He was prepared to hear something of more elevated sentiment and corresponding in tone. At least he expected that Eveleen would be taken by surprise, and give him au opportunity of relieving her by some polite and well-timed remark. He was dis; appointed. Eveleen was more at ease than himself and after her answer, she clapped her hands to the fowl, who gathered instantly from all directions around her, to receive the corn which she scattered among them.

"Are you wont, young maiden," said O'Halloran "to be out thus early, and to be engaged in these offices ?"

"Oh, yes," said Eveleen, unhesitatingly ; the towl are all my own; I receive the profits of them, and when the morning is fine I prefer feeding them to spinning with Judith."

But you must oftentimes feel tired of this mode of life. Your time must be often tedious, and without employment must havg heavi'y upon your spirits If I guess rightly from the specimens of your taste which I have seen, you have thoughts above those who surround you. You can have no oppertunity here of finding persons who could sympathise with your fine feelengs."

The artless girl laughed outright in his face before she said-

"Tired of my life; and my time hang heavily on my spirits!!! We have no words like those in Portaragh. We have driven their meaning from amongst us. Oh how my companions would laugh If I told them I had time which I did not know how to use. Indeed, we often find too little time for our amusements and our duties together."

"How, then, do you employ your time?"

Why, if the day be wet, or unfit for us to go abroad, we bring our wheels together, and spin or knit whilst we listen to some melancholy story of Judith's, or some other old woman, about former times; or, I read and relate in Irish to those who don't understand the language of the book-though I have taught most of my intimate companions to read ; and if the day be fine, we fish or hunt after preparing dinner for the men; and in the evening we | fellow, not so fast. I think I made your acquaint-

better. With this feeling, he followed O'Reilly "Fair maiden-" he said with a graceful but who had already entered the house; for some not an easy tone of address,-He was educated in a moments preceded by Eveleen and Buscar Large earthen measures of home brewed, were placed at either end. Venison cutlets ham, wild fowl osten bread, fresh butter, cream and eggs. made the sum of the entertainment. The remarkable pewter goblets-Judith's pride-flanked the dishes on each side, and there was more than one knife, not those of hunters on the table.

The strangers had scarcely entered when Fergus joined them, attended by a strong young man of the peasantry, who carried a prime heart, the trophy of his successful chace. Greetings passed among the family and the strangers; and Connel after invoking a blessing, bid them to the meal. Its merits, if felt, were not remarked. Some of the company were occupied with thoughts only to themselves; and those who were free from care, and would have spoken, did not presume. Such alone were Norah and the boy who attended Fergus. We must except Frank O'Reilly, who now and then as he helped himself profusely to some viand, praised its savour, and then was silent in its on joyment. He was the most accommodating companion imaginable; he was willing to please everybody; but following example, he held his peace. Yet, when after some time he found all were reserved, for his own edification, and as a stimulant to his appetite, he ventured to say, though to himself. "By Jove, delicious venison! Excellent ham?" And then, "to your health, Mrs. Judith. I don't mistake your name I hope? You must tell me how this was saved ; I will want your recipe. as I intended becoming housekceper soon ;" and such like words, which the breakfast suggested The meal was over as soon as the mere bodily wants of the company were satisfied. Frank O'Reilly was the last to lay down his knife, and to give a parting embrace to the jug, in drinking Connel's and his family's prosperity. He leaned against the back rail of his seat, and in the enjoyment of the animal case which succeeds a good repast, his spirits were more excited, and his

conversation became more free. "Hol hol Buscar. By the Law Harry, but it is he !" He never could express surprise without an oath, though it generally took tee mildest form.

and was void of impiety. "Well well i it is wonderful! Here, Buscar, boy. Don't you know your mastor, you rogue? Here, sir." He threw the wing of a wild fowl to the dog. Buscar refused the gift. He smelled to the meat; but without touching it, he returned, fawning, to Eveleen. "You see, sir," said Eveleen, "the dog can distinguish between us. He belongs to me, and he prefers my kindness."

"By my faith, I will dispute that with you, mistress. The old dame, there, has seen him with me. I have had him in training for some time. What say you old Judith?

from her four days back, and with you he was found. "Not so fast with your reasons, my young

knowledge of the world; he will be a pleasanter overbearing beyond an companion than I, for he will understand your garded action, he was merit better and praise it more." house much disturbed

"Hel Fergus; a stranger supply my brother's place! He a better companion! Oh, Fergus, you are ungratefull said the agitated girl and she had given me a key to covered her face with her hands.,'

"Well, Eveleen, I will not disturb you," said Fergus, "there is no great danger to be appre-hended in the journey, I hope. I shall not be there no longer secme long away from you; I wished only to try your affection."

"And did you doubt it. Fergus?"

No! no! my mind has been disturbed these two days. I cannot tell you all that I wish at present; I will see you again."

He left her room abrubily and passed through the outer one to the air, without regarding the persons present.

Connel did not remark the absence of his children, whilst Fergus was engaged with Eveleen He walked with his arms crossed and his head' bent, from one part of the room to the other' He stopped suddenly opposite O'Reilly and said to him-

"Young gentleman, your name, I think, you said is O'Reilly. Do you know many of your name in the further resources,' adds 'city?"

"A greater number than deserve the name," said Frank, with the greatest indifference.

"You may have known one who deserves a good name in every sense. Do you know," said Connel, "a James O'Reilly, called Shemus Bawn living in the Spanish Parade?"

"Faith, and that I do, to my sore cost," said Frank. "I have the misfortune of being his dis- already procured, thes carded son; or rather, I have the bad fortune that of Roberts and his he is my father."

"James O'Reilly's son, the companion of D'Arcy, have nothing to do exclaimed Connel.

"It is not my fault, my good friend-altogether. I mean. I was a little wild, I confess, for a boy; the old man would not give me a trial. After the a cheme fell through. W first fault he shipped me off without a penny ballast ; | double explosion-the what could I do. I should take chance for good rising in Ireland. In luck before the wind."

"And with your family you have given up your religion, too?"

"Not entirely together." said Frank, "I have a little hankering after the old faith yet. It was that brought me within three steps of following Shemus Dhu's advice, and leaving D'Arcy on our first ac- ing in vindication of hi quaintance."

"Why in heaven's name, did you not? It would be a step to gain your father's friendship and love again."

"To be reconciled to my father is out of the quarter I was actual question now ; though I would not wish he should die without glving mo his blessing. Yet I feat i would do me no good. I am as bad as Lucifer himself in all my friends' eyes; and as I gain nothing by reforming, I will even be as I am. Yet there is one good, '' said Frack thoughtfully, "I were met by an aide d have broken with D'Arcy, and there is yet some ordered to fall back, hope for me."

Young man, I feel for your situation," said Oon-Before Judith answered, Fergus interposed. nel. "I have known your father well, and re-The dog is my sister, Eveleen's. He was stolen spected him. He is worthy of your best affection. Be generous to him and to yourself, and do something to regain his friendship,"

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

	planations. He was an organizer to the fingers'	CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET,
	ends, and in this respect he was undoubtedly a man	
2	of superior merit; but he was vain, despotic, and	
	overbearing beyond any man I ever saw. As re-	W. E. MULLIN & Co.,
•	garded action, he was worth nothing. I left the	
	house much disturbed in my mind. Stephens had	BOOTS AND SHOES.
	explained to me at great length, and in much de- tail, the resources of the Fenian organization. He	
	had given me a key to his organization, which did	14 Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot,
1	nat lugas out a single man in all holand, which did	MONTREAL.
3	not leave out a single man in all Ireland; every- thing had been scrupulously and carefully visited	WE KEEP IN STOCK and MAKE TO OBDER THE LATEST
]	and organised. As far as men were concerned,	FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES.
	there no longer roomed need that any should be	FRENCH, ENGLISH CHICA ALENIDAN STYLES.
	there no longer second need that any should be	DOLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO.,
	brought over. The whole of Ireland was enrolled	$\mathbf{R}^{}$
	in the organization either actually or standing well affected towards it; and as this was his strong point	MANUFACTURERS OF
,		BOOTS AND SHOES,
ŕ	he was careful to furnish me with the most indubit- able material proofs of the truth of facts he stated.	
	I was present at the meeting of the various repre-	333 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTHEAL.
1	sentatives of the important Irish Centres. The re-	
	port was made for the whole of Ireland, as is done	A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand
	for a regiment, each seargent-major reading the re-	May 2, '77 1-38-y
	port of his company to the colonel. I was really	DICHARD BURKE,
	astonished. 'But' remarked Cluseret, 'men were	Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER,
•	not everything, money and arms were also requisite.	Le Custom DOOL and SHUE-MAKER,
	Of money they had some; as to armament, the	689 CBAIG STREET,
> ¦	Frenchman confesses what we have already pointed	(Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal.
	out that they were miserably deficient therein.	:0:
l	'They tried to dazzle me with representations of their	ALL ORDERS AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
3	further resources,' adds Clusuret, which was a char-	TTT SMATTORD & C.
	acteristic proceeding on the part of Stephens and	W STAFFORD & Co.,
l	his subordinates. Cluseret, however, was not to	
	be deceived; he was determined to search the	WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
l	whole thing to the bottom, which he succeeded at	BOOTS AND SHOES,
,	last in reaching. Then he found "that the arms	No. 6 Lemoine Street,
3	and ammunition existed only in imagination, or"	MONTREAL, P. Q.
. 1	-what was much the same-"in the arsenal"-of	May 23, '77. 1-41-y
1	the enemy. As for the weapons and ammunition	
	already procured, these had passed into the hands	MULLARKY & CO.,
۲	of Roberts and his senators; who insisted on	LY.L. MANUFACTURERS OF
	making war in America, and who, therefore, would	BOOTS AND SHOES,
'	have nothing to do with Stephens and his	NO. 8 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL
	schemes." In a word, Cluseret would not have an	May 2, '77. 1 38-y
2	invasion of Ireland till 10,000 men, could be got together, and as this was out of the quertion the	TA MITTER & CO
51	cheme fell through. We now pass ripidly on to the	P. A. MURPHY & CO.,
;	double explosion—the invasion of Canada and the	IMPORTERS OF
i	rising in Ireland. In dealing with this latter sub-	ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LEATHERS,
	ject the writer states that one Vilquan, who was to	INDIA BUBBER GOODS,
٢	command in Connaught, did not trump up at all,	ELASTIC WEBS.
	and proceeds:-". We are shown how desperate	
ŧ	were the circumstances under which this rebellion	&c., &c., &c.,
t	was undertaken, in a letter penned shortly after.	No. 19 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL,
3		
	wards by one of the Munster chiefs. He was writ.	May 2, 77 1-38-y
1	wards by one of the Munster chiefs. He was writing in vindication of his character, for after the fail-	May 2, 77 1-38-y
	wards by one of the Munster chiefs. He was writ- ing in vindication of his character, for after the fail- ure everybody distrusted his neighbor, and n any	May 2, 77 1-38-y BOSSANGE & GARDINER,
	wards by one of the Munster chiefs. He was writ- ing in vindication of his character, for after the fail- ure everybody distrusted his neighbor, and n.any were stigmatized as traitors without the smallest	May 2, 77 <b>BOSSANGE &amp; GARDINER,</b> MONTREAL,
	wards by one of the Munster chiefs. He was writ- ing in vindication of his character, for after the fail- ure everybody distrusted his neighbor, and nany were stigmatized as traitors without the smallest cause. "I myself was expected to be in two places	Mny 2, 77 <b>BOSSANGE &amp; GARDINER,</b> MONTREAL, GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH OALF
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#### DECEMBER 5, '77.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

#### TEACHEB WANTED for 1878, for P. S. S. No. 6 Tiny, Male or Female, 3rd or 2nd Class Certi ficate. Apply stating salary expected, experience, etc., to the undersigned, at Penetanguishene. One able to teach and how to read French preterred, 15-3 THEODORE BRASSEUR, Secy. Trustees.

WANTED for the Samia Separate School, for the year 1878, a Male Teacher, holding a second class certificate; also an Assistant Female Teacher for the R. C. School, Sarnia, one holding a Third Class Certificate. Appliants to state ex-perience and salary expected. D. McCART \_Sarnia. Oct 24-10-8m

WANTED-A Male Teacher, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate, for the Catholic Separate School, Eganville, Application stating salary, &c., to be made to the REV. M. BYRNE, P.P., Eganville, P.Q., Ont. 17-3

INFORMATION WANTED of Mrs. Mary Tim mons (widow of Patrick Timmons, of Timmons' Cross Roads, Ballanulty, County Wicklow, Ireland), and of her three daughters, Sally, Betty and Aun, who landed at Quebec, Canada, July 7 1847, from the Ship Progress. This information is sought by Mrs. Margaret Wheeler, daughter of Patrick and Mary Timmons, above named. It is understood the friends sought for were sick of Ship fever, and that Ann Timmons died. Direct to Mrs. MARGABET WHEELEB, No. 90 East Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois. Nov 14, '77-14

PIANOS Retail price \$750 only \$235; \$650, \$175. Organs, 16 stops, \$120; 13 \$06; 12 \$85; 9 \$65; 2, \$45-ORGANS other bargains. 24-pp. Illustrated Newspaper all about Piano-Organ WAR, FREE. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J. Nov 14. (2017)

## MISS NEVILLES

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR THOROUGH SERVANTS.

No. 5 Anderson Street. 16-2

#### EDUCATIONAL, &c.

#### LORETTO ABBEY,

A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Bublin, Ireland, Board and Tuitlon-\$150 per annum. Send for circular and address to July 25-1y LADY SUBDACE

#### LORETTO CONVENT,

Niagara Falls, Canada. Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Gov-eroor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150, For futher information and prospectus, address LADY SUPERIOR. July 15-19

#### CONVENT

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

Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto. Conducted by the Laties of Lordio. Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of September. The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of pro-curing for their children a solid, useful and refined educa-tion.

For particulars,	please address THE LADY SUPERIOR,
July 25, 77-19	Loretto Convent, Belleville.

#### CONVENT

- OF THE -

#### Congregation de Notre Dame, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

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

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

begins the 3rd Bentember, N.B.-Lessons in Drawing, Painting, Vocal Music, and other Branches not specified here from extra charges. 2 Aug 22, '77

#### PRACTICAL GUIDE — FOR —

#### INTERESTING CEREMONY.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WALSH, OF LONDON-ADDRESSES BY THE CLERGY-HIS LORDSHIP'S INTERESTING REPLY.

London, Ont., Nov. 28.

This morning the clergy of the Liocese of London assembled at St. Peter's Palace to congratulate His Lordship Bishop Waish on the tenth anniversary of his consecration. They availed themselves of the occasion to present His Lordship with the following address, which they accompanied with a purse of \$3,000, in testimony of their affectionate esteem for the good Bishop, and their appreciation of his abilities and sterling qualities. The priests whom the Bishop ordained since his arrival in the diocese, presented him in addition with an address, and with a beantiful and valuable ostensorium for the benediction services. His Lordship was also the recipient of a splendid episcopal chair, the gift of St. Mary's Academy at Windsor, and also several other valuable presents from other institutions, all showing the deep esteem entertained for him by those over whom he has charge. Amongst those present were Bishop Crinnon, and Rev. T. J. Dowling and P. Lenon, of Hamilton; Rev. Monseigneur Bruyere, Very Rev Dean Murphy, Itishtown; Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor; Rev. Mr. Kilroy, Stratford ; W. J. Flannery, St. Thomas, and others.

#### ADDRESS BY THE PRIESTS.

May it please your Lordship,-We, the priests of the Diocese of London, beg leave respectfully to address you, not alone for ourselves, but also in the name of all the laity of our various parishes, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of your Lordship's elevation to the Episcopacy. We desire to con-gratulate you on the success which has attended your administration of this important part of our Lord's vineyard during the past decade. The difficulties which lay before you were very great indeed. and numerous. When you were commanded by our beloved and glorious Holy Father, the great Pope Pius the Ninth, to leave a charge in which you had every security of a happy fature in the respect and and affection of your colleagues in the sacred ministry, and in the love of your parishioners, your virtue. ability and zeal as a priest were a proof of your fitness for a much more important and laborious office, and this office you were required to fill. The church here was still in its infancy-the debt was large-many parishes were yet not formed, and in those which did exist the church accommodation and the priests' residences were in most cases inadequate to the wants of both the clergy and the people. You were not, however, deterred by these circumstances from yielding a willing obedience to the call of duty, and you undertook the grave responsibility of governing the diocese. The result has been that not only the old parishes, but also the many new ones, which your lordship found it expedient to establish, are well supplied with priests, with commodious parochial schools and with large and elegant churches, which afford complete accommodation to the different congregations and testify to their spirit of self-sacrifice and to their zeal for the glory of God. Besides, the debt of the diocese has been paid, magnificent institutions of charity, a prosperous college and several convents | fore, to you in the words of our beautiful ordination have been established, all of which have been productive of immense benefit to religion, and full provision has been made for the Catholic education of two and two to preach, that in word and act he youth wherever it has been possible to do so. All this good, it is true, could not have been effected | ought to be perfect founded, that is in the power of without the earnest co-operation of the pricsts and people, but without a zealous and energetic chief Wherefore in your conduct hold fast to the integ-pastor to plan and direct these improvements very rity of chaste and holy life. Understand what it is little could have been done. While thus adverting that you do imitate, that which in your hand you to your ability in administration, we must not omit hold, so that celebrating the mystery of the Lord's to mention that whereas energy and zeal are often death, yon may come even to the mortifying of accompanied by harshness, your Lordship has been your own members from all vices and concupisable to reconcile the successful administration of cence. Let your teaching be the healing medium an important charge with a suavity of manner of God's people, let the order of your life delight which has endeared you to all, so that you are rewhich has endeared you to all, so that you are regarded by all as a kind father, and it is this quality more especially which has secured to you the filial affection of both clergy and laity in the diocese, A short treatise on the Sacrament of Penance for the use of Schools and Colleges. This little book contains every thing necessary to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Sacra-ment of Penance—in its practical form. An examination of conscience adapted to every age, with summary explanations on the most irequent sins. Prayers before Confession-communion. Prayers for Mass, &c., &c., which makes a very handy Manual for such persons who intend to make a good Confession and Communion. half of the laity, as well as for ourselves, to tender good angel, serve to cheer and encourage me amid to you our congratulations on the prosperity of the the trials and necessities of life.—Montreal Herald

powers of your labours and sacrifices that temples of God have been raised, parish schools multiplied, institutions of higher education encouraged and sustained, and the orphan asylum supported, whilst you neglected not to discharge in a faithful and edifying manner your sublime duties as ambassadors of Christ, and dispensators of his Saving

mysteries. My duties, amongst such a clergy, have been light indeed, and in many instances I have been obliged to restrain, instead of stimulating, their zeal and devotedness. I can, therefore, cor-dially endorse the high but well merited compliment paid to you by His Excellency, our illustrious Apostolic Delegate, when he said this diocese has been blessed with a clergy whose zeal, at once active and prudent, and whose spirit of self sacrifice have been, and are, the admiration of their people. I cannot omit expressing here my warmest appre-ciation of the labours and self sacrifices of the President and professors of our College of the Assumption. These gentlemen are doing a work, the importance of which it is impossible to over-estimate, nor can I on any occasion like the present, forget to mark my recognition of the zeal and fervour of our religious communities, whose fidelity to duty and to the objects of their holy vocation, have always been to me a source of the greatest edification and consolation. These ladies care little for human applause; they look higher for this reward, They do good by stealth, and blush to find its fame; they work noiselessly, and without, ostentation, but like the silent forces of nature which, though unseen by man, produce the mightiest and most beneficial results, so the silent labors of our religious communities effect a good that is simply incalculable. But, after all, how weak and insignificent are all human efforts in the work of the ministry unless blessed and fertilized by the graces of God. Paul may plant and Apollos water, but it is God who gives the increase. There fore neither be that planteth is anything, nor he that watereth, but God that give th the increase. The greatest talents, the most brilliant gifts of genius the most ceaseless activity, not movived and made fruitful by the two-fold-love of God and of our neighbor may please, and dazzle, and win admiration; but they avail nothing in the sight of God, and are blighted by the curse of laziness as regards the salvation of souls. Hence, in order to the efficient discharge of the sublime duties of the sacerdotal office, in order to bring down npon our work the fertilizing dews of Divine grace, we must lean upon God, without whom we can do nothing, either for our own personal sanctification or for the salvation of our neighbor. These are old truths, gentlemen, but they cannot be too often repeated. Like the apostles on the Sea of Galilee, who, in the absence of their lord, fished all night and caught nothing, it was only when He was present that the miraculous draught of fishes took place; so we, fishers of men, unless united with God, and anointed by His Holy Spirit, shall labor and toil without any results fruitful in glory to God and in good to man. The love of God burning in the hearts of His ministers, and the form of all justice sbining forth in their lives, like the light of a transfiguration, and clothing them in its heavenly beauty, these are the loadstones that draw souls from the rubbish of worldly and sinful pleasures. and attract them to holiness and to God, their centre, and the heart's resting-place. I say, thereservice, and I apply the same words to myself :--"The Lord chose the seventy-two, and sent them might teach the ministers of His church that they the twofold love of God and of our neighbor. you may build up the house which is the family of God." Receive again, gentlemen, the expression of my lasting gratitude, and be assured that the memory of the extreme kindness of yourselves and people on this occasion, will, like the presence of a

of the Catholics in this country, slow and psinful, but bound, as it would seem, to be solid, and successful. The money has come in a rather sluggish stream, but none the less surely, and the cathedral will inevitably be finished and prove the greatest ornament of the city.

#### A DIFFERENCE FROM EUROPEAN CATHEDRALS.

On the east end of the building several large boilers for heating purposes are being placed in position. Contrary to the practice in Europe, this cathedral will have regular rows of pews, the same as in any of our city churches. The European cathedrals have been built in a great measure at government expense, and can afford to dispense with a revenue from pews; but one like this, which has been raised chiefly by the money of the poor and must continue to be sustained from the same source cannot afford to neglect its opportunities to demand a price for the choice seats within its magnificent precincts from the rich members of its congregation. Its accommodation will be at least ten thousand. One year from now, it is expected, should the money not fail, the towers of the Flifth avenue frontthree hundred and eighty-five feet high-will be completed. Half of the stained glass windows, presents from individuals, and societies, have been placed in position, and some gorgeous specimens are now in course of preparation to fill the remaining balf.

#### THE STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS

The lives of the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, uke and John, are illustrated in the four transept windows. Over the south transept door the leading incidents in the life of St. Patrick, the gift of the old cathedral to the new, are represented, and in the corresponding window of the north transcept the striking features that marked the career of the Blessed Virgin are protrayed, from the visitation of the angel Gabriel to her translation to heaven. Window No. 1, on the north side, the gift of Mr Bernard McKenna,

### FRENCH CANADIAN WOMEN AND THE

#### IRISH ORPHANS OF 1847.

#### [REV. BERNARD O'REILLY IN "THE MIRROR OF TRUE WOMANHOOD."]

One crowning instance must be selected, ere we close this chapter. to demonstrate what womanly hearts can and will effect for the suffering and the needy. It is November in Quebec, in that same memorable year 1847, and November had set in with unusual severity. The country parishes all round had each received its colony of Irish orphans or young girls, who were adopted by the excellent farmers. Still the temporary asylums in Quebec attached to St. Patrick's church remained overcrowded ; no proprovision had been made for their sustenance during the long winter which was setting in so fiercely; and local charity, it was feared, had been exhausted by the extraordinary drain of the proceeding six months.

At a meeting of ladies it was resolved that the most zealous would go by sub-committees of twos and threes into all the neighboring parishes, and knock at every door to exhort every family to adopt one of the many hundreds of homeless waifs left behind by the retiring tide of disease and wretchedness. Women's tongues are cloquent when fired by such a cause: they were welcomed everywhere, and a day was fixed when the orphans should be brought to St. Patrick's church, and all who wished to add one more stranger to their family circle were to go there and make their choice.

So on the day appointed, the ferries from Point Levi and the Island of Orleans were carly crowded with farmers' wives and daughters, while along the roads from St. Foye and Beauport, Charlebourg and Loretto, the vehicles of the country people streamed into the city as to some great public festival.

It was near noon, and in the house of a French Canadian ship-carpenter, out near the banks of the St. Charles River, at the extremity of the St. Roch suburb, the cheerful, active mother of six children was just concluding her morning's labors, sending off her oldest girl with the father's dinner to the ship-yard leaving her infant nursling with a kind neighbor, and then hurrying away,-a distance of full two miles, to St. Patrick's church. She had been delayed in spite of her utmost exertions, and her only feeling as she ran along the road, was one of fear lest she should be too late at the church and miss the prize which she had promised her husband to bring home to himself and their dear ones. The silent empty streets through which she passed on nearing the church made her heart sink within her; and as she entered St. Patrick's there was no one there but a few good old souls telling their beads before the altar, and some soldiers of the garrison performing "the Way of the Cross." The tears filled her eyes as she knelt a moment in adoration; and then she hastened to explore the two large sacristies behind the church. They were empty! As she passed through the lower one, what she deemed a stifled sob struck her ear; but the distant corner whence it scemed to issue was very dark, and her eyes were still half-blinded by the brilliant sun outside and the glare of the snow. So, in her excitement, she heeded not the sound. but crossed the court-yard to the rectory and knocked timidly at the door. The servant, on opening, saw this good woman in tears, and scarcely able to articulate one word. At length she gasped out, "The orphans?"-The orphans, ma'am?" replied the other; " there are none here I"-" Where are they ?"-" All gone-all taken away by the ladies." -"Have you kept none that you might let me have?"-" No, indeed," was the answer; and with this the poor woman turned away with a heavy heart. As she re-entered the lower sacristy on her way to the church, her ear was again struck with the sound of sobbing, and coming, this time, more audibly from the distant dark corner. She was there in a moment ; and bending, or rather kneeling down, she distinguished a female child, with its head between its hands, sobbing and moaning piteously. It was a little girl, some five years old, who on the voyage out had lost father and mother, brothers, sisters-all! The little thing, naturally a very beautiful child, had had in succession fever, dysentery, and small-pox; and beneath this complication she had almost sunk. She had partially lost the use of her lower limbs, and had been frightfully disfigured. In the church, whither she had been brought early in the morning with the other orphans, the charitable women had invariably passed her by choosing, as was natural, the most comely children for their adopted ones,-and the sensitive slighted little thing sobbed so pitcously that she was taken to the sacristy in order not to disturb the proceedings in the church. There she had sat in the corner, sobbing herself to sleep, and had been forgotten when the crowd left the church. So, as the opening of the sacristy door, a moment ago, had roused the felorn one from her somnolency, she had looked up at the stranger coming in with a revival of hope, and a sob escaped her as the latter passed out by the opposite door. Once more hiding her face in her hands, she wept and sobbed with increased bitterness, as if the little wounded heart within would burst her chest. And thus the good carpenter's wife found her. heats. It is you that have carried out with un-there is nothing on earth that so vividly recalls the swerving courage and tireless energy the sugges-saying of Mmc. de Stael, that architecture is frozen matter, dear child ?" she said, with infinite tenderan internet and the second states and the second

hands from her face. The child looked up through her scalding tears at the sweet sound of that motherly voice, and all was plain to the speaker. The face so disfigured that the woman drew back involuntarily. But recovering herself instantly, and, -as she expressed it, indignant at her own cowar-dice, she extanded both arms lovingly to the weeper Kiss me darling," she said, as her own tears flowed fast, "kiss me, come to my heart; don't be afraid, I am your mother now." And she folded her in her embrace, covering her face and head with tears and kisses. The ship-carpenter's family possessed a blessed treasure that night.

No, this is not extraordinary charity : great hearts, like that of that noble woman, abound everywhere among our laboring people. O women, who read these lines, remember that your charity, your genersity will find in your every day ordinary life rich opportunities for their exercise. Never neglect any occasion God sends you of doing the good you can. Great charity, like every other great virtue does not consist in doing extraordinary things, or waiting for extraordinary circumstances; it depends on our doing with all our heart the good we have the chance of doing at every moment within our homes and outside of them.

"I have known a word haug starlike

- O'er a dreary waste of years, And it only shone the brighter
- Looked at through a mist of tears;
- While a weary wanderer gathered Hope and heart on Life's dark way,
- By its faithful promise, shining Clearer day by day.
- I have known a word more gentle Than the breath of summer air : In a listening heart it nestled, And it lived forever there. Not the beating of its prison Stirred it ever night and day
- Only with the heart's last throbbing Could it fade away.".

•Adelaide Anne Procter.

#### RITUALISM IN THE IRISH CHURCH.

A meeting was held recently in Doblin under the auspices of the Protestant Defence Association for the purpose of protesting "against the introduction of Romish doctrines and practices into the Church of Ireland, including that of retreats, the last step downwards in the direction of Rome." The chair was taken by no less a personage than the illustrions Lord Oranmore, whose installation therein was received with rounds of Kentish fire. Lord Oranmore, as is his habit, plunged at once in medias res by sneering at the Pope, whom he believed to be then on his death-bed, and at the College of Cardinals, delicately hinting that the members of this distingulehed corporation were-well, he hadn't language strong enough wherewith to convey his perturbed feelings. He thought that the time had come when they should show the clergy and laity of Ireland that they would have no compromise with Romanism or Ritualism. They would not allow these errors to be brought into the church by a small or a larger number of clergy or laity.

A certain Canon Smith has given high and mighty offence to the followers of Lord Oranmore. This recalcitrant canon has come forward to openly advocate the exercise of confession in the Church of Ireland, and upon his devoted and devotional head the vials of the wrath of Lord Oranmore's following have been ruthlessly poured. The ardent if not elegant speaker was compelled to admit the fearful encroachments the "idea" of auricular confession was making in England, reverting gloomly to a condition of things both depressing and alarming. He was sorry that this seed of evil growth had widely spread, especially amongst the upper classes, and it was for the people of Ireland-mark these words, the people of Ireland-to stamp it out. After several rounds of artillery, every shot being directed against the "vile practice" of auricular confession, the following resolutions were adopted with a unanimity wonderful in the so-called Reformed Church.

"That there exists at present in the Church of England an active party, whose object appears to be to divest that church of a large part of its Protestant character and to obliterate many of the important distinctions which divide it from the Church of Rome.

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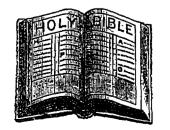
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beg of you to accept this purse as a testimonial of our sincere reverence and affection for your Lordship.

London, Ontario, Nov. 28, 1877. Signed on behalf of the clergy and laity of the Diccese.

#### THE BISBOP'S REPLY.

#### DEARLY BELOVED CLERGY .-- I have not words to express, in an adequate manner, my heartfelt thanks for the kindly sentiments which your address so well expresses, for the magnificent gift of 3,0'0, which yourselves and your devoted people presented to me on this occasion as also for the grand ostensorium presented to me by the young priests of the diocese. Munificent as are these gifts, and out of measure with my deserving, I value far more highly your esteem and affection, those treasures of the heart which can neither be estimated nor purchas. ed by gold. Believe me that, next to the favour of heaven and the approval of my conscience, there is nothing I prize so dearly as the good-will and confidence with which you honour, me and of which coming from such a clergy, any bishop might well feel proud. Mindful of my many shortcomings, I cannot, in justice, appropriate the praises which your generous hearts bestow on me. We are told in the Holy Scriptures to praise no man during life,

for it is death that sets the seal upon his character and his works; those however, who look through the prism of friendship will see encircling the most varied and beautiful lights of virtue and merit, which are invisible to the eye of strict impartiality. The picture you draw of me is not mine; it is the ideal of what I ought to be, and indeed of what I would wish to be, the Good Shepherd who gives his time, health and life for the spiritual welfare and sanc-tification of His people. God knows that to do this is my most carnest desire; and that my happiness here, and my hopes of happiness hereafter, are bound up with the spiritual weal and religious prosperity of the clergy and people amongst whom I have laboured for the last ten years, and in whose midst I desire to toil on to the end. You allude to the difficulties that beset me on my arrival in this diocese, and also the happy results which have flowed from my administration at the outset. It was my good fortune to obtain the loyal and hearty co-operation of the clergy and laity of the diocese; and in the presence of such a combination of forces the difficulties that seemed so formidable, and embarrassment that were discouraging, disappeared like the mists of morning before the rising sun, and, if we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the liquidation of the diocesan debt, on the construction of many beautiful churches and commodious presbyteries and on the educational and charitable institutions that bless the diocese, the pleasing result is in sober truth due under God to your untiring labours and enlighten-ed zeal as well as to the living faith and exhaustless generosity of your devoted flocks. It is you gentlemen who have borne the burden of the day and the heats. It is you that have carried out with un-

THE FINEST CHURCH IN AMERICA.

THE NEAR COMPLETION OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL IN NEW YORK-A DECRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

#### [From the New York Herald.]

The great Catholic cathedral on Fifth avenue which has now been nearly twenty years in building promises soon to be completed. The building has been repeatedly delayed by the absense of funds to carry on the necessary work, but it is calculated the requisite help will be forthcoming to accomplish the remainder of the design, which is Gothic. The main exterior of the cathedral, roof included, is already inished, and all that remains to be built up outside are the towers on the Fifth avenue front the parapet around the side aisles, and the pianacles in connection therewith. The grading of the surround-ing land will be the last piece of labour, and that will not involve much cost. Standing within the main aisle of the cathedral, the impression it gives is one of harmonious vastness. The great clustering pillars, larger than those of the eathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, have nothing like an appearance of bulk or heaviness that Notre Dame have. They do not seem in the least to interfere with the view, and though each section of a pillar weighs eight tons, they look as light and graceful in the coup d'ail as so many single slender columns of about twelve inches in diameter.

#### APPEARANCE OF THE INTERIOR.

The whole interior at the present moment is covered with scaffolding which, at the extreme elevation of the ceiling, resembles a spider's web, so great is the height of the roof from the ground floor. The plastering appears to have been almost entirely done, and the coloring of the ceiling, intended to give it the appearance of stone. was the only work going on in the afternoon of yesterday. It has a triforium like Notre Dame away near the spring of the roof, but it is hardly likely it will ever be used in these modern days for the same purposes it was intended in the early time of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. There will be at least ton side chapels, and the main altar will have a space around it, giving ample room for large and impressive effects in the matter of decoration.

#### THE FINEST EIGHT ON THE ISLAND.

The site of the cathedral is perhaps the happiest selection on the whole island. It caps the highest point of the ridge on Fifth avenue, and when New York is built up will form the very centre of the city. The cathedral of Notre Dame in Montreal, and the celebrated cathedral in Mexico, have hitherto put in rival claims for pre-eminence as ecclesiastical structures on the continent of America : but, though each in its way is vast and imposing, neither can attempt to compare in beauty of material or design with that on Fifth avenue. In the moonlight, with all the exquisite tracery of its side windows and facade softened and relieved, swerving courage and threads energy the sugges saying of mine. de blach, that atomitecture is nozen mater, usar child i she said, with infinite tender souls; Paris, 1.851,792; New burns tions and directions of your Bishops. It is under music. The raising of this temple to the worship ness in her tone. "Who has left you?—Speak to souls; Paris, 1.851,792; New 14 your immediate control and through the creative of God has been, like most efforts in the same line me my dear!" she went on, as she removed the 1:535,622; Berlin, 1,045'000.

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part of Irish churchmon evincing sympathy with this party is deserving of grave censure, as being inconsistent with the Protestant character of the Church of Ircland.

"3. That the assembling of a number of clergy in a (so-called) retreat, marked by a rale of silence, by the practibe of auricular confession, and by the private administration of the Lord's Supper to clergy only, and presided over by a prominent member of the Ritualistic party, was such a proceeding that we deeply regret its occurrence, and trust that it may not be repeated."

One fact was dewlt upon by almost every speaker at this remarkable meeting-namely, the gradual re establishment of Popery in England. It was a grim, hard fact that must be met, a truth that darg not be denied, a light against which they should not shut their eyes. Three thousand clergymen in England-Protestant England-were already enrolled upon the scroll of Ritualism, and that number was daily, nay, hourly, increasing-clergymen who vilified the reformers by the most abusive titles, and who even went so far as to impeach some of the teachings of Martin Luther himself. Hinc illæ lachrynuc.

How the Catholics of Ireland must smile at this sorry exhibition, this pitiful farce being played in their midst. How they must pity the ridiculous individuals who by stupid invective and despicable scurrility, seek to assall that invincible stronghold defended by the Son of God himself! It is a lamentable sight to find men of education, men of a certain capacity, so blinded by fanatical folly as to render themselves laughingstocks, if not worse. That the tide of Ritualism is pouring over the land and that the bright crest upon its wave is the Catholic Church, is beyond the region of controversy ; and the pitiful opposition of such creatures as Lord Oranmore and his following is as that of the pitchfork to the incoming tide .- Exchange.

#### THE POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

The number of persons on earth is 1,423,917.000. or 28 persons for every square milo. Europe numbers 300,178,300 souls; Asia, 824,548,500; Africa, 109,921,600; Australia, 4,748,600; America, 85,-519,800. The combined populations of 1876 exceed those of 1875 about 27 millions. The inhabitants of various States of Europe are divided as follows, Germany, 42,723,000; Austria-Hungary, 35,700,000; Switzerland, 2,669,147; Holland, 3,809.527; Belgium, 5,338,604; Laxemburg, 205,153; Russia, 71,730,980; Sweden, 4,383,291; Norway, 1,802,882; Denmark, 1,993,000; France, 36,102,921; Great Britain, 35,450,000, Spain, 16,551,647; Portugal, 4,098,881; Italy, 27,482,174; Monaco, 5,741; the Republic of Andorra, 12,600; Turkey in Europe, 8,500,000; Roumania, 5,073,000; Servia, 1,377,078; Montanegro, 190,000; Greece, 1,457,894. The population of Turkey in Europe, Asia and Africa reaches 47,600,000 souls, of whom 20,500,000 are divided between Egypt, Tripoli, and Tunis, and 13,000 in Asia. The population of Russia is estimated at 86,586,000, or 900,000 over the population of 1875. The population of the British Indies numbers 289,000,000, that of China 405,000.000, and that of Japan, 33,299,015. London has 2,489,428 souls; Paris, 1.851,792; New York and Brooklyn, 

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

### THE INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT

This is an organization of Orangemen under a new name. All its surroundings are " true blue." Last week the gentlemen who are interested in the success of this League gave a Concert in the Mechanics Hall. Mr. James H. Fearns was in the chair, and he declared that the object of the new organization is to draw

"Together Protestants of all sects in one common bond of unity, and by a solemn vow of mutual sup-port and protection in the maintenance of our civil rights and religious freedom."

CALENDAR-DECEMBER, 1877. WEDNEEDAY, 5-St. Bibiana, Virgin and Martyr THURSDAY, 6-St. Nicholas of Myria, Bishop and FRIDAY, 7-St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor and SATURDAY, 8-IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE BLESSE VIRGIN MARY. Holyday of Obligation. SUNDAY, 9-SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT. John O'Donovan, S.S.D., died, 1861. Marshal Bazaine condemned to death, 1873. TUESDAY, 11-St. Dansasus, Pope and Confessor. Sixteen persons arrested in Belfast, charged with being members of the "Phonix Society," 1858, Great fire at Charleton, \$700,000 damage, 1861. THE VOLUNTEERS. ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY. The members of the above Company will assemble at the QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS,

Dalhousie Square, THIS WEDNESDAY EVEN

ING at 7.30, sharp. On SATURDAY

they will meet at the QUEBEC GATE BAR-RACKS at 1 P.M., and proceed to the butts for ball practice. On

The True Witness

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.

(Dec. 2). St. Sabbas, Abbot.

Rebellion in Canada, 1837.

Doctor of the Church.

Milton, Poet, born, 1608.

Father Matthew died, 1856.

MONDAY, 10-Of the Octave.

Confessor.

SUNDAY

the members of the corps will assemble at the QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS at 9.15 A.M., for Church Parade.

M. W. KIRWAN,

Capt. Commanding.

#### ST. JEAN BAPTISTE COMPANY OF INFANTRY

St. Jean Baptiste Company of Infantry, under Captain Kirwan, was inspected on last Tursday on Fletcher's Field, at 3 p.m., by Lieut.-Colonel Har-wood, and Colonel D'Orsennens. There were present Colonel Lebranche, of the 65th, and a large number of spectators also on the ground. The company mustered 18 file, 3 non-commissioned and 1 commissioned officer, and presented a remarkably creditable appearance. Having been put through the manual firing exercise, the company went through a number of evolutions, forming fours and wheeling very creditably considering the short time that they have had for drill since their orginization. Their volley firing was particularly good. At the conclusion of the inspection Col. Harwood addressed Capt. Kirwan and the company in terms of congratulation upon the physique of the men, which he was highly pleased to notice. He had not seen any in the Dominion. They were all that soldiers should be-healthy, patriotic, and loyal, and with a little more drill would reach perfection as soldiers. He dwelt upon the rifle as the king of arms now used, and said the company had yet to complete their target practice before their annual drill was ended. He enforced upon their minds great attention to this branch of the drill, and it was necessary that the soldier should under stand the rifle that he was expected to handle in warfare. Again congratulating the company upon its reformation and physique. He closed by recom-mending attention to drill. The company then formed fours and marched through the principal streets of the city singing .- Gazette. Something must be done for the comfort and convenience of Capt. Kirwan's independent company. The men are of such a height that it will be necessary either to cut them down several inches or raise the roof of the Quebec gato barracks. We hope the military authorities will look after this matter at once.-- Wasp.

LEAGUE. and bind-

To such a programme no one can object. It Protestants think that their civil rights on religious freedom are in danger they would be less than men if they did not combine to secure the same advantages as their Catholic neighbours. If this be the object of the "International Protestant League" we wish it no harm. But is such the case? Is there no other motive guiding the men who direct the affairs of the organization ?' Has antagonism to "Popery" nothing to do with it? We very much suspect that it has. For our suspicions we give three reasons. In the first place when one of the performers happened to introduce "St. Patrick's Day" in medley it was hissed: in the second place the Rev. Mr. Gaetz made a fierce attack upon the Witness because that paper published a part of a sermon which was given by one of the Redemptorist fathers, and in the the third place the "proceedings closed" we are informed in the daily papers, "satisfactorily by the Orange Young Britons band playing Rise Sons of William Rise." If that is not an orange programme we do not know what is !

#### PROCESSIONS.

The question of the abolition of all processions has been brought a little to the front within the past few weeks. One clergyman in Montreal advocated the abolition of all processions and predicted good results from such a policy. He placed the Fete Dicu, St. Patrick's Day, and the 12th of July on the same footing. He spoke of the "North" of Ireland being in favour of orangeism and the "South" in favour of St. Patrick's Day. According to his reasoning it only required a statesman to cement the union of the orange and the green He used the oft told phrase about there being "many politicians but no statesmen" to be found. We fear we must include himself in the list. His proposition is certainly not that of a statesman. To abolish all processions to please a faction would not evince a capacity to rule the destiny of a nation. Dividing Ireland into "North" for orangeism, and "South" for Catholicism is subtle but it is not subtle enough to deceive. The "North" of Ireland is not in fayour of orangism. What is called the "North" of Ireland is but one of the four provinces of which Ireland is composed. The other three provinces are, with little exception. inhabited by Catholics, and even in the "North' there are more Catholios than Protestants Recent statistics prove that in the Province of Ulster-or the "North" as it is called, the majority of the people are now Catholics, and that these Catholics are daily increasing more rapidly than their Protestant neighbours Whatever the cause may be the fact now stands that Ulster is more Catholic than Protestant according to population, and it is a fiction to pretend that the minority of Ulster are to be placed on the same footing as the remainder of Ireland. We repeat that it is not the "North" against the "South" but it is a small faction in the "North" backed by fanatics in England, against the "Papist" population of Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught. Now the Catholics are unanimous in their opposition to orangeism, but the Protestants are uot unanimous in sustaining it. Every Protestant is not an orangemen even in the "North" of Ireland. God forbid that they were. Thus the enroled members of the order come to a percentage of perhaps one hundredth part of the population and for these we are to give up all our religious and national processions. It is too good a joke. We for our part will never consent to it. To honest Protestant feeling we will make any concession consistant with our conscience to orange feeling we will make no concession good, bad, or indifferent. Let such gentlemen as Gavin Lang, the Rev. Mr. Doumoulin, the Rev. Mr. Carmichael, the Dean of Ontario. and others of their like, let them tell us that certain celebrations of ours insult them and then we are prepared to consider the situation. Anything that we think can be dispensed with, without violating our conscience we will do. in order to save our Protestant neighbours from unnecessary offence. We certainly do not mean to offend, and if we do so offend. we do it unconsciously. But for orangemen we shall abandon no processions, we shall surrender no rights, and we refuse to place their order upon the same footing as any has this notion become in the popular mind, that national, political, or religious organization, in when a boy is unrully and his parents have failed in let us hope that she will still cultivate that sand, and Chiniquy knows it. But the work mathematic personaling him to learn some houest trade, they pays, and something must be done to dupe the the Christian world. Catholics are unanimous irequently consider the Church the last and only re-

tends otherwise is a hypocrite. He is either deceiving the orangemen or he is shakey in his faith. No Catholic can conscientiously entertain the idea that he is to abandon harmless and time honoured customs because this noisy fraction of a people take a solemn oath to destroy the Church to which he belongs. The question cannot be entertained at all if it comes from such a source and as a compromise with such a body of men. We repeat that for the feelings of our Protestant neighbours we entertain respect. We shall not support anything that offends them. Let honest Protestants speak out, and they and we will be able to understand each other. But for the ribald thing called orangeism, keep that away from us, if there is ever to be peace in Montrevl.

#### CANADIAN NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Witness brings us to task for our remarks on the Canadian National Association. It challenges us to " point out where and when the Globe or the Witness, or Dr. McVicars or Mr. Doudlet used" bad language against the Catholics, or if we are unable to prove it, we are asked to confess that we are "simply reciting" those charges in order "to produce ill-will against these papers and persons." Further on it says that it is doing its best "to like the present editor of the TRUE WITNESS. that it has been pleased with many things" we have said, that it has "had hopes, and still" has "hopes that in all for which" we "blame" our "fellow-countrymen" we "are by far the worst offender." Let us first of all, however assure our contemporary that we are no enemies of the Canadian National Society. The principles of its Constitution appear to us to be commendable. We might cavil with a phrase or two if we were so disposed, but we take the Constitution of the Society as it is, and we see nothing of serious moment to object to. It is Christian, and it is patriotic. As far as the fight over the word "National" goes

we think it puerile. Surely men born or re siding in Canada can cultivate a Canadian "National," as well as others can cultivate an Irish "National," or a Scotch "National" sentiment. Must Canadians never hope to have a "National" literature, racy of the soil? If there are men who think they are not, then time will remove the error they labour under. Nav. that " National" sentiment lives now, and is growing every day. What song appeals to the people of this country at large, more than " This Canada of ours?" That is a song for all : it was made for all, and it pleases all. It has, too, a true Canadian "National" sentiment about it, and the Canadian who would attempt to cry it down, would be regarded with contempt. We are here in a free land, with a glorious Constitution, and the Canadian who is ashamed of assisting in developing a "National" Canadian sentiment, cannot, in our opinion, be loyal to the land he lives in. It looks as if he was ashamed of Canada. He prefers anything and everything "Imperial" He would rather be an "Imperial" rat than a "Canadian" lion. It is merely playing upon words to pretend that the word "National" is synonomous with disloyalty. It is no such thing! We can all be loyal Canadians and loyal Imperialists as well. No one talks of severing the connection with Great Britain. The country is neither prepared nor anxious for such a revolution. Such a step is not necessary for our protection nor for our Commercial prosperity. We are all satisfied as we are, and we are all willing to stand by the Constitution as it is. So far we go with the Witness. We are anxious that for the future we should endeavour to assist in the cultivation of this "National" sentiment, retaining, as a matter of coarse, a warm corner in our affections for our fatherland. We are not asked to abandon our first love. We are not asked to surrender the affection we owe the old land across the sea. Our alligience is of a dual character: an alligience to fatherland, and an alligiance to our adopted country. When we are not insulted for being Catholics or Irishmen, we are willing to do what we can to cultivate a Canadian National sentiment. But the Witness asks where, when or how we have been so insulted. Surely it does not deny that the Globe call our priests " petticoated gentry," It cannot deny that the same paper called our convents "harems," and rediculed our people as "Dogans." By the manner in which the Witness challenges us to the proof, it looks as if our contemporary doubted that the Globe ever used insulting language towards Catholics and Irishmen. Well, perhaps we had better set the question at rest by proving it. In the Globe of the 5th of Nov. 1856, we find the following language :---

which may be rendered in English by the couplet

". Vicious and ignorant, gluttonous beast, Nothing remains but to make him a priest." Was that the way to cultivate a spirit of Canadian Nationality?

Again we find Mr. Brown, proprietor of the Globe, saying in a speech made on the 19th of Dec. 1857 :---

Brown's speech at an Orange Supper in Toronto, 19th Dec, 1857.

"When Jesuits, Priests, *Munkeries* and Nunneries were incorporated he thought it disgraceful that Orangemen should be excepted, etc., etc.

Was that language calculated to promote a National Canadian sentiment?

In Feburary of the same year, the Globe said :---

#### Globe, Feb. 18, 1857.

"A few months may see the issue of a bull (from Rome) which our Government aiding and abotting, may flood the Province with a population likely to be as great a curse to it as were the locusts of the land of Egypt. Settle the Catholic Irish in masses, and we shall have a second Connaught, a second District of Quebec, a second Naples! No schools No roads! No progress !'

On the 30th April, still in 1857, it continued in much the same strain, and on the 8th of Dec., 1857 it used the phrase "Dogan" while later still, on the 20th of April 1872 it said, writing of the then impending election : "Protestants of Toronto will you stand by and see this done? Will you be ruled by the *petticoated* gentlemen on Church Street."

Was that the way to make us Canadians Again in 1872, the Globe denounced the Confessional as "a frightful weapon of tyranny." And yet men wonder that the Irish Catholic, the "Dogan" did not at once become a Canadian.

This last phrase the Witness makes light of, but we do not. "Pat" may be used in playful jest till doomsday, and Irishmen will only laugh at it, but "Dogans" is quite another thing. It was intended as an insult, and it was made at a period when the Globe was at open war with the Irish people. As far as the Witness is concerned, surely it is not necessary to run over the catalogue of insults which have appeared in its columns against our religion. We would prefer to allow these things to rest if we are allowed. As for the Rev. Messrs. McVicars and Doudiet; if the Witness read the lecture given by the former in Ontario last Spring, and the 12th of July oration by the latter, we find it difficult to understand how the Witness can think we were not insulted by both of them. But the Witness says that we made a great noise over the phrase "Romish." Yes, we objected to the phrase-but the word "Romish" was the least of fifty insults the Rev. Mr. Bray flung at us-and that too at a time when all was peace in Montreal. What about the "immorality of our priesthood" our Church being a " colosses of crime" -"" the friend of popular ignorance" the "beasts" of Popes, &c., &c? Were not these insults and were they not given without cause. thrown into the midst of a peaceful community, like a firebrand into a powder magazine? Up to the time of that lectere the Witness frequently complimented us on the tone we had adopted in this journal. Nay the very evening before our reply to Mr. Bray appeared, after that gentleman had lectured, but before our reply was published-the Witness published a complimentary notice about the manner in which the TRUE WITNESS had been conducted since it came into our hands. We were anxious to continue in the same path. We were sorry that we were compelled to pursue a sterner course, and will rejoice when we are able to settle down to our original line of policy. But the conduct of the gentleman who gave that lecture on the "Romish" Church was not the worst feature in the business. Many Protostants went crazy with joy. They appeared to think that they had found the champion who was to destroy the "Scarlet Woman." They shouted "Eureka, Eureka.' From that moment it was war. We accepted the challenge, and will accept it again, if the occasion demands it. No doubt by this time the Rev. Mr. Bray has discovered that the "colusses of crime" is not so easily destroyed. He may rest assured that he has made no converts to Congregationalism from the Catholic Church. We repeat that it was not we who commenced the fight; it was not we who first departed from journalistic usages; it was not we who first flung insult after insult into the face of our neighbours, and it is not we who should be called upon to cry, "Hold! ENOUGH !"

### LETTER FROM TORONTO.

DECEMBER 5, 1877.

#### (FROM OUR SPECIAL COBRESPONDENT.)

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TOBONTO, Dec. 3rd, 1877. THE IRISH CATHOLICS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

I am led to allude to this subject by events which occurred, and may occur sgain, under similar circumstances. The Catholics of this city seem to give the matter very little consideration, though it is of the most vital importance. There are in this city two volunteer regiments, the Queen's Own and 10th Royals,-numbering 800 or 900 men. One Company is composed of University students. and another of law students. As for the 10th Royals, very little can be said that could redound to their credit. They are nearly all good Orangemen; the majority of the companies being to many Orange lodges. Their conduct on the day of the Riot (Oct. 3, 1875), created serious doubts in our minds as to whether they would not be found more in sympathy with the mob than in defence of the law. This regiment, on being called from the eld Fort on the day of the riot, proceeded on their march whistling the "Protestant Boys," you will therefore see the position we are placed in, when the defence of our civil and religious liberties are in such hands. In face of the fact that there are hundreds of young Irishmen in this city, and that we are nevertheless so poorly represented in the volunteer force, it may be supposed that there are insurmount. able barriers in the way of our becoming mem. bers of that body. In answer it may be said that our people have only themselves to blame, there being no difficulty in the way of any one who wish to avail themselves of its membership.

As correspondent of the TRUE WITNESS I had the privelege, I cannot say pleasure, of witnessing that execution of Williams at the goal on Friday last, The crime for which he suffered was one of the most shocking that occurred in this Province for many years past. He was tried and convicted for the murder of his wife at Weston on the night of the 21st of last September. He was all along under the hope that the sentence would not be carried out and it was through no want of effort on the part of his friends that he was not reprieved. He received the final answor of the Executive that the law must take its course, with a good deal of composure, and up to the hour of his execution did not betray any fear. The night before his execution he was visited in his cell by his children, and the scene has been described as heartrending. Williams appears to have been the victim of intemperance, rather than of a depraved disposition. While sober he was a kind husband, and a good father, but when under the influence of liqour, was a monster in brutality to his wife. The last scene of this awful tragedy is one which should make our rulers think of the responsibility they incur in licensing that which leads to such deeds.

NOVITIATE AND TRAINING SCHOOL. At this moment when a fierce battle is being waged in almost every country in the world-gov. ernments striving to grasp the education of youth which the Catholic Church, as in duty bound, is straining every nerve to rotain-it is a pleasure to perceive the carnestness an activity displayed by those simple minded but learned Brothers of the Christian Schools to provide suitable nurseries for the educotion and training of novices as well as teachers for the Province of Cntario. This meritori. ous project has received the sanction and hearty God speed of his Grace the Archbishop, their Lord. ships of Kingston, Hamilton, Sarepta, and London Rev. Brother Arnold the learned and courteous director of La Salle Institute in this city has been entrusted with the charge of the work and to no abler hands, judging by the progress of his own academy, could it be assigned. There are a few malcontents sayans in their own estimation, who through a little spirit of notoriety strive to oust the clergy by ungentlemanly language from the management of schools. It is strange but true that this idea of the laity taking the guidance of Education out of the hands of the Church is generally entertained by the ignorant or half educated which in a great measure accounts for the coarseness usually displayed. I am glad to be able to report that taking into account the dull times, a sufficient amount of funds will soon be on hand. So as to justify the good Brother in commencing the building next Spring, strictly speaking it will be a Normal School and who more worthy to lead such an institution than the Christian Brothers, the Venerable De La Salle being the founder of the first educational establishment of this kind at Lyons South of France. The site for the building which is to cost \$40.000 has been already secured at the Gore some twenty miles distant, in the midst of one hundred acres of fine rich land surrounded by beautiful scenery, and has flowing through it a gentle stream a sure omen of health and cheerfulness. Having received the warm encouragement of the Dignitaries of the Church and being under the able supervision of an experienced gentleman who knows how to turn money to the best account altogether exclusive of the manifold blessings it will assuredly bestow on succeeding generations, it may be safely asserted that contributions will come in generously, and that the Catholic Normal and Training School of Ontario, will have heen accomplished fact ere the dawn of 1879 THE HELM OF STATE. Politicians are making great preparations for the general election, which is supposed by those usually well informed in such matters to be close at hand, The "Grits,' and "Conservatives " by their respective organs Globe and Mail are making dangerous passes, but certainly it strikes me as rather queer that the whole burden of the strain of each is not so much to exonerate the party which it represents from imputation of dishonest practices, as to accuse the opposition of malfaisance and rank crimes orin other words "you are bigger rogues than we are Without offering any opinion between the contestants, I would think the great battle for the " loaves and fishes," could be carried on in a less accrimonious manner.

#### CHINIQUY.

Chiniquy the moral has sent a list of the names of "converts" to the Witness. There are about one hundred names in all, and Chiniquy asks the Witness to give its "Christian readers the glorious news." More souls "wrenched from the iron grasp of the Pope" and all within the "last few weeks." Then follow the usual "Marie's" "Louis" &c., and all attested to by "C. Chiniquy witness." That is, Chiniquy is the witness to the truth of the statement that those people have been "wrenched from the iron grasp of the Pope' and have come under the care of "C. Chiniquy witness." The other day this man said that when he made "converts" they usually lost their employment. The French Canadian Catholics, said Chiniquy, would have nothing to do with them. Now he publishes the names of one hundred of them-thus placing them at the mercy of their "Papist" surroundings. Of course he gives no addresses-Chiniquy never does that-and we suspect that the "converts" are as mythical as the \$200 he said he gave to start the TRUE WITNESS. We venture to affirm that whatever few unfortunates listen to this immoral apostate, are half starved people out of work, who are assisted over the hard times by the money subscribed for evangelization, How many of them are buried in the Protestant grave yard? Not one in a thousand, and Chiniquy knows it. But the work public.

#### Geo. Brown's 5th Nov. Speech, 1856.

"The ignorance and degradation of the priests forms the gloomiest aspect of the picture.-Springing from the lowest class of poverty, there are notoriously illiterate and immoral. So deeply rooted upon this question. Any Catholic who pre- source. Their idea is embodied in a current proverb, past.

#### MARRIAGE.

Last week Miss Sarah Wilson, daughter of Mr. William Wilson of Montreal, was married to Mr. Grant of Belleville. Miss Wilson has been an old friend of, and an occasional contributor to this journal. Her style is fresh and fluent, and many of her contributions cortained evidence of merit. In her new home literary tast, which is accredited to her in the

CONCERTS.

Concerts are all the rage just now in this city.

#### DECEMBEB 5, 1877.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

the general get up of the fair artistes-the lords of creation make little show in this department-that attracts-certainly the words cannot be distinguishel. That long eared gentleman who could hear three miles, would I fearlessly assert not be able to repeat three words of six Stanzas. Taking all matters into consideration, it is no great loss for the songs are of a namby-pamby clap sickly sentimental effusions.

#### BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

An employee of 14 years slanding, in one of the largest furniture establishments in this city, has just informed me that trade is reviving; all hands at work; no half time, but that wages cut down two years ago are still the same. R. R.

#### THE CATHOLIC UNION.

#### -:0:---DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The delegates of the Catholic Union of Canada avail themselves of the occasion of their first General Convention to announce to the world the prin-ciples upon which this Union is based, and the purpose for which it is formed.

The principle of mutual forbearance and goodwill which has heretofore guided the inhabitants of this Dominion, has greatly contributed to the general benefit, by securing those rights without which citizenship ceases to be a blessing, and cementing more firmly the bonds of that political union, within which all are striving to work out their common destiny. The members of the Catholic Union of Canada,

while cherishing the religious and national traditions of the respective races to which they belong, ask for themselves nothing which they refuse to their neighbors, and while maintaining their own just and lawful rights, they are at the same time ready to respect those of others, and to remove whatever might give a cause or occasion of destroying or endangering the harmony and good feeling which has prevailed in the past, and which they are anxious to restore and perpetuate in the future, and for which they appeal to the support and sympathy of their fellow-citizens of every creed and class, that it may again be their pride that nowhere on the face of the earth is there a fuller measure of civil and religious liberty than in this Dominion of Canada. Montreal, 23rd November, 1877.

OFFICERS OF THE SUFREME COUNCIL :

John E. McEvenue, Grand President, Montreal. T. J. Malony, L.L.B., Grand Vice-Pres., Quebec. J. R. Battle, Grand Scc.-Treas., Ottawa.

#### REV. FATHER BURKE.

ELOQUENS SERMON PREACHED IN MHE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART AND ST. BRIDGET, KILCULLEN, IRE-LAND.

Becently an eloquent appeal was made by the Rev. Thomas Burke, O.P., in the Church of the Sacred Heart and St. Bridget, Kilcullen, for the purpose of assisting liquidate a heavy debt due on the building of the edifice. The Church is one of the finest in the diocese. It commands a magnificent site, and is in every respect a credit to the energy of the pastor and priests of the district and to the liberality of the people. A considerable sum is still to be paid before the debt incurred shall have to be paid off, and the result of Sunday's proceedings, as might be anticipated, was an immense congregation, and the proceeds of the eloquent sermon amounted to over two hundred pounds. High mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. Murphy, C.C., Kilcullen, the deacon being the Rev. J. Whittle, P.P., Dunlavin, the sub-deacon the Rev. M. Hackett, C.C., and the master of the cermonies the Kev. M. P. Langan, P.P., Kilcullen Immediately after High Mass Father Burke as-

twelve years, came behind bim, and touched the hem of his garment. For she said within herself: If 1 shall touch only his garment, I shall be healed. But Jesus, turning, and seeing her, said: Be of good heart, daughter, thy faith had made thee whole. And the woman mas made whole from that hour. And when Jesus was come into the house of the ruler, and saw the minstrels and the multitude making a rout, he said: Give place; for the girl is not dead but sleepeth. And they laughed him to scorn. And when the multitude was put forth, he went in and took Ler by the hand. And the maiden arose. And the fame thereof went abroad into all that country." Words taken from the Gospel of St. Mathew, 10th chapter and loth and 26th verses. I need not remind you, dearly beloved brethren, of the special occasion which has brought us all together here to day. You are assembled not merely for the ordinary purposes of your Sunday devotions, but you are come together also to help, and generously to help, your devoted and faithful pastor to clear of the heavy debt which still hangs over this new church. In addition, thereforc, to the solemn obligation of keeping the Lord's day holy you are come here to-day in your zeal for the house of God and your love for its beauty, and in order to show you how ressonable that zeal is, and how necessary that love, I will ask you to consider the miracle wrought by our Lord as recorded in this day's Gospel, and the circumstance under which that miracle took place. Our Blessed Redeemer was preaching to the people, as was His custom, and His disciples in great numbers were around Him, when suddenly comes a man who had never spoken to our Lord before, and who forces his way through the crowd, impelled by the greatness of his sorrow and the great depth of his love, and he falls down at the feet of Jesus Christ and says, "Ob, Lord and master, my child, my daughter, has just expired—she is dead. Come, Thou, our Life and Light, and lay Thy hand upon her, and she will live again." And the Lord, because His heart was full of mercy and tenderness, and pity, rose up and went with the man into his house, but when He came to this house He found the place full of people. There were ministrelsthere was the dead music-there were men and women there grieving loudly, and there was confusion and noise. At the very threshold of the door He pauses as He sees and hears all this, and He exclaims" Let those voices be still." He turned them all away, and how light their grief we may gather from the fact that when he held out a promise that -" She is not dead butsleepeth"-they laughed him to scorn. It was only when the multitude was gone out, and there was slience and peace, and calm and decorum, that He entered in. There lay upon the bed of death one in whom the vital spark was extinguished apparently forever. No hand in heaven or on easth could restore her save the hand of the Almighty God himself, and that hand was outstretched now, and He took her dead, cold hand in | for which our Divine Lord commanded this house scretched now, and he took her dead, cold have in for which our Divine Lord commanded this house His, and willed that she should live, and the to undergo a certain change, to become singular in maiden when He spoke opened her eyes at the voice of her God, and the lips that were cold the voice of her God, and the lips that were cold and dumb in the silence of death began to speak the number of the silence of death began to speak the number of the silence of death began to speak the number of the silence of death began to speak the number of the silence of death began to speak the number of the silence of death began to speak the number of the silence of death began to speak and dumb in the suence of death began to speak and in their omnipotence; and even so, dearly and portions of four or five others. There are four Morning.

It must be the beautiful modulation of the voice or to life. Now, dearly beloved, I invite your attention to one or two salient points in this Gospel. First of all, consider how completely is this miracle in accord with the whole action, the whole plan of just dead, corruption has not yet tainted her-all arise and live. But she was dead. No power on earth could heal or vivify her again. No power in heaven short of that of God can give sightless orbs, or give to those cars the faculty to drink in the sweet sounds of the human voice. She is dead, yet retaining under the hands of God the power which is union with God and possession of His ing. His supernatural life was gone, yet still in it had lost the object of its knowledge, which was God. The heart was there, though it had long ceased to love the only object deserving of its love, which was God. The will capable of free and generous services was there, though for many ages transferred to the services of the basest idolatry, The essential elements in fact were there, and oh ! if the omnipotent voice would only speak-humanity is not dead, but only sleepeth-and so He came down from heaven incarnate of the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, and was made man. And He took to Himself thehabit and robe of our nature, and He took us by the hand-this dead humanity of ours, and the Man God spoke, and said, 'Live," and our eyes that were closed for conturies were opened again by the voice of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and the tongue that was silent for ages became resonant and eloquent again in the land, and spoke in the long-forgotton praise of the Lord God. and the hands that were impotent in the long-continued death began once more to weave mir. aculously the crown of everlasting glory. And thus did Jesus Christ vivify us, and thus is the miracle of to-day symbolical of the work He did in His own person for our human nature in the adorable mystery of his Incarnation. But more than this, dearly beloved. He left the same, the self-same work to His Church. He founded His Church upon this earth to perpetuate until the end of time His own life, His own virtues, His own adorable presence, and His own action upon men; and, therewhich it is impossible to please Almighty God; in her hand He placed the rich dower of sacramental grace, without which it is is impossible to live for God, for grace also is the life of the soul; but,

above all, upon her absorbing sacramental lips the eternal God placed the omuipotent word which calls forth the life, and tells those who are sleeping to wake once more unto God. And hence the work of God is not only the light, but the life-giver of this world. And now, dearly beloved, this work of the Church—this lifergiving work—this high and noble work is carried on from end to end of the earth, is actually reproduced within the material walls of every temple that the Catholic Church builds up around her altars which are the dwelling-places of church, the first parochial church tells us at once-" Behold the whole work of the Catholic Church is done there," There from the lips of her anointed the word of truth-creating life, creating Divine faith in every soul that is privileged to hear it. There in the font of Baptism are the waters of regener upon the car as if it were the voice of God, and yat it is the voice of our impotence-not the voice of man but the voice of God, God alone can docommanding the dead to rise, commanding the sightless eyes to see, and the dumb silent tongue to speak again. There, in the tabernacle of praise, this life-giving work of the Catholic Church is affected most silently but wonderfully. A man enters there coucree with sin, bound hand and foot in the grave clothes of sin, borne rapidly in hes sad sinful course towards the grave, which for him is but the entrance to the cternal hell. Around him the deamons of hell are rejoicing. A soul they say is lost; but even as the Lord sn tois day's Gosple is called to touch the dead so the sorrowing Church, the mother of us all, kneels before her alter, puts forth her prayer, and it is the prayer of an afflicted mother's breaking heart. There are tears uppon her face, sacrifice and oblation outstretched hand, and the Lord God hears her prayer "Oh! Lord my Master, my child is dead-wilt Thou come and lag Thy hand upon him end he shall live." And be rises up from the alter, and the priest goes to the confessional and touches him, and lo! death becomes life once more. Then do we see the work of the Church carried on here; and now we come to the second point of the Gosple, to whice I invite your special attention, for it applies peculiarly on this occasion. Mark that when Christ our lord came to the ruler's house, and for the special purpose of raising the dead child to life, of working an awfal stupendous miricle, the first thing He did was to stand outside the door-He will not honour with His presence the house untill those who were making a noise and dis-turbance within are cast forth, "Send them out," He says, and it was only when the multitude were out, when sorrow's perfect calm and repose prevailed, then, and only then, did the Son of God enter it. Why did he do this ? I answer He did this for to reasons. First of all, because He was God-God the eternal, true God of true God, the Second Person of the adorable Trinity-the Almighty and adorable God; and therefore it was not fit that God should enter into a place which was not prepared for Him. It was not fitting that God should enter in amongst that brawling crowd. "The Lord is not in the tumult," the place is not fit for Him, and only it is Jesus Christ, meek and humble of heart, our Lord owed it to Himself not to enter there. Secondly, He refused to enter because He was about to work there His awful miracle of omnipotent power and command the dead to rise-because Ho was to be then not only present as God; but for the most mysterious and miraculous power. Therefore another and stronger reason that the place should be fit not only for His presence as God, but fit for the great action of omnipotence about to take place. Behold the reason-the primary, simple reason-

beloved brethren, the Catholic Church throughout all the ages and from the very first days of her ex-istence, has endeavoured to make her temple fit for the twofold purpose, especially for the residence of God in man's redemption. This young woman is Almighty God, who deigns and continues to dwell just dead, corruption has not yet tainted her-all with her, and, secondly, for the purpose of God's from the day of his arrival, Saturday the 24th ult., the vital organs of her corporal existence are still operation amongst their children. Therefore it is until he bade us farewell this morning his pastoral there--the eye had just a moment perfore lost its that she takes thought, and laboricus thought, to vision, the ear its hearing, but she is still capable make those places in which He is to dwell fit for of being restored to life. The elemements of life Him--that no voice shall resound there except His are there if there is only an omnipotent voice to say own, or the echo of His own in the lips of the preach. er and the absolving lips of the confessor-that house in which He is to dwell-the Church tries to stamp on its every stone the evidence of its more than royal, its divine, purpose, and therefore she surrounds it with all that is costly and beautiful. She breaks up the hills in order that out of their rugged and the capability of living. And even so our heatrshe may bring forth the choicest and richest poor human nature was dead, for we died in the marbles. From the meadows are culled the fairest sin of Adam. We died-we were dead to that life flowers : shegathers the labours of the bee and the richness of the olive, that she may spend them, and Divine grace-we lost both one and the other by that they may give up all they possess to the service of the sin of Adam. Man was dead to the sight of God. She seeks in the depth of the sca the orient God, but he still possessed the capability of liv- pearls, and at the ends of the earth the most precious things to stud the golden gates of the tabernacles. the intellect capable of knowing was there, though | There the choicest labours of the silk-worm surround the resting-place of the Lord; and if the Church could even, in her poverty, find more, she would spend her own heart to make the tabernacle fit for the dwelling-place of Jesus Christ. She even says, "O Lord, wilt Thou not come in?" as the ruler exclaimed in this day's Gospel; and even as Christ arose up at once and went with him, so out from His throne in Heaven He rises up and comes to her when these words fall from the lips of the priest at the altar. The heavens are opened when He is invoked-every time the priesf mises this bortations be forgotten. I myself have beard many hands in absolution, and the fullness of Divine of the greatest divines on this Continent, but never power descends. And so, dearly beloved brethren, stateliness and richness and beauty becometh His house, if for no other reason, because God is here. But not only is He always here, and consequently all we can do to make it beautiful and acceptable for His presence is our first and most obvious duty, but God is here working in the many ways in which His omnipotence is put forth, and in the great sacraments that day after day are renowed within these sacred walls. Now, dearly beloved, these are the lessons taught us in this day's Gospel, and surely they come home to the purpose for which we are assembled; and now in conclusion I ssk you to rejoice and be glad. God Almighty made man capable not only of sorrow, but of joy, and though the Scripture tells us Blessed are they that sometimes weep and are sorrowful," and that it is sometimes better to go to the house of mourning than of joy, and that that fore, as Christ was the life-giver, so also the title of heart can scarcely be formed to God that has never the Church is AlmaMater, the life-giving mother. In the church is AlmaMater, the life-giving mother. It was some scripture tells us still upon her lips If puts the word of faith, which to rejoice, to let our joy be in God. Oh, yes, rejoice creates, which is the life of the soul and without and be glad, but in the Lord. And of all the arguments the soul and without and be glad, but in the Lord. And of all the arguments of the soul and without and be glad. ments for this joy there is none greater than the two for which I ask you to rejoice to-day in the presence of God. First-he has given to you a holy and nevoted priesthood, devoted faithfully to your services, humble, laborious, self denying servants of God and of his people. Secondly, he gave you the grace and opportunity to build this beautiful church. For the first I need not say much, nor dare I. The prayers sent up that God would preserve in His Church a faithful and devoted priesthood have indeed been heard as far as you are concerned, and when we reflect that all our relations to God exist in and through the priesthood, that St. Paul tells us priests that all men must regard us as the ministers of God and the dispensers of the mysteries of God-that every Almighty God. We need not go to look for the priest is chosen from men to minister to men all action. the the wonderful, the powerful, the omni- things concerning Almighty God-you see how potent, the life-giving action of the Catholic vastly important is the grace to a people to have a Church. We need not go to Rome. We need not true and faithful priesthood. These are the first travel to a far-distant city either, to find the work things for which you are to rejoice. The second of the Church in her cathedrals—the first Catholic is that out of the efforts of this faithful clergy, combined with your own, has risen on this privileged hill this beautiful temple in honour of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. How great a privilege this and commissioned priest comes the word of life- is you may gather from this, that when David, a man, we are told, after God's own heart, had served. the Lord, when he had performed great actions for uay is as follows:----"At that time, as Jesus was speaking to the multitude, behold, a certain ruler came up and adored him, saying: Lord, my daugh-ter is even now dead; but come, lay thy hand upon her, and she shall live. And Jesus, rising up, followed him, with his disciples. And behold, a a woman who was troubled with an issue of blood ers of all who approach Him-but it is the very abiding dwelling of Jesus Christ. Out of the strength of your love and genorosity, you have built up this house, and you have said Lord God wilt thou come and dwell with us, and we will build for thee not a house but a place as holy and fit as our poor hands can make for thy dwelling and residence amongst us. Oh, is it not a great joy that one spot on earth should be all that Heaven can be, for heaven's highest privilege is that God is there? Is it not a privilege that we on earth can find the same privilege of the blessed in Heaven in immediate approach and the familiar intercourse with the Almighty and Eternal God at this altar ? Behold then two subjects for joy. Let us therefore, my dearly beloved, rejoice exceeding in our God this day-let us forget our own personal and domestic sorrows, let us forget all about ourselve, and let us pour forth all our heart and soul in adoration. When in a few moments the Lord God shall be exalted on this alter let us pour out our hearts and souls in joy and gladness, and ask Him for that which I am sure He will grant-a copious blessing on every one who can say, "Lord I have loved the beauty of thy house and the place where Thy glory dwelleth " The Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament followed.

these Churches must of necessity be visited, and from the day of his arrival, Saturday the 24th ult., work was incessant. Sunday was devoted to the holy cause of his mission in our Church here; Norwood had the benefit of his ministrations Monday and Tuesday; Campleford was blessed by his presence on Wednesday and Thursday, Friday and Saturday, he was here again engaged in a short Mission for the special benefitor all, young and old, and yesterday, Sunday, Warkwort was the privileged scene of his labours, finally, returning here in the evening he delivered a lecture than, which I have nevar heard anything so really eloquent and convincing on the "Divine Institution of the Catholic Church" to an over crowded Church Protestants and Catholics from the surrounding countries. Would, Sir, that I could give you even an imperfect digest of this grand discourse.

I had the had the pleasure of hearing his Lordship in each Church, and I am not the only one who was thus privileged, for many followed him from Church to Church so delighted were they with his sermons, breathing in every sentence the zeal of a St. Bernard. At one time was it was the detestable crime of Sin that was denounced, at another the love of God portrayed for the sinner, and again the reward reserved for the faithful servant of the Divine Master. Then the Sacrament of reconciliation and God in the adorable Sacrament of the altar. Never can the first visit of Bishop O'Brien and the impression made by his Fatherly and Apostolic exwas I so charmed by the eloquence of priest or pre-late. And when he concluded his lecture last evening the words of Sacred Scripture, "Never did man speak as this man" presented themselves to my mind. I have been ever proud of the dogmatic teachings of Holy Mother Church, but my pride on this occasion can be conveyed only by the word enthusiasm.

Our subscription amounted to the sum of six hundred dollars, very good you will say for the humble farmers of an inland mission. I am happy to say that his Lordship expressed himself much pleased with our generosity, also with the improvements that have been and are being made under the guiding hand of our beloved pastor, by whose indefatigable and unremitting exertions three of our Churches were creeted and are being beautified. and to whose fostering care we owe the handmaids to the Church, the well conducted Separate Schools that dot the parish.

ASPHODEL Hastings, Dec. 3rd, 1877.

### THE POLICE FORCE.

MONTREAL, Dec. 4th, 1877. The Editor TRUE WITNESS.

Sin,-In your columns last week I drew attention to the fact that Catholics discharged from the police force had been replaced by Protestants. After hesitating several days in order to allow time and opportunity to the interested parties to disprove my allegations, the Daily Witness constitutes itself the attorney for the defence, and enters a plea of not guilty. In doing so, however, that journal, which gives the figures as nine Protestants and eight Catholics taken on the force since 12th July last, fails to inform the puplic whether this was the case provious to the publication of my letter. Admitting the statement made by the "only religious daily" to be correct, which it is not, I would ask why in a city having a population three-fourths Catholic more regard is not paid to giving a someequitable proportion to the majority in position under the control of the corporation. The fact is the Wilness either willfully publishes a misstatement or has been imposed upon. Out of the seventeen men enrolled in the force since the 12th July up to the 30th Nevember, twelve are Protestants five Catholics, and even before the appearance of my last letter the Catholic proportion was not as large as it now is, although there was no lack in the number of Catholic aspirants for the position. I submit these facts on behalf of MANY CATHOLICS.

#### PERSONALS.

- PARNELL-Mr Parne" has been invited to Mon-
- treal. ST. PATRICK—Don't forget St. Patrick's Bizaar on

the 13th inst.

DE BOUCHERVILLE-The Quebec Legislature will meet on the 19th inst.

DEVLIN-Mr. Devlin, M.P., was in the chair at the lunch given to the Hon. Mr. Laurier.

- DAVID-St. David's day was celebrated with considerable eclat by our Scotch fellow-citizens.
- GROGAN-Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., formerly M. P., for Dublin is to visit Canada next spring.
- GALE-Gale successfully concluded his walk of 4,000 quarter miles in 4,000 ten minutes on Saturday night.
- MACDONALD-Lieut.-Gov. McDonald was in town last week. He was the guest of Ex-Mayor Hingston.
- CONROY-It is stated that Mgr. Conroy will ehortly pay a visit to the parish River du Loup (en haut), County of Maskinonge.
- MAY-Dr. May, of the Paris Exhibition Commission, is here completing arrangements for the shipment of goods from the Canadian ports.
- BISMARCK-The Bismarck International Lesgue is the name of a new society that meets at Chiniquy's church.
- WALKER-Hon. Patrick Walker, a member of the Prince Edward Island Legislative Council, died last week.
- BUCHANAN-Mr. Thomas Buchanan, of Palace street has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Montreal.
- LYNCII—Archbishop Lynch delivered a lectum last Monday in St. Michael's Cathedral on "Why Catholics do not make the Bible their rule of faith.'
- LAURIER-The lunch given to Mr. Laurier in Montreal was a great success. It is said that he will deliver an address at the annual concert of St. Patrice's Society.
- BENNETT-Mr. James Gordon Bennett is in England having taken a hunting box and bought a stud of " 22 of the best hunters that money can buv."
- MURPHY-Thomas E. Murphy, son of Francis Murphy, has taken to the platform, and promises to become as affective an advocate of temperance as his father.
- BEAUDRY-Mayor Beaudry is in favour of passing a law whereby the power by which three magistrates can call out volunteers should be taken away from them.
- CROMBLEHOLME-Rev. Father Crombleholme, who for two years resided in Canada, is now located as Parish Priest in his old parish of St. Anns, Ashton-under-Type, Lancashire.
- SITTING BULL-It is said that Sitting Bull is becoming troublesome. He is reported to have expressed his disgust at everyone who wears trousers.
- MANNING—Another voteran Irish-American is Daniel Manning, of Thompsonville, Conn. 110 is 104 years old, is hale and hearty still, and has not a word of English, although he understands it when spoken to him.
- GIBBONS-Bishop Gibbon's book "The Faith of Our Fathers" has been remarkably successful. The sale, which is said to be the largest of any Catholic work ever published in America, has already surpassed 25,000 copies.
- GRAY-the statue of the late Sir John Gray, to be crected in Dublin, will be ten feet high and will represent him in an crect position, in ordinary walking attire with his hat off and holding a pen in one hand and a scroll in the other.
- POPE-The Pope has written an antograph letter to Queen Victoria thanking her for permitting the establishment of the Scotch hierarchy. There is now no doubt but that he is not well. On the 1st of the month he had an unusually long fainting fit.

#### COMMUNICATIONS. ----:0:-----

#### THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON AT HASTINGS

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,-Knowing that Catholic news is ever welcome to the columns of the TRUE WITNESS, and though the style of the writer may not be in keeping with the high literary character of your paper you never refuse insertion to an effort no matter how humble, I presume to beg space in your next issue for a few remarks bearing on the visit of the Bishop to this part of his Diocese.

The arrival of a Bishop is always hailed with delight by every sincere Catholic, for he comes to learn the wants of his spiritual children, to encourage them in their pious undertakings, to speak to them as a Father and to strengthen their children in the faith by the administration of the Sacrament of Confirmation. But to us on this occasion the joy was more than ordinary. We had never seen his Lordship, and we had heard so much about him, and read so much flattering things of him in the public press-the strenuous efforts he was making to pay off the debt which he had found encumbering the Diocese, the encouraging words spoken, the beautiful sermons preached and the learned lectures delivered by him in all the surrounding missions, that our hearts yearned to see him, hear him, and receive his Apostolic bleesing. Our long-ing desires have thank God been gratified. He has been in our midst for the last ten days ; and what happy days for ourselves and our children! The A PLEASANT AFFAIR.

On Monday evening last Mr. William Stafford, President of the Shamrock Lacross Club, was made the recipient of a compliment which lacrosso men and his friends and acquaintances generally will say beartily was well deserved in every sense of the term. The club had been invited to the social board and residence of Mr. Stafford, took the occasion of testifying their appreciation of the President in the manner nam(d.

Mr. Stafford as host was at the head of the table, Mr. Thomas White, Jr., having been cailed to the vice chair. There were present Messes. Hatchette, J. J. Curran, Q. O., M. C. Mullarky, Wm O'Brien, M. P. Ryan, J. O'Neil, Augus Grant President of the Montroal Club, Mr. Faulkuer, Captain Kirwan, S. Colson, Michael Feron Mr. Scullion and many others. Captain Morgan O'Connel, Mr. Hoobin and the remain-der of the Shamrock Lacrosse team were present and after enjoying the hospitality of their host, the cloth was removed, and Mr. Hoobin, in the name of his fellow-members of the Champions of the World. presented to Mr. Stafford an address congratulating that gentleman, thanking him for the very great interest he had at all times shown in the welfare of the club, and for the exertions made by him since his election as President, to place the Shamrocks in the position they occupy at present as champions. In conclusion he begged him to accept, as a slight token of their good will, the partrait which stood before him at the end of the room.

All eyes were turned on a portrait, which is a life likeness in oil of Mr. Stafford, and the work of Woodcock, one of our best known Canadian artists. The frame is a heavy gilt square, containing in relief, several national emblems in gold, the whole surmounted by a green patch, on which are repre-sented two members of the Shamrock Club, following " the bounding ball," while on the sides of the frame, on a green ground, are harps and shamrocks -the whole frame being the work of Mr. Kearney, gilder and framer, of St. Antoine street.

Mr. Stafford replied in an address, which he said was inadequate to express the feelings of gratefulness with which he received the gift of the members of the Shamrock Lacrosso team. Alluding to the game, he said he had been at all times an ardent admirer of it, and having seen the Shamrocks, became seized with the idea that they as well as any men he had ever seen could play the game as it should be played. Having seen the club commence to decline at the time they lost the championship, he in common with some others put his shoulder to the wheel and helped them to regain their former prestige. They had regained it, and though they had not accomplished this on the lacrosse field, had travelled over 600 miles to do so. The convention rules had given them the championship, and he was certain they had the bone and sinew along with pluck and perseverance to maintain it. Again thanking the gentlemen for their handsome gift, he trusted the club, whether under his presidency. or that of any other gentleman, would go on and prosper in the future as they had in the past seasons.

During the evening the Emerald Snowshoe Club stopped in front of the residence of Mr. Stafford and serenaded him, the host responding to the well-Mission is large, comprising three entire towhships timed compliment in fitting terms .- Gazette this

TULLY-Mr. Tully, C. E, read a paper before the Canadian Institute, Toronto, on Saturday last, in which he gave strong evidence in favour of the theory that to Quebec belongs the honour of having sent out the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic.

ALLEYN-The friends of Mr. Alleyn, the Conservative candidate for the Local House in Quebec West, in anticipation of opposition, have gone actively to work with a view of securing the return of their candidate. Several meetings were held to-night.

MILAN-A Belgrade special says Milan cheored his departing troops with a certainty of better issue to this new campaign. The British Consul presented a note deprecating war on the part of Servia, and threatening the withdrawal of England's guarantee of Autonomy.

OLUNTEERS-The City Council has decided by a vote of 15 to 6 to pay the volunteers for their services on the 12th and 16th July. It will be curious if the Catholics of Montreal are to be taxed at the rate of four or five thousand dollars a year in order that the volunteers may protect orangemen.

CLARKE-Chiniquy said recently, that it was he who persuaded the late Mr. Clarke, first proprietor of the TRUE WITNESS to give up his Presbyterian religion to become a Roman Catholic in Linoanshire, in a letter in to-day's Gazette says that this statement is false, as Mr. Clarke was received into the Church in Edinburgh.

RYAN—Plevna boasts an Irish doctor named Ryan, who occasionally throws down the saw and lancet in order to lead the troops. Osman Pasha does not like medical men, and has refused admission to the fortress to the English ambulance but he has said that if all the disciples of Galen were made of the same stuff as Dr Ryan he would bid them welcome.

O'LEARY-O'Leary, the champion long-distance walker of the world, has issued a challenge to walk against any pedestrian in the world, from 24 to 144 hours, for \$1,000 to \$2,500 a side. Or he offers to walk more miles in six days than any two pedestrians in New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, or the New England States.

HAYES-Report has it that Mr. Hayes declared recently that his expenses for the first six months he was in the White House were only \$4,000; and further it is said to be his intention to recommend a reduction of the President's salary to the old figure, \$25,000. Allowing \$8,000 as the actual expenses in the year. Mr. Hayes makes the nice little profit of \$42,000 annually on the Presidency.

ALLAN-Sir Hugh Allan met a deputation of influential citizens Halifax last week, to discourse the project of making Halifax the winter port of call and departure for his steamers. Although Sir Hugh preferred Hallfax as a winter port to any place in the United States, still there were serious objections in the way, amongst which is the fact that the treminus of the Intercolonial Railway was too far away from the wharves of the city The expenses of the steamers were much larger in Halifax than in Portland. Montreal or Quebec, provisions alone being at least fifty per cent more.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

DECEMBER 5, 1877.

6 THE TRUE WILLIEDS AND OATHOMIC ONNOTION.					
THE MAMMOTH.	WEEKLY TEST.	FARMERS' COLUMN.	OUR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS. THE EXTENSIVE OLOTHING HOUSE OF	GUION LINE.	
	Number of purchasers served during the week	To CULTIVATE FROMS AND TOADS Put them in	J. G. KENNEDY, & CO.	UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS Sailing from NEW	
JOHN A. RAFTER & CO.	ending Dec. 1st, 1877 : 4,180.	your gardens, and as the evening approaches they	It has been the aim of the Commercial Review. in	COULD AND TOUR OVER TO LS DAY	
450 Notre Eame Street.	Same week last year, (six days) :	will hop from their hiding-places and smuggle down in some convenient spot near the gutter, or	the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention	UIIISENSTOWN and TIVEDDOOT	
The stock of Dry Goods held at the above address	s <b>4,</b> 877.	where they know their food will come in plenty.	only those establishment that can be fairly called	MONTANA	
comprises a full assortment of useful and the	i0	The ants, roaches, mosquitoes, &c., they cousume in a night is marvellous, and thus they keep down the	representatives of their trade. And while as a general rule we have taken only those which do	1 VI LUALNU	
		incot note	a wholsale business, we have not overlooked those	1 TY ISCONNEN	
trade of Canada. Komember our metre	<sup>9</sup> Number of purchasers served during month of November, 1877 :	ORCHARD AND NURSERY If every fruit-grower	in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within	NEVADA	
for Value Received :" CATALOGUE OF PRICES :	18,559	could go to market where his fruit is sold, and see	the last few years a great change has taken place in	CABIN PASSAGE	
Flannel Department.	Same month last year :	his own packages in contrast with those of many other growers, and notice the preferences of the	the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now	Sin	
100 1/0 15C 16C 1/G		buyers, he would learn a useful lesson. If his own	produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In	I for runuer particulars apply to	
White Saxony Flannels, 1710. 200, 200, 11, 0	THE OSBORNE.	parcels went off well, he would see why this was the case, and study to improve upon their present	fact there are many of our best citizens who buy	WILLIAMS & GUION	
320. White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c	A case of the New Osborne Serges, in all the lead-	style; if, on the other hand, his fruit was passed by	their acquaintances are aware that their stylish	Or to	
45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17½c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c	ing colors, to be sold at only 13c per yard. Also a large lot of the New Cashmere Serges, in all	I AND THAT OF ADDIDET DIEJECTICU. DO WOULD JEALD LOAD	suit do not come from a fashionable tailor.	HART BROWNERS	
	Also a large lot of the New Cashingle Serges, in all the most useful and fashionable colors, at only		Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when	UT. DL. JULII & ELOSDITAL Streets Month	
Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30C, 30C, 38C, 49C.	150. per yard.	COMPOSTSAll the different waste matters about the farm, and such purchased material as can be	economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail	ARCHITECTS.	
Disin colors, in Blue, Pink, magenta, Amber, a	Two Cases. Of good Homespun Checked Wincey, to be sold at	cheaply procured, may now be usefully gathered	clothing house in this city is that of Messrs. J. G. Kennedy & Co., No. 31 St. Lawrence st. We had		
selling at 29c and 32c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 23c, 29c		into a heap for a compost for the wheat crop. Black muck from the bush well mixed. Gather	the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few		
30c 35c 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c fille montate	Very Heavy Make.	and put in the compost heap all the weeds that	days since, and we can safely assert that a larger finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be	No. 10 DT LOT DUDA	
7.8 of a vard wide.	A large lot of good quality Plaid Homespun Win-	have not yet seeded. Burn all that have ripe seeds. This work should not be neglected. Upon many	hard to find. The building occupied by them is	TITLLIAM HODSON	
Riankets For Man And Beast. Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1,75 to	Cays at 13c. per yard. Good plain Wincey from 61c. per yard.	farms the roadsides, barn-yard fences, and the sites	four stories in height and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, compris-		
	A BUT INTO FOOD THINKS DIGOD GOVERNMENT	of old grain stacks, are most prolific nurseries for weeds. These should be cleared up at once. The	ing men's boys', and youths' ready-made clothing	NO 59 & 61 SH DOMINING	
Dilos of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1,25 to \$1,00	Grey, Dark Grey, Fawn and other good colors, at only 24c. per yard.	swamps are now dry, and work on them should not	n every variety, Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cas- simeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the	Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Frances	
Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1,25. Table Linen Department.	Splendid Value.	be neglected. Getting out muck for use in the winter and digging ditches, can be better done in August	stock of over coats, suits, &c., in the latest styles	Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.	
a Wahls Linen price from 14c to 50c.	Our Ail-wool Empress Cloths are doubtless the best	and September than at any other time.	and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most		
	value in the market Prices for All-Wool Empress Cloth, in all the lead-	PROPAGATING PLANTSOur lady friends will be	exacting. Indeed it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his depart-		
Unbleached Table Linen, price from 271c to 50c. Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c. White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c.		now preparing for their gardens, and a few direc-	ment. The measuring and cuiting department is	D BARRY, B.C.T. ADVOST	
White Table Lines, price from 75c per Napkins in endless variety, price from 75c per	The better qualities are 35c and 42c per yard, Really splendid quality Empress Cloth (all wool),	tions coming from our own experience may not come amiss. Any lady, with no more trouble than	also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The		
dozen. Roller Towelling	in all the best colors, at only 50c per yard.	is required to procure slips, can readily raise all the	3rd and 4th floors are devoted to clothing of every	T JAMES KEHOE	
Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c,	Flannels! Flannels!	young plants she may desire. The preparation is as simple as this: A saucer or soup plate, partly	description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadcloths, &c, &c., in bales. Their cloth-	J. BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &C.	
1010	TWO CASES OF LARCE LITTORS Just to more a	filled with clean sand, and the water kept above	ing for excellence of quality and first class workman-	Suites. Cor. Indeau and Sussez Sis. Ollans	
Huckaback Towelling, price, 12½c, 14c, 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8e, 12c, 14c,	will be sold cheap. A large assortment to select from commencing at	the surface. Set this in a sunny window and in- sert your cuttings. An ordinary plant will root	ship and finish cannot be surpassed. We commend any of our readers who really waut superior, well	ADVOCATES L.	
1.0.	LINC DEF VENT.	nearly as readily as in a propagating bed, and may	fitting, stylish, and durable custom or ready-made	T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. C. I. DOWIERAL,	
Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 121c, 15c, 20c, 25c each.		then be transferred to small pots of earth. But remember to let the stems of your geraniums dry	garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visit they are sure to be suited by going to this fine		
Eath Towels, selling at 150, 200, 250, 500, 500.	On good quality Flannels we save the buyer 10c	thorough on the cut surface before inserting. The	establishment.—Advt.		
White and Grey Cottons.	and 12c per yard. Fur! Fur!	verbenas may be put in as cut. The pink slips may be pulled, not cut, from the extremities of growing	DUY	ADVOCATE, &c.	
Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Oottons, price from 5c.	Our Fur Trimmings are selling remarkably well.	shoots. The begonias, heliotropes, etc., may be	B	No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES, Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal.	
Grev Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Columnit, 205	We have made special arrangements with a manu- facturer this season, and the goods we offer are con-	inserted at once. When potting, use small pots, and rich carth well lighted up with sand, so as to		1 0 0 0 10, 11	
lish, price from 330. Tweeds, Coatings, &c.	sidered the best value in the city.	give complete drainage, and do not remove to larger		ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS,	
Towns lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 300.	A large stock of Fur Trimmings, in all widths and colors, at low prices.	pots until the roots thoroughly fill the pots in which they are growing. Give plenty of air, keep well		SI BLEURY STREAM	
Terro lot of all wooi Tweeds, only Suc.	Yarns! Yarns!	pinched back, and when the time comes for removal	VOUR	CUNNINGUAR DE	
Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c.	A good stock of Yarn always on hand, douotless	to the borders you will have plants which will cheer you to tend.—Fruit Rocorder.		COMMINGHAM BROS	
Galandid accortment SCOLCB, OBLY SUC	the best assorted stock. Good Yarn from 60c per lb.			Wholesale and Retail.	
Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c.	Show Room.	BREAKING UP SETTING HENS.—I can see no neces- sity of trying the many harsh expedients recom-		Cemetery Work a	
e	Real Astrakan Fur Jackets, extra long, prices from	mended to break them up. God has given the in-		Specialty.	
Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1,00. Best West of England Tweede, only \$1,35.	\$27,00 to \$40,00 made of the very best quality Fur.	stinct, and why should they be abused for carrying out the design of their Creator? Why should they	<b>PLOTHING</b>	Mantles and Plumbers Slabs,	
Bine and Black Worsted Coatings, only 51,00.	Matelasse Cloth Jackets, from \$5,00.	be pulled from the nest with such rough hands and	U	ac., made to order	
Basket Coatings, only \$2,20. Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2,40.	Heavy Beaver Cloth Jackets, from \$4,00. Heavy Frieze Cloth Jackets, from \$3,25.	flung upon the flour with force enough to stun the poor innocent thing, every night for a week or more?		Nov 14	
Doct make Diaronal Coatings, 52.(9.	Heavy Frieze Ulsters, from \$6,50.	Why should they be doused in water; tied by the		OWEN M'GARVEY.	
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3,15.	Heavy All-wool Frieze Ulsters, \$7,59. Heavy Homespun Ulsters, from \$16,50.	leg; starved; kicked and knocked about, for acting out the nature given them? If a hen sits, remove		MANUFACTUREE OF EVERT STYLE OF	
WEA GOA \$100 \$1.20 \$1.30 \$1.39	Heavy Homespun Ulsters, from \$10,50. Shawls.	her very gently from the nest, and place her and all	FROM	ATTOEAUTUREE	
A LINE ALL AND IN ROOMAT WAILDRY, ISLAUKCUS, ULUW,		others taken the same way in a yard by themselves. At night, or when it rains, let them go into the pen		OF EVERY STYLE OF	
Underclothing Department.	sold cheap.	kept for their benefit, but have nothing there but			
Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 50c	All-wool Snawls, \$1,30. All-wool Wrap Shawls, from \$2,00.	the roost. After they have been thus confined a few days, with plenty of good food and pure water, they		PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE	
65c, 75c, 85c, \$1,00. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from	Very Heavy Wrap Shewls, from \$3,00.	may be ready to go to laying again. Let them all		Nos. 7, 9, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (and Door from M'Gill Str.)	
© 1.00 to \$2.00 each.	All-wool Double Shawls, \$2,75. Costumes.	out and they will go into their own pens, and if	O'HARA & SON,	Montreal	
Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c. Men's Tweed Shirts, price 75c.	Ladies' Felt Costumes, from \$3,00.	still maternally inclined they will go into the nest boxes. Go out after dark and remove them again		Orders from all parts of the Province carefull executed, and delivered according to instruction	
Men's Tweed Bhirts, price 15c. Mon's Flannel Shirts, price, 75c.	Ladies' Homespun Costumes, from \$4,50.	and so on. The hen house should always be en-		free of charge.	
	Ladies' Black Lustre Costumes, \$6,50. Ladies' Knickerbocker Stuff Costumes, \$5,50	tered very quietly. You cannot work too still. The timid birds will soon learn to remain quiet when		PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT	
Gloves, &c., prices low.	A GLA PLATION CORRUNCE LIGHT CARPLES	approached, and the bold ones will crowd around	THE	District of Montreal. for Lower Canada	
Call early and secure the Bargains.	Skirts.	you and really seem glad of your company, and if you talk to them in low, soothing tones, they learn	* 1113	No. 2533. On the twenty-cighth day of November, in the year	
Call early and secure the Darganis. Oct 31st-12-ly	Felt Skirts, from 50c. Trimmed Felt Skirts, from \$1.00.	to enjoy it S. B. Sawyer, in Country Gentlemen.		one thousand eight hundred and seventy.	
	Extra good quality Felt Skirts, from \$1.20.	CUT OR GROUND HAYIn some places hay is cut		beven. Perseyt :	
STILL GOING ON!	Quilted Black Alpaca Skirts, from \$1 25. Onlited Black Satin Skirts, from \$4.50.	into inch and half inch pieces and then ground, for the purpose of feeding cattle, horses, etc. in the		The Hovorable Mr. Justice Rainville.	

	Quilted Black Satin Skirts, from \$4,50.	the purpose of feeding cattle, horses, etc, in the	RISH AILORS,	The Hoborable Mr. Justice Rainville.
THE GREAT CHEAF SALE OF DRY GOODS IS		belief of its adding to the nutrition of the food. Many people have their hay cut into inch lengths	IRISH LAILORS,	Eustache Payment, farmer, and Dame Justine
THE GREAT CHEAP SAME OF DAT GOODE IS		for feeding, and claim advantage over the usual	{	Bissonnette, his wife, both of the Village of Bigand, in the District of Montreal,
STILL GOING ON!	in Black, Brown and Grey, prices from 55c. These	mode of feeding bay as Nature provides it for the		Plaintiffs;
We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK	improvers are something superior to what is being	use of the animals. We always doubted this theory		vs.
OF	shown in other stores, both as regards material, make	for the reason that hay fed in the usual manner per-		Francols Xavier Beauchamp, farmer, heretofore of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS	and finish.	formed all the offices of nutrition, as it was per-	19 No. 19 Tex	Newton, in the District of Montreal and now
AT	S. CARSLEY.	fectly digested and there was nothing more to be attained. But, in order to sustain our theory, we		residing in the United States of America,
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.	393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.	consulted an old, careful livery-stable keeper, who		Defendant. IT IS OBDERED, on the motion of Messrs.
		had many horses, and who in a long series of years		Longpre and Dugas of Counsel for the Plaintiffs in
LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE	COSTELLO BROTHERS.	studied the profit and loss in the various supplies		as much as it appears by the return of Ludger
TA	U	for his stock. He said there was nothing gained	ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.	Croze on the writ of summons in this case issued.
THOMAS BRADY'S,	GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE,	in feeding cracked corn : but, on the contrary, there		written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in
une 20, 1y] 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.	GROCERIES and HIGOORS, WHOLESALE,	was a loss, in the increased price demanded for it. Also that cut hay was a loss to the extent of the		the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be
	(Nun's Buildings,)	labor, which was by no means a trifle. Good hay-		found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice insert.
JAMES FOLEY,	49 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.	and none other should be fed-is eaten up clean,	October 31st, 1877 2-12-m	ed in the French language, in the newspaper of the
	49 ST. FETER SIREET, MONIREAN.	where not too much is given at a time. Oats		City of Montreal, called Le Franc Parley and twice
DEALER IN		should be fed whole, mixed with a little bran and	FURS AND FACTS	in the English language in the newspaper of the
DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,	NEW DAIRY BUTTER.	moistened. He said he usually gave each horse in	Four Hild Hord	said city, called the TRUE WITNESS, be notified to
21.3 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's Brewery.	Received daily by Express from the Eastern Town-	the evening a couple of cars of corn in the cob, and they were greatly relished. His horses were in the		appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after
	ships, very choice,	best of health, having lost but two by disease in	JOB C. THOMPSON & CO.,	the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon
Ladies' and Childrens' Jackets	at the	thirty years. This was the evidence, we repeat, of		the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to
In great variety,	EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.	a careful and experienced man, whom we knew all	416 NOTRE DAME STREET,	answer to such demand within the veried aforesaid
Also, a large assortment of	EUROPERI WAINEHOUSE.	his life, and we believe the facts stated cannot he		the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to
		successfully contradicted.—Germantown Telegraph.	Respectfully informs the public that they have the past season	trial and judgment as in a cause by default.
Gents' Shirts and Drawers.	DRIED BEEF,	As Ics-HouseIt will soon be time for those	MANUFACTURED & LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK of	(By order of said Court),
Jone 27, 1877 46-52	BEEF HAM, SUGUR CURED HAMS,	who are without an ice-house to be preparing one.	MANUFACIUMED & DANCE AND EDECAMI SIOCK OF	
CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE.	SMOKED TONGUES,	No well-appointed farm or summer residence should be without this luxury any more than without a	FURS,	CANADA,
CENTRAL CLOIMING HOULE	PICKLED do.,	well or a good spring of water. It is not only a	FURS,	PROVINCE OF QUEERC, SUPERIOR COURT.
······································	CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts,)	great comfort, but a means of economy in preserv-	Which they are now offering at	-
	AT THE	ing meats and fruits in the heat of the summer,		Dame Ann Jane Wright, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Rimi Gohier, of the same place,
MULCAIR BROS.,	EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.	while one that will answer every purpose may be	The Very Lowest Possible Prices.	Merchant, and judicially authorised to ester en justice,
		put up and filled at a triffing expense. No elabor-	As we mark all our goods in PLAIN FIGURES and have	Plaintiff;
ARTIST TAILORS,	APPLES (very choice, for table use,)	ate house is necessary for preserving the ice. There are some requirements, however, that must	but ONE PRICE, the purchaser does not have to help make	VB.
No. 87 St. Joseph Street.	ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet,)	be attended to. First, good Grainage must be	up for bad debts a credit store must make.	The said Rimi Gohier,
	LEMONS,	secured without giving the air access to the ice		Defendant.
In Stock-The Newest Spring and Fall Overclothing. The Newest Check Worsted Suiting.	BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables,	through the drain. If the soil is porous, or	LOOK AT SOME OF OUR PRICES.	An action for separation as to property has been
The Newest Striped do do	AT THE	gravelly, no artificial drainage is required. It is	LADIES' SEAL MUFFS \$12 00 \$13 50 and \$15 00	this day instituted.
The Newest Twilled do do	EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE,	not essential that the ice be stored underground, as it keeps quite as well above the surface. The ice	PERSIAN LAMB \$8 50 and \$10	LAREAU & LEBEUF,
The Newest English Tweed Suitings.	THOMAS CRATHERN,	should be compactly packed and enclosed with	LADIES' SEAL CAPS \$9 and \$10 up	Attorneys for Plaintif.
The Newest Scotch do do	1363 St. Catherine street.	packed sawdust, or tan-bark, on all sides, and on	GENTS' do do \$9 and \$10 up	Montreal, 16th November, 1877. 15-5
The Newest Canadian do do The Newest Stripe Trowscring.		the top to the depth of at least twelve inches. This	· ·	APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.
The Newest Check do	OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE.	packing is the great preservative of the ico. Ven-		NOTICE is hereby given that application will be
The Newest Funcy Vesting.		tilation must be given from the top and not allowed to pass through the ice. The larger the body of ice	do P. LAMB \$7 50	made to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session,
The Newest Lines in gentlemen's Heberdashery,	149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.	latored the better it will keen. The iss house		on behalf the Corporation of the Village of Sainte
West of England Broad Cloth.	Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain	should not be less than twelve feet source on the	Our RUSSIAN BLACK MUFF at \$S is a Beauty	Rose, for an Act to annex to its territory the lands hereinafter designated now forming part of the
Blue and Black. West of England do do	Figures, and no Sevond Price.	inside, and eight feet high. A few square rods of	LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS AS YOU DARS	Municipality of the Parish of Sainte Rose, to wit:
Single Milled do do	Mens' Linen Coats from \$1.00	ice will suffice to fill an ordinary house, and the	Nov 7, 1877 2-13-m	1st. The property of Isaie Ouimet, being number
We have also on hand a splendid lot of Rendy-made	Mens' Lustre " from 1.50	depth of water need not be more than three feet. A writer says: "My ice house is built entirely on		47, on the plan and in the book of reference for the
We have also on hand a spiendid for or itendy made	Mens' Lustro Dusters	the surface of the ground. The only drainage is the	P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER and CABINET.MAKER,	Municipality of Sainte Rose ; 2nd. The property of
Clothing which will be sold at extremely low prices, to	Mens' Linen Ulsters	I natural slope of the surface, which is about one for t		Joseph Ouimet, being number 48, of the suid official
make room for a large assortment of Fall and Winter	Boys and Youths' Linen Coats. Boys and Youths' Lustre Coats.	in six. It is fourteen feet square on the outside.	180 g 180 SI. JOSEFH SIREET.	plan and book of reference for the said Municipality of the Parish of Sainte Rose; 3rd. The property of
goods, of the newest and best fabrics.	Childrens' and Boys'	and the posts are ten feet high. The walls are	Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several	Joseph Rivet, being number 49, of the said official
MULCAIR BROS.,	Knickerbocker Suits made	double, with eight-inch space filled with tan-bark.	ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES,	plan and book of reference for the said Municipality
	from Canadian Tweed and	The roof is also double. Inside and outside cover- ing hemlock. I first spread three or four inches	which he offers for the use of the public at extremely	of the Parish of Sainte Rose: 4th. The property of
87 St. Joseph Street,	Guaranteed to Wear Well.	of gravel on the ground, then ten inches of saw-	moderate rates.	Joseph Cyr, being number 50, of the said official
Feb 9, 1-y Montreal.	Youths' Suits ditto ditto	dust. I pack sawdust between the ice and wall, and	WOOD AND IRON COFFINS	plan and book of reference for the said Municipality of Sainte Rose.
¢10 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfil	Mens' Suits ditto ditto	cover it a foot deep on top. The north gable and	of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied	P. O. GRENIER,
S12 and terms free. TBUE & CO., Augusta		of the house is open all the while for ventilation.	on the shortest notice.	SecTreasurer.
Maine, 19-12m	May 30, '77. 1y	The ice wastes but a trifle."Fores and Stream-	ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52	
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DECEMBER 5, '77

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

to the English sparrows for their thorough work in destroying that great nuisance, the inch worm which destroyed our shade trees. But the English sparrow, having destroyed the inch-worm, is now engaged in destroying everything else. Turf and Field says: "Don't import them into your section of the country. Don't, They will drive out every other feathered songster you have, even to the robins. Not even the quail can withstand them. The writer lives on one of the most beautiful localities in the city of Brocklyn, where the houses are on a large plot of ground, in villa style, the sidewalks broad and well lined with shade trees. Before the English sparrows were introduced the early spring and summer mornings were gliddened with a vari-ety of native songsters, caroling to the delicious morning air. Since the aggressive sparrows were colonized half the exquisiteness of Nature has fled. Now one hears only harsh, twittering notes and sees short, homely, stocky birds. If you have any and appropriateness. iee of eauty a don't or orn

		<b>1</b> ·
	MATTHEW GAHAN,	PHYSICIANS & CHEMISTS.
	PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c.,	SLEEPLESSNESS.
	61-INSPECTOR STREET-61	Another name for Nervousness brought on by the present
	MONTREAL.	
	JOBBING CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO [March 16, 12m	agineers, as iar as themselves are concerned, pushing the mental engine on to destruction. The weeks work of our forefathers being now compressed into one day, and the first alarming symptom of this over-worked condition is Sleep- lessness. If not quickly arrested, will end in Apoplexy or
	STOVES, &c.	Paralysis. PHOSPOZONE, if laken according to directions, will positively set the mental house in order. For Sale by H. R. GRAY,
	<b>CREAT REDUCTION.</b>	11-3m ST. LAWRENCE STREET.
1	ŭ	GRAY'S CASTOR FLUID,
	IN THE PRICE OF	A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing- cooling, stimulating and cleansing.
	STOVES	Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Dragists.
		HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST.
	АТ	144 St. Lawronce Main Street (Established 1859.)
	E. & C. GURNEY & CO'S.,	DR. A. C. MACDONELL,
		90 CATHEDRAL STREET,
	216, 218, and 220	June 27] MONTREAL. [46-52
	ST. JAMES STREET.	NO CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Epilepsy, Files, all Blood Diseases, per- manently cured. Pay after it is made. State your case, inclosing 3 cts. stamp, to Howard Medical Institute, Providence,
	DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE THEM A	(lyjune6
	CALL	THE MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX.
	AND ENCOUPAGE	ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE.
	AND ENCOURAGE	A HOPELESS CASE OF BNALL-POX CURED BY THE MIG-MAC REMEDY.
	HOME MANUFACTURE.	To MAJOR JNO. LANE, GREENFIELD, Mass, DEAR SIR,-I telegraphed for a package of your
,	Aug 29, '77.6m.	Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I re-
	JODOIN & CO.,	ceived the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thoughs I would await the result of its trial. I prepared the
ł	IRON FOUNDERS,	medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant
•	STOVES, MACHINERIES, &c.	case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side: but by the applica-
	SALES ROOMS,	tion of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. En- closed I send you a five dollar bill. Please ac- knowledge.
ł	309 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal.	Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY. Price 85 per package.
	FOUNDRY AT	Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price-a liberal discount to Clergymen
	LONGUEUIL, Prov. Quebec.	Physicians and Charitable institutions. B. E. McGALE,
	Oct 17, '77-1y.	Dispunsing Chomist, 301 St. Joseph Street.
	H. R. IVES & CO.	J. EMERY CODERRE, M.D. OVER THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
	MANUFACTURERS OF	EXPECTORATING SYRUP
	HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.	Of Dr. J. Emery-Coderre, Prof. Materia Med. and Therapeutics.
	IRON RAILING	DR. J. EMBRY CODERRE'S EXPECTORATING STRUP is prepared under his direction, and with the approbation of the Professors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montrael Medicine Evolution Contract School Structures and Surgery of
	· of every description	last twenty-five years the Expectorant Server has been ad
	A SPECIALITY.	ministered with the greatest success in Coughs, Broschitts, Catarrh, Affections of the Langs, Booping-Cough, (roup, in the latter case it is necessary to take first an emetic, &c.
	Send for cuts and prices. 123 Queen Street, Montreal.	Infants' Syrup, Prepared by Dr. Coderre.
	Sept., 26tb, 1877. 8-2m	"The INFANTS' SYRUP" is prepared with the approbation of the Professors of the Montreal School of Medicine and
	THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOK-	Surgery, Medical Faculty of Vicioria College. This Syrup can be given, in all confidence, to Infants, in cases such as Colics, Diarrhaya, Dysentery, Painfal Dentition, Iuability
	ING RANGES-Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00.	Dr. J. Emery Coderre's Tonic Elixir.
ļ	BEFRIGERATORS,	THE TONIC ELINIR is prepared under the immediate
	WATER COOLERS,	direction of Dr. J. Emery Coderre, and has been admin- istered with the greatest success for more than 20 years, in diseases requiring the use of Tonics. Its use can be con-
	CHURNS;	tinued without any meonvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Lewcorrhea, or Whites;

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NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO. FLYING SMUGGLERS,-A curious utilisation of carrier-pigeons was recently attempted in Belgium. This was to make them carry contraband goods into France. For a short time twenty-four pigeons were let off regularly from the Belgian dovecot, each burdened with a coil of tobacco of from ten to fifteen grammes weight. They arrived at their French destination rather exhausted, and doubtless glad to be relieved of their load. In one case, FURS however, unfortunately for this bright scheme, a pigeon, in making the flight, and proving unequal By the advice of the most Competent Judges at the to the effort, or perhaps poisoned by the narcotic, fell into the Seine, and was picked up. The system was found out and suppressed. UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION A FIEN STORY .--- A boy, while fishing in Wiscon-OF PHILADELPHIA, sin Lake the other day, felt a nibble, and, drawing his hook towards the shore, observed a half-gallon OUR HOUSE obtained THE INTERNATIONAL MEDAL and the only GOLD MEDAL accorded fruit cau trailling on the bottom. Having secured for QUALITY, TASTE, CHEAPNESS, SUPERIOR FINISH, and GREAT VARIETY of FURS. the vessel he was surprised to find that a large cat-This incontestible success obliges us to be always improving our assortment, and we always go in person to fish had taken up his abode therein and remained select the BEST FURS in the Markets of St Petersburg Leipzig London etc until his increased dimensions did not admit of egress. He had evidently flopped around in his As MANTLES are worn much longer this year we have the honor to inform the Ladies that we have on hand a LARGE VARIETY of TRIMMINGS for MANTLES of an entirely new fashion tin parlour until a hole was made in the rust caten Please send in your FURS that require REPAIRING before the cold weather sets in Considering the Hard bottom, through which his tail protruded. In this Times we have considerably REDUCED OUR PRICES condition the catfish had power to navigate from THIBAULT, LANTHIER & CO. one place to another, and must have been regarded yov. 7-2-13-m 271 NOTRE DAME STREET. by his aquatic neighbours as a kind of iron-clad monitor. GRAND LOT BIRDS AND LIGHTHOUSES .- The lighthouses on the Atlantic coast of the United States cause the destruction of about one hundred thousand birds an-OF THE nually; the birds, being attracted by the light, fly against the glass and are dashed to pieces. The SACRED HEART ! migratory birds are the chief sufferers, the havoc being great in April along the northern coasts. from Cape May to Maine, and in October on the Florida shores. At one lighthouse in Florida the lantern itself was broken by the repeated shocks AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MON-TREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF from ducks, and an iron network had to be crected round the light. Even then the ducks struck the His Honor JUDGE COURSOL. network with such force as to break through it and President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart, . smash the outer plate-glass of the lantern. From twenty to fifty dead birds were often found in the And of the Honorables morning. J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUIMET. LIVING WITHOUT FOOD -- It is true that many chronic diseases all the world over arise from eating And of C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., too much. But it is possible, on the other hand, to M. P. RYAN, Esq., M. F. RIAN, LSQ., L. A. JETTE, ESQ., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, ESQ., N.P., R. H. TRUDEL, ESQ., M.D., ALFRED LABOQUE, ESQ., eat too little; and we doubt whether many could maintain a healthy existence on the meagre diet of C. S. RODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq. such medical philosophers as the celebrated Cornaro' How long one could contrive to live without eating And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectanything at all, is a question of which few will be inclined to undertake the practical solution. Un-fortunately, it has been solved over and over again able citizens, especially organized to that effect. The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four in the case of many an accident and many a deed of cruelty. Without something to eat or drink, man thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to will not live beyond a few days, or at most a week. THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD. Access to water, however, makes a great difference. There is a well-known case of an Ayrshire miner who lived twenty-three days baried in a coal mine without swallowing anything but small quantities List of Prizes : of a chalybeate water sucked through a straw. He had the advantage of being shut up in a contaminated atmosphere, which, by diminishing nervons sensibility, lessened the cravings of hun-1 Prize in Gold of ..... \$10,000 00 \$10,000 00 ..... 2,000 03 2,000 00 ......... 1,000 00 ger. 1,000 00 ...... 500 00 500 00 THE BROWN SPARROW -- Everybody felt grateful 100 00 500 00 50 OO 250 00 ........... 10 00 250 00 đ \*\*\*\*\*\* 25 500 Building Lots, valued each at ..... 500 00 250,000 00 24 00 ...... 1,200 00 50 Prizes, " 20 00 ..... 400 00 20 18 00 756 00 42 6 00 48 00 8 32 00 384 00 126 00 72 00 12....... 30 00 360 00 12 3 00 ....... 870 00 290 2 00 ...... 2,000 00 1000

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Total ..... \$272,594 00 All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT

2300

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NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

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FOR THE

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2nd " " " "

1st Reader.... " 1,35

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SCHOOL TERM OF 1877-78,

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

### CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

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

Capital, therefore, is produced by labour. Labour is simply toilsome work, which is generally performed under the direction of bosses or task-masters, and is rewarded by drafts on the fruits of previous labour or Capital. Labour, therefore, is sustained by Capital. Capital and Labour are inter-dependants. The custodians of Capital may abuse their position and grind the faces of labourers; and, labourers may form trades-unions and organize strikes ; but. labour and capital will not quarrel any more than a man will quartel with his meals: Cheapside be lieves in paying labour handsomely, as no country can be prosperous without well paid labourers.

New Goods Opening Up Daily.

New Dress Goods, 12 c. New Dress Poplins, 25c a yard. New Scarlet Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New White Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New Anti Rheumatic Flannels, 40, 45, 50. New Anti Sciatica Flannels. Grey Chambly Flannels. White Chambly Flannels. Scarlet Chambly Flannels. Army Plannels, great bargains. Sbirting Flannels, 20, 25, 30. NEW HOSIERY.

NEW GLOVES,

NEW OLOUDS,

#### NEW FANCY WOOLENS.

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

Tailoring! Tailoring!! Tailoring!!!

ULSTER TWEEDS.

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

ENGLISH TWEEDS. FRENCH COATINGS.

GERMAN COATINGS.

Over Coatings in Great Variety

Mantles made to order. Ladies' Dresses made to order. Ulsters made to order.

Some people have made a great noise about what they call the "Jackass" Sermon. They have had the sermon circulated in private, and they appear to think that there is something terrible in it. Let any one read our extracts from the Globe and compare them with the lecture we publish underneath, and then tell us which is the insulter. We think it well to give this famous sermon, because of the

THE "JACKASS" SERMON.

fuss that is made about it :---

The art of printing has been considered by some to be a great invention wherever it has been introduced ; but, like all other things which are good in themselves, it has often been used for other purposes than those for which it is intended. It has been used for other purposes than disseminating sound doctrine and sound morals. I wish to speak to you this morning about the classes of literature you must not read, about had books and bad papers. All bad books or all books for-bidden by the Church to be read by good Catho-lics, may be classed under three heads : first, those whose direct tendency is to destroy the doctrines of the Church ; secondly, those whose influence destroys morals and doctrine indirectly; thirdly, those whose tendency is neither one nor the other, but to destroy faith. I would warn you, my children, against all such. First, infidel books, by which is meant book written against revelations and intended to destroy a belief in things supernaturel-I may mention among these the works of Tom Paine Darwin, Huxley and such men-accepting only the natural and disbelieving the supernatural. Such books are forbidden by the Church; evena priest is not permitted to read them, except by permission of the archbishop, who gets the permis-sion from Rome. This permission is sometimes granted to those whose duty it is to refute them. Then there is another class which, while they cannot, strictly speaking, be called infidel, are here-tical. Such books include

ALL PROTESTANT WORKS, BEGINNIG FIRST WITH THE BIBLE

If anybody asks me if the Bible is the word of God, I answer : If they mean the Catholic Bible-Yes; if they mean the Protestant Bible—No. The latter is the word of the devil, and is a lie, because written by the father of lies. When Luther left the Church he immediately changed the Bible to justify his actions, and they have been at it ever since, until now there are no less than four thousand variations in the Protestant Bible, consisting of texts left out, parts of texts suppressed, additions and alterations in punctuations which change the meaning. This book Catholics are warned against. Do not think because the Church torbids the reading of it that she is a tyrant. If a mother saw her child have a razor in its hand would she not immediately take it away? Well, the protestaht bible is a razor in the hand of a child; a man may use a razor because he knows how, and a priest may read by permission a Protestant Bible because his education is such as to make it dangerous to him. Some will tell you a Catholic is not allowed to read any Bible; if any one says a Catholic cannot read a Catholic Bible tell him he is a liar-tell him he is a jackass. Tell him for me-with my compli-

HE IS & JACKASS.

ments-

This class of literature also comprises those newspapers and tracts of whatsoever kind that make fun of your religion. And I find that in this city are some which are not only forbidden by the fact that they ridicule your religion, but are also specially forbidden by the Archbishop of this diocese; and yet I learn that some Catholics read them | How much better it would be for the Church if he were rid of such ! A. Catholic ought not to be ashamed of his religion and read a paper of this kind to escape the sneers of Protestants. He then becomes a lick-spittle of Protestants. When a lukewarm, milk and-water Catholic like this comes to me and says he needs to on account of his business. I do hate such a Catholic; I feel like spitting in his face Then, my children, I would warn you against all books of superstition, for they are against faith. All fortune telling books are forbidden because God only can foretell future events; even the angels are unable to do this, how much less men! Also all books of immoral tendencies ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIA-TION.

The regular quarterly meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNES-DAY evening next, 5th Dec., at EIGHT o'clock, sharp, in the Hall of the Associa-tion, TOUPIN'S BLOCK, McGILL ST. Gentlemen may be proposed for membership at

this meeting. M. GUERIN, Rec.-Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The Monthly Meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6th, for the purpose of completing the ELECTION OF OFFICERS. Members are requested to attend. By order, JAS. CONNOLLY.

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-AND-

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distances of the various Canadian centres from the great emporiums of the world. Chicago is much nearer to Montreal than it is to New York. Liverpool is two day's steaming nearer to Quebec than to New York. A line drawn from the British Chan-nel to Toledo, on Lake Erie, so as to mark the shortest route, will show that the St. Lawrence is the natural highway between the greatest food-The Metropolitan Primer..... doz 30 retail producing country in America.' In the course of time, Canada must form the shortest route from Europe to China and Japan. Montreal ought of necessity become the grand depot of trade-between the Old World and the New, because it lies across the track of communication—that is, taking direct lines-from the great ports of Europe to the grea marts of the West. Time alone can work out th prosperity in store for Canada, but every day add its quota. We cannot attempt to deal with th enormous mass of facts and figures which fill th report, but we have said enough to show how great and promising is the field for enterprise in the Do minion, The map is a triumph. A study of it tell all that the fortune hunter needs to know as to th areas of various products, the means of carriage and general facilities for trade. We observe with pleasure that separate copies of it, with even fulle information, are to be issued, and that a reprint on a gigantic scale intended to be exhibited at th Pari Exposition.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

done. Accompanying the work we are reviewing is a marvellous map, which not only indicates the

industrial division of the country but the relative

EPPS'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately fiavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease, Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame"-Civil Service Gazett. Sold only in Packets labelled-"JAMSS EPPS & Co., Homopa-thic Chemists, 48. Treedneedle Street, aud 170 Piccadilly, London."

#### ..... -----

MONTREAL MARKET.					
Superior Extra, \$6 oo to 6 05 Canada Wheat.	1				
Extra Superfine, 5 80 to 5 85 Corn, 56 lbs					
Fancy, 5 55 to 5 60 Oats, 32 lbs	3				
Spring Extra, 5 35 to 5 40 Barley,					
Superfine, 5 10 to 5 20 Pease,	- 1				
Strong Bakers', 5 50 to 5 75 Butter,					
Fine, 4 40 to 4 50 Cheese,					

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the track of communication-that is, taking direct			15
lines-from the great ports of Europe to the great	" " and Definer, " 3,60	"	40
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its quota. We cannot attempt to deal with the	" " Illustrated Bible His-		
enormous mass of facts and figures which fill the	tory " 5.90	£\$	50
	Luglish Grammar. " 200	11	
report, but we have said enough to show how great		"	80
and promising is the field for enterprise in the Do-	Brown's First Lines of English		95
minion, The map is a triumph. A study of it tells		к	
all that the fortune hunter needs to know as to the	do Institutes do do do 750		35
areas of various products, the means of carriage,	Murray's Grammar abridged by	đo	75
and general facilities for trade. We observe with	Putnamdo 1,00		
pleasure that separate copies of it, with even fuller	Murray's do revised by Kearney do 200	đo	13
information, are to be issued, and that a reprint on	do Large Grammen	do	25
a gigantic scale intended to be exhibited at th Paris	do Large Grammardo 3,00	do	30
Exposition - Liverpool Catholic Times.	Metropolitan do with analysis. do 3,00	do	30
	Stepping stone to dodo 80	do	10
······································	Butlers Catechism for the Diocese		
FEAST OF STE. CECILA Thursday being the	of Quebec do 48	do	06
estival of Ste. Cecile, the patroness of music, the	do do do do		
lay was duly celebrated in the usual form at the	of Torontodo 40	do	05
burch of St. Jean Baptist, in this city. The Un-	Accenant Doctrinal Catechism. do 400	do	40
on Musicale certainly merits flattering complim-	Catechism of Perseverance	do	50
	Boyds Elements of Rhetoric	do	
ents for the success which crowned the musical	Quackenbos' 1st Lessons in Com-	uu	75
olemnity organized by it for the occasion. The	positiondo 7.20	d .	<b>.</b>
hird mass of Hummel, executed for the first time	do Advanced Course of	do	75
n Quebec, is a work of the highest conception,	Composition and Rhetoricdo 12.00		• • •
lassical throughout, and grave and brilliant by	Bridges Algebrado 3.00		1.25
urns. The Glaria, Sanctus and Agnus Dei, seemed	A Treatise on Mensuration for the	do	30
illed with sublime inspirations. The Credo was	use of Schoolg	-	
lso a very fine murceau, the orchestral accom-	use of Schools	đo	17
animent maintaining the modest and unpretentious	Sangsters Elementary Arethe-		
haracter designed by the composer. At the Epistle,	meticdo 2.00	do	25
file Lemelin interpreted in a most talented man-	Sangsters National Arethemetic. do 4.50	do	50
er, the Domine Deus, from Rossini's solemn mass.	Packards Complete Course of		
t the Offertory, the public were treated to someth	Business Trainingdo 4,80	do	50
ng new,— <i>Vidi Turbam</i> , from 'Palestrina,' arranged	do do with Key for		
or six voices without accompaniment. This mag-	Teachers and Private Students nett.		4.00
ificent composition has a religious air. The mass	Bryant and Strattons Common		
as well performed, all the singers appearing to be	School Book Keepingdo 9.00	do	1.00
ell acquainted with their various parts. The offici-	Bryant and Strattons High School		
ting clergy were Rev M Roy, vicar of Cap St. Ignace	Book Keepingdo 20.00	do	2.00
ssisted by the Lev. Abbes Grgion and Moisan, of	Bryant and Struttons Counting		
a Quebec Seminary. The sermon was preached by	House Book Keepingdo 30.00	do	3.00
ev. Abbe Rouleau, of the Normal school. This	Sadher's new Book Keeping		0.00
	Blanks		
usical festival was very successful yesterday. It		do	00
one of the high artistic feasts of Quebec, in which		do do	20
to various musical societies take part; and their	Dach Rook 1	do	20
ndition of the entire service commands the warm-	Lodger 3	do	20
st encomums.—Saturday Budget, Quebce.	Notional Poolot Distignant 3	do	20
		do	17
Real Gran diaman di an "D	Woroostors Primory do	do	30
EPPS'S COCOA GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING " By	Nugent's Improved French and	do	50
thorough knowledge of the natural laws which	English, English and French		
overn the operations of digestion and nutrition,	Distionary	-	
nd by a careful application of the fine properties	Dictionarydo 7.20	do	75
well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our	Spier's and Surrennes French and		
eakfast tables with a delicately fiavoured bever-	English Dictionarydo 14.40	do	1.50
se which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.	Chambers Dictionary of the Latin		
is by the judicious use of such articles of diet	Language, containing Latin		
at a constitution may be gradually built up until	and English, English and Latin		
rong enough to resist every tendency to disease; [	by W. R. Chambers do 15.00	do 🛛	1.50
	Introduction to English History do 4.00	do	45
ady to attack wherever there is a weak point.	History of England for the young.do 7.20	do	75
e may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-	do do do advanced		
lves well fortified with pure blood and a properly	Classesdo 14.40	do 3	L.50
ourished frame"-Civil Service Gazett. Sold only	Fredet's Modern Historydo 10.00	lo 1	
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ic Chemists, 48. Treedneedle Street, and 170	Grace's Outlines of History do 3.20 d	lo	40
ccadilly, London."	The Childs History of Canada, by	-	
state and the state of the stat	Milesdo 3.00 d	0	20
	do School do do do 6.00 d		3 <del>0</del> 60
MONTREAL MARKET.	Northen's History of the Catholic Church	.0	60
	with Questions adopted to the use of		
perior Extra, \$6 00 to 6 05 Canada Wheat, 1 16 to 1 25 ttra Superfine, 5 80 to 5 85 Corn, 56 lbs 62 c to 65c	Schools	. ·	00
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Ladies' Dresses made to order.	All fortune-telling books are forbidden because	ACCOUNT BOOK AND GENERAL BOOKBINDERS.	Extra Superfine, 5 80 to 5 85 Corn, 56 lbs 62 c to 65c	Schools
Ulsters made to order. For stylish Dressmaking	God only can foretell future events; even the		535 105 40 Barley, 55 C to 62C	Mitchell's New Series of Geographies First Lessons in Geographydo 360 do 40
Go to CHEAPSIDE.	angels are unable to do this, how much less	23 & 25 ST. NICHOLAS STREET,	Superfine, 5 to to 5 20 Pease, 78 c to Boc	New Frimary do do 6.00 do 60
For the most stylish Ulsters,	men! Also all books of immoral tendencies purporting to be medical works and intended to	MONTREAL,	Fine, 4 40 to 4 50 Cheese, 11 c to 12c	New Intermediate do do 12.00 do 1.25
Go to CHEAPSIDE,	encourage improper practices, especially those	MONTREAD,	12011ards, 275103001Dressed Hogs, 550 to 600	New Physical do do 15 00 do 1500
New Mantle Cloth, \$1, \$1.25.	illustrated with improper cuts that a Catholic eye	FOR YOUR	U.C bags, 0 00 to 0 00 Lard, 11 c to 12c	Pinnock's Catechism of Geo-
New Ulster Cloth, \$1, \$1.25.	should never see. All novels and light reading.		City bags, $2.75$ to $2.77$ [Ashes, $3.70$ to $3.75$ ] Oatmeal, $4.70$ to $4.75$ ]	graphydo 1.40 do 15 Stepping Stone to Geographydo 80 do 10
New W. Prof Cloth, \$1.	Now what is the duty of a Catholic when a book	Account Books and Job Printing,	THE OTTAWA MARKET.	Lovell's Easy Lessons in do do 4 00 do 45
New Ulster Tweeds. New Mantle Trimmings.	published by a Bible society is placed in his hands, or when a lady with a blue veil and a		Oats, 33c to 34c Partridge, 10c to 15c	do General do indodo 800 do 100
New Floral Trimming.	reticule on her arm, looking like a potato taken		Peas, 63c to 70c kggs per dox, 1Sc to 20c Buckwheat, 50c to 55c Butter in print per lb 20c to 24c	Guy's Elements of Astronomy do 12 00 do 1.25
New Fur Trimmings.	from the cellar, where it has been for ten years,	This Company have the very best facilities for turning	Apples, per DDi 2.75 to 4.00 do in pail, 17c to 20c	Smith's Illustrated dodo 10.00 do 1.00 Pocket Edition of the New Testa-
New Galoon Trimmings, self-color.	hands you a tract, or, if you won't take one,	out work in a superior manner and with dispatch.	Cow Hides. 6.00 to 6.50 Cheese.	ment
For the cheapest Ulsters, Go to CHEAPSIDE,	sticks it under the door or in at the window? Some of you are fond of the weed-some of you	They solicit a trial order.	Sheep pelts, Soc to 7.00 Polatoes, per bush, Soc to 550 Beef, per 100, 4.00 to 5.00 Turnips, loc to 100	Large Type Edition of the New
For stylish Ulsters,	smoke-then	John Lovell,	Pork, 5.50 to 6.00 Onions, 500 to 600	Testament
Go to CHEAPSIDE.		<ul> <li>Managing Director.</li> </ul>	Lamb, per pound, 6c to 7c Cabbages per doz, 20c to 3oc Chickens, per pair 3oc to 4oc Honey per lb, 18c to 2cc	Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holydaysdo 1 60 do 20
	JUST LIGHT YOUR PIPE OR CIGAR WITH IT.	Montreal, Nov. 21, 1877. 15-1m	Geese, each, 40c to 50c Hay per ton, 13.00 to 16.00 Turkeys, each, 50c to 0.So	Catholic Youth's Hymn Book,
Scotch Under Clothing	or let your wife make coffee with it. These tracts			Paper Covers
Scotch Under Clothing!	generally have four or five leaves, and are written by Methodist ministers, who have no money in their		L II SENCE P	Bound and set to Music
Ladies' Shetland Wool Under Dresses.	pockets, and it is done to make money and get a	F. B. M'NAMEE & CO.,	J. H. SEMPLE.	Westlake's How to Write Letters A Manual of Correspondencedo 7.50 do 75
indice' Lamb's Wool Under Vests and Drawers.	living. These tracts will perhaps tell you that	-	IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOER	Jenkin's Students Hand Book of
Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, high neck and long	works are not necessary to salvation, or tell you	GENERAL CONTRACTORS,	53 ST. PETER STREET,	British and American Literature, do 19 20 do 260
sleeves.	untrue stories about priests or nuns; burn them; and when you have any doubts about a publication,	444 St. Joseph Street,	MONTREAL.	Botamy, How Plants Grow, do 9.00 do 1.00
Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, low neck and short sleeves.	come and ask your father confessor. If you can	MONTREAL.	MONTADAD,	Patersons' Familiar Science School
Girls' Under Dresses, 0's to 6's.	read buy Catholic books and papers; subscribe to	F. B. MCNAMEE, A. G. NISH, CAPT. JAS. WRIGHT.	NOTICE.	Edition do 6.00 do 60 Parker's Juvenile Philosophy,
Boy's Under Dresses, 0's to 6's.	them,-they will make a good Catholic of you, and	May 30, '77 1-42-y		Part 1st do 3 00 do 30
Boy's Under Shirts, 0's to 6's.	yon will be able to fight Protestants with your intellects as well as your fists; the former being a		Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for the	Parker's Natural Philosophy.
Boy's Drawers, 0's to 6's. A full assortment of Gents' Scotch Lambs Wool	more effective way.	T G. PARKS,	passing of an Act to erect that part of the Muni-	Part 2nddo 450 do 45
Underclothing, 3 and 4-ply, plain and ribbed,		J. DIYOMOGID ( DYIND	cipality of the Village of La Cote St. Louis, called	Parker's Complete Philosophy do 14.00 do 1.50 Hill's Elements of do do 10.60 do 1.25
all sizes 36 to 54 inches chest.	PROGRESS OF CANADA.	PHOTOGRAPHER,	Mile End, into a new Muncipality of Village, which	Louage's Moral do do 10.00 do 1.25
Black French Cashmeros, 50c. a yard, cheapest in		and publisher of	will be bounded as follows: on the South West, by the Municipality of the Village Outre-Mont, on the	Balmes Uniterior or How to detect
Canada. Black French Cashmere, 65c	In these days of commerce, and emigration, it is of	STERCOSCOPIC AND OTHER VIEWS,	North West by the Municipality of St. Laurent on	Error and strive at Truth do 10.00 do 1.25
Black French Cashmeres 90e	the first importance that the public should be fami- liar with the resources and progress of territories in	LANTERN SLIDES, &c.	the South East by the Municipality of Village St	Balmes Elements of Logic do 7.20 do 75 Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies do 4.32 do 54
Black French Cashmeres, \$1.	which surplus people are likely to settle. Canada	PHOTOGRAPHS OF FATHER DOWD FOR SALE.	Jean Bapiste, and on the North East by the remain.	Fasquell's Introductory French
Colored Cashmeres.	is a colony that has been much neglected by those	Six first prizes awarded at the last Provincial Exhibition at Quebec, for various styles of Photographic work and	ing part of the Municipality of said Village St. Jean Baptiste, which will be separated from the	Course
	seeking a home in the New World. The main	paintings.	new Municipality, to begin at the line of	Complete Course
In all the new colors. Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Drab. Grey, Prune, Plum, &c.,	influx there is of British origin, but does not represent a respectable proportion, even of British	STUDIO: 1951 St James Street, Montreal.	Village St. Jean Baptiste, partly by Tannery	Ollendorff's New Method of Learn- ing French
1 case new Dress Goods, 122c. per yard.	emigration. Foreigners in the mass prefer the		1 Koad of Uarriere Street, partly by the rear	Magill's French Prose, do 6.00 do 63
L case New French Poplins.	States. This will arise largely from want of requisite	VICTORIA STUDIO.	line of the lots on the North East side of Robin Street, and thence by a straight	Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in 3
For Stylish Diessmaking go to CHDAPSIDES.	knowledge. Canada has no wars to make, or huge		line paralle to Robin Street towards and up to the Municipality of St. Laurent.	
Black Silks,	military debts to liquidate. She had no other mis- sion, or responsibility, than to throw all her efforts	:0:		numbersdo 44 do 05
	into the delelopment of her illimitable wealth, and		Montreal, 26th November, 1877. 17-5	Payson, Dunton and Scribner's
Ponson's Black Silks \$1.25, worth \$1.75.	all she asks is the necessary flow of labour. We	VICTORIA STUDIO,	AT the next Session of the Legislature of the	International system of Pen-
Jaubert's Silks, \$1.25, worth \$1.75.	have before us the annual fiscal and industrial re-	Corner Victoria Square and Craig Street.	Province of Quebec. "THE MITTIAL ASSUR-	manship in 15 numbersdo 54 do 08
Bonnet's Silks.	port of the Dominion, and it is a wonderful revela- tion. There are vast deposits of coal, iron, copper,	0	ANCE ASSOCIATION OF THE FABRIQUES	New York edition of Payson, Duntin and Scribners
Colored Silks.	and other metals, including gold; there are regions	CARTE DE VISITI-\$2.00 per doz.	OF THE DIOCESES OF MONTREAL AND ST.	system of Penmanship.
Scal, Navy, Myrtle, Plum, Pruue, Drab, Grey, &c.	abounding in salt and petroleum; there are almost	CABINET SIZE-\$4,00 per doz.	HYACINTHE," will present a bill to amend cap. CXLIX. 16 Vic, intituled: "An act to incor-	Primary course in 7 numbersdo 80 do 08
For a well-made Silk Dress go to CHEAPSIDE.	unrivalled facilities for inland navigation; and there	W. E. BURNS,	porate the Mutual Assurance Associations of the	Advanced do do 13 dodo 1.00 do 10
Tadies' Mantles made to order.	is an almost boundless stretch of excellent agricul- tural land. Nature is still largely in maiden fresh-		Fabriques of the Dioceses of Quebec & Three Rivers	Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with
Ladies' Ulsters made to order. Ladies' Dresses made to order.	ness, rich beyond calculation, and claiming only		and of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe," and the acts amending the same.	Oblique lines indication the slant of Writing.
Tradies, Dierses made to prast.	the active and energetic to yield up bounteous re-	WILLIAM DOW & CO.	The object of this amendment will be to annex to	Small for Primary Coursedo 20 do Large do Advanced dodo 24 do
AT	ward. Up to the present time it would appear,		the said "MUTUAL ASSOCIATION OF THE	We have also a very large and complete assort-
	from superficial evidences, that very little has been done to utilise the advantages available. But		FABBIQUES OF THE DIOCESES OF MONT.	ment of Exercise Books, Composition Books, Draw-
CHEAPSIDE)	deeper study gives a different result. Those who	Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and single Stout, in wood and bottle.	REAL AND ST. HYACINTHE." all the February	ing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter
	charge themselves with the prosperity of the Do-	Families Supplied	localities or missions of the diocese of Sherbrocke. Montreal, 26th November, 1877. 17-5	Papers, Slates, Slate Pencils, Pens, Holders, Lead
437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,	minion are labouring continuously to make Canada	The fellowing Dettless only and authorized to use and 1.1		Pencils, Ink, Ohalk, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Blotting Paper, Covering
	a more attractive field for emigrants. The railway system is being extended, and waterways are being	Vis.:	PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the as-	Paper, School Pocket Penknives, etc., etc.
A. A. MURPHY,	created. There is neither power nor capital to carry	Jas. Virtue	1 SOCIATION CALLED " LA SOCIETE DE SECOTIDO	しょう しんぱ きず さん おびぞく うちょう
	l out the colossal works studded through the adjoin-	Jas Rowan 150 St Hubbin 14	MUTUEL DES FRANCAIS, A MONTREAL," will apply to the Legislature of the Province of	D. & J. SADLIEB & OO.,
<b>PROPRIETOB.</b>	ing Republic; but all that can be done is being	Wm, Bishop	Quebec, at its next session, for an act of incorpora-	Ontholic Publishers and Booksellers,
	(Continued on Fourth Column)	U.J. Maisonnevre	HOD.	275 Norra DA Strutt
Mey 2, 77 [Established 1819.] 1-385	Commence on rough Docanny	May 30 77 IY-42	Montreal, 26th November, 1877. 17-5	Montrel