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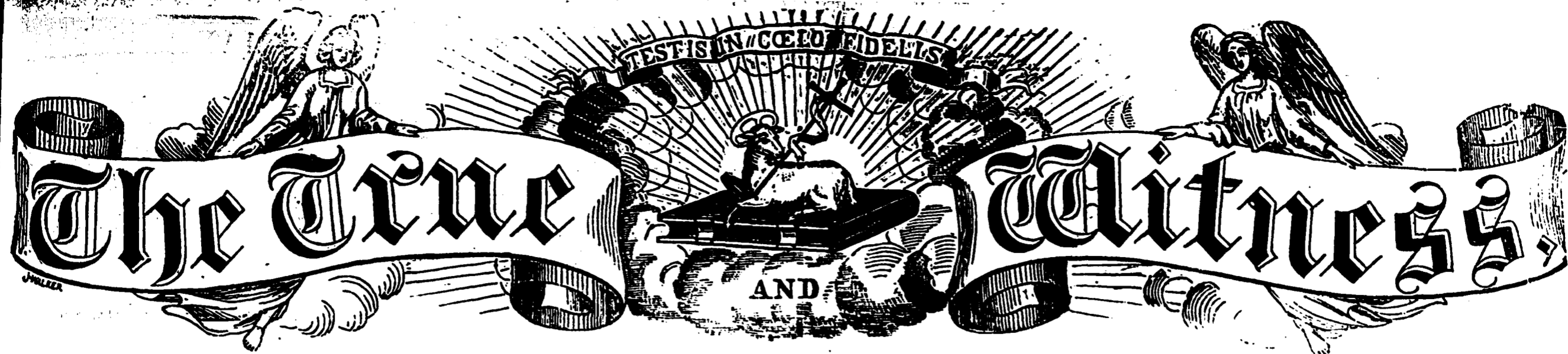
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1877.

NO. 40.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Doubt"—You ask us "What is the Catholic and what is the Protestant population of the world." We find a reply in the Scientific Miscellany...

"P."—There was some mistake in the wording of the paragraph to which you refer, and which has gone the rounds of the press...

"P."—There 4,110,867 Catholics in Ireland to 1,260,510 Protestants. "T. J. B."—Metaphor and sentiment are very good, but our columns are occupied with more pressing subjects just now...

HOME RULE.

We take the following from Mr. Anglin's paper—the St. John's Freeman. We are sure that the friends of the Home Rule cause will rejoice to notice that the Speaker is in favor of granting to Ireland that responsible Government that has made Canada prosperous and contented...

"The Irish Home Rulers have again asked the British House of Commons to make enquiry into the reasons which, they allege, would prove that the concession of what is called Home Rule to Ireland is demanded by justice to that country and by a due regard for the general interests of the Empire, and again the motion was defeated by a large majority, only 67 voting for it, while over 400 voted against it. Yet the Irish people and their representatives are neither daunted nor dismayed. They repeat their demands for justice and wait for the time, which they believe is not remote, when justice must be conceded."

DISSENSIONS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The enemies of everything Catholic and Irish are fond of magnifying the smallest expression of dissent into a revolt. As a matter of fact it is in English politics and in the English Church that one must look for dissent and protest of every kind. The last exhibition in this way took place in Ireland, when we learn from a contemporary that...

"A long-threatened secession has at last taken place. The Protestant Bishop of Derry, Dr. Alexander, has retired from the Synod of the Dissatisfied Church, and has stated his reasons for this step in a letter to Primate Beresford. In the new preface to the Prayer-Book there are propositions, some of which, he says, are utterly, through unintentionally, misleading, some unintelligible, and some which 'define negatively,' in a way which he conceives to be an invasion of Christian liberty. For example, 'on baptism the Church will cease to have any teaching, or rather will teach that opposite doctrines are equally true and equally recognised.'"

AUSTRIAN ARMAMENTS.

In view of the possible part that Austria may take in the present war, a look at her armaments may be instructive. It appears that "When mobilized the Austrian army will number thirteen army corps with forty-two divisions of infantry and five of cavalry. The division represents the tactical unit. A contemporary thus epitomizes the various branches of the service. Each division of infantry consists of two brigades of six to seven battalions, two to four squadrons, three batteries, one company of engineers, one sanitary division, and commissariat column. The cavalry divisions consist of two or three brigades of eight to twelve...

squadrons, two or three batteries, one ammunition wagon, one sanitary division, and one commissariat column. According to the law the Austrian army would thus number, after the mobilisation:— 1. Regular army, 900,000 men, 150,000 horses, 24,000 conveyances; fighting force, 570,000, infantry, 50,000 cavalry, 1,700 field pieces. 2. Landwehr, 300,000 men, 24,000 horses; fighting force, 270,000 infantry, 13,000 cavalry. Together, 1,200,000 men, 170,000 horses 28,000 conveyances; fighting force, 800,000 infantry, 63,000 cavalry, 1,700 guns. The number of cannon, which in proportion was less than in any other large army, has now been increased with the introduction of the Uchatius cannon, the artillery will take the field with at least 2,000, perhaps 2,200 guns, and in the men who have served their time and retired it possesses excellent and sufficient reserves.

TORPEDOES.

Torpedoes are to sailors what mines are to soldiers—the most demoralizing of all dangers. Soldiers and sailors who face death with coolness, will blanch if they think they are going to be spun into the air like a rocket. Of late however, the science of torpedo warfare has enjoyed much attention, and we read of the "Whitehead Torpedo" being the most effective of all. We learn from a contemporary that the "Whitehead torpedo is made from fourteen to twenty feet in length, and eighteen inches diameter, as is in form much like a cigar pointed at both ends. The bursting charge which consists of gun-cotton, is contained in the foremost part or head, which is provided with a detonator. The after part holds a chamber full of compressed air, of a pressure of 800lbs to the square inch, which drives the engine that turns the steel screws by which the whole instrument is propelled. In the middle section of the torpedo is a balance chamber, containing a contrivance by means of which the entire apparatus may be submerged to any depth, from one foot to thirty feet, as may be desired, with the certainty of adjustment being maintained. The Whitehead torpedo passes through the water at the rapid rate of twenty knots an hour, and may be trusted to do all that is required within a distance of 1,000 yards from its point of starting. It is sent on its deadly mission by being fired into the water from a tube, the frame of which is fixed in a port. The charge of gun-cotton is sufficient to make a hole on bursting of seventy feet area, the surface presented to torpedo attack by a ship like the Sultan being about 8,000 square feet. After the impact of such a weapon the ship against which it was directed would have no conceivable means of defence, the shock of attack and the utter destruction of the vessel would be simultaneous."

THE PERSIAN ARMY.

If the reports that come to us from travellers are to be relied upon, the Persian Army will not be of much service to the Russians—if they become ally's. Dr. Armenius Vambery a Hungarian says that "The Persian army is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. As to its fighting power, if what he says is correct, it is even below that of the Servians. In the campaign against Merv sixteen years ago, 4,000 Turkoman cavalry defeated and captured a Persian army of 22,007 men. Dr. Vambery holds that on the very first sign of a disposition of the sectators of All to join the Russians in a campaign against the Sunnite Moslems, the Afghans and the Turkomans, who dwell in Eastern Iran, would pounce down upon the unwelcome Persians, and speedily make them rue their folly. No one, adds Dr. Vambery, is better aware of this than the Shah's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mirza Hussein Khan, and from his intelligence and judgment, it is not to be supposed for a moment that he would lead himself to a policy which must end in the ruin of his country. However the learned Hungarian concludes, the Persians are vain, ignorant, and foolish, and in spite of their own interests and the dictates of common sense, they may rashly allow themselves to be led into an attempt against Bagdad."

BISMARCKISM.

Bismarck's name will be forever associated with Religious Persecution. Living in his time, we cannot well judge of the enormity of his crimes, but history will do ample justice to his infamy. We notice too that up to the present the terrorism which he inaugurated is not abating. The London Universe informs us that "The Kingdom of Wurtemberg has about 1,800,000 inhabitants, or about 600,000 are Catholics. While persecution was raging in the three surrounding States of Prussia, Baden, and Hesse, the Catholics of Wurtemberg had hitherto remained unmolested, and the priests of the diocese of Rottenburg, which is co-extensive with the kingdom, had pursued their laborious duties without being brought into collision with the organs of the secular power. We are sorry to have now to report the first case of an infraction of this peace and harmony. A few days ago Father Hescheler, sub-regent of the Rottenburg seminary of priests, was tried at Tubingen, by a jury consisting of none but Protestants, for publishing a letter in a local paper called the Neckarbote, attacking the ecclesiastical policy of the Prussian government. The judge, a violent Bismarckian, having strongly summed up against the accused, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Father Hescheler was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. It is the first case of religious persecution in Wurtemberg, and we fear it is not likely to be the last."

STILL MORE DISSENSIONS.

The example of Dr. Alexander in dissenting from the Protestant Synod has been followed by the Archbishop of Dublin, and we learn from the Freeman's Journal that "A most serious crisis has arisen in the affairs of the Irish Protestant Church. The conflict between High and Low Church, which has divided the Synod from the beginning, came to a head on the motion to confirm the various amendments and alterations which have been made in the Book of Common Prayer. Against this proposition the Archbishop of Dublin delivered a most solemn and earnest speech, declaring that the Preface to the new Book of Common Prayer was a yoke which would strangle the Church as the Old Man of the Sea did Sinbad. The Primate denounced the new changes with equal vehemence, and after a most heated discussion, the debate—the result of which will be awaited with general interest—was adjourned."

TIPPERARY.

Tipperary has many Richmonds in the field for the honour of representing it in the Imperial Parliament. We learn that the first who wooed the constituency was the present Sec. of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain,—Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, but on "Learning that Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, of the Freeman's Journal, had resolved to stand for the seat, he retired readily. Mr. Gray was as prompt to act as to resolve, for he followed his address in person and held great meetings. Mr. Peter Paul McSwiney is also a candidate. His principles are similar to Mr. Gray's, and he avows besides that he is the son of the "premier county of Ireland." The name of Mr. Florence D. McCarthy is also put forward confidently. Mr. Gray seems the most likely candidate of all. He is young, vigorous, practical, and eloquent; he is proprietor of the most influential newspaper in Ireland; and he has the approval of the Archbishop of Cashel and the bishops of Waterford and Killaloe. Our latest news informs us that Mr. McSwiney has retired, and that the contest now lies between Mr. Gray and Mr. Casey, the "Galtee boy."

ODESSA.

Odessa is one of the great grain depots of Europe, the chief port of the Black Sea, and the third commercial city of Russia. It is very old, and was settled by a colony of Tartars. The original fortifications—"We read, were built by the Turks and reduced in 1789 by the Russians, who subsequently erected the principal fort which protects the harbour. The erection of the town as it now stands, with its wide, and, for Russia, clean streets, its terraces and boulevards, its schools, handsome public buildings and commodious quays, is due to French talent and enterprise, the foundations having been laid by the Duc de Richelieu, whom the revolution drove out of France, and whose services were promptly accepted by Russia. This immense traffic, the handling of which is the sole means of existence for a large proportion of the population, will be stopped by a blockade. Whether the Turkish fleet can accomplish anything more than a blockade, remains to be seen. The city is on the edge of a high plateau. The space between the quays and the cliff is occupied by barracks, and batteries dot the shore at narrow intervals. The fort on the cliff at the southeast commands the entrance to the harbour and after it is silenced the invading vessels will float over a submarine torpedo town, which Russia for several years has been laying in the harbour as the best possible defence against a repetition of the disastrous experience of '54. The torpedoes recently sunk have rendered the harbour so dangerous that for some time special pilots have been required to guide the merchant vessels safely in and out."

KARS.

Kars, the town in Asia Minor which the Russians are now bombarding, is the capital of the pashalic of the same name on the northern frontier of Armenia: "A contemporary describes it as a specimen Oriental mountain town, situated upon a rocky plateau 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and having narrow dirty streets. It finds a reason for its existence, like all the towns of that neighbourhood, in the caravan trade, of which it is a recognized stopping-place, as the long trains of camel file from Persia and Armenia into Georgia and Circassia, returning by the same route. The trade carried on is in silks, Cashmere wool, Persia carpets, Latakia tobacco, wax, gallnuts, and opium, going into Russia, the manufactured goods of England and America returning. Kars has always been the first bone of contention in any Armenian campaign. In the war of 1828-9 it was captured by the Russians and held for two years. At the treaty of Adrianople it was restored to Turkey. In 1855 it was again attacked, this time by Muravieff September 29, 1855, Muravieff was compelled to invest Kars, and finally reduced it by famine at the end of November, 1855. It was given up again by the treaty of Paris. The fortification of Williams were adequate to resist eighteen and twenty-four pounders—the siege guns of those days—but will probably succumb to the five-inch rifles which Russia can now bring against them. Kars is a decaying place, with about 12,000 people and 3,000 houses. It once had twice as many. It possesses no military importance except as the first step on the road to Erzeroum."

The writer of this quotation was evidently not aware that since the Crimean war the fortification of Kars have been strengthened and improved.

CUBA'S NINE YEARS WAR.

For nine years the Cuban have been in a state of active insurrection against the Spaniards. A gentleman who has served with the insurgents estimates their loss during that time at 50,000 men. During the nine years active service, the insurgents have received no pay, and while the Spaniards hold the coast the Cubans hold most of the centre of the island. At present the Cubans have only 18,000 men under arms to oppose to the 80,000 Spanish regulars and 40,000 volunteers. The lack of arms is their great drawback. There are two or three men for every rifle, and they have material for 50,000 men, if they could get muskets and ammunition. A gentleman who has served in the Cuban army estimated the loss of the insurgents during the nine years of the war at 30,000. The 18,000 new Spanish troops that were to have ended the war have failed to make even their presence perceptible. They are mostly boys, some of whom are under 17, and are demoralized by a march of any length.

THE GLASGOW IRISH.

There was a mass meeting of the Irishmen of Glasgow a few weeks ago. The meeting was called to support the policy of obstruction, which is now pursued by Messrs. Biggar and Parnell. At that meeting there were men of extreme and men of moderate opinions—there were Separatists and there were Home Rulers. Mr. John Ferguson, the sterling Presbyterian patriot was in the chair and delivered one of his fine manly speeches. During his address he said:— "My idea in this matter is that in working the principles of our national independence much sacrifice must be made by rational men to the opinions of their neighbours. The opinion of the Irish majority—the opinion of the people of Ireland—must determine the course of action we are to pursue (hear, hear). What the people of Ireland want it must be our duty to help them to obtain, let the cost be what it may (hear, hear). If they want separation, why, then, it will be our duty to work for it, and enable them, as far as we can, to get it; but at present the people of Ireland say, by the voice of their members that they are for Home Rule, and we shall, in accordance with that expressed wish of the majority, strive to obtain for Ireland the blessings of self government in a national parliament in College-green (loud cheers).

THE SECRET OF FRENCH PROSPERITY.

France has more than once astonished the world by her recuperative powers. She has sprung to her feet under circumstances which would leave the country that beat her, prostrate for ages. This is accounted for by the peculiar ownership of the soil by the people. The Pilot says:— "The difference between the ownership of the soil in France, England, and Ireland is an interesting political study. In France there are more than 6,000,000 peasant proprietors of the land, while in the United Kingdom, with about the same population, there are only 200,000 or one British for every twenty-five French landowners. Other nations borrow almost wholly from outsiders, while France raises her money mainly from her own people. More than 4,000,000 French men and women subscribed to the public debt. In France one person in seven is a landowner. In England one person in 130 owns lands, as distinguished from mere house property, and outside of London one in 30 owns a house. In Scotland one in 400 is a landowner, and one in 28 has a house in his name. In Ireland one in 315 owns land, but only one in 120 has title to a house.

The state of Ireland in this respect is deplorable indeed. In the latest returns we find that of the 20,000,000 acres of land in Ireland, 17 individuals own 1,400,000 acres; 108 persons own 4,000,000 two acres; persons own 282,199 acres; and 292 persons, own nearly one-third the surface of the whole country. There are 36,000 persons entered as landowners who hold less than one acre."

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The latest reports from China informs us that the famine is unabated. A Correspondent of the Paris Temps draws a distressing picture of the miseries which have been general in the famine districts for the past few months. He says:— "That in Chili and Shantung districts districts the distress has reached such a height that a part of the inhabitants of these large provinces are literally dying of hunger. Two Europeans who had courage to carry some provisions to a small village in Shantung returned horror-stricken with what they had seen. The inhabitants were putting an end to their sufferings by suicide, and in one family the father and mother to avoid witnessing the death agony of their starving children, had buried them alive. The famine has been caused by the failure of the harvest for two years running in the districts which are generally very fertile. Neither grain nor fruits are to be had at any price, and the land seems to have been scorched by a burning wind. The grass by the roadside has been devoured to its very roots by the famishing people who have stripped all the trees of their bark and foliage. As the winter has been exceptionally severe many of the sufferers have died from cold as well as from hunger, and the appearance of the survivors is most ghastly."

VERY LIKE A WHALE.

At last we are informed that the sea-serpent has been caught. There is no mistake about it this time. It has been captured at the picturesque little town of Oban, in Scotland. We hear from New York that:— "Foreign papers received late last night, publish a circumstantial narrative by a resident of Oban, Scotland, from which it appears the sea-serpent has been actually captured at that place. The correspondent writes:—"A most extraordinary event has occurred here—the stranding and capture of the veritable sea-serpent in front of the Caledonian Hotel, Oban. About 4 o'clock yesterday an animal or fish of gigantic size was seen sporting in the bay near Heather Island. It was of the serpent species, carrying its head fully twenty-five feet above the water. A number of boats were soon launched and proceeded to the bay, the crews armed with such weapons as could be got handy. A little past 6 the monster took the ground on the beach in front of the Caledonian Hotel of George street, and his proportions were now fully visible. A party of volunteers, under Lieut. David Menzies, now assembled and fired volley after volley into the neck, according to the directions of Dr. Campbell, who did not wish for scientific reasons that the configuration of the head should be damaged. Its exact appearance is as follows:—Extreme length 101 feet; the thickest part about twenty-five feet from the head, which is eleven feet in circumference. At this part is fixed a pair of fins four feet long by nearly seven feet across. At the sides further back is a long dorsal fin extending for at least twelve or thirteen feet and five feet in front, tapering to one foot."

WHAT THE ENGLISH PRESS THINK OF THE WAR.

The Standard should be an authority upon England's Eastern policy. Considering that it is the organ of the Government when it speaks it is likely to indicate something near the policy that the Government is likely to pursue. It says:— "In Asia we stand alone, since it cannot matter to Germany, to Austria, to Italy, or to France whether our prestige among Asiatic races be threatened or not; but even in regard to the campaign in Asia it is clear that precipitation would be the worst of counsellors. It is possible that the dread of offending the Powers of Central Europe may render Russia cautious and moderate in European Turkey, and the wish not to arouse against her all the strength of the British Empire will make her circumspect and forbearing in Asiatic Turkey. But to speak of localising the interests affected by the war is another thing. If Russia should be defeated, or being victorious, should be willing to forego some of the fruits of victory, the entire question may be localised. On any other supposition a world of questions will come to the front, and will likewise demand a settlement. Who can doubt by what means they, too, would be settled?"

The Daily Telegraph writes even stronger. It says:— "Is there any one who can believe that the conquest of Constantinople by Russia, and the inevitable extension of her will over Asia Minor, would not shake our Indian Empire to its foundation? Let those answer who know how much our way and our usefulness in the East depend on moral as well as on military supremacy. Thus a weakness of statesmanship, a shrinking from national duty, whatever might be the cause—sentiment, apathy, or dullness of intellect—would not merely plant a foe on the flank of our roads to India and our colonies in the Pacific, but put in peril India itself. England, at a conjuncture so grave, is bound by the highest motives which can govern the conduct of nations to form a clear and long-sighted conception of the task thrust upon her by Russia, and then to carry it out with the iron resolution which has been more than once displayed by our forefathers."

IRISH, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH MORALS.

The Scotsman, a newspaper which has always been rather prejudiced towards Ireland and the Irish, is forced to pay the following tribute to Irish morals and to the beneficent effects of the Catholic religion on the people:— "England is nearly twice, and Scotland nearly three worse than Ireland. Something worse has to be added, from which no consolation can be derived. The proportion of illegitimacy is very unequally distributed over Ireland, and the inequalities are such as are rather humbling to us Protestants and still more as Presbyterians and as Scotchmen. The division showing the lowest figure is the Western, being substantially the Province of Connaught, where about nineteen-twentieths of the population the Celtic and Roman Catholics. The division showing the highest proportions of illegitimacy is the North Eastern, which comprises almost or equally divided between Protestant or Roman Catholic, and where the great majority of the Protestants are of Scotch blood, and of the Presbyterian Church. The sum of the whole matter is, that semi-Presbyterian and semi-Scotch Ulster is fully three times more immoral than wholly Popish and wholly Irish Connaught—which corresponds with wonderful accuracy to the more general fact that Scotland, as a whole, is three times more immoral than Ireland, as a whole. There, is a fact, whatever may be the proper deduction. There, is a text whatever may be the sermon—we suggest that the sermon should have a good deal about charity, self-examination, and humility."

A Paris despatch to London, dated Saturday says, I have learned on the highest authority that the British Government have ordered a well-known firm of bankers here to purchase a hundred thousand head of cattle.

KATHERINA:

A STORY OF THE MAORI WAR.

BY M. W. KIRWAN.

Author of "La Compagnie Irlandaise."

CHAPTER I.

"The shuddering tenant of the frigid zone Boldly proclaims the happiest spot his own; The naked Negro, panting at the Line, Boasts of his golden sands and palmy wine."

In the centre of the North Island of the New Zealand group, where the broad and lofty mountains send off spurs in various directions to the sea coast, where the valleys, formed by these diverging mountain ranges, first open into the gullies, and then expand into fertile districts, through which the Waikato, Thames, Waipa, and other streams flow into the ocean; where the Kapapa mountain lifts its snow capped head 9,000 feet above the level of the sea; where the ever active volcano of Tongariro keeps up a constant discharge of smoke and cinders from its yawning crater; where primeval forests still cover nearly the whole of these mountain ranges from their base to their summit—in the midst of this wild but little known region opens the first chapter of our story. The landscape is not soft or gay, but is grand and sombre. The trees are evergreens, and the palm-like ferns, the nikau, and the obscure green flowers of the cryptogamic ferns, growing in profuse abundance, give a somewhat tropical appearance to the luxuriant vegetation. There is, indeed a pleasure in treading these pathless woods, where generations of noble trees are decaying, and fresh generations rising up around the moss covered trunks of fallen patriarchs. There is a profound silence reigning in those regions which produces a pleasing gloom on the mind, and the surrounding scenery displays better than the most classic architecture, the grandeur of repose. Sound there is none, save now and again the shrill screech of a parrot, perched on the still calm air, or some giant tree bends beneath the weight of ages and sinks to death wailing its agony in its fall. Around the graves of generations of trees the air is hushed into stillness, while the tops of the living generations are agitated with gentle gales from the South Pacific Ocean. It is Christmas and the beautiful pohutukana is covered with scarlet flowers, and the melancholy beauty of the Bimu is indescribably grand. The celebrated kauri is thickly intermingled with less valuable trees and the milky-coloured gum oozes from its sides and enriches the already too rich soil around its base. The stillness is pleasingly painful, but it is not the stillness of solitude, for there is society in trees, which men miss on immense plains. In the forest man is never alone. It is upon the prairie, with a vast oceanic desert, without a landmark or a bound, it is there that a man feels as if the world does not belong to him nor to the world. But here, in the depth of a New Zealand forest, there is a communion of pious thoughts, every flower has its lesson, every stream and every bower has its story, every herb which you press beneath your feet, if rightly understood, appeals by some magic of its own "to Hope, to Holiness, and God." The sun's rays only here and there penetrate the dense foliage, except upon the margin of the rivers which traverses the soft green landscape. From under the abrupt siding of the river, where the valuable flax plant partly covered the dangerous brink, and hung affectionately over the bubbling water, as it coursed along, a war canoe suddenly shot into the stream, and fifty tattooed Maories plied their little paddles, made from the tough Ti tree, and propelled the graceful vessel quickly past the river's banks. At the stern a native girl stood erect, and by a motion of her arm kept time for the oarsmen, as she incited them to their labour the while. The stern posts of the canoe were elegantly carved, and were fully fifteen feet high, while it was ornamented with feathers and dyed flax, and the shorter post at the stem was similarly adorned. The oarsmen knelt two and two along the bottom, sitting on their heels, and the ease and vigour with which they bent to their work, showed that they were masters of their art. Now the chant or extemporaneous jokes of the oarsmen break the solemn stillness of the scene, and fifty Maori voices join in gleeful chorus as the light vessel quickly courses the waters of the Waikato. "Now pull, now press, now give the time, now dip it in, now hold on, now be firm, pull, pull away; upwards, upwards, away; to Waipa away, the quick stroke, stick it (the paddle) in, stab it (the water). Yes, yes; pull away, pull away," and the fierce countenances of the Maories grinned with wild satisfaction as each man laboured to excel his neighbour in the work. Away speeds the canoe over the rippling waters, while the now overhanging cliffs re-echo the chant of the oarsmen who still toil vigorously at their task. From the margin of the river, yet hid in the dense foliage of the forest, the singular melody of the bell-bird or kokoromaka of the natives, breaks through the calm clear air, while the lampra and manga swim beside the canoe, or dart aside as the stout arms of the rowers propel her swiftly over the waves. Everywhere along the banks of the river can be traced the geological changes of ages and basaltic rocks are in the process of conversion into soft clay by heat and chemical action. Where the river enters Lake Taupo, you may see how rapidly the pumice-stone and other deposits are lessening the size of this inland sea, while beautiful geysers, ejecting water two degrees above the boiling point of pure water, and holding silicates in solution, throw an envelope of steam over many spots not far from the water's edge. Look into the placid waters of the lake as the canoe shoots out of the narrow compass of the river and enters the broad expanse of water before it. You can trace the uneven bottom of the lake, which looks like waves of lava suddenly cooled, while around the margin of the water miniature volcanoes, like the giant Tongariro, open the lip of their craters lower on one side than the other. From the margin of the lake, upon an open space destitute of timber, yet encircled in a belt of evergreens, where the wicker fences protected crops of maize, melons, and "taro," with its bulbous root, and where native huts or "whares" stand respectfully apart from each other, towards this spot the prow of the canoe is directed, and again the graceful girl, occupies the place of fugalwoman, incites the oarsmen to renew labour, while they respond to the call by singing "Now pull, look alive, an old man is kicking out there, cheerily, men;" while as the bottom of the boat grates up the rolling beach the entire crew call out, "quack, quack, quack," imitating a duck as it emerges from a pool. Numerous canoes were already stranded upon the shore, and about eighty yards from the margin of the water, some hundreds of natives were grouped waiting the arrival of the chief of the Waikato. The Maories were about to have a carboerbi! The warriors of the various tribes had assembled upon Lake Taupo to discuss the affairs of the nation. A murmur arose throughout the assemblage of natives as the canoe was followed from its moorings in the Waikato ran upon the uneven beach, and a thousand voices shouted out the name of "Potatau," "Potatau, Potatau," while a few of the younger sprang about in the wild excitement of the war dance in honour of the new arrival. It was to be a great day for the Maori race! The flag of "Potatau, King of New Zealand" was to be raised over the natives, and Maori laws were once more to regulate their internal quarrels. The chosen of the Maori race was now a man well-advanced in years, and

the wild passions of his youth had been tempered by long intercourse with the "Pakeha" or white man. "Potatau Te Whero Whero," was up to this a prophet in his own country, and the assembled tribes of the Waikato were about to offer him the purple, and to crown him king of the Maori people. But old as Potatau was, age had not yet destroyed the elasticity of his step, nor time had not dulled the penetrating glance of his eyes. His hair, indeed, was venerably white, but his artistically tattooed face concealed the advance of time so effectually that Potatau might well be mistaken for a man of fifty-five instead of a man of seventy. His form was still as erect as the trunk of his native totara, while his step was graceful yet firm, and he moved towards the assembled thousands with a native grace which a courtier might envy. At his side walked a girl who could not be more than seventeen years of age, while the symmetry of her form, and the easy dignity of her every movement, too truly told the kindred she bore to the aged man beside her. Her insteps were as arched as an Arab's, her limbs might have been chiselled under the hammer of Phydias, while her every attitude would furnish a subject for Theophile Gautier, and even then he might fall to do justice to the divinity of her form. There was a depth of soul, too, reflected from the uneasy tempest of her restless eye, and even her nut-brown cheeks could not conceal the blush of pride that mounted to her face, as she saw the assembled chiefs of the Waikato prepared to do honour to her father and to her father's name. Her dress was more Oriental than savage or European. She looked more the daughter of a Pasha than of Potatau, the great chief of the Waikato. Her head was unprotected from the rays of the December's sun, except such protection as nature afforded in the luxuriant tresses which gracefully fell upon her beautifully moulded shoulders. Her under lip was slightly tattooed, but not disfigured; indeed, the elegant curvatures traced by the charcoal pigment used in tattooing gave even additional interest to the firm yet delicate lips of the daughter of Potatau. Upon her arms, traced in deep channels by the lancet and mallet of some native priest, were tattooed the name of "KATHERINA" in characters firm and bold, yet as gracefully elegant as the faultless limb upon which the name was worked.

"Potatau, Potatau," again murmured the dense mass of natives, as the old chief and his daughter advanced towards the assembled Maories, and received the courteous salutations of untaught men. Around the village square pyramidal towers, having an elevation of fifty feet extended for fully a mile towards the belt of encircling evergreens which hemmed in the semicircle of cultivated land, and each of those towers were filled with articles of food in preparation for this great haka or banquet. Sweet potatoes, taro, maize, fern-root, potted birds, dried fish, kaka berries, and other things were in store for the great haka; on Lake Taupo, inaugurated the Maori King movement, which was to be one of the most important events in the history of the nations since the advent of Tasman, in 1642. The place was admirably selected for such a purpose. Lake Taupo extended 30 miles by 20, and afforded good communication, by the Waikato and its tributaries, for the surrounding chiefs to assemble upon its shores. The country around was admirably situated for defensive warfare, and amidst the tangled supple-jack of their native bush, the Maories might consider themselves secure. But danger from the Pakeha was not apprehended. The Maories were at peace with the whites, and they assembled to inaugurate a new movement, which they professed would establish their own power over their own people, and leave the European undisputed sway over the white blood population of the colony. This was the avowed object of the haka in May 1857. In proof of their intention, the flag given by King William IV. to the united tribes of the Bay of Islands was hoisted as Potatau, and Katherina stepped upon the shore, and thousands of voices called out—"Hail, all hail, Potatau, King of the Maories." Beside the flagstaff which supported the native flag, another party had hoisted the Union Jack, as if showing their desire to be on friendly terms with the authorities of Great Britain. As Potatau advanced towards the elevated platform from which he was to address the assemblage, he turned to Katherina, and handed her over to the hospitable custody of the wife of Iwikau Te Heu Heu, whose tribe occupied the surrounding district, and who were noted for their fierce and often unreasonable hostility to everything English. Katherina well understood the laws of her people, which precluded women from the councils of the nations, and walked towards the whare of Iwikau, when she had saluted the chief's wife, after the manner of her people. It happened that the wife of Iwikau was a kinswoman of Potatau's, and the meeting between Katherina and her father's relative was characterised with the usual emotions to which New Zealanders give way at meeting long lost friends. To the Maories silent grief is unknown. Their "houi," or the meeting of friends, is a display of personal grief, tempered with joy. Their mode of salutation is singularly obnoxious to European eyes. When the wife of Iwikau caught her kinswoman and pressed her well-dilated nose against the fairly proportioned aquiline nose of Katherina, and vigorously rubbed it with her own, while she shed torrents of tears, there were no gazing astonishment on the faces of the swart spectators around. It was the custom of the Maori. Like the eastern fashion of eating salt, it destroyed hostility between enemies. It was the "burying of the hatchet" between foes, and the kiss of brotherhood between friends. The Maories are, perhaps, the only people who salute in this manner. The Greeks of old pressed their chins together, the Turks join the foreheads and eyes, the Moors kiss beards, the Arabs the eyes, and Job saluted Amasa by holding his beard and kissing. But Katherina was accustomed to the Maori fashion alone, and quietly walked to the whare of Iwikau when the salutation was over, while her companion chanted a song of welcome in her praise.

You have come, O Katherina, From beyond the Lake Taupo, Where the riro, and kiwi, and the pokatata Chirry in the wild wood, and make music For your people." The females of the village gathered about Katherina and her hostess, and kept up a continuous chant of welcome for the daughter of the man who was that day to be offered the dignity of being the Maori King, while the chiefs were gathered around the elevated platform, which Potatau had now ascended to address the assembled nations. The upturned faces of five thousand warriors looked with respectful awe upon the old man as he stood bareheaded before his people. His white, straight hair was wafted from his temples by the gentle summer breeze that came from the surface of the lake; while his erect figure and vigorous frame won the admiration of the true fighting men of the assembled tribes. When Potatau uncovered his head and pronounced the usual "Tenscqui," or "Salutation to you," a courteous and well preserved silence prevailed the vast mass of men who stood around him; and when he waved his hand in easy dignity, the silence was painfully intense. "Maories," he began, "to-day is to see the sun of righteousness shining upon our people; to-day the misfortunes of our race must have an end. The Pakeha shall no longer rule over the fair lands of Waikato, nor their impious feet any longer tread the soil consecrated by the tapu of our priests. The Pakeha outrages the places sacred to our gods without suffering punishment; while the Maori must observe the laws of the Pakeha or suffer the death of the unjust and the unclean. Their grasping traders sweeping us from off the land of our fathers, and

soon the Maori race shall be extinct like the giant Moa that lived so long among the forests of our country. Remember Te Pahi the friend of the Pakeha; remember the murdered tribe in the Bay of Islands, where men, women, and children, fell beneath the cruel blows from their spears. We are tired of the war-dance; we wish to walk between the hands of the plough, but the spirit of Maui is still in the land. Remember how these missionaries taught our people to commit the assassins of Te Toka. The Maori must have his own land. Let the Pakeha come no further into our dominion. We can live beside the white man without strife; but the Maori must be free to worship and free to live according to the spirit of his laws, and the laws of his God, the laws of Rangitapu, of Tamataunga and Haumaitikiki. Maori laws for the Maori; Pakeha laws for the Pakeha. We will not interfere with them, they must not interfere with us. A King can rule over our people, as a Queen and Governor rules of the settlers. We wish for peace, but we shall prepare for war. Again salutations to you," and Potatau abruptly sat upon a heap of mats that had been provided for his accommodation, while for some minutes the assemblage remained in respectful silence, as if allowing the words of their chief to eat into the record of their memory, that they might come them upon all suitable occasions. But there were more fiery chiefs than the prudent Potatau to speak at the great haka on the shores of Lake Taupo in May, 1857. Iwikau Te Heu Heu was the most hostile of all to the dominion of English rule. Total separation was his doctrine. "In Wanganui," said Iwikau, "the traders have purchased a block of land 10 miles by 7 for a keg of powder and a few muskets; spirit of Tamataunga, where are the men of war gone, to allow such imposition; the great god and father of our fish, the just Tangaroa, will empty the sea, and the rivers, and the lakes of the mackerel, the snapper, and the eel, if we stoop beneath this injustice. The Maori is no longer free in his own land; he is the slave of the Pakeha; he is often found carrying the fruits and the crops of his white master. The English are like the Egyptians their missionary tells us of who lived in Pharaoh's days, while we are the Israelites. In 1840 we were clad in the best clothes, now we have nothing but old blankets; then we smoked tobacco that came from a far. Now we puff dried weeds, which grow under the shadow of our native bush, and which is unfit for the use of the English. They bring us treaties to sign, the nature of which we do not understand. If there be any here who signed the treaty of Wanganui, then there is here a slave; his dignity and power are gone forever. There is no salvation except in war. I love the words of the Potatau, but I must differ with his policy. I am for the war-dance—look at me Maories—for I am not ashamed to say I am Iwikau Te Heu Heu." The words of Iwikau flamed the hearts of the assembled Maories. They suddenly broke away into the wild fury of the war-dance. They deserted the orators for the fierce excitement of this indescribable custom. After running about twenty yards, the vast mass of men placed themselves in lines twenty or even forty deep, and then all squatted down in a sitting position. Suddenly the young chief Heki, a man of singularly well-proportioned limbs, the handsome son of Iwikau, advanced into the centre of the array, and at a signal from him all started to their feet, having weapons in their hands. With the regularity of a regiment on drill, each man elevated his right leg and right side of his body, then the left leg and left side; then, like a flash of lightning, jumped two feet from the ground, brandishing and cleaving the air with his weapon—either white pine spear, his hooos, his violin-shaped patu, or his favourite adze-like toki, yelling a loud chorus the while. Every muscle quivered during the exciting work; the gaping mouths, inflated nostrils, distorted faces, out-hanging tongues, and fixed staring eyes, too truly told of the success of the maddening work. The fury of the demon appeared to possess them all. Again and again the wild work was repeated. A dance of the inferno could not be more demniaical. The maddened men kept up their war song the while, inciting each other to preserve order in the host.

Hug close, An, an, Fling out [meaning the legs], An, an, That may see Away the seal To a distance In order to gaze This way Yes, yes, yes." And the dancers became frantic in their wild, maddening work, that even Potatau could not arrest the passionate display; it should die like the exhausted flame of a burning totara tree, leaving only its embers. When the calm had followed the passionate outburst, Potatau again addressed the assemblage, and his prudent counsils prevailed. The Maori would live at peace, if peace was allowed. Justice was to be administered by European and native judges, and English and native laws were to be amalgamated. A military force of Europeans and natives were to be maintained for protection and obedience. Lands not occupied by natives, or sold to Europeans, were to be declared, by a resolution of the joint Congress, of English and Maories, public property. New Zealand was to be divided into districts, to be presided over by a chief and European high sheriff. Potatau was to be King of the Maori, and liberal subscriptions were collected that he might support the dignity of the purple. Potatau would keep court under the shadow of his native bush, while Katherina would discharge the simple duties that fell to the lot of the daughter of the Maori King. This was the ultimatum, and the rude people commenced the indulgence of the haka, and dancing, singing, playing at ti, tossing the poi ball, passed the hours, and even days, upon the shores of Lake Taupo. Travelled natives sketched rude pictures for the information of their untravelled countrymen, of sights they had seen in Tasmania, Sydney, England, and in pantomime displayed, amidst shouts of laughter, how Englishmen got drunk, quarrelled and fought. But Potatau had gone to the whare of Iwikau, where he found Katherina engaged in some simple domestic duties, which were partly European, partly Maori. A tinge of civilisation had tempered the old man's heart, and he looked with semi-civilised pride at the fair proportions, the beautiful form, and expressive countenance of his daughter. Potatau was indeed a Maori-Pakeha, a man desirous of preserving the nationality of race, but keenly alive to the necessity of cultivating friendly, yet firm, relations with the settlers in the colony. Above all things he dreaded a relapse into the barbarous condition in which he had been nurtured; and he hoped to see his fair Katherina mistress of a home in which the comforts and some of the arts of civilisation would blend with the native traditions and rude life of a true Maori. He was prepared to take advantage of European intercourse to elevate the condition of his people, but he was still Maori enough to preserve the untaught and untempered passions of his race. He had carefully guarded Katherina from imbibing the too fiery temper of her people. He had lived among the Pakeha and had educated her to their ways. He had trained her to the advantages of civilised life, and did not hesitate to introduce civilised customs to the whares of his tribe. But Potatau was in every sense a diplomatist both in his social and in his public life. To his daughter alone he was simply a friend, kind, loving and indulgent. She was his only child; left motherless before she was twelve months old; and all the care of her early training fell upon her father's shoulders. He had taught her a little English, to the use of which he was much indebted to his influence over his people. As he entered the whare of Iwikau, Katherina advanced towards him

with something of European confidence, and placing her arm upon his still vigorous arm and looked into his face with all the deep-souled passion of filial love.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

(Continued from our last.)

ADDRESS TO THE POPE.

Before we enter upon these events, it will be well to narrate one fact which throws much light upon the intention of Pius the Ninth in convoking the Council. The 17th of June was the anniversary of his creation. After Mass in the Sistine Chapel, he went into the Pauline Chapel to invest. The Cardinal Vicar in the name of the Sacred College made the usual address of congratulation, ending with the words that they wished to the Holy Father "health and many years to see the peace and triumph of the Church." The Pope answered in substance as follows:

"I accept your good wishes from my heart, but I remit their verification to the hand of God. We are in a moment of great crisis. If we look only to the aspect of human events, there is no hope; but we have a higher confidence. Men are intoxicated with dreams of unity and progress, but neither is possible without justice. Unity and progress based on pride and egotism are illusions. God has laid on me the duty to declare the truths on which Christian society is based, and to condemn the errors which undermine its foundation. And I have not been silent. In the encyclical of 1864, and in that which is called the Syllabus, I declared to the world the dangers which threaten society, and I condemned the falsehoods which assail its life. That act I now confirm in your presence, and I set it again before you as the rule of your teaching. To you, venerable brethren, as Bishops of the Church, I now appeal assist me in this conflict with error. On you I rely for support. I am aged and alone, praying on the mountain; and you, the Bishops of the Church, are come to hold up my arms. The Church must suffer, but it will conquer. 'Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, entreat, rebuke, with all patience and doctrine. For there shall be a time'—and that time is come—when they will not endure sound doctrine. The world will contradict you, and turn from you; but be firm and faithful. 'For I am even now ready to be sacrificed, and the time of my dissolution is at hand.' 'I have; I trust, fought a good fight, and have kept the faith; and there is laid up for you, and I hope for me also, a crown of justice which the Lord, the just Judge, will render to me at that day.'"

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CENTENARY.

5. If we look upon the Centenary only as a demonstration of moral power and of the superiority of the moral over the material order of the world, it has a deep significance. Pius the Ninth was at that moment in the crisis to which the Italian revolution of so many years had been advancing. All protection of the Catholic powers of the world, of whom France had been till then the mandatory, had been withdrawn. He knew that the revolution would come to Rome again with more formidable power than in 1848. "Verra fin qui," as he said in his farewell to the General of the French army. In the face of all menace, and with the certainty of the coming revolution, Pius the Ninth had the year before convened the Catholic Episcopate to meet in Rome in 1867. No event, excepting the Council of the Vatican, has in our age manifested so visibly to the intellect and so palpably even to the sense of men the unity, universality, unanimity and authority of the only Church which alone can endure St. Augustine's two tests, *cathedra Petri* and *diffusa per orbem*—union with the See of Peter, and expansion throughout the world. The Centenary was a confession of faith, without an accent of controversy. Even those who were not of the unity of the Church recognized it as such. Whosoever believed in Christianity and desired the spread of our Lord's kingdom upon earth could not fail to see in that great gathering the wide foundations laid by the apostolic mission. Even they who reject certain Catholic doctrines hold the Creed of the Apostles, which has been guarded by the Catholic Church. Even they who rest their faith on Scriptures alone, still more they who rest it upon fathers and councils, know that the custody of all these is in the Church which assembled on that day round the centre of its unity. The world wide Church is the great witness upon whose broad testimony all Christians must ultimately rest. Take the Catholic and Roman Church out of the world, and where is Christendom? These reasons moved even those who were not in the unity of the Church to a respectful silence. But it such was the undeniable action of the Centenary upon just and considerate men outside its unity, what was it upon those who were within? This we shall best show by quoting the words of Pius the Ninth in the allocution of the 26th of June, and the answer of the Bishops in the audience of the 1st of July.

THE PAPACY A WITNESS.

6. Pius the Ninth addressed the five hundred Bishops who had gathered round him from all parts of the world in these words: "If the general good of the faithful be considered what, venerable brethren, can be more timely and wholesome for Catholic nations, in order to increase their obedience towards us and the Apostolic See, than that they should see how highly the sanctity and the rights of the Catholic unity are prized by their pastors, and should behold them, for that cause traversing great distances by sea and land, deterred by no difficulties from hastening to the Roman See, that they may pay reverence in the person of our humility to the successor of Peter and the Vicar of Christ on earth? For by this authority of example far better than by subtle doctrine, they will perceive what reverence, obedience, and submission they ought to bear towards us, to whom, in the person of Peter, Christ our Lord said, 'Feed my lambs—feed my sheep; and in those words entrusted and committed to us the supreme care and power over the Universal Church. "For what else did Christ our Lord intend us to understand when He set Peter as head to defend the stability of his brethren, saying, 'I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not?' He intended, as St. Leo implies, that 'the Lord took a special care of Peter, and prayed expressly for Peter's faith, as if the state of the others would be more certain if the mind of their chief were unconquered. In Peter, therefore, the fortitude of all was guarded and the help of divine grace was so ordained that the stability which was given by Christ to Peter, by Peter should be bestowed on the rest of the apostles.' Nay, venerable brethren, we have never doubted but that out of the very tomb where the ashes of blessed Peter rest for the perpetual veneration of the world, a secret power and healing virtue goes forth to inspire the pastors of the Lord's flock, etc."

"PETER SPEAKS BY PIUS."

To this the Bishops unanimously answered; "We take part more fervently in the present celebration, as contemplating, in the solemnity which this day brings round again, the unshaken firmness of the Rock whereon our Lord and Saviour built His Church, solid and perpetual. For we perceive it to be an effect of the power of God, that the chair of Peter, the organ of truth, the centre of unity, the foundation and bulwark of the Church's freedom should have stood firm and unmoved for now eighteen hundred years complete, amidst so many adverse circumstances, and such constant efforts of its enemies; that while kingdoms and empires rose and fell in turn, it should so have stood

as a secure beacon to direct men's course through the tempestuous sea of life, and show, by its light, the safe anchorage and harbor of salvation. "Five years ago we rendered our testimony to the sublime office you bear, and gave public expression to our prayers for you, for your civil peace, and the cause of right and religion. We then professed, both in words and writing, that nothing was more true or dearer to us than to believe and teach those things which you believe and teach than to reject those errors which you reject."

[To be Continued.]

MAY DAY REJOICINGS.

May-Day, is still in our Catholic Colleges, a happy anniversary. Religion, which so powerfully sways the heart of innocent youth, lends her holy charms to enhance and elevate the joys of this festive day. She proposed as Queen of May a glorious type of youth, beauty, hope and joy, the immaculate Queen of Heaven and earth, whom infallible Truth styles "all fair" and "full of grace;" and the recondense she appoints for the Mid-Day rejoicing, is not the May-pole of by-gone fame, but the shrine of Mary which pious hands have decked with Spring's freshest, fairest flowers.

In the College of Ottawa, the joyous anniversary began by the traditional procession to the Statue of our Blessed Lady, situated in an avenue bordered with trees and flower beds, and conspicuous from the two recreation grounds over which she presides. The students of the College headed by their banner, the Sodality of the Holy Angels and the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin and their respective badges and other brilliant insignia, the numerous choir boys of the adjoining Parish Church in their tasty and showy choir dress, the students of the Seminary, in surplices, as also the Oblate Fathers who conducted the Institution formed a long imposing procession, to the pomp of which the College band greatly contributed, joy and solemnity were blended in the airs it played as it led on with military precision, the triumphal march. When the destined goal was reached, the Queen of May was saluted by all with affectionate reverence. The band then played a prayerful air and a beautiful string hymn of joy and praise was sung by a numerous choir, in honor of her who so often inspires music sweetest strains. The procession then made the round of the recreation grounds to prolong the triumph of their May Day Queen and insure the better her protection and blessing for the games and pastimes there to be enjoyed. During all this time the students appeared evidently impressed with the desire of doing honor to our Blessed Lady, the Queen of May.

The Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament took place when the processionists entered the College Chapel. The "O Sabetans," the "Regina Caele" and the "Tantum ergo," then sung by the students in parts, were very choice and very successfully rendered.

During the procession the sky was dull and the air chilly. The children of Mary, notwithstanding, were all right and fervent, and while they assisted at Benediction, the sun, as if to express the joy of Mary and her Divine Son, beamed unexpectedly upon the pious assembly and lit up the beautifully decorated Altar of Mary. Its splendour adorned successively in a similar manner, the High Altar, where the Sun of Justice sat enthroned, and the Altar of St. Joseph. It seemed to me as if I saw the face of the Infant Jesus in Joseph's arms thus illumined, that the Divine Infant was smiling complacently on his youthful brethren assembled to honor their Mother and His, and to honor Him to whom she owes all her glory and her power.

The notice of the passers-by and of the whole neighbourhood was, of course, visibly attracted by the out-door display. The Catholic spectators must have been highly edified and delighted, at least those who glory in confessing their faith before men, who are not timid soldiers of Christ, who love to see the Mother of God, the Queen of heaven and earth, ostensibly honored. And Protestants, who still remember the May-Day festivities of old, must have admired the pious tenacity of Catholics in upholding the time-honored traditions connected with May-Day and the Queen of May.—Com.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—Mr. Power M. P., for Halifax—one of the few Irish Catholics in Parliament seems to have incurred the displeasure of the Irish Canadian newspaper because of his vote on the question of amnesty to O'Donohue as recently introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Costigan.

As I was not in the House when the resolution came up I necessarily formed my opinion of the matter from the ordinary report of the proceedings which appeared in the papers next morning and I am free to admit that I was rather surprised that such an undisguised and warm-hearted Irishman and so good a Catholic as Mr. Power is well known to be, should have opposed a request or even generosity to any man but especially when the person in whose behalf the clemency of the Crown was invoked, is a fellow countryman and a co-religionist. However it now turns out that the very pith of Mr. Power's speech was omitted from the published report and that he was prompted to oppose the proposal for amnesty by the instructive abhorrence with which every Irishman regards an informer.

It appears Mr. Power had been shown a letter addressed by O'Donohue to a member of Parliament in which he expressed his readiness to give evidence against his old compatriots Lepine and Rié provided he was permitted to return to Canada, and surely with such a document before him, no man, but least of all an Irishman—possessing a scintilla of manly or of honorable feeling could do otherwise than shudder at the offer made and unhesitatingly vote against the proposal for pardon to the man who made it. Such then is a correct statement of the circumstances under which Mr. Power's vote was given against the proposal to permit a would be informer to return to Canada and in justice to a gentleman whose Irish feeling has never before been questioned, and to whose devoted loyalty to his Church has won for him from the Holy Father himself the decoration of the Order of St. Gregory. I trust you will give your readers the benefit of this explanation.

The following is the corrected report of Mr. Power's speech and although he did not in the House name the gentleman who showed him O'Donohue's letter, there was not, and I do not think he ever intended there should be, any secrecy about the matter.—yours, &c., Ottawa, 26th April, 1877. CATHOLICUS.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Power said he believed that he had felt as much sympathy for O'Donohue as the hon. member for Victoria (Mr. Costigan), until he was shown a letter written by him—O'Donohue—to a member of that House, in which he gave, as a reason why the Government should allow him to come back to this country, that he would be able and willing to give evidence against Rié and others. When Mr. Power saw that letter, he came to the conclusion that O'Donohue had been treated as he deserved. He referred to this matter now with reluctance, and only because he believed it necessary that something should be done towards saving the House from being bored by a discussion, the sole aim of which was "political." The object of the resolution is to make "political" or "electioneering capital," but he could assure the hon. member and his friends, on the opposition side of the House, that they would be mistaken in the result for his countrymen never sympathize with those who offer themselves to become INFORMERS!

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. General Sherman has received \$230,000 for the Pope.

CATHOLIC GOVERNORS.—There are now two Roman Catholic Governors of States—Nichols of Louisiana and Carroll of Maryland.

It is expected twelve Archbishops and Bishops will take part in the consecration services at St. Mary's Cathedral on the 20th, when Dr. Hannan will be created Archbishop.

THE SCOTCH DEPUTATION.—We learn by telegram from Rome that the Holy Father has fixed the 11th of May for the reception of the Scotch Catholic deputation.

DEATHS OF CLERGY IN THE UNITED STATES.—During the year 1876 there died in the United States one Bishop, eighty-nine priests, and seventy-four members of the religious orders.

ANOTHER ANGLICAN CLERGYMAN CONVERTED TO CATHOLICISM.—The Rev. John Frederick Fagge, Vicar of Aston Cantlow, near Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, has given in his adhesion to our holy Church.

AS PUNISHED.—Sacrileges have lately become common in Rome. Two shrines of the Blessed Virgin have been despoiled of the votive offerings, and lately the police arrested two individuals in the very act of robbing another.

CATHOLIC SETTLERS.—The Western Watchman says: "Quite a number of settling down in Kansas City, and all the parishes are increasing. Efforts will soon have to be made towards building larger churches."

THE ENGLISH DEPUTATION TO ROME.—We learn that it has been arranged for the members of this deputation to assemble at Duke Salviati's palace at 2 p.m., on Wednesday the 9th of May—the day before that appointed for their reception by the Pope.

ACCELAND.—The Bishopric of Auckland, New Zealand, some time vacant by the resignation of Dr. Croke, new Archbishop of Cashel, has been filled by the appointment thereto of Dr. Clerayre, a French priest of the Diocese of Wellington.

THE BISHOP OF VERSAILLES.—Mgr. Jean Pierre Mabille, Bishop of Versailles, is at the point of death. He seems to have come to Rome to see the Holy Father and to die. After his interview with the Pope he was removed to the house of the Fate Bene Fratelli, and having received all the rites of the Church calmly awaited the final summons.

CARDINAL TREVISANATO.—The death of the Patriarch of Venice, Guisepp Luigi Trevisanato, Cardinal Priest of SS. Nereus and Achilles, is hourly expected. He was born Feb. 15, 1801, is seventy-six years old, and has been fourteen years a Cardinal. He was created by Pius IX.

DEATH OF A CARDINAL.—His Eminence Cardinal Luigi Vannicelli Casati, Cardinal Priest of S. Prassede, Prodatario of His Holiness, and Archbishop of Ferrara, died in the Palace of the Dataria, in Rome, on the morning of the 21st of April. His death was most edifying. He was created a Cardinal in jure in Dec., 1830, and proclaimed in January, 1841, by Gregory XVI. He was born on April 16, 1801, in Amelia, and was therefore aged seventy-six at the time of his death.

THE PAPAL ADELEGATE.—A meeting of the Roman Catholics of Hullifax was held on Wednesday evening, in St. Mary's College, for the purpose of taking into consideration in what manner the Rt. Rev. Dr. Conroy, who is now on passage from Dublin, charged with a mission from His Holiness the Pope in connection with ecclesiastical affairs, should be received on his arrival in this city. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and committees were appointed to meet on Monday evening next at the same place, to make arrangements for a suitable reception.

OFFERINGS TO THE HOLY FATHER.—We have lately had an opportunity of inspecting a choice and varied collection of Jubilee offerings to his Holiness, supplied from the well-known church-furnishing establishment of Messrs. Burns and Oates, of Portman-street. They comprised vestments of various kinds and articles of ecclesiastical metal work and jewellery, in many instances of a very elaborate character; notably, a massive episcopal ring—amethyst, set round with diamonds; and a chalice of the "Louis XIII." period, in burnished gold, most artistically chased in "basso-relievu" round the cup, knob, and foot, with various incidents and emblems of the Passion.—*Tribune.*

BRITISH SUBJECTS WHO WERE CARDINALS.—To the list of British subjects who were created Cardinals should be added Cardinal Fabricius Seceberas Testaferrata, a native of Malta. He was the first Maltese created Cardinal since the so-called Reformation. He was a younger son of Don Pasquale Seceberas Testaferrata, Baron of Castel Cicciano Donna Lucretia del Baroni Delo Delmo. For his services to the Church during the French war, at which time he was nuncio in Switzerland, and settled the question of mixed marriages, he was created by Pius XII. a Cardinal Priest with the title of St. Pudenzia. He died in 1843 at Singaglia where he was Bishop, and was succeeded in the title of St. Pudenzia by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman.

THE DUTCH CATHOLICS.—Since some time the Catholics of Holland are preparing for the Episcopal Jubilee of his Holiness. A suggestion has been made in some paper that the wages, or the earnings of one day, might be laid aside for the Holy Father, and immediately it has been taken up by thousands and thousands, especially by congregations of men. The amount will, of course, be very considerable. The leading Catholic daily *de Tijd*, of Amsterdam, has opened a subscription, which in a few days has reached about £800 sterling, and in the meantime the meantime the other papers also receive subscriptions, and afterwards send them into *de Tijd*. The same plan was followed for the first time some twelve years ago, when the amount of the New Years gift to the Pope was something between £17,000 and £18,000, and has been successfully carried out on different occasions. This time, however, the money will be placed in the hands of the Bishops of Holland, the disposal being left to their Lordships.

THE VATICAN.—The health of the Holy Father continues to be excellent, and the sciatic pains are less severe. Large audiences are given every day. The Roman Liberal newspapers are pleased to spread alarming reports about the Pope, and sometimes assert that he is moribund. That the Liberal journals should invent absurdities about the Vatican is no wonder. Baron Nicotera, in the Chamber of Deputies, this week, enlarged on the venal and calumniating propensities of the revolutionary newspaper writers; who for gain will insert any statements likely to attract readers. But it is surprising that the correspondents of London journals should repeat stories which have no foundation save in the wanton fancy of the concoctors. Dr. Domenico, Bishop of Alleghany, U.S., has arrived in Rome, at the South American College. Several other American Bishops are expected, including Bishop MacNelly, from Albany; Dr. Galberry, Bishop of Hartford; Dr. Henly, Bishop of Portland; Dr. Williams, Archbishop of Boston; and Dr. Woods, Archbishop of Philadelphia. Among those admitted to audience this week were Mr. John Sherlock, Colonel and Mrs. Alcock, Stewart, of Kilbilly, and Captain Robert Aldworth, of Newmarket, county Cork, Ireland.

WAR NEWS.

Turkish vessels have appeared of Odessa to take soundings.

Turkish reinforcements continue arriving on a large scale.

The Danube, which has been very high, rendering any attempts to bridge it dangerous, is now falling.

Prince Edward Islanders are talking of exporting horses to England.

There is at present a slight difficulty between France and England on the Newfoundland fisheries question.

A despatch from Berlin says 18 Russian officers have been sent to take commands in Despatovich's rebel band in Bosnia.

The exportation of corn from Servia has been prohibited in consequence of the great scarcity in the frontier districts.

The Russians yesterday sank a large Turkish iron-clad in the Danube with Hassan Bay and a crew of 300 men.

The Porte already finds a Constitutional form of government rather a bore, and talks of closing the Parliament.

New York, May 13.—It is stated that the Russian fleet has received orders to sail on Tuesday, its destination being kept secret.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted an address thanking the British Government for their reply to Gortshakoff's circular.

RECEPTION OF THE CANADIAN PILGRIMS.—ROME, May 11.—The Pope received, to-day, the French Pilgrims from Canada and from Rhode Island. The Pilgrims presented considerable sums of money.

Telegraphic communication with Kars continues. The Russians endeavoured to obtain information by tapping the wires, but were immediately discovered by their busses.

It is much remarked that the Russian troops passing Bucharest have exchanged their ordinary colors for flags bearing the double Greek Cross which are carried only when the war was a religious one.

A Bucharest special says only one man escaped from the Turkish monitor sunk near Ibrail. A Belgrade despatch says the first class militia have received orders to be in readiness and provided with four days provisions.

BUCHAREST, May 13.—It is officially stated that the Turks endeavoured on Saturday to effect a landing at Oltenitz; the attempt was frustrated by the gallant resistance of the Rumanians. Prince Charles has gone to Oltenitz.

PARIS, May 12.—The Bey of Tunis, who was summoned by the Sultan to send a contingent, has excused himself because of financial inability, but allow his subjects to volunteer.

The Russian Government is in a state of great anxiety with respect to insurrections; the revolt in Caucasus is not nearly at an end, and in fact is increasing, while an uprising is also on foot in the Crimea.

A Constantinople telegram says the inhabitants of Constantinople who hitherto have been exempt from conscription are now to be made amenable. The Porte is very uneasy about supplies of arms and ammunition which have still to come from New York, and is very angry with America for allowing the Russian squadron to remain in American waters.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—A Victoria dispatch states that the colonists are alarmed at the defenceless condition of the colony, with the Russian fleet within a few days' sail. A public meeting is suggested to devise means for safe protection, with the assistance of the Imperial force available.

A Constantinople despatch states that news has been received that communication between Kars and Erzeroum has been re-established. The Governor of Kars reports a loss of 30 killed in the engagement of the 8th inst.

Turkey is also not free from internal strife. Dissensions have arisen between the Government and the Chambers on account of the Porte's acceptance of the German protectorate of Russian citizens remaining within the limits of the Ottoman Empire.

Unity has finally been restored in the British Cabinet on the delicate question of Engoban's Eastern policy. The debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions was continued yesterday, but was marked by no important feature. Differences between England and Russia are reported to be increasing.

LONDON, May 13.—Official Constantinople despatches says the Russians having attacked on Friday in great force, a position occupied by the vanguard of the Turkish auxiliary troops in the vicinity of Batoum, a battle ensued and lasted 8 1/2 hours, resulting in the complete rout of the Russians who lost 4,000 men. The Turkish loss is inconsiderable.

A Vienna despatch says the Russians seem to be still feeling their way in Asia Minor. Delay can only be of advantage to the Turks, if they use it for concentrating forces in the right place. If the Turks can send out from Kars soldiers to ambuscade the Russian reconnoitering parties. It cannot be so very closely invested. Wherever the Russians have gone they have at once established their own administration.

Bad feeling here is increasing; The Turkish journal actually advocated the massacre of Christians. Mr. Layard has demanded explanations. There is great uneasiness among European residents, many have left, and others are leaving. The Khedive's actions are watched very distrustfully. It is known that he has been tempted previously by Russia, and it is thought, if the Turks suffer any important reverses, the temptation will prove too strong for him.

MANCHESTER, May 12.—A Rutchuk despatch of Thursday says it is plain the time for action on the Danube is near. The Russians evidently, under cover of overwhelming artillery fire, intend to attempt to cross the river at several points simultaneously. Notice has just been given that the Russian batteries at Guirgevo may commence firing on its town and fortress at any moment. Turkish fortresses on the Danube are well prepared to withstand the attack.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—An official telegram from Tiflis states that after capturing Munster the Russians, on the 11th inst., threw forward two columns against Katsubani Heights, skirting the river Kintzisi. This strong position was stormed by the Russians, with the loss of 12 killed and 115 wounded. The Turkish losses were enormous, Katsubani Heights are near Batoum, and the Turks were entrenched in their position there. (The above is the Russian version of the same affair, which the Turks claim as a victory.)

Great preparations are going on in Russia in the event of a third Power taking a hand in the present struggle. All the fort garrisons of the Baltic have been made up to their full strength, and the army of the North is being concentrated along the shores of that sea. A force resembling in character the German Landwehr will also shortly be called out for the defence both of the Baltic and of the Black Sea shores; and it is intended to organize the companies in every Russian town, so that every man capable of bearing arms may be thoroughly drilled. The troubles at home are threatening to become serious.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. MacCarthy, M. P. for Mallow, is confined to his room from illness.

The residence of Major Maher, at Ballinakill, was completely destroyed by fire.

The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries propose holding a meeting at Limerick, on the 28th inst., to inquire into the state of the Shannon fisheries.

Mr. Pope Hennessy is gazetted Governor of Hong Kong; and Mr. G. E. Rushworth Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica.

The tenantry of the Ardagh estate, county Longford, have presented their landlord, Sir George Fetherstone, with an address of welcome.

The Limerick town council have adopted a memorial to the Earl of Derby against the Italian Clerical Abuses Bill.

A collection in aid of the Butt Testimonial was taken up on Sunday at the several Catholic churches of Limerick, and resulted in close on £200 being subscribed towards the fund.

SUNDAY CLOSING.—Alderman Cleary, ex-Mayor of Limerick, gave evidence before the Sunday Closing Committee, and though he is the proprietor of an extensive hotel, insisted that the full measure of closing was as little as the people of Limerick demanded.

The O'Donoghue brought the land question before the house last Friday, on resolution. A seven hours' debate followed. The mover represented the view of the tenants, that they have not adequate protection for their industry; but the Government saw no necessity for fresh legislation.

MR. GLADSTONE.—Somebody is always saying something about Mr. Gladstone, and somebody is always writing to him about that somebody. The last rumour is that he had pledged himself to Home Rule, and the last postcard from him contains a denial of the rumour. What next?

MAJOR O'GORMAN.—Joy reigns in the House of Commons at the safe return, after his illness, of Major O'Gorman. The hon. gentleman looked as healthy and jovial as ever, and the whole assembly gave him a hearty reception as he ascended to his elevated seat under the gallery. His voice of "rolling thunder" will be heard from hence.

TROUBLES.—Mr. Mitchell Henry and Mr. A. M. Sullivan have retired from the Home Rule Parliamentary Committee. Mr. Philip Callan is the *let-noir*, and they decline his company. The Irish party in the House are likely to suffer from greater disunion, unless the member for Dundalk can be restrained in manner and speech.

THE REPRESENTATION OF TIPPERARY.—Quite a host of names are mentioned in connection with the vacancy in this county. Amongst them are those of Mr. Stephen Lanigan, D. L., Glengagill, Templemore; Mr. E. St. John Brenon, Crosshwaite-park, Kingstown; Mr. Jerome J. Guery, J. P., Cashel; and Alderman M'Sweeney.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Derry, in a letter to the Primate, announced his withdrawal from the Synod: his reason being that that body has adopted the "Form of Preface, according to resolutions of 1875-76," whereby contradictory doctrines are permitted to be held and taught by the Irish Protestant clergy.

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN AND MR. CALLAN.—Mr. A. M. Sullivan has, I understand, been invited to contribute to the *Nineteenth Century*, a paper on Home Rule. The intermediary between the editor and the desired contributor was a well-known dignitary of one of the Churches, who occasionally discourses through the pages of a magazine.—*Mayfair.*

NEW ORPHANAGE.—The foundations are being laid for the building of a new orphanage institution, which will cost £4,000, at Dowth, county Meath. Mr. Ashlin, of Dublin, is the architect, and the contractors are the well-known and eminent firm of Hammond Brothers, Sheephousa. The works will be carried out under the supervision of Mr. P. J. Dodd, architect, Drogheda, and the entire expense is to be borne by the trustees of the Netterville Institution.

LETTERKENNY.—A striking evidence (says the *Freeman*) of the advancement of education in Letterkenney is furnished by the announcement made by the Commissioners of National Education a few days ago—viz., that the first Carlisle and Blake premium for last year was awarded to the Letterkenney Male National School, taught by Mr. Hugh O'Donnell, and under the management of the Rev. F. W. Gallagher, administrator. 1,300 schools completed.

MR. PARNELL AND MR. BIGGAR.—A Central News telegram says—"We understand that the Cabinet has had under its consideration the conduct of Messrs. Biggar and Parnell in obstructing public business during the present session, and has arrived at the conclusion that in consequence of the standing order, which prohibits opposed business after half-past twelve, no steps can be taken at present, but the Ministers have determined that under no circumstances will they submit to the half-past twelve limit in future."

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.—The beginning made by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language promises complete success. From the prompt and hearty support offered the society by men of all creeds and classes, it is evident that the undertaking will make the most rapid and satisfactory progress. Subscriptions are pouring into the treasurer's hands by every post; branch clubs are starting up in several localities; and the Irish press, with one exception, unworthy of notice, is cordially assisting in the good work of preserving the old tongue of our fathers.—*Irishman.*

NEW UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of the Roscommon board of guardians, the petition of the Dublin corporation in favour of Mr. Butt's University Bill having been handed in, the chairman said the usual course in such cases was for some gentlemen to give notice of motion on the subject, in order that the matter might be discussed by a large board. Mr. Bagot thought the education question could hardly be considered poor-law business. The chairman said the government made it poor-law business when they asked the unions to become contributory. Mr. L. Kelly gave notice that he would move, on the 28th inst., that the board adopt a petition in favour of Mr. Butt's University Bill.

VALUE OF LAND IN IRELAND.—A parliamentary return has recently been issued from the Landed Estates Court containing returns showing the landed estates held either in fee, fee-farms, for lives renewable forever, or for terms of which 60 years shall be unexpired, sold in the Landed Estates Courts since 1865. From these returns it appears that the average number of years' purchase obtained through Ireland for the estate classified above was in 1865 20 years' purchase; in '66, 20 1/2; in '67, 21; in '68, 22 1/2; in '69, 31 1/2; in '70, 20 1/2; in '71, 23 1/2; in '72, 22 1/2; in '73, 22 1/2; in '74, 20 1/2; in '75, 22 1/2. The amount properly sold in the Landed Estates Courts is yearly diminishing; the purchase money of the property sold in 1873, being in round numbers about a million and a quarter pounds; in '74, about nine hundred thousand; and in '75, about eight hundred thousand. The largest sale of recent years was the Waterford estates in the County Londonderry. It was sold in 1862; its rental was £14,912; its Poor Law valuation was £18,155; and the purchase money £431,418; being a rate of 30 years on the rental and 23 1/2 on the valuation.

GENERAL NEWS.

AUSTRIA.—Austria and Spain have published declarations of neutrality.

LONDON.—London despatches announce the death of Lord Erskine and the Marchioness of Lothian.

GLASGOW, May 13.—The shipbuilders' lockout will affect 25,000 to 30,000 men.

The British Government are said to have authorized a banking firm in Pera to purchase 100,000 head of cattle.

The report that English officers had been sent to select a site at the mouth of the Suez Canal, for military purposes, is denied.

Iquique, a seaport town in the south of Peru, containing a population of about 1,000 was destroyed by an earthquake on the 10th inst.

The President of Buenos Ayres has granted a general amnesty to all who took part in the insurrection.

An official despatch from Constantinople says the Russians were completely routed in an engagement on Friday, with the vanguard of the Turkish auxiliaries, losing 4,000 men.

The Bonapartist element in the Versailles Chamber of Deputies has become so unruly, a motion was made to restore the rule of 1849, giving the President power to suspend the pay of the disturbers.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.—A Berlin despatch says the Emperor William has received the French Ambassador and commissioned him to forward a message expressing the Emperor's good wishes for France to President MacMahon.

NO CORRESPONDENTS.—The London correspondent of the *Scotman* says there is good authority for the statement that to the present moment not a single journal in Europe has received permission from Russia to send a correspondent to the headquarters of the Russian army.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A Victoria despatch states that the colonists are alarmed at the defenceless condition of the colony with the Russian fleet within a few days' sail. A public meeting is suggested to devise means for protection with the assistance of the Imperial force available.

TROUBLES IN SPAIN.—A despatch from Bilbao says the Government apprehending a rising in Los Encartaciones district has ordered the military occupation of and domiciliary visits in search for arms in suspected localities. A latent agitation exists throughout Biscay.

COLOSSAL STATUE TO PRINCE BISMARCK.—A subscription has been started in Germany for the purpose of erecting a statue to Prince Bismarck on the summit of the Hartz Mountains, the culminating point of Northern Germany.

An awful famine is raging in Chian. The last harvest was a slender one, consequent on the drought, and now that stores are exhausted, hunger and pestilence are exacting incredible sacrifices. It is believed that up to the present some millions have succumbed, and as many more must die before the new crops come in.

The dogs on Mount St. Bernard saved the lives of forty persons during the past winter. At the distance of an hour's march they can discover, through the wonderful sense of smell, whether travellers are on the mountain, and begin to howl as soon as they do.

The French war estimates exceed those of Germany by 30,000,000, in consequence of the number of officers in the French being much larger than in the German army. The total amount asked for was, in round numbers, \$110,000,000.

Australia, which at the beginning of this century had no more than 100,000 inhabitants, counts now 800,000 Catholics, and zealous Catholics. They have built churches, hospitals and schools. The first and only Catholic Bishop in the province resides in Sydney, but it will not be long till the Holy See shall have to erect a new bishopric.

CONTINGENCIES.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the official contradiction of the statement that Lieut.-General Sir John Lenthorn Simons would be appointed Commander-in-Chief of an expeditionary force is correct, only because there is not such a thing as an expeditionary force; nevertheless, he is most assuredly thought of in high places, should certain things happen; and so of some other matters which have been announced; they may never come to pass, and were, at best, contingent.

DISTANCES.—The following distances will give useful information to the reader.—From Odessa to Sebastopol, 190 miles; Sebastopol to Constantinople, 340; Kostendji, 240, and to Sinope, 200; Constantinople to Sinope, 250, and to Erzeroum, 690 miles; Sinope to Tanager, on the Sea of Azov, 420 miles; Erzeroum to Tanager, 500 miles; Erzeroum to Batoum, 80 miles.

COFFEE.—The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the superior of a monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink of the infusion of coffee, after hearing the reports of shepherds who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation spread through the adjacent countries, and in about 200 years it had reached Paris. A single plant, brought there in 1714, became the parent stock of all the French coffee plantations in the West Indies, and the French and Spanish all over South America and the West Indies. The extent of the consumption now can hardly be realised.

The idea has recently occurred to some French gentlemen of starting a national subscription for the repurchase from Germany of that part of Lorraine which was ceded by the treaty of 1871; and it has already become necessary to warn the public against certain persons, who have constituted themselves collectors, but do not deem it necessary to account for the funds entrusted to them. Meanwhile it has been suggested that before definitely organizing the grand Patriotic Association for the Recovery of Lorraine, it may be as well to ascertain if Germany is willing to sell the territory in question. Of course there is no lack of precedents. France herself sold Louisiana to the United States in 1803 for the modest sum of \$15,000,000, while Russia sold Alaska in 1867 to the same power for \$7,000,000. But European soil is not so readily sold, the latest transaction of this nature having been a very small one indeed. It will be remembered that the Prince of Monaco gave up the communes of Roquebrune and Menton to France in consideration of the sum of 4,000,000 francs. It is also within living memory, though the period seems far distant, that by the Treaty of June 11, 1857, the late King of Prussia renounced his claims to the sovereignty of Neuchâtel, stipulating only for the title, and a pecuniary compensation, which was not paid, and the claim was ultimately waived. But the Prussia of to-day is not in the habit of concluding bargains unsatisfactory to itself, and even if the German Emperor's Government felt disposed to sell Lorraine, one may be sure that the price asked would be a far higher one than could be raised by voluntary contributions. The attempt to pay a portion of the French war indemnity in a similar manner, it will be remembered, proved a dismal failure.

GRASSHOPPER CLUBS.—The grasshopper pest has become so serious in several of the American States, that grasshopper clubs have been established with the object of taking organised action against this destructive insect.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

THE ZUYDER ZEE.—The Zuyder Zee is about to be drained, at an estimated cost of 133 millions sterling, by means of engines of 10,000 horsepower. The operation, it is thought, will occupy 10 years.

THE DISTANCE BEES FLY.—A writer in a contemporary dredged the backs of his bees with flour as they were leaving the hives in the morning during a very dry time, doing this by pre-arranged arrangement with a friend who had a fine clover-field in bloom forty miles away. The friend wrote back directly, "There are plenty of your white-jacket bees here in the clover."

A CALCULATING CROW.—A Scotch newspaper of the year 1816 states that a carrion crow, perceiving a brood of fourteen chickens, under the care of a parent hen, on a lawn, picked up one; but on a young lady opening the window and giving an alarm, the robber dropped his prey. In the course of the day, however, the plunderer returned, accompanied by thirteen other crows, when each one seized his bird and carried off the whole brood at once.

AMERICAN INSECTS.—The last Kansas traveller tells a story of a citizen of that State, who, while on board a steamer on the Mississippi, was asked by a gentleman "whether the raising of stock in Arkansas was attended with much difficulty or expense." Oh, yes, stranger, they suffer much from insects." "Insects? Why, what kind of insects, pray?" "Why, bears, catamounts, wolves, and such like insects." The stranger stopped further inquiry.

DEATH OF ANTIOCHUS.—When Antiochus was slain in battle by Centaretrius, the Galatian, the victor, exultingly leaped on the back of the fallen king's horse; but he had no sooner done so, than the animal, as if sensible that it was betrayed by the slayer of his master, instantly exhibited signs of the greatest fury, and bounding forwards to the top of a lofty rock, with a speed which defied every attempt of Centaretrius to disengage himself, leaped with him over the precipice, at the foot of which both were found dashed to pieces.

NATURAL BREAKWATERS.—A very singular feature in the marine landscapes between Terra del Fuego and the contiguous mainland is the floating gardens of seaweed that serve as natural breakwaters against the violence of the ocean swell. The scientific name of the plant is the *Macrocystis pyrifera*. Frequently it grows to a length of between three hundred and four hundred feet. It gives cover and pasturage to every species of crustacea, great and small; while the intertangled mass, swaying like a penderous curtain in the water, effectually breaks the shock of the most tremendous rollers.

WILD ANIMALS IN ENGLAND.—Lord Macaulay, in his account of the state of England in 1635, states that at Enfield, hardly out of sight of the smoke of the capital, was a region of twenty-five miles in circumference, in which deer, as free as in an American forest, wandered by thousands. The last wild boar, which had been preserved for the royal diversion, and had been allowed to range the cultivated land with their tusks, were slaughtered by the exasperated rustics during the licence of the civil war. The last wolf that roamed in Great Britain was slain in Scotland a short time before the close of the reign of Charles II.

ONE SWALLOW DOES NOT MAKE A SUMMER.—The frequent appearance of single swallows on the verge of summer many days before the general arrival of the tribe, has given rise to this common proverb. They seem as if, like Noah's dove, they were despatched from the main body to spy and report on the appearance of the earth, or to find the longitude or latitude of their flight. A diligent observer of nature assures us that the first of these scouts to arrive at the old haunt of a colony will remain, as it were, to take and keep possession; and that a second and third will arrive, but after a short time will go away again, doubtless to convey intelligence to the main body of the state in which matters are before they attempt their general migration.

A TAME SEA-GULL.—Many years ago, a Mr. Scott, of Benholm, near Montrose, accidentally caught a sea-gull, whose wings he cut, and he placed it in his garden. The bird remained in that situation for several years, and being kindly treated, became so familiar as to come at a call to be fed at the kitchen door. It was known by the name of Willie. This bird became at last so tame that no pains were taken to preserve it, and its wings have grown to full length, it flew away, joined the other gulls on the beach, and came back from time to time to pay a visit to the house. When its companions left the country at the usual season, Willie accompanied them, much to the regret of the family. To their joy, however, it returned next season; and with its usual familiarity came to its old haunt, where it was welcomed and fed liberally. In this way it went and returned for forty years without intermission, and kept up its acquaintance in the most cordial manner, for while in the country, it visited them almost daily, answered to its name like any domestic animal, and at almost out of the hand. One year, however, very near the period of its final disappearance—Willie did not pay his respects to the family for eight or ten days after the general flock of gulls had arrived on the coast, and great was the lamentations for his loss, as it was feared he was dead. But to the surprise and joy of the family, a servant one morning came running into the breakfast-room in ecstasy announcing that Willie had returned. The whole company rose from the table to welcome him. Food was soon supplied in abundance, and Willie with his usual frankness eat of it in the most hearty manner, and was as tame as any barn-yard fowl about the house. In a year or two afterwards this grateful bird discontinued his visits for ever.

CAMPOR WOOD.—The Camphor wood boxes brought from China and the East are well known for their strong preservative odour, and found useful in keeping away moths from woollens and furs. The China and Japan tree belongs to the laurel family, and that of Sumatra and Borneo is the Dryobalanops Camphora. Even the leaves and fruits smell of camphor. In Sumatra this tree is abundantly met with on the west coast, and is chiefly in the extensive bush, but seldom in places more than a thousand feet above the level of the sea. The tree is straight, extraordinarily tall and has a gigantic crown, which overtops the other woody giants by one hundred feet or so. The stem is sometimes twenty feet thick. The Barus Camphor of this island is the most esteemed of any, and it is for this drug, obtained in but small quantities—seldom more than half a pound to a tree—that the tree is ruthlessly destroyed. When felled, it is divided into small pieces, and these are afterwards split; upon which the camphor, which is found in hollow crevices in the body of the tree, and above all, in knots or swellings of branches from the trunks, becomes visible in the form of granules or grains. An essential oil also exudes from the tree in cutting, which is sometimes collected, but is scarcely remunerative. On the west coast of Formosa, there are forests of camphorwood, and a great deal of crude camphor is shipped thence to Amoy and other Chinese ports. Large quantities of wood are sawn into planks, tables and cabinets, and then made of it, and this is also turned into plates, and washing basins. Only a small portion of the vast camphor forest of Formosa has been reclaimed from its wild inhabitants, and this consists of a few tall trees, the growth of which is stifled by the densest part of the wood; even into planks, the tree-chopped small and barked down for the camphor.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, May 16.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1877.

Wednesday, 16th—St. John Nepomcen.
Anniversary of the first landing of the Anglo-
Mormons in Ireland, 1167.
Vendome Column torn down, 1871.
Thursday, 17th—St. Pargal Baylon.
Parliament rejected the Repeal Motion, 1844.
Tallyrand died, 1838.
Friday, 18th—St. Theodotus, Vintner, and Reven
Virgins.
Boswell died, 1795.
Saturday, 19th—St. Dunsten, Archbishop of Can-
terbury.
Lord Edward Fitzgerald arrested and mortally
wounded in Thom's street, Dublin, 1798.
Columbus died, 1506.
Sunday, 20th—St. Birnordia of Sicund.
Whitsunday. Rev. Francis Mahony, ("Father
Prout") died, 1866.
Monday, 21st—St. Celestin, Pope.
Riot in Montreal, 1832.
Tuesday, 22nd—St. Mammertus, Archbishop of
Vienna.
Samuel Neilson arrested, 1798.
Pope born, 1688.

THE "STAR" AND THE "TRUE WIT- NESS."

In our Saturday edition we promised to notice in our issue of to-day, the reply of the *Star* to our articles on the St. Ann's Ward Election, and "Are we to become Canadians?" Our contemporary approaches us with lance in rest upon the subject of "Race and Creed again," and skillfully makes a lunge at our inexperience in "some of the peculiarities of electioneering in Canada." We have not seen how political fields have been fought and won in the Dominion, and are thus in some measure unable to "shoulder our crutch" in the area of political warfare. Well it may be so! But perhaps our inexperience is our salvation. We come as a free lance, indifferent as to what the colour of the foe may be, and amongst other issues, anxious to secure the best possible terms for the cause we have always advocated, and for the banner under which we have always fought. We, like our Irish brethren, are here as Canadian citizens, faithful to the Constitution of this Confederation, but not forgetting that we are Irish meanwhile. But before we reply to the *Star* upon the question of "Are we to become Canadians?" we must notice our contemporaries trust at the question of religion in politics. "Religion strictly speaking" says the *Star* is too high and sacred a thing to be dragged through the profane mud of elections, and that abuse of the most sacred of all causes for the behoof of candidates cliques and parties, is nothing short of sacrilege." All this is quite true. We endorse every word of it, and the polished clique on the rampant party that attempts to drag religion through the mud for the "behoof of Candidates" deserves to be regarded with suspicion, and treated with disdain. But here we pause, for the question occurs—Who is it that uses religion for political ends? The question is almost grave enough to induce us to pause for a reply. But we must face the question, and we must answer it. It is then—politics that drag in religion—it is not religion that drag in politics. There are many, very many, political questions which directly or indirectly embrace issues which vitally effect the Catholic Church. We see it every day around us. Whether in Quebec or Ottawa measures are passed during the session which are as much questions of religion as they are of politics, and it would be suicidal on the part of our people not to be alive to the dangers which lie hidden in the clauses of say—A bill for the incorporation of Orange Societies. As things are at present, we cannot separate religion from politics, unless indeed we accept the logic of the "Liberal" party in Europe, who graduate as,—merely desirous of political independence, and end by embracing the "liberty" of the Commune.

France, before she accepted the policy now approached by the *Star*, was for three centuries without civil war, and it was only when the gentlemen of "emancipation"—and "no religion in politics" came upon the scene that France was torn with all the terrors of intestine war. What is true of France is true of many other countries as well, and the growth of "Liberalism" on the continent of Europe, does not promise either security or peace, in the present hour. We cannot separate religion from politics in all cases, and if we cannot the question occurs—Where do politics end and where does religion begin? That is another grave question, and who is to give the reply? Shall we look to the *Star*, or to the anointed

of the Church? Shall we take the Clergy or shall we look to the benches of Ottawa, or to the wisdom of the Cabinet for a reply? We need not answer the question! Our contemporary therefore may rest assured that when "mixed" questions arise—questions which effect religion and politics, that the Catholics of Canada will not stop to consider the political issues at stake, but will at once give their votes as the interest of the Church requires them. That there was such an issue at stake in the St. Ann's Ward election, we do not say. That might have been a purely political issue and we would have rejoiced if it were so. But if the religious cry was raised, the Irish Catholics are not responsible for it. It was, we contend, the Protestants who first raised the religious cry, and the *Star* knows it as well as we do. It was a dangerous rally and the Catholics accepted the challenge. They see themselves ousted wherever the Protestants are in the ascendant. Let the *Star* point to a single constituency in Canada, or in Great Britain, where the Protestants are in a majority, and which is represented by a Catholic. This is a fair issue, and we shall give the *Star*, with one exception, perhaps Sir Gavan Duffey in Australia,—the world for its field of research. The 2,000,000 of Catholics in Great Britain have not a simple representative in Parliament, and the 200,000 in Ontario are in the same plight. It is weak of the *Star* to say that those Catholics are "scattered." Yes and so are the Protestants in Ireland and in Quebec "scattered," and in both places Catholic constituencies are represented by Protestant. Yes we have a proud boast upon that issue, and we rejoice that for tolerance, the Catholic communities stand head and shoulders above all their surroundings. It is the teaching of our Church, and we simply—obey.

Then comes the other issue—Are we to become Canadians? Yes in obedience to the laws and in defence of the Constitution. Yes we are willing to become Canadians, as the French are Canadians, as the English are Canadians and as the Scotch are Canadians—but not otherwise. We live here and enjoy the protection of the laws. We are happy in possessing the responsible government, and we rejoice therat. We are Canadians by residence and by interest—and by social surroundings.—We are Irish Canadians, no more, no less. England has been trying for a long time to make us West-Britons and she has failed, and it is then scarcely likely that Canada will make us Canadians in all things in a single generation or in two. The policy of Canadian statemen and of the Canadian press has forced our people to abandon the hope of becoming Canadian in all things. Until recently the *Globe* of Toronto emptied all the foul vocabulary in the language upon the heads of our priesthood and of our people. Our priests were "petticoated gentry" and our people were "Dogans"—Is that the way to make us Canadians? At the present moment we are for the first time these thirty six years without one Irish Catholic representative in the Ministry,—Is that the way to make us Canadians? In the Province of Quebec there is not a single Irish Catholic in the Legislative Assembly.—Is that the way to make us Canadians? Out of sixteen official assignees in Montreal, we repeat not one of them is an Irishman and a Catholic.—Is that the way to make us Canadians? The other day in Ottawa when an Irish Catholic was about to be proposed as a Candidate we were told that he would not get the Scotch party vote, because he was a Catholic.—Is that the way to make us Canadians? But yesterday Mr. Wilson had to retire from the candidature of St. Antoine Ward because he was an Irish Catholic.—Is that the way to make us Canadians. Yes even the *Star* with all its special interest in our welfare calls the people of St. Ann's Ward "bulldozers" and "intimidators" and yet wonders that we do not at once become Canadians. We are ousted from political power all over the Dominion, and the time is come when, in our opinion, the Irish people should seriously ask themselves—What is the reason? We think the reason is plain! It is because we have not stood shoulder to shoulder. It is because we have been "Liberals" and "Conservatives" when we should have been Catholics and Irishmen. It is because we do not unitedly resist the insults which are flung into our faces. This is the position our opponents force us to adopt. We do not wish it, but we are compelled in self-defence to declare it. In theory the *Star* is right, in practice it is all at sea. Scratch a Scotchman and do you find a Canadian in all things? No, no, there will be occasions when it will be necessary to 'throw both Reformers and Conservatives to the winds, and stand like one man around the Irish Catholic vote. This is practised in the ranks of the Protestants. Look we repeat at the West, the Centre and St. Antoine Wards. Where is the Catholic representative for any of them? No there is no hope of bringing our political foes to their bearings except by looking after our own interests, as they take good care to look after theirs.

We do not want to see our people used by designing politicians, and the only way we can avoid that is by being Irish Catholics when we are wanted. That such occasions will be few we hope, but when they come we are pretty certain that such constituencies as Montreal, where the Irish Catholic vote is a power, will see that they do unto others as others are doing unto them.

As to the Immigration Question, we think that we have, in these columns, pretty clearly proved that special advantages were held out to Orangemen to immigrate, and if the *Star* had followed the discussion we think it could not help agreeing with us.

The *Star* says that the Irish Catholics have been generously treated in the matter of "patronage" and it instances the "Speaker" and a "messenger" in illustration. But how was the Speaker appointed? He should have been in the Ministry and he was objected to because he was an Irish Catholic. As to the "messenger" we accept the explanation of the *Star*. Yes there are some Irish Catholic "messengers" in the Houses, and yet, singular to state "we are not happy." And then we hear some rumour about a "sinecure" which rumour says is about to be conferred upon some "Irish Catholic champion." We cannot imagine that our contemporary thinks that our "champions" should be for ever cut off from attaining place or power. Here Irish Catholics abandon no principle by accepting government positions, and we rejoice to see them elevated to the highest dignity under the Crown. In Ireland the issue is different, but here, so long as they do not turn their backs upon the Irish Catholic people, so long as they remain faithful to the principles by which they obtained their position, we shall glory in their elevation. Our contemporary has we believe made several mistakes of late. It has denounced the Irish people of St. Anne's Ward as "bulldozers" and "intimidators," it has attempted to cast a slur upon the most moral ward in the city, where according to the police reports the social evil has no abiding place; it has endeavoured to induce us to regard politics as never entrenching upon religion; and it has entered upon the hopeless task of trying to make us mere Canadian politicians. Yes we will be Canadians in obedience to the laws, Canadians in defending the constitutions, Canadians in loyal allegiance to everything that effects Canadian interest, Canadians in our social relations, and in our admiration of the land we live in, Canadians too when mere political issues are at stake, but WHEN WANTED, WE SHALL BE CATHOLICS AND IRISHMEN ABOVE ALL.



THE LORD BISHOP OF ARDAGH, THE MOST REV. DR. CONROY, AB-LEGATE TO CANADA.

The Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Lord Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, is a nephew of the Primate of all Ireland. He was educated principally in Rome, and all through his life has given evidences of possessing an intellect of the highest order. For some time he was secretary to his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, until he became a bishop of the historic diocese of Clonmacnoise in 1871. His first official act will be the consecration, on Whit-Sunday, May 20, of the new Archbishop of Halifax, Dr. Hannan, whom he will also, by special commission from the Holy See, invest with the Pallium, which he takes out with him. From Halifax the Delegate Apostolic will proceed to Quebec, where he will enter at once on the special business of his mission. His appointment as Ab-Legate to Canada is a tribute to the prelacy of Ireland, and we are informed, that his episcopal brethren hail it with the heartiest congratulations. His Lordship will, we are sure, meet with a dual reception from the Irishmen of Canada—a reception which shall at once testify the emblems of which he shall so typically illustrate—Faith and Fatherland.

NEW PAPER.

We have received the first number of a new paper called *The Emigrants' Guide*, published at St. Louis, Mo. The contents are racy and instructive, and it must form a valuable text-book for intending emigrants to the West. To the farmers in the Western States, *The Emigrants' Guide* will prove to be a valuable friend. We wish our contemporary success.

THE "CITY OF BRUSSELS"—LETTER FROM FATHER CROMBLEHOLME.

There was joy in Montreal on Sunday, as the well authenticated news of safety of the "City of Brussels," flew over the town. This time it was no false alarm, for one of the passengers had returned to give the glad tidings to us all. He was not indeed one of the pilgrim band who were going to Rome to swell the gathering that is to honour the great old man who fills St. Peter's Chair, but a passenger in the "intermediate" of the ship, who had grown weary of the protracted voyage, and who determined to steer his bark once more to Columbia's land. It appears then, from the account of the returned passenger, that the "City of Brussels" was only three days out when she broke her shaft, and has since then been proceeding under sail. On last Tuesday, however, the "City of Richmond" sighted the disabled ship, and drew alongside. The meeting must have been a joyous one. At best of times, when at sea one hears that a sail is somewhere visible on the horizon, the news causes some little flutter on board. Even crossing the "herring pond" the cry of a "sail," brings some at least of the passengers to look over the waste of waters and admire the taught appearance of some trim clipper as she scuds before the breeze. But "disabled," with "shaft broken," "under canvas," which in such a ship as the "City of Brussels" is only like a newspaper upon a raft, how must the hearts of the pilgrims have rejoiced when the "City of Richmond" drew alongside, and when our friends experienced the comfort of sending the glad tidings of their safety to their homes. It brought joy to them, but it has brought more, far more, joy to us. Not only by the Catholics but by the Protestants as well, was the news received with expressions of rejoicing. Every day there were Protestants calling at St. Patrick's, and among the rest, some Protestant clergymen showed that kindly interest which is calculated to promote harmonious feeling between men of different beliefs. The superintendent of the telegraphic department, Mr. D'Acree, himself a Protestant, the instant that the news was received sent special messengers to all who had friends on board. The news was spread around the churches, and by ten a. m., the minds of the people were relieved, the glad tidings were known to all, joy was upon every countenance, and that hope which, when deferred maketh the heart sick, once more like a "gleaming taper's light, adorned and cheered the way." But to make assurance doubly sure the "City of Richmond" brought letters from the Pilgrims, and it is our good fortune to be able to place some of them before our readers as confirmation of the news. One letter was received at St. Patrick's, and the handwriting is known to be that of Father Crombleholme. It was written in the "roaring forties," as it is directed from:—

40 DEG. W. L.

MY DEAR FATHER MARTIN,—All is well. Father Dowd is very well and quite cheerful. We have no sick, and we are quite safe. The shaft of the screw was broken on Monday, 23rd April; but everything is well, only the delay.

We shall all write at length from Queenstown in about a week.

Kind regards to all. Pray for us,

Truly yours in Christ,

W. J. CROMBLEHOLME.

The following letters have also been received, by Mrs. Tansey, by Mr. Mullarky and Miss Sheridan:—

LETTER FROM MR. TANSEY, CONTAINING ACCOUNT OF THEIR VOYAGE UP TO THE TIME OF MEETING THE "CITY OF RICHMOND."

Steamer "City of Brussels" 1,600 miles at sea. TUESDAY, May 8th, 1877.

Mrs. B. Tansey, Montreal:
I take this opportunity to let you know that we are yet safe and sound on board the "City of Brussels," the unfortunate wreck which broke down on Monday, April 23rd, our shaft breaking, and we have been under sail ever since, paddling around like a log. When we broke down we were only 490 miles from New York.

We saw a steamer on the day after we broke down belonging to a French line 15 miles from us and captain put up our flag of distress, the other vessel answered, but never came to our assistance. We saw the smoke of another some 17 miles distant going towards Liverpool, but they did not see us. We have seen several sailing vessels up to this date; three of them answered our signals.

I took sick on Saturday at 5 o'clock on the 21st of April, and continued so until Monday evening following; I was then able to crawl around, and continued to do so until the following Saturday, when I took very bad again, and continued so until the following Monday again, ever since I have been in perfect health and can take my share of what is going. We are all now in good health except Mrs. Brennan; she, myself and Father Egan have been about the worst of the lot. Mrs. Cloran and one of the Miss Mullarky's have been very sick, but have got over it; we are all right now; the only thing that troubles us is about our home and friends.

Father Dowd has not been sick at all. We have had Mass every morning except once, when it was too rough. We say the Rosary at 2 o'clock, and prayers at night in the cabin.

We all had our letters ready to send by the French steamer, but she did not come near us—if she had done so, you would have known about us breaking down long ago. I enclose you the letter that I had written then; there is a steamer now in sight and our captain has told us to get our letters ready and he would send them by her to New York for us.

We expect to be picked up on Friday by the "City of Chester," and towed to Queenstown; she left New York two weeks after us, and, if we are not picked up, it will be two weeks more before we arrive in Queenstown. We have plenty pro-

visions as yet, but we cannot tell how long they will last.

The steamer by which I send this is close at hand, and they are now lowering the lifeboat to send the letters on board.

BERNARD TANSEY.

MRS. MULLARKY'S ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE.
Mr. Mullarky is in receipt of a letter from his wife, who was on board with three of her children. Referring to the accident, she says:—

We were going with full speed when the steamer stopped, and shook so much that for a few moments I thought we were going to the bottom. This happened just after Mass; I rushed out of the stateroom to see what was the matter; someone said, "Oh, my God, we are going to the bottom." I went right to the children, and said, "You must dress quickly." They said, "What for?" and I told them to go up on deck. I went out again, and by that time confidence was restored. We found out the shaft was broken, and that we would have to sail across the ocean. Some said "Go back," but the Captain would not go back. The purser said if he went back the Company would discharge him right off, so for the next four days we did not gain ten miles; but we had very fine weather. There was something that got stuck about the rudder that prevented them from going; but when it got rough that gave way, and we went very well. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday it was very calm again.

WE DRIFTED ABOUT

there for the next three days. I forgot to say a French steamer passed on the Wednesday after the accident. Our steamer hoisted colors; one that we were disabled, the other that we were in distress. Of course we all thought it would come alongside. The captain told us to write letters and send them by this steamer, and you don't know how disappointed we were when we found out she took no notice of us at all. Then we had great hopes the "City of Berlin" would pick us up, but of course we were depending upon our sails and got forty miles out of our course and before we could get back again the "Berlin" had passed. I really believe that steamers have got to that state that they would hardly stop to save a life.

After commenting on the slowness with which the vessel proceeded, owing to calms, the letter states that the two little girls had been ill, while the boy was well while he remained quiet.

"Father Dowd never lost a meal, but Mr. Tansey was very sick." How the days were spent in ing, devotions and amusements having been described, the writer states that the greatest source of regret was to think of the anxiety felt at home. "All day they kept saying

"WHAT WILL THEY THINK AT HOME?"

some word of course say, "They will think we are lost." Others would say, "Oh, no, that French steamer will report us." Father Dowd was perfectly happy and says the Pope will give us a double blessing and we will follow our programme as we intended from the first. I really do not know what we would do without Mr. Tansey; he keeps us in roars of laughter.

"The delight on sighting the SS. "City of Richmond" having been described, the writer concludes her interesting and graphic letter. She stated it was their intention to throw over board \$20,000 worth of meat next day.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MISS SHERIDAN.

Letter received by Mr. T. Sheridan from his sister, Miss Elizabeth:

MY OWN DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—We are all very well; pa and ma are just as healthy as can be; father was sick for a short time, but recovered rapidly. You must be very anxious about us; the ship is disabled, as the shaft broke last Monday fortnight; we are obliged to use the sails so that we are no better off than if we had taken passage in a sailing vessel. We expect to be in Liverpool about the middle of next week. The wind all along has been most unfavorable. One day we make rapid progress, and the next morning the water is as smooth as glass and we lie still. A week after the accident happened we espied a French steamer coming towards us, and all hastened to write letters to send home, but it did not come to our assistance, notwithstanding our captain raised the signal of distress. All were greatly disappointed, for we know how anxious you would be to receive news of our safety. We are having a good time, enjoying ourselves really well, but the time is becoming long. All are anxious to get off as quickly as possible, as we think much time is being lost. We could be seeing such sights if we were on land. We are just as anxious to receive news from you as you are of us. I hope all are well at home; we dream every night of some one of you. I have never been ill at all. Mrs. Brennan has been sick ever since we left New York, and is confined to her berth. Mrs. Cloran was ill for a couple of days, but is quite recovered. Rev. Father Dowd keeps up splendidly. There are ten priests on board, a very jolly party; singing, playing, and sometimes dancing. With a fervent wish that God may bless and protect, and that we may soon meet again, I remain your affectionate sister.

THE 3rd OF JUNE—A SUGGESTION.

On Saturday, June 3rd, our Holy Father will be fifty years a bishop. We shall not now trace the record of that eventful episcopate, nor dwell upon the stormy times through which the Pope has passed. Enough for our purpose just now that the great old man who sits in St. Peter's Chair is alive, and pretty well. But as the 3rd of June approaches it occurs to us that the Catholics of Montreal, and of Canada in general, should make some demonstration in honour of the day. If the clergy think it desirable, there is plenty of time to make Montreal blaze with illuminations upon the evening of that eventful day. If each Catholic family illuminated their windows in the evening, it would be some outward significance of the event. Let us hang out our Papal and our National flags, light up our houses, and make a display worthy of the auspicious day. We make the suggestion and if the clergy think it worthy of attention, no doubt the French-Canadians would join in making the 3rd of June in Montreal a day to be remembered in our annals. Now that the Irish pilgrims are safe, and that the French-Canadian pilgrims have already been presented to the Pope, rejoicings will be becoming upon all sides.

MR. BIGGAR, M. P.

The rumoured conversion of Mr. Biggar, M.P., is now confirmed. He was received at Belfast and confirmed by the lord bishop of the diocese. This news does not surprise us. Mr. Biggar has been a regular attendant at Mass for the last two years. He is one of the staunchest Nationalists in the House of Commons.

THE VACANCY IN THE SENATE.

Last week we pointed out the opportunity which now presented itself to Mr. McKenzie of doing an act of justice to the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. The vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Wilson, affords the administration a chance of selecting an Irish Catholic to fill the vacant seat. It will be a gracious act and it will be a politic one as well. We take it for granted that a Catholic will be appointed, and considering the paucity of Irish Catholics in the Senate, we have a right to expect that he will be an Irishman as well. And we hope that this time we shall have no bogus Irishman foisted upon us. We believe our people are in no mood to be satisfied with some half and half gentleman—one who is neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring. As for our part whoever pleases the Irish people will please us, but we are sure that no one will please the Irish people but a genuine Irish Catholic, and one who has been identified with the people as well. Of course we suppose he must be a Reformer. Well we could name half-a-dozen good Irishmen who in Montreal who are Reformers, and who, we believe, would be accepted by our people. But above all let us have no frauds—noze of the milk and water genuity—but let have an Irish Catholic of the first-water. Let us have honest representation, or let us have the alternative—a repudiation of our claims.

OUTRAGE BY "YOUNG BRITONS."

The frolicsome gallants known as "Young Britons," have been disporting themselves in the town of Guelph. A correspondent, who writes over the name of "T. Payne," informs the readers of the *Witness*, that some "poor organ-man" has been the victim of the "Young Britons'" pastime, in that city of loyal cognomen. The wandering minstrelsy of an "organ-man" is not always acceptable to our ears, nor is it the kind of music which charms the savage breast. This "poor organ-man"—some rambler from the sunny South of Europe,—tuned his organ to suit, what he thought, the tastes of his Canadian-listeners by compulsion. But he counted without his host when his wayward fortune directed him towards the town of Guelph. There all his airs should have been tuned to an Orange key. "The Protestant Boys," or "Croppie lie down," would have secured a safe passage for the "poor organ-man." In the medley of airs in his organ box, however, there happened to be some "Irish" amongst the rest. What "Young Briton" in the town of Guelph could stand such an affront? It was an insult to the loyal youths, and so in the words of Mr. Payne, these Young Britons determined to "wreak their vengeance" on the man, organ and all. And so they did! They "set upon him, beat him severely and broke his organ so as to ruin it." And so the work goes on. Orangeism rampant in Ontario and offensively intrusive in Montreal. But those things generally right themselves—for we invariably notice that there is measure for measure in the end.

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

On Monday night the tenth branch of the Catholic Union was opened with some *ecolat* in Montreal. The tenth branch signified that the Union had mustered 1,000 men within its ranks, and the success was made the occasion of a demonstration. Hale, young, and enthusiastic the men of the Catholic Union are the *beau ideal* of Irishmen, and their martial air—characteristic of their race—gives them the appearance of men who know something of the goose-step. For untrained men their soldierly bearing is remarkable, and in all processions in which they take part, the Union forms a distinctive feature in the ranks. We hear that men who never joined any society before, have flocked to the standard of the Union, and that before long they expect to muster 2,000 men upon their muster roll. With such a number to select from the officers of the Catholic Union should experience no difficulty in carrying all before them, in the area of athletic sports—football or lacrosse, cricket or "hurling." We hope when the "Burke Club" comes to toe the line that they hold their own in friendly rivalry with their own opponents, and that they will find in the "Shamrocks" alone, foemen worthy of their steel. How well they with the other Irish and French Societies in Montreal, would look in a torch light procession on the 3rd of June.

TOM MOOR'S ANNIVERSARY.

On the 28th of May, 1780, Thomas Moore was born in Auger Street, Dublin, and on the 28th of the present month the Catholic Young Men's Society of Montreal will commemorate the 97th Anniversary of his birth. If it be true that it is a greater work to make the songs than the laws of a nation, then Tom Moore should hold a high place in our esteem. If he was not a Shakespeare or a Dante, yet he was the Beranger of Ireland. The Cath-

olic Irishmen of Montreal will, we hope, generously support the Catholic Young Men's Society in their efforts to kindle here the genius of Irish melody so tenderly evoked in Tom Moor's songs.

THE SHAMROCK v. MONTREAL.

The Shamrock Lacrosse team has scored its first victory this season. On Saturday last the "Shamrocks" met the "Montreal" Club in a friendly match, and our friends were victorious. This triumph should encourage them to persevere, as it should encourage the Irishmen of Montreal to generously sustain them in their efforts to stand first on the list of the Canadian Lacrosse teams. With a timely assistance they should give a good account of themselves when they meet the Toronto men for the championship.

NEW CHURCH.

In our next we will give the particulars of an interesting ceremony which took place on Sunday last in Montreal. Like Caen in France, Montreal is known as the "City of the Churches," from the number and beauty of our ecclesiastical buildings. This latest addition to the ecclesiastical and architectural beauty of the city, furnishes an evidence of the steady growth of the Faith, within our municipal boundary. It was only the other day that the foundation of a new church was laid in Toronto, and we may safely predict a continuous progress of the Church upon both sides of the dividing line.

THE ST. URBAIN STREET FIRE.

At last the inquest is over and the jury has given its verdict. The verdict is too long to publish in our issue of to-day, but it is in no way stinted in its condemnation of the designer, builder, inspector, and the watchman. A noble tribute is paid to the fire brigade, and some sound suggestions as to the reorganization of the Building Inspectors Department, &c., &c. We may expect that this dearly purchased experience will be productive of such precautions as will make a similar fatality almost impossible.

The following appeared in our Saturday edition:—

THE LADY EVANGELISTS.

We have two lady Evangelists in Montreal. They are plying their work at Calvary Church, where, in the words of an evening contemporary, "they present the truth," and "talk with anxious ones and clear away doubts by the promises and teachings of God's Word." Well, no one can object to such good work, if it is done.

GRAND BAZAAR.

On the 14th inst., a "Grand Bazaar" will take place for the benefit of the "Infirmes de la Providence," at the Orphanage, at the corner of Mignonne and St. Denis Streets. The object of the Bazaar is one well calculated to arouse the sympathy of many of our friends. The good done by the "Infirmes de la Providence" is sufficient claim upon the charity disposed, and we hope to hear of an ample return to the funds of an institution which has so many claims upon the citizens of Montreal.

COMPETITION.

With America competing in cotton goods, and Belgium and France in iron, the future prospects of English trade are not encouraging. We take the following item from the *Catholic Times*, and it must be suggestive of hard times coming in England:—

"The Italian Government has given the contract for the iron plates of two immense new ironclads to the Creuzot works in France. All the principal European firms competed, but that of Schneider & Co., carried off the palm. This looks bad for English trade."

THE CATTLE TRADE.

On Thursday the "Phœnician" of the Allen line left Montreal for Liverpool with about 170 head of Cattle on board. We learn too that the Dominion steamship "Quebec" is being fitted out for the transportation of horses and cattle to Europe, and altogether the cattle trade looks as if it was about to form an important item in our exports. This cattle trade must necessarily reduce the price of beef in Great Britain and in Ireland. If it continues, as we hope it may, grazing cannot be as profitable as it has been in Ireland—and men are once more likely to take the place of cattle in the affections of the landlords.

DANGER.

It is not our intention to discuss the merits of the structure which led to the St. Urbain Street catastrophe. While the enquiry is still in the hands of a jury we can say nothing. But it may be instructive to draw attention to what an experienced architect says about the buildings in Montreal in general. When Mr. Hutchinson, the architect in question, was examined on Wednesday last, he is reported to have said:—

"Witness considered that a building erected of wood in front and rear was as safe in case of fire as if stone columns and lintels had been substituted for wooden posts and lintels. I do not consider it

a safe building in case of fire, and I may make the same remark of three-fourths of the buildings in Montreal."

This is somewhat alarming testimony, but it was not unexpected. As shoddy is the order of the day, no one should be surprised at shoddy houses any more than they should be at shoddy garments.

OTTAWA AND LINCOLN.

The Conservatives are jubilant over the return of Currier for Ottawa. His majority 1255 was no doubt sufficiently large to warrant them in indulging in congratulations. Nor do they regard the success of Captain Norris as a disaster. They think that it was government patronage, of which there is so much in Lincoln, that secured his return. However it is instructive to notice the absence of censure upon the rowdism that prevailed in Ottawa during the contest. The *Citizen* informs us that free fights were frequent, and that generally the people did not conduct themselves with that decorum which should stamp the behaviour of free Canadians. But if those "free fights" took place in Tipperary, what a sneer would run through the press, and how the "Hirish" would be held up to ridicule and contempt. But it is the old story,— "A rebel in Cork, is a patriot in Madrid."

THE ORANGEMEN OF MONTREAL.

Last week we noticed that the *Witness* in an editorial approved of the conduct of Mr. Perry, the Grand Marshal of the Firemen's funeral procession, in reonstrating with the Orangemen when they appeared in the ranks with their regalia. After that it was said by a correspondent, that Mr. Perry had been expelled from an Orange Lodge, and a subsequent letter asks the question if "every one or only one Roman Catholic fireman objected to the presence of the Orangemen?" We think it a pity that this unseemly squabble has cropped up over the remains of gallant men. As a rule Orangemen are good fellows enough until they sniff the air of the "immortal memory," or hear the "glorious" echoes of some incentive to "trample the Catholics every one." Then they go mad—stark, staring, mad. Well, so long as they squabble among themselves we have nothing to say, but when they flaunt their colours in our face, it becomes another matter. At the funeral the Orangemen had no business to be there with their regalia. The firemen passed a resolution that no secret societies should wear their badges. It was on this understanding that the Catholic societies attended, and the presence of the Orangemen in the procession was an insult to the Catholic population of the city. We hope the authorities will be able to keep the Orangemen in order, for it would be a serious and a dangerous thing if the Catholics were forced to look after their own protection. Some time ago it was said that we were to have Protestant aggression in Montreal, and the Orangemen seem to be determined to carry this threat out.

"FRENCH EVANGELIZATION."

"W. B. Court, ex-deacon of Cote Street Presbyterian Church and Superintendent St. John's French Presbyterian Sabbath School," and "D. H. MacVicar," Chairman of the French Evangelizers, have been indulging in a passage-at-arms in the columns of the *Gazette*. Mr. Court complains of the "very unevangelical, arbitrary, and extreme party spirit" of Principal MacVicar, and suggests the "retirement of the principal missionary of the board," ("Father" Chiniquy), to his home in Illinois, and the resignation of Principal MacVicar and "his dear little friend," Prof. Campbell. This is, of course, all owing to the zeal W. B. Court takes in French Evangelization. His humility is offended by the "arbitrary" conduct of Principal MacVicar, and his piety is outraged by the presence of the "principal missionary, 'Father' Chiniquy." W. B. Court desires a reorganization of French Evangelization, and he thinks the "Father" and the "unevangelical" Chairman are not fit subjects to decorate the figurehead of the pious assembly of which they form a part. And so W. B. Court rushes into print, threatens a "pamphlet," and—retires for—awhile. Then comes "Principal MacVicar" upon the scene. This gentleman says that Mr. Court is not "Superintendent of St. John's French Presbyterian Sabbath School," and otherwise upsets some of the statements made in his letter. After this Mr. James Court, father of W. B. Court, comes to the rescue of his son, applauds his son's self-sacrificing spirit in the cause of Evangelization, and thinks that some "grave mistakes were made, particularly in connection with Mr. Chiniquy's work." And so the quarrel stands. But let us picture to ourselves the condition of an organization of which the virtuous Chiniquy and the "unevangelical" Principal MacVicar are the frontispieces. All the admirers of French Evangelization should crow like chanticleur at such a happy combination.

Edinburg, May 3.—The *Scotsman's* London correspondent says, regarding England's preparations in case of emergency, that arrangements are so far complete that the authorities reckon upon being able, if necessary, to embark about 60,000 men in about ten days.

LATEST NEWS.

The Gladstone resolutions were rejected on Monday night in the House of Commons by 354 to 223.

A Mahometan revolt in the Caucasus threatens to cut off the basis of the Russian operations in Asia.

The Russians made an unsuccessful assault upon the heights of Batoum on Friday last, suffering great slaughter.

It is officially denied that England and Austria have agreed to protest to Russia against the declaration of Roumanian independence.

Bucharest journals state that the Turks have crossed the Danube at Ciocanesh, stolen 1,200 sheep, killed the shepherd and some cattle.

The *Telegraph's* Batoum despatch, dated Saturday, says the victory was won by the extraordinary courage of the Bashi Bazouks. The dead and wounded on the Russian side exceed 4,000. The engagement lasted over eight hours. The Russians lost many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed is Kheilm Bey, major of irregulars.

The report that the Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Reni and suffered defeat is officially contradicted.

A Bucharest correspondent reports that a Turkish vessel built in Pesh has arrived in the Danube above Kalat. The Turks commenced a violent bombardment to distract the attention of the Roumanians; after the firing ceased, the vessel passed the Roumanian batteries unharmed. The Turks threaten to bombard Simmitza and plunder the town.

A Batoum special of Friday says about five o'clock this morning the Russian forces largely augmented, advanced with batteries and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum on the land side occupied Bashi Bazouks. The Ottoman troops were entrenched upon the slopes and ledges of the hills and opened a fire of cannon and musketry which literally mowed the Russians down in swathes; they fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish positions during their attempts to make way against their fire. A body of Turkish horse and foot taking advantage of the great forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column and effected great slaughter, the the Muscovites being upon ground perfectly flat and open and having no chance but fight or fly.

In a short time the spot which was the scene of the flank movement became covered with the dead and dying Russians; but the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements, and the battle was renewed with much determination for many hours. The efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained but towards mid-day their artillery fire gradually slackened, and they at length withdrew.

A Constantinople special says, intelligence from independent sources fully confirms the Turkish victory at Batoum.

The Turkish monitor sunk off Ibrail, was named Luifield, and was armed with 5 guns. The only survivor estimates the crew at 200.

A Ragusa despatch says an Italian transport, with two guns, took soundings last week off Durazza. A Turkish steamer threatened the Italian captain, who thereupon loaded his guns, but the Turkish authorities interfered and averted an engagement. The captain said that 15 Italian war vessels would shortly appear off the coast of Albania. The statement has not been confirmed.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent sends the following sensational item from Vienna:—The *Politische Correspondenz*, which is semi-official has letters from St. Petersburg; in a communication of this nature it says: "The Russian troops under Gen. Kaufman will cross the Pamir into India in the event of England taking part in the Turkish war. This is the first time the Russians have spoken semi-officially of the possibility of military operations by way of the Pamir and the accessibility of India in that quarter."

RAGUSA, May 14.—Advices from Slavonic sources state that the rebel commander in Bosnia, Despotovich, has been reinforced and is marching towards Livno.

A Bucharest despatch states that owing to the fall of water in the Danube, the three remaining monitors which are esconced behind the island opposite Ibrail, in the old bed of the Danube, can't get out and must be abandoned or destroyed.

A Pera despatch says as evidence of the dreadful condition to which ten days of incessant rain have reduced the Asiatic region we need only the intelligence from Bagdad describing the flood which has overwhelmed both banks of the Tigris. A similar inundation is unknown since time immemorial, the river having thrown out a new branch above Bagdad, which has completely blockaded the city and swept away 200 houses in the village of Kiamze. The worst evil which the Russians may bring upon us by their premature invasion is cholera, which exposure to so inclement a season can hardly fail to produce amongst the troops.

A Berlin despatch says the 7th and 12th Russian corps, while on their way to Kilia, were suddenly ordered west, and are marching upon Giurgevo and Turna. In about a week the northern bank of the Danube between the mouth of the Aluta and Rutschuck, will probably be occupied by some 60,000 men.

A Rutschuck despatch Thursday says it is plain the time for action on the Danube is near; the Russians evidently under cover of overwhelming artillery fire, intend to attempt to cross the river at several points simultaneously. Notice has just been given that the Russian batteries at Giurgevo may commence firing on its town and fortress at any moment. The Turkish fortresses on the Danube are well prepared to withstand an attack.

A Berlin despatch says the Serbian representative at St. Petersburg has demanded the recall of the Russian Consul-General at Belgrade, because of his conduct towards Prime Minister Ristic. Russo-Serbian diplomatic negotiations have consequently been suspended at Belgrade, and are now carried on at St. Petersburg. It is reported that the present Serbian Ministry, which signed peace with the Porte, will soon make way for another Cabinet, sure to favor Russia. A Rutschuck despatch of Thursday in Manchester says it is plain the time for action on the Danube is near. The Russians, evidently under cover of an overwhelming artillery fire, intend to attempt to cross the river at several points simultaneously. Notice has just been given that the Russian batteries at Giurgevo may commence firing on its town and fortress at any moment. The Turkish fortresses on the Danube are well prepared to withstand an attack.

The number of horses in the various countries of the European Continent and in the United States has been estimated as follows:—

—In Russia, 16,100,000; North America, 9,504,200; Germany, 3,852,231; Great Britain, 2,790,851; France, 2,742,738; Austria-Hungary, 3,569,434; (of which 2,179,811 belong to Hungary); Italy, 657,544; Norway and Sweden, 655,456; Spain, 382,000; Denmark, 216,570; Belgium, 282,183; Holland, 260,056; Switzerland, 199,934; Greece, 98,938; and Portugal, 79,718; making a total in the countries mentioned of 40,854,840. The proportion of horses to each 1,000 of the population is 227.05 in Russia, 244.16 in America, 175.55 in Denmark, 146.99 in Hungary, 114.88 in Sweden, 86.10 in Great Britain 81.64 in Germany, and 18.25 only in Portugal. Of mules there are 1,026 in Germany, 303,775 in France, 14,935 in Austria-Hungary, (of which 3,268 are in Hungary, proper), 293,868 in Italy, and the large number of 6,664,472 in Spain.

PERSONALS.

McALLISTER, D.—The *Cobourg Sentinel*, Ont., is edited by a Catholic Irishman, Mr. D. McAllister.

FABRE—Mgr. Fabre has left Montreal for Halifax to take part in the consecration of Dr. Hannan.

DIAZ—Has been elected President of the Mexican Republic.

McGEE—McGee's *Illustrated Weekly* continues to be a highly attractive and enterprising journal.

DENISON—Mr. Denison has been appointed police Magistrate of Toronto.

O'LEARY—Daniel O'LEARY the pedestrian is expected in New York soon.

CHARLES—Prince Charles of Roumania, has, it is rumoured, declared war against Turkey.

BATTLE—The first great battle of the war has been fought and won by the Turks.

CONROY—The Most Rev. Dr. Conroy is expected in Quebec to-morrow week.

GREAT FIRE—A great fire has taken place at St. Steppens, New Brunswick. One hundred and fifty buildings have been destroyed.

LYNCH—Archbishop Lynch, with his Secretary, left Toronto on Monday night for Halifax, to assist in the consecration of Archbishop Hannan.

O'BRIEN—A last survivor of the Irish Legion still exists at Dunkirk, Scotland,—Commandant O'Brien, son of colonel of the Brigade.

DUFFERIN—Lady Dufferin visited Nazareth Asylum of the blind in St. Catherine Street, Montreal, yesterday.

GREY-CASEY—Mr. E. D. Grey, proprietor of the *Dublin Freeman Journal*, and Mr. John Casey (the Gallic boy), are the two candidates for Tipperary.

BASKERVILLE—Mr. J. Baskerville has been elected President of the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa.

COOPER—Peter Cooper, the millionaire, failed as cabinet-maker, waggon-maker, and keeper of a grocery store.

HIGGINS, W. J.—Mr. Higgins, an Irish Catholic, is now twenty years editor of the *Whitby Chronicle*.

BRUYERE—The Very Rev. Father Bruyere, of London, Ont., was presented with an address by the priests of his diocese, last week.

YOUNG—An "Interviewer" was told by Brigham Young that Leo "had not tall atoned for his great crime" of the Mountain Meadon massacre.

ANNAND—It is stated that at the Cabinet Council meeting on Saturday, Hon. Wm. Annand was appointed chief emigration agent in London for the Dominion of Canada.

PHILAN—Mr. Daniel Philan has been re-elected President of St. Ann's Mutual Building Society, Montreal. The third Annual Report proves that the Society is in a prosperous condition.

NORRIS—It has not yet been decided in Lincoln whether the Conservatives shall petition against Captain Norris' election or not. There is a division of opinion upon the question.

HANNAN—It is expected that three Archbishops, and about sixty priests, as well as the Papal ablegate, will be present at the consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Hannan, on next Sunday.

BAYLEY—The American Catholics are under the impression that the Most Rev. Dr. Bayley Archbishop of Baltimore who has gone to Rome, will be elevated to the cardinalate.

GRANT—Gen. Grant's reception at Independence Hall on Monday last, was an ovation. He received at the rate of 42 per minute for two hours.

GRAY—Mr. Gray, Home Ruler, was yesterday elected to Parliament from Tipperary, Ireland, in place of Mr. O'Callaghan, deceased, defeating Mr. Casey by a large majority.

O'NEILL—William O'Neill, a newsboy, who has saved six persons from drowning in the East River, has received a silver medal from the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York.

BIGGAR—The rumoured conversion of Mr. Biggar, M. P., to the Catholic Church is now confirmed. He was received in Belfast, and will be confirmed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

SMITH—Hon. Frank Smith, whose wife and family are on board the City of Brussels, en route for England, will sail by the steamship *Bussia*, to meet them in Rome.

THIRTEEN—Thirteen English M. P.s—Hibbert, Jacob, Bright Rylands, Barran, Hutchinson, Durr, Macdonald, Middleton, Lawson, Cowen, Cross, Phillips, and Gourly, voted for the Home Rule motion.

HALLOCK—General Hallock at one time commander in chief of the Federal forces during the war, had a statue in his memory unveiled in Central Park, New York, yesterday. The statue cost \$12,000.

ST. BENEDICT—The bones of St. Benedict's body were publicly exhibited for the first time at St. Michael's Church, West Hoboken, on Sunday last 30,000 of the faithful kissed the casket containing them, and deposited valuable offerings.

NEWTON—It is said by the passenger who returned from the "City of Brussels," that the ship proceeded only after the passengers were consulted, and that General Newton, the famous engineer, was the spokesman for the pilgrims.

VON MOLTKE—Von Moltke has made a second speech to allay the apprehension caused by the one he delivered early last week. Nevertheless, he will pick a quarrel with France when he can, but he may discover things to be very differently ordered the next time the frontier is crossed.

BAZAINE—It is said that ex-Marshal Bazaine has been offered by the Porte the post of Serdar-Ekrem, or the supreme command of its army in Europe. The *Paris Figaro*, which vouches for the above story, adds that the ex-marshal has resolved to consult his old companions in arms before accepting.

RILEY—Prof. Riley, Chief of the National Entomological Commission, has just closed an examination in Texas and Kansas, of grasshoppers. He finds favorable reports as to their being no danger from their ravages this year. The examination has confirmed the previous theory that hoppers are out of their natural habitation, and can never permanently thrive there, though they may do some damage.

EDINBURGH—The N. Y. *Herald's* special London cable says there is a strong feeling at the West End against the Duchess of Edinburgh, who is supposed to be head of the court *camarille* favoring Russia. The past week has been one of intense excitement, and should Russia gain a decisive victory it is believed that England will be compelled to an active interference.

POLITICAL RUMORS—Changes are spoken of for the coming fortnight, and important appointments will also take place. Hon. Mr. Cauchon, on retiring from the Presidency of the Council, will make room for Mr. Laurier, and a general re-arrangement will then take place in the Cabinet.

WAR VESSELS—H. M. S. "Eclipse" has arrived from Bermuda and will proceed to the Newfoundland fisheries in a few days. The war vessels "Pall" and "Encounter" will also proceed there shortly to look after the interests of British fishermen. Vice-Admiral Cooper Key will leave Bermuda for Halifax in the ship "Ballarophon" on 6th June.

THE ORIGIN OF THE POTATO DISEASE.

By reference to the books and papers of the date of the first outbreak of the potato murrain in Europe, it will be seen that at that particular period there was a strong and wide-spread belief amongst agriculturists that the potato disease had been introduced into Europe with the Peruvian guano, which was then being imported by thousands of tons annually from the China Islands, on the west coast of South America, close to Peru.

1. From 1841 to 1851 more than a million tons of guano were imported into this country from the China Islands. This guano came direct from the very home of the potato plant.

2. The exotic origin of the fungus which destroys our potatoes has never been doubted, and all known facts point to the neighbourhood of Peru as its home.

3. The potato fungus attacks other Peruvian and Chilean plants, as the tomato, the petunia, schizanthus grahami, &c.

4. The potato fungus not only germinates readily in water and in dung, but the last two years' experiments clearly prove that it will live through one or more years in a resting condition in dry manure or its expressed juices.

5. Thick fogs at some seasons are described as being of nightly occurrence on the Peruvian guano islands, and in the old times of guano collection these fogs converted the whole surface of the guano into a "greasy paste." This "greasy paste" would be the very material the potato fungus would most luxuriate in.

6. Known facts prove that the neighbourhood of Peru is the home of the potato and the potato fungus. That the fungus there perfects its resting-spores as it does here—viz., upon excrement and refuse, there can be no reasonable doubt. That the ordinary spores will grow in and upon guano, and in this material produce resting spores, seems highly probable, and that resting-spores and guano were at one and the same time brought to Europe would also appear quite within the bounds of probability and reason.

With these views in mind, I propose carrying out some experiments during the forthcoming autumn. In the meantime I shall be glad to make a microscopic examination of any samples of guano sent on to me, with a view towards the detection of any fungoid bodies that may possibly be present.—"Worthington G. Smith," in Gardeners' Chronicle.

SECRET SOCIETIES AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.—A meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Freemasons of England was held recently at the Freemason's Hall, London. It was announced that the Prince of Wales, Grand Master, had appointed Earl Carnarvon Pro-Grand Master; Lord Skelmerdale, Deputy Pro-Grand Master; Duke of Connaught, Senior Grand Warden; Prince Leopold, Junior Grand Warden. A banquet afterwards took place.

WEEKLY TEST.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes 'Number of Purchasers served during week ending May 5th, 1877' (3,872) and 'Same week last year' (2,845).

Grand News.

The cash system is increasing faster than ever. Which means that the old credit system is dying out, and the sooner it is dead the better for Montreal. Retail men that have failed blame the credit system, and unfortunate Wholesale men blame the same system for their misfortunes.

Some people say that it is more difficult to succeed in business now than it was twenty thirty years ago. This is a great mistake. It is a notion peculiarly Canadian and American, and is the result of the Mercantile Agency system.

Note. A most disgraceful failure which has lately taken place in Toronto is by an Agency subscriber, whose estate is not likely to pay more than about eight or nine cents on the dollar.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the students committed to their care.

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District of MONTREAL } SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Esther Laurent of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Brunet, of the same place, trader and duly authorized to enter en justice, Plaintiff, vs. The said Joseph Brunet, Defendant. An action for separation of property has been instituted in the cause returnable on the 21st May next.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF French Coatings, Tweeds, &c.

INFORMATION wanted of a man or of men named Jennings, that possibly may have been in the British Army, and are supposed to have lived in Canada about twenty-five years ago, and left considerable property which is supposed to be in the hands of parties to whom it does not belong, any person seeing this advertisement, and knowing the particulars, will be rewarded by sending all information immediately to, JOHN SHEA, No. 6 Sharon St. Boston, Mass. 3-38

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In the matter of JOHN HATCHETTE, of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Grocer, there carrying on business as such, under the name, style and firm of JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.

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FARMERS' COLUMN.

MAKING MONEY AT FARMING.—Every cultivator wants to know primarily how to make money. He follows his calling as a merchant pursues his business. It is not merely that he farms to live and be comfortable. He wants to do all that, but he would like to make a "pile," as people in other walks of life try to do. Every now and then the newspapers try to tell him how to get rich; and it is generally by planting this or that, by trying "upland rice," or some such article now sure to be in demand; and, above all, "advertise in all columns." Or, perhaps, he will be told to go here, or settle there, where land is cheap and no manure needed, or where in some way there is to be some special advantage which no other man but himself, or at least few other men, are to possess. We have been struck with a passage in one of the ordinary notices of Vanderbilt, with which the newspapers of late have been so profuse. He died worth, it is said, over fifty millions. When asked how he brought this all about, he replied, "By having a business; you like, trying to understand it, and then sticking to it and to no other." People thought he was a speculator, but he was no such thing. Whatever he bought or sold had in immediate relation to the exact business he had in hand. He despised speculations; and it is well to let our farmers' boys, who think that it is so easy to get a living by city speculations, know this. He loved his business and labored at it, but it was not until half his life had passed away that he was worth \$20,000. It was not till comparatively old age that he became rich. Had Vanderbilt died at fifty, as so many do, his obituaries would have been very short and commonplace. Time was quite as favorable to his great fortune as any other element that entered into it. Still, as he tells us, the foundation was in sticking to his business; and this is just the lesson we are always trying to teach. There is not a farmer in all this wide land, if he had a genuine love for his business, a determination to stick to it through thick and thin, and with good savings habits and ordinary business prudence, but may in time become rich. It needs no outside speculations, no ventures on new patents or new plants. He need not go from this part of the world to another. He should of course use some little discrimination at first, choosing healthy locations, fair markets, good neighbors, intelligent society, and so on. But having once made up one's mind where to locate, stick to it. There is no more certain way to make money in the wide world than at Farming or gardening.—German-town Telegraph.

ASK QUESTIONS OF YOUR SOIL.—What a wonderful help it would be to every cultivator if he could say to this soil and that one, "Tell me what you are made up of; what is lacking in your composition to make you grow a good crop of this or that kind," and the soil should answer: "I lack potash," or, "I lack phosphoric acid," or, "I lack lime," etc. With such answers, we could go right to work and supply the deficient element or elements. Now it is guess-work. We put on stable manure, and as that generally contains all kinds of needed elements, it produces good results. Yet, in doing this, we often add a great deal that is not needed, as soils usually lack only one or two elements. Stable manure, if purchased, is one of the costly fertilizers in fact, or would be, if we knew just what else to buy. In all the older States we need, or could very profitably use, much more manure than can be obtained. Now comes the all-important question, What shall we use—what will be the cheapest and best-paying fertilizer? Formerly agricultural chemists proposed to analyze our soils and tell us what was lacking; but they now know that in the present state of agricultural chemistry, at least, this is not practicable. The fertilizer manufacturers come along, and tell us, each in turn, that his article is just the thing we need. We try this one, and then that one, at a great deal of expense, sometimes with good results, and sometimes quite otherwise. In the former case we go on and buy and use more. A neighbor having a different soil follows our example, and fails, and is disgusted, not to say discouraged. If we fall in our first trials, we too are disgusted, and pronounce all artificial fertilizers, and agricultural science itself, a humbug. But even when we succeed we are not sure that we have got the best or cheapest fertilizer. Something else might have furnished our soil with just what we wanted at half the cost. Now, the best way to get at the root of the matter is not to go into costly experiments, buying by the ton, or score of tons, a fertilizer that is highly commended, but to put a few simple questions to our fields, in the form of experiments that any ordinary cultivator can carry on at a small cost, which, if made carefully, will afford a large amount of most important information. In an average field lay off a few long plots, and try on one plot a single fertilizer, another on next plot, and so on, using various mixtures of the fertilizers on some plots. Across these plots plant or sow several leading crops, and watch carefully the effects upon each of the different fertilizers. A single trial of a season will give a great deal of information, while repeated trials will be of still greater value. Thus ascertaining what will pay best, we can in future buy and use largely just that fertilizing element, and only these, which are needed. If potash is the thing, we shall not have to buy and pay for a lot of other things to get what we want. The chemist can tell us accurately what is in this or that fertilizer, and whether we get what we pay for or intended to. The cultivators who make these experiments—who thus ask direct questions of the soil—will be the most successful, and they should be begun at once.—American Agriculturist.

STOP THAT WASTEFUL FEEDING.—Western farmers waste too much feed for the want of proper feed racks and proper shelter for stock. The cheapness of the feed is no excuse for the waste. Stock let out on the ground trample under foot and waste almost as much as they eat, if the ground be muddy. Now is the time to prepare for judicious, economical feeding, by making shelter, with mangers and racks to save the feed. By keeping the stock comfortable, they do better on less feed, yet how often we see stock ruminating all winter in the mud, knee-deep, wasting feed and flesh enough to build good shelter and feed racks.—Western Agriculturist.

FARM ACCOUNTS.—If farmers would keep an exact account with cattle, fields, orchards and crops with which they have annual dealings, just as merchants do, they would find a spirit of business working into all their habits, and progress and improvement would inevitably follow. The loose notion seems to be that here are the fields and there the buildings, and a living must somehow be got out of them. But that will not do in these times. Every agriculturist is bound to know what his farm yields him for his own consumption; and how much for sale; then he will be able to get at the sale by ciphering out the difference less the cost of cultivation.

HOW TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN FARMING.—The successful farmer is he who is always careful in selecting his seeds, uses good judgment in breeding stock, keeps his farm clean from weeds, always has his fences in order, and takes good care of his tools; keeps out of debt and has a contented mind; sends his children to school, and takes one or more good papers, devoted to farm and stock interests.

NEW DAIRY BUTTER

Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED do, CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts), AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. APPLES (very choice, for table use), ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet), LEMONS, BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN, 1363 St. Catherine street.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF HATS AND CAPS, AT 232 M-GILL STREET. Extra quality Silk Hats made in the latest styles, and of the best French Finish reduced to \$5.50. Other qualities proportionately low. Travelling Caps from 25c. to \$1.25. Boys' Scotch Caps at 75c. and \$1. English and American Soft and Stiff Felt in great variety, from 50c. to \$4. Wm. ROBERTSON, Practical Hatter. N.B.—Silk Hats Dressed for 40c, while you wait.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this day admitted Mr. CORNELIUS McDONNELL a partner in our firm, the business of which, from this date, will be carried on under the name of MCGAUVRAN, TUCKER & McDONNELL. MCGAUVRAN & TUCKER. May 1st, 1877.

In reference to the above notice, the undersigned respectfully solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm since its establishment in the year 1854, and they promise on their part to exert themselves with increased energy to retain the character for fair and liberal dealing enjoyed for the past twenty-three years. We possess superior facilities for carrying on every branch of the Lumber trade, and are prepared at short notice to execute orders promptly and satisfactorily, in our Saw-mill, Planing-mill, Sash, Door and Box Factory. Our lumber stock comprises Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood, Square and Flat Timber, Cedars, Sawn Lumber, Seasoned and Green of every grade and thickness, Scantling, Laths, Turnings, Sillings, etc. All orders addressed to our Office, No. 10 St. Joseph street, corner of Canning street, will receive immediate attention. MCGAUVRAN, TUCKER & McDONNELL. Montreal, May 1st, 1877. 33-m

A. LEVEQUE, ARCHITECT, No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. HALDIMAND & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SIGN OF THE LOCK. 253, 255, & 257 St. Paul St., Corner of St. Vincent, MONTREAL.

Have constantly on hand a complete and extensive assortment of Cooking, Single and Double Stoves of all kinds and Patterns, Potash and Sugar Kettles, Paint, Glass, Putty, House Furnishing Hardware, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Coal, Bar and Hoop Iron of all sizes, Churns, &c., and a large assortment of SHELF HARDWARE. PRICES MODERATE. BOSSANGE & GARDINER, MONTREAL, GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH CALF MOROCCOS, KIDS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

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MULLARKY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS & SHOES, No. 8 St. Helen Street, MONTREAL.

AT LOW PRICES!! COOKING RANGES AND STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, FILTERS, WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS, RUBBER HOSES AND SPRINKLERS CUTLERY, TRAYS, WINDOW CORNICES AND POLES, STAIR RODS, &c., &c., BABIES' CARRIAGES, At 652 CRAIG STREET, Near BLEUAY, MEILLEUR & CO.

MATTHEW CAHAN, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c., 61—INSPECTOR STREET—61 MONTREAL.

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

GRAND LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF His Honor JUDGE COURSOL, President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart,

And of the Honorables J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUMET.

And of M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.P., R. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esq., C. A. LEDLANC, Esq., Sheriff, B. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., C. S. RODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq.

And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect.

The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to

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

List of Prizes: 1 Prize in Gold of..... \$10,000 00 10,000 00 1 " " " " " " 2,000 00 2,000 00 1 " " " " " " 1,000 00 1,000 00 1 " " " " " " 500 00 500 00 1 " " " " " " 100 00 100 00 5 " " " " " " 50 00 50 00 25 " " " " " " 10 00 10 00 500 Building Lots, valued each at..... 500 00 250,000 00 50 Prizes, " " " " " " 24 00 1,200 00 20 " " " " " " 20 00 400 00 18 " " " " " " 18 00 756 00 8 " " " " " " 6 00 48 00 12 " " " " " " 32 00 384 00 12 " " " " " " 6 00 72 00 12 " " " " " " 30 00 360 00 290 " " " " " " 3 00 870 00 1000 " " " " " " 2 00 2,000 00 2000 " " " " " " 1 00 2,000 00 1 " " " " " " 4 00 4 00 Total..... \$272,504 00

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT, Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE, Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases. The FIFTEENTH of AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing. Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets. Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-Director F. X. COCHUE, 250 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

P. A. MURPHY & CO., IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LEATHERS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, ELASTIC WEBS, &c., &c., &c. No. 10 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig Street. PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, Hotel and Family Ranges.

St. Lawrence Hall, R. O'Neill, St. Francis d Ottawa Hotel, Salle Street, St. James' Club, A. Pinsonneault, Janvier Metropolitan Club, Street, Hochelega Convent, M. H. Gault, McTavish Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, James McShane, Jr., Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Metropolitan Hotel, Sherbrooke Street, Notre Dame Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, W. Stephens, Pointe aux St. Margaret Street, Tremble, C. Larin, City Hotel, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. George Winks, Dorchester Street, Antoine Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str. St. Bridget's Refuge. 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2 '75]

CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL Book & Job Printers 195 FORTIFICATION LANE. All orders promptly attended to.

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ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT. UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S. STUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry Logic, and the French and German Languages TERMS. Full Boarders..... per month, \$12.50 Half Boarders..... do 7.50 Day Pupils..... do 2.50 Washing and Mending..... do 1.20 Complete Bedding..... do 0.60 Stationery..... do 0.30 Music..... do 2.00 Painting and Drawing..... do 1.20 Use of the Library..... do 0.20 N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College. Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College. Toronto, March 1, 1872

GO TO HELLIAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. The Opp. Your Soapstone, I GO TO HELLIAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, and get a pair for yourself for almost nothing!!!

Madame FOY'S CORSET SKIRT Supporter Increases in Popularity every year, and for Health, Comfort, and Style, is acknowledged the BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made. For sale by all leading jobbers and retailers. Beware of imitations and inferiorities. MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY FOY & HARMON, NEW HAVEN, CONN. 28-13-60W

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Sailing from NEW YORK every TUESDAY for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL. MONTANA..... 4320 Tons. DAKOTA..... 4331 " WYOMING..... 3716 " WISCONSIN..... 3720 " NEVADA..... 3135 " IOWA..... 3132 " CABIN PASSAGE..... \$55, \$65, \$75. INTERMEDIATE—or Second Class. \$40. STEERAGE—At Lowest Rates. For further particulars apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York. Or to HART BROTHERS & CO., Cor. St. John & Hospital Streets, Montreal.

ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS. 1876-7—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—1876-7 This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:— Vessels Tons Commanders. SARDINIAN..... 4100 Lt. J. E. Dutton, R. N. R. CIRCASSIAN..... 3400 Capt. J. Wylie. POLYNESIAN..... 4100 Captain Brown. SARMATIAN..... 3600 Captain A. D. Aird. HIBERNIAN..... 3434 Lt. F. Archer, R. N. R. CASPIAN..... 3200 Capt. Trocks. SCANDINAVIAN..... 3000 Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R. PRUSSIAN..... 3000 Lt. Dutton, R. N. R. AUSTRIAN..... 2700 Capt. J. Ritchie. NESTORIAN..... 2700 Capt. MORAVIAN..... 2650 Capt. Graham. PERUVIAN..... 2600 Capt. R. S. Watts. MANTONIAN..... 3150 Capt. H. Wylie. NOVA-SCOTIAN..... 3300 Capt. Richardson. CANADIAN..... 2600 Capt. Millar. CORINTHIAN..... 2400 Capt. Jas. Scott. ACADIAN..... 1350 Capt. Cabot. WALDESIAN..... 2800 Capt. J. G. Stephen. PHOENICIAN..... 2600 Capt. Meusies. NEWFOUNDLAND..... 1500 Capt. Mylles. The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND, Special Reduction in Rates of Passage Cabin..... \$30, \$70, \$50 (according to accommodation) Intermediate..... \$40 00 Steerage from Montreal..... 25 00

THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are intended to sail from the Clyde and Portland at intervals during the season of winter navigation. RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND, Cabin..... \$50 Intermediate..... 40 Steerage..... 25

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. For Freight or other particulars apply to:— In Portland to H. & A. ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordenaux to LAFITTE & VANDERCRUYE or E. DEPAS & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAB & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to A. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNIS; in Rotterdam to G. P. IRMANN & ROOS; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERY & GREENHOUSE, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Yorkville and Common Streets, Montreal July 10, 1876.

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates. Wood and Iron Coffins of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52]

THE MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX. ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE. A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY. To MAJOR JNO. LANE, GREENFIELD, MASS. DEAR SIR,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would await the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge. Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY. PRICE, 85 PER PACKAGE. Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable Institutions. B. E. MCGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists. HENRY B. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street (Established 1859).

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$20 free. SIMMONS & Co., Portland, Maine. 19-12m.

GLOVES!

Homer records the fact of Lartés having worn Gloves. Xenophon complains that Cyrus did not wear Gloves. Modern poets accord to CHEAPSIDE the first place for a good assortment of Cheap Gloves.

Black! Black! Black! Black French Cashmeres. The best in Canada, At CHEAPSIDE. Only 50c, yard all Pure Wool, first-class Shades. Black French Cashmere, 60c Black French Cashmere, 75c Black French Cashmere, 90c Black French Cashmere, \$1.00 Black French Cashmere, \$1.25

Go to CHEAPSIDE for Cashmeres! Mantles! Mantles! PARIS STYLES, LONDON STYLES, NEW YORK STYLES. Mantles made up to special order, any style or pattern. Mantle Silks—great bargains. Mantle Cashmeres. Mantle Velvets. Mantle Nets, in cashmeres and silks. Buy our \$3 Mantle. Buy our \$3.50 Mantle. Mantle Fringes and Gimps. Mantle Trimmings, in great variety. Feather Trimmings, in coque and ostrich. Mantle Buttons.

Grenadines! Grenadines! Black Satin Stripe Grenadines, worth 50c, choice, 25c yard. Canvas Grenadines, 40c, 50c.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods! 1 Lot Plain Summer Serges, worth 25c, for 12 1/2c. 1 Lot Grey Summer Serges, worth 40c, for 20c. 1 Lot Grey Worsted Summer Serges, worth 50c, for 25c. Brilliantines, 15c, 17c, 20c, 25c, 30c. Crystallines, 35c, 45c, 50c, worth 45c, 60c, 75c. Grass Linens, for Dresses, 12 1/2c. Stair Linens, 12 1/2c, Scotch Thistle Pattern " " 12 1/2c, Prince of Wales' Feather Pattern " " 12 1/2c, Star Pattern.

1 Case Ladies' Skirts, cheap and very stylish. 1 Case Brazilian Sunshades, \$1 each, worth \$1.50. 1 Case Brazilian Sunshades, \$1.50, worth \$2. Go to CHEAPSIDE for cheap goods. Stockings were worn during the latter days of the Roman Empire. The Scotch invented the art of knitting Stockings in the early part of the 16th Century. The Stocking frame was invented in the latter part of the 16th Century. Towards the latter part of the 19th Century there was a great rush for cheap Stockings at CHEAPSIDE, 437 and 439 NOTRE DAME STREET. Men's Brown Cotton Hose, 10c per pair. Men's Brown Cotton Hose, Merino Feet, 12 1/2c. 1 Case Ladies' Stripe Hose, worth 40c and 45c, Choice of Beautiful Patterns, 25c. Go to CHEAPSIDE for Cheap Hose. Prints, 23 inches wide, only 6c. Grey Cotton, wide, only 6c. Lace Curtains, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00. Go to CHEAPSIDE for the Cheapest Lace Curtains in Canada.

Black Silks! Black Silks! Good useful Trimming Silks, 50c 65c. Ponsons' Silks, \$1.25. Bonnets Silks all numbers. Jauberts Silks, all numbers. Good Gro Grain Silks, 90c \$1.00 \$1.25.

Coloured Silks. Seal Browns, \$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50. Navy Blues, \$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50. Cafe au Lait, \$1.50. London Smoke, \$1.25 \$1.50. Plums, Prunes, Greys, Drabs, Holbein Greens \$1.25 \$1.50. Myrtle Greens, \$1.25, \$1.50. Pinks, Lavenders, &c., &c. Go to CHEAPSIDE for Silks.

Silk Velvets, \$1.50, up to \$14.00. Velvetens, 50c up to \$1.50. Go to CHEAPSIDE for the best French Cashmere at 50c. Go to CHEAPSIDE for the best.

Black Lustres at 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c. Gent's Merinoe Shirts & Pants 35c, each. Gent's Oxford Shirts 50c. Gent's Oxford Shirts with 2 Collars only \$1.00. Dress Goods. Dress Goods.

1 Lot Dress Goods 10c, yard. 1 Lot Dress Goods 12 1/2c, worth 25c. 1 Lot Worsteds 20c, worth 40c. 1 Lot Worsteds 25c, worth 50c. 1 Lot Brilliantines, 15c, 17c, 18c, 25c. 1 Lot Crystallines, 20c, 25c, 30c. 1 Lot Grenadines, 25c, worth 50c.

Black! Black! Black! Black French Cashmeres 50c, 60c, 75c. Black Lustres 12 1/2c, worth 20c. Black Lustres 15c, worth 22 1/2c. Black Lustres 20c, worth 30c. Black Lustres 25c, worth 40c. Black Craple Cloths 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c. Black Paramatta 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c. Black French Merinoes, 50c, 60c, 75c. Go to CHEAPSIDE for Cheap Goods.

Tailoring! Tailoring! West of England Tweeds and Coatings. West of England Trousers. French Coatings and Vestings. German Coatings. Scotch Tweeds. Canadian Tweeds. J. B. LEITHEAD, Manager.

House Furnishing Goods. Good Sheeting, 2 yards wide, only 25c a yard. Horrocks' Sheatings, Plain and Twill. American Sheatings, Plain and Twill. Wigan Sheatings, Plain and Twill. American Unbleached Sheatings Plain and Twill, all widths, 72-inch to 90-inch. Table Linens, 40c and up. Table Oilcloths. Stair Linens, all widths. Window Hollands, White, Buff and Green. Pillow Linens and Cottons. Linnen Sheatings. Table Napkins and Cloths. Towels and Towelings. Roller Towelings and Craah. Hooksack Towelings. Lace Curtains, \$1.00, to \$12 pair. Piano Covers, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$11, \$12.50, \$16, at 437 and 439 NOTRE DAME STREET, A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

Montreal, May 2nd, 1877.

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Wm. Wilson has declined to stand for St. Antoine Ward.

The Chief of the Fire Brigade was better yesterday, and had a good appetite.

CATTLE EXPORTS.—Sheds for the conveying of cattle to Glasgow are being erected on the upper deck of the SS. "Phonician."

INTERMENTS.—The interments in the cemeteries during the past week were 139—110 Roman Catholics, 11 persons dying from small-pox. Protestants 29, one of whom died from small-pox.

RESUMED BUSINESS.—The Oil Cabinet and Novelty Works Co. have resumed business in premises corner of Visitation and Ontario Streets.

THE CELTIC DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION ENTERTAINMENT.—Tuesday evening, 8th, the Celtic Dramatic Club gave an entertainment in the Northstar's Hall, in aid of the family of the late fireman Mr. Barry, who lost his life in the St. Urbain Street disaster. The programme was very choice and carried out with great ability. Messrs. Meagher and Brett deserve special mention for the very able manner in which they sustained their parts, so also does C. Mann, who gave a recitation and sang three songs; the latter gentleman was repeatedly encored. During the entertainment Mr. Brett, in returning thanks to the audience, stated that in compliance with the general desire of the relatives and at the request of the brother of the deceased fireman, the proceeds of the entertainment would be given into the general relief fund.

THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.—A special general meeting of the above club was held on Thursday, 8th, at the Union Hall, Craig street. The President, W. Stafford, occupied the chair. Mr. McKewen, the Secretary read a challenge received from the Montreal Lacrosse Club, to play a friendly game of lacrosse on Saturday afternoon, the proceeds to go into the relief fund for the widows and orphans of the firemen who were killed by the St. Urban street fire. A committee of the club, which held a meeting some days ago, had accepted this challenge and the meeting testified its approval of the acceptance by loud applause. The Chairman then requested any person present who desired to become a member of the club for this year to give in their names and subscription to the Secretary. The club was immediately increased in numbers by eleven new members. The President and Field Captain proceeded to pick out the team who are to play on Saturday. After which the meeting adjourned.

At the first general meeting of the Burke Lacrosse Club, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary President, S. J. Meany, Esq.; President, James Forbes; Vice-President, Henry Coleman; Secretary, Mr. Gleason; Treasurer, Edward Scanlan; Committee, Mr. Forbes, J. Shanahan and J. Gleason; Field Captain, R. P. Burke.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—At a meeting held Thursday, 8th, the following gentlemen were elected:—W. J. Rafferty, President; Owen Smith, 1st Vice-President; P. O'Donoghue, 2nd Vice-President; Thomas Carroll, Assistant-Secretary; John Ryan, Treasurer; Abraham Doherty, Collecting Treasurer; Martin Foley, Assistant Collecting Treasurer; Thomas Clarke, Grand Marshal; J. C. Doyle, and P. Kavanagh, Assistant Marshals. According to the Treasurer's report, read at the meeting, the Society appears to be in a flourishing condition. A large number of new members have been admitted, and the sum of \$1,017 has been paid to the widows and orphans and sick members during the past six months.

CATTLE FOR ENGLAND.—On Friday Mr. James McShane, Jr., shipped by the ss. "Quebec," of the Dominion Line, fifty steers, and on Thursday next ninety additional head by the ss. "Lake Megantic," of the Canada Shipping Co. We understand that Mr. McShane and Mr. Wiser is due the credit of having first created and established (against a strong feeling of prejudice on the other side) a reputation for Canadian cattle and Canadian meat.

PNEUMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—The Order in Council of the 13th September, 1875, approving and adopting rules and regulations respecting fire extinguishers on steamers has been amended, and rule 4 cancelled, and a new rule substituted, which reads as follows, viz: "It is hereby required that the following number of Chemical Fire Extinguishers, or of the Pneumatic Fire Extinguisher, invented by A. A. Murphy, of Montreal, and patented 6th April, 1876, shall be carried on board, &c."

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Two of the three men, who were injured by a train on Thursday night upon the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway near Lachute were brought to the General Hospital Friday morning, and their wounds attended to by Dr. Cline. Their names are John Donahoe and Michael Sweeney. Sweeney's skull is so badly crushed that a piece has had to be removed; the pulsations of the blood in the cerebral arteries can be plainly distinguished. The poor fellow is not expected to recover.

ST. ANN'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—The third annual meeting of the above named Society was held in their hall, Murray street, on the 9th inst., the President, Mr. Daniel Phelan, presiding. The report of the Board of Directors for the past year was read by the President, from which we learn that the Society is in a prosperous condition sixteen appropriations having taken place during, viz 8 by ballot and 8 by sale, amounting in all to \$37,000. The Secretary-Treasurer submitted a Financial statement for the year, showing the receipts to be \$25,722.40, and the disbursements \$22,405.05 leaving a balance in bank of \$3,317.35. The report of the Auditors, Messrs. John Sullivan, Jas. O'Farrell and Robt. Warren was read, which certified to the correctness in every particular of the books and vouchers kept by the Secretary-Treasurer, and complimented him highly on the clear and systematic method adopted by him. The various reports having been unanimously adopted, the election of 3 Trustees, 12 Directors and 3 Auditors for the ensuing year was proceeded with, the following being the result:—Trustees:—Messrs. T. Buchanan, P. Kennedy and M. Feron. Directors:—Messrs. D. Phelan, J. D. Allan, A. Finn, John Power, P. C. Warren, W. J. Rafferty, P. O'Neill, M. O'Connell, Jas. Duggan, M. Crowe, J. Griffin & P. E. Brown. Auditors:—Messrs. John Sullivan, Jas. O'Farrell & Robt. Warren. At the first meeting of the Board held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were re-elected to their respective positions:—Mr. Daniel Phelan, President; Mr. Michael Crowe, Vice-President; Mr. Thos. J. Quinlan, Secretary-Treasurer; Messrs. Wright & Brogan, Notaries; Mr. Wm. E. Doran, Valuator.

INSURANCE MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place Friday evening in their Hall, McGill street; the attendance was large. The President, Mr. B. McNally, in the chair. Mr. W. P. McGuire, the Secretary-Treasurer, submitted his annual report as follows: May 1st, to cash on hand, \$2,382.94; to cash subscriptions to date, \$24,283.10; to cash repayments of appropriations, \$11,700; fines, \$238.25; premiums on sales, \$3,090; bank interest, 113.74; forfeited deposits, 20c; total, \$42,778.03. By cash paid appropriations to date, \$37,600; by cash; rents and assessments, \$120; by cash paid Secretary, \$400; by cash to Secretary in trust to meet insurance policies, \$100; by sundry disbursements, \$102.45; balance on hand, \$4,405.88; total, \$42,728.03. After some discussion, a vote of thanks to the Directors and Auditors was also passed; for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties during

the past year. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with.—Messrs. Thos. White, Michael Mullin and Thos. Buchanan were unanimously named trustees, and Messrs. W. J. Rafferty, W. W. McDonald and John Sullivan, auditors. The nomination of other officers of the society having taken place, scrutineers were named, and the ballot was gone through with the following result:—Board of Directors: Messrs. P. Dinahan, P. McCroxy; B. McNally, B. Connaughton, P. H. Doyle, T. F. Barry, P. Matthews, J. Brodeur, J. Leslie, F. H. McKenna, M. Feron, and H. F. Conroy. The above gentlemen not being all present the election of President, &c., was deferred till next Friday night, at eight o'clock. The meeting then adjourned.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

PILGRIMAGE.—About 400 young ladies of the congregation of the Immaculate Conception, Ottawa, Cathedral parish, went on their annual pilgrimage to Notre Dame de Lourdes, on Sunday last.

BELLEVILLE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—At the annual election of officers of the Temperance Association of the Holy Cross, the following gentlemen were elected for the current year:—President—Rev. B. L. Murphy; 1st Vice President, Thomas Hanley; 2nd Vice President, Michael Burke; Recording Secretary, W. E. Finnegan; Financial Secretary, David B. Holden; Treasurer, David Brinnan; Chaplain, Rev. B. L. Murphy; Warden, Peter Eagan.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.—Preparations are being made by the Roman Catholics of Halifax for the consecration of Dr. Hannan as Archbishop next Sunday. Several Bishops and priests have already arrived. It is expected three Archbishops, ten Bishops and about sixty priests will take part in the ceremony. The Papal Legate will arrive tomorrow.

FUEL SAVING ON THE G.T.R.—An ingenious invention for economizing fuel. It consists in making the sides and bottom of the furnaces of engines of tubular plates, through which the hot water flows from and into the boiler. The saving of heating power in practice is found to be about 30 per cent. of the fuel consumed.

LITERARY.—The rapid increase of the number of members of the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute, Quebec has necessitated their removal to much larger and commodious rooms over Mr. Coey's store in St. John street. They have received many valuable additions to their Library and their new-room was always on its tables the principal newspapers of the world. The members of St. Patrick's Congregation accordially invited to join.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, RICHMOND.—This society was organized on Sunday last, the 29th inst., with the following officers:—James Murphy, President; 1st Vice President, Thos. Barry; 2nd Vice President, D. M. Dillon; treasurer, John Murphy, Jr.; secretary, J. W. Kennedy; asst. secretary, Geo. A. Dearden; physician, Dr. F. X. Duplessis; chaplain, Rev. P. Quinn; grand marshal, Dan. Dearden; assistant grand marshal, James Penders; committee, W. Hayes, John Lenihan, R. Sullivan, L. Lenihan, W. G. Dearden, Chas. Chas. Carroll, Wm. Fishery. The society embraces Richmond and vicinity, and already numbers 100 members. They will meet once a month,—for the present at the Catholic School House.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—A correspondent writes:—"Leaving the fair sex in the galleries, and viewing the House of Commons proper, there are few bodies of men who appear to better advantage than this. And yet the first thought that occurs to a stranger is that it is a mosaic of nationalities—a combination of French, English, Irish, Highland and Lowland Scotch, with here and there a trace of the German and Scandinavian, and a soup Con of Canadian. I find descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims, and even the blood of Henry Ward Beecher. The line between the Puritan and Cavalier stock on this floor is as sharply discernible as it was 200 years ago. But by far the most distinctly defined and compact of the races represented here are the French, of whom there are a fair proportion. Sometimes they speak in their native tongue, but more frequently in English, of which nearly all have perfect command, barring a slight and pleasant accent. In either language, however, you recognize that peculiar force of intellect asserting itself, that cohesiveness of purpose—albeit they may differ on minor topics—which was characteristic of the rugged forefathers of the Canadian Frenchmen, and with which they have always maintained their rights. From the foregoing observations you may infer that there are as many brogues in the House of Commons as there are chords in an Eolian harp, though they don't always sound so sweetly when the Premier and Sir John ring up the curtain for a row, who, by the way, represent one the government, and the other the opposition.

Mr. Maurice A. Egan, of Woodstock, is our duly authorized travelling agents in Ontario.

MARRIED.

CROSS—GILLIES.—At St. Patrick's Church, on Tuesday, 15th inst., by the Rev. L. W. Leclair, Mr. Samuel Cross, to Ellen, daughter of Mr. John Gillies.

DIED.

BRENNAN.—At St. Johns, P. Q., on the 6th inst., Mary Anne Brennan, aged 48 years, widow of J. D. Mullin—R. I. P.

HAYES.—At his residence, No 29 Metcalfs street, on the 8th inst., Bryan Hayes, in the 64th year of his age—R. I. P.

PRICE.—At St. Patrick's of Rawden, P. Q., on the 17th April, in the 48th year of her age, Catherine Price, beloved wife of John Lane. She leaves a large family and numerous friends to lament her loss—R. I. P.

MONTEAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette.)

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Extra, Superfine, Oats, Corn, etc.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Family, Beans, Peas, Oats, etc.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Wheat, Barley, Oats, Eggs, etc.

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

NOTICE.—Any person wishing to have their Lots Decorated and attended to in the Cote-des-Neiges Cemetery, can have them promptly attended to by applying to DEXIS DWYEN, Cote-des-Neiges, opposite the Cemetery.

N. B.—A large collection of Bedding Plants in bloom always on hand.

J. G. PARKS, Photographer & Publisher of STEREOSCOPIC AND OTHER VIEWS, LANTERN SLIDES, &c.

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ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. DORION, CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES No. 10 St. James Street, Montreal. P. A. A. DORION, B.O.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.O.L.; P. J. COYLE, B.O.L.

LIST OF BOOKS, INSTRUCTIVE & DEVOTIONAL FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE.

Table listing various books and their prices, including 'New Month of Mary', 'The Child's Month of Mary', 'The Lily of Israel', etc.