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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXVIII.

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\$2 per annum in advance.

AGENTS.

Mr. E. Pollan is our authorized agent for Huntingdon and surrounding district, and as such entitled to receive subscriptions.

Mr. Alexander McDonald, Teacher, is our duly authorized Agent for Alexandria and

Mr. John Gough is our Traveling Agent, and is fally authorized to receive monies and grant receipts as such.

Mr. Patrick J. Shea, is our agent for St. Thomas and the district surrounding, to whom subscriptions may be paid.

IRISH PAINTING IN ROME.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman

savs :-There is at present on view in Cammucci Palace Rome, a magnificent painting by the well-knewn artist, Luigi Ricci, representing St. Patrick preaching Christianity to the pagan Irish. Amongst the figures represented are those of several Druids and the foor kings of ancient Ireland. The painting has been much noticed by the Press in Rome. It is intended as an altar piece for a church in Ire-

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

A Madras correspondent reviewing the actual effects in that presidency of the famine says the registered deaths of the present year to the end of June were three hundred and seventy thousand souls above the average. This probably does not represent more than two-thirds of the actual mortality, and we must add deaths occurring since and not officially reported. The correspondent's conclusion is that not less than 750,000 have fallen victims, and even these will probably be largely in-

AMERICAN EGGS IN ENGLAND.

The trade in eggs between America and this country is rapidly growing. Two hundred and cighty barrels of eggs arrived at Liverpool from the Dominion in one steamer alone a few days ago, and from all accounts I imagine there is a great probability of a regular supply arriving week by week. The importation from France and other countries, it is true, is already large, but the supply is far from meeting the demand in the metropolis and all the chief towns, and there is no doubt a good trade might be done in this branch of food from the other side of the Atlantic.

THE INDIANS IMPARTIALLY CONSIDERED

The following extract is from the letter of a writing on education says:-Catholic priest, treating of the present Indian

"Let these poor Indians be left quiet, and I am sure they will be friendly, at least they will not be hostile. This is exactly the reason, why I contend that if there has been-or if there will be-a war, it is the whites arrayed against the Indians and not the latter against the former. It seems that it is no trouble at all to sacrifice hundreds of people, for the purpose of diminishing and destroying the Indians. But what shall remain to the conqueror of this victory? Nothing else but a mark of ignominy and a few acres of land, which shall have been purchased with blood a thousand times more than it is worth, while it could be got without shedding one drop of blood."

GERMANY.

According to statements received from time to time Germany has not benefited by the enormous indemnity extorted from France. It is singular but it is true that since France has parted with the thousand million dollars, and Germany received that sum, one has become prosperous and the other poor. The following comes from Berlin : -

"Prostration shows no signs of abating, as the misery and destitution among the industrial pepulation is so great that the municipal authorities strive to suppress all knowledge of the actual situation. Failures among business men are unprecedented in number. All branches suffer alike. Paintings can now be bought for less than was formerly asked for chromos. Articles of luxury are now sold for a quarter less than the cost, and old, old firms that dealt only with the wealthy are now in the hands of receivers. Berlin has too many shops, but in reducing the number many must be rulned."

TURKISH PLUCK.

The Daily News correspondent writes of one of the fresh contests around Plevna:-

The attacking brigade now divided into two bodies, which flanked the village on either side but there seemed to be no resistance. It was high time for the three-gun battery to be off, as the Turks were making straight for it, and before long, ere the first of the skirmishers had reached the outskirts of Haidarkeni, we saw the gunners limber up and go off at a gallop. Out upon the plain heavy Russian guns were still firing sullen and desultory rounds to cover the retreat of the retiring columns, but they were overpowered by the combined fire of all the Turkish and Egyptian betteries, which opened along the whole line from the tops of the hills and from the newly won ridge of Karahassan in a triumphant salvo. At the same moment a deafening cheer burst from the troops and the artillerymen around Mehemet All; it was taken up that one of the parties to the alliance had entered to the battalions below, and then spread along the upon war, contrary to the views of the two others, by the battalions below, and then spread along the upon war, contrary to the views of the two others, by the battalions below, and then spread along the upon war, contrary to the views of the two others, particulated up to the 14th inst., 239 officers and 9,482 they more plains of the misery of reflecting that the winter is in this Holy Temple. Contemporately in the Lords is in this Holy Temple. Contemporately in the Lords is in this Holy Temple. Since the 7th inst. Over—the Crescent had triumphed over the Cross. ment wished the dismemberment of Turkey.

THE MARRIAGE OF KING ALPHONSO.

The Lendon Tablet says:-

"Letters from La Granja to the French papers state that the Princess of Asturias informed the Infanta Dona Mercedes, the third daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, that Queen Isabel, who is at the Escurial, had given her consent to the proposal of marriage between her and the King, and that the next day the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, accompanied by Dona Mercedes, paid a formal visit to the Queen-Mother. If this be true, the matter may be considered settled, and it is even alleged that the date of the marriage is already fixed for February. The King has been so long worried about this matrimonial question that, young as he is, he must one would think, be rather glad to have it settled in any way. To Spaniards in general, we suspect that the Belgian alliance, though not realisable in any case for some years, would have been more acceptable. But it is rumoured that King Leopold replied to overtures made on the part of Spain that, much as he would have been pleased to have King Alfonso as a son-in-law, the hand of his second daughter was already promised to an Austrian Archduke.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

We clip the following from an exchange:-"In spite of the statements which are constantly appearing in the English and Italian papers, we have satisfactory ground for affirming that the health of the Pope is quite as good as it could possibly be expected to be at his years. And we notice that the Daily Telegraph publishes a confirmation of this information in the shape of an extract from the letter of 'a correspondent of high position,' who writes, 'The Holy Father is looking as well and is in as good spirits as when I left Rome in July. During the whole summer there has only been one day on which he was unable to receive. His great weakness and constant fainting fits are entirely inventions. I saw Dr. Ceccareli yesterday, and he assured me that old age was the only infirmity the Holy Father was suffering from. The audiences take place every day as usual, and a great many people are received in the evening? With regard moreover to the assertions of several newspapers, and especially those contained in the Times of the 8th inst., relating to alleged differences concering the office of Camerlengo, we have authority for stating that they are entirely deviod of foundation. This office and that of the Cardinal Penitentiary vacant by the resignation of Cardinal Panebianco on account of ill health-were to be filled up in the Consistory which was to be held yesterday. Cardinal Pecci, Archbishop-Bishop of Perugia, is to be the new Camerlengo, and Cardinal Bilio, Bishop of Sabina, the new Penitentiary."

IRELAND AND CANADA.

The London Tablet of the 22nd September

But we need not travel to the Colonies for slaring contrasts such as that between Canada and Ireland in the matter of educational treatment. The English Educational Act of 1870 as amended, is mainly a denominational, though theoritically a secular measure, so that the tone and spirit of the schools follow the direction of the religious management, irrespective of creed, Catholic, Anglican or Dissent. Any sound and solid series of school books, reading standards, histories or geographies used, the Educational Department, through its inspectors, never busying itself with inquitorial examination of their contents, so that any Catholic series of books may be adopted in the Catholic schools. No Iconoclastic raid is made on the Cross without, or sacred symbols within the schools. No objection is made to the singing of a Catholic hymn out of the hours devoted to secular instruction; nor is there any limitation to Catholic influences in moral correction of faults as they may arise. Then English Catholics have the inestimable advantage, in common with their Protestant fellow-countrymen of all creeds, of admirable training colleges both for masters and mistresses, aided by liberal State grants. These, so far, are contrasts as regards primary education between Ireland and England nearly as striking as those between Ireland and Canada. We have some hope that if timely steps be taken before next session to bring the great question of Irish Education before Parliament in a manner and form becoming its gravity and its difficulty; hostility to Catholic claims may be softened and sympathy won by a clear, full, able and moderate statement of these grievances, with specific remedies for their removal.

HUNGARY AND THE WAR. In the Hungarian Diet to-day Prime Minister Tisza, replying to an interpollation by several influential Deputies on the Eastern question, said that now no dauger whatever threatened the interest of the monarchy. Be denied that the Government had exercised neutrality in a way unduly favorable to Russia, or that the policy pursued by the Hungarian Government was contrary to the opinion of the Hungarian people. The Government's policy consisted now, as formerly, in the protection of the interests of the country without war, if possible, but at the same time in protecting them in every contingency, also in seeing that nothing took place in the East without the consent of Austria and Hungary would not impede Turkey's action against her. As regarded the three Emperor's alliance, that alliance did not exist in the sense that the three Emperors and the three powers had entered into engagements with each other upon the Eastorn question, or upon other concrete questions. The Emperors and their Governments had only agreed in the interest of European peace to proceed in harmony, but not in common on any question which might arise. They had succeeded in this for several years, and, even now, the fact that the war has not become a European one was partly due to their amicable relations. The three Emperors alliance might again be of service in maintaining peace after the close of the present war. The fact

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

The Minerve reproduces from the ordinary Roman correspondence of the Monde, a leading French Catholic journal, the following:-

"Letters from Canada recently received at Rome bring excellent news of the success of the mission which the Holy See confided to Monseigneur Conroy. In the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, which Mgr. has visited with the title of Delegate Apostolic, there were to be deplored among the faithful, dissentions all the more annoying because they lacked foundation. They had for origin or for pretext the name of 'Liberal,' which many Canadians, otherwise good Catholics, take or allow to be given them in purely political questions. Others, too zealous have taken this name in bad part, and, to these those who very innocently avail themselves of it, have applied the condemnations which the Holy See has launched against the real liberals, or revolutionists. There, I repeat, it has to do with the denomination of a simple poli ical party, and it is known that in Great Britain, as in all the English possessions, the name of 'Liberal' is employed in a sense altogether different, from elsewhere. It designates a political party whose tendencies and aspirations have in themselves nothing contrary to the principles of Catholic orthod xy. I like to insist on this well established point, for there are found, even in France, journals which, on this same question, have sinned by excess of zeal or by erroneous information. It is, moreover, in the distinction established above that Mgr. Conroy has placed himself to put a stop to the useless strife of which have I spoken. He has known, by his pru-dence, as well as by his zeal and by his persuasive tal ent, how to pacify min's, dissipate doubts, and draw again among Canadian Catholics the bonds of the surest and most perfect charity. It is opportune to add that in this work of pacification the Apostolic Delegate has had powerful auxiliaries among the most influential members of the clergy and the epis-copate. In short, peace is proclaimed, to the general satisfaction."

MORMON RECRUITS.

We are somewhat surprised to find that Mormonism has received an impetus through the demise of Brigham Young. Our opinion-which we shared with most of the world-was that the system flourished in later years only because of the administrative vigor and ability of its chief. Apparently the assumption was unwarranted, for a Liverpool steemer sailed a few days ago, carrying 200 recruits fot Salt Lake City, and the accompanying "elders" voluntered the statement that proselytes are coming in very rapidly since the "apostle" shuffled off the mortal coil. Perhaps the only comment we need make on this circumstance is that human credulity and human felly are unknown quantities. There is no imposture we can conceive which would fail to entrap victime, and that which has the spacious cloak of religion is invariably the most successful of all. We may remark, however, on the significant fact that the latest contingent deported from our shores is made up of English, Scotch, and Welsh almost exclusively, and that Germany forms to be the only gathering-ground outside the hap; y shores of Christian Great Britain. Let it not be supposed that Ireland has been left uncanvassed. We have the testimony of the gentlemen to whom is delegated the duty of hunting for adherents that the Irish not only decline to become Mormons but manifest a spirit that renders recruiting amongst them personally dangerous. We knew this before we had the candid testimony of the "cider," and we alluded to it last week. It is not surprising Catholics, however careless, instinctively hate the foulness of Mormonism, and resent its approach. It is only the luckly people of Great Britain and Germany, who rejoice in a "pure faith," an "open Bible," and a "beautiful liturgy," that can be coaxed into the abominations of Utab.—Catholic Times.

RUSSIAN LOSSES.

The London Tablet has the following:-

"Blow after blow has been falling on the Russlans in Bulgaria. Before Plevna they have lost, with the exception of the Gravitza redoubt, all that they had gained. While the centre of the Russian army assisted by the Roumanians from the right, who fought well, had captured the large redoubt which it has been agreed to call by the name of the village above mentioned, though it is only one of several in its neighbourhood, troops from the left under General Skobeleff, who distinguished himself in Khokand and at the recent battle of Loftcha, had succeeded after a severe struggle in establishing itself in three redoubts to the south and south-west of Plevna, and between Loitcha and Sona roads. This was on the 11th, and on the morning of the next day, Wednesday, the 12th, Osman Pashu opened furious cannonade upon the redoubts which were in the possession of the enemy. The Russians nuder Skobeleff, who had used up all their reserves in the repeated assaults of the previous day, were of course disorganised and hard pressed, and General Skobeleff sent to General Levitzky for reinforcements. That General however could not or would not send any, and, when another officer sent in the afternoon the remains of a regiment which had suffered severely the day before, it was too late, and the Russlans, at the sixth assault, were driven with very heavy loss out of the southern redoubts. Another Dubnik, on the west of Plevna, with the intention of cutting Osman Pasha from his supports, was also attacked by the Turkish General, it is not quite clear on what day. On Saturday last the Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphed from his head quarters at Poredin an account of the subsequent struggle up to that date, in which he acknowledges a total loss of 300 officers and 12,500 men; the number of killed amounting to about 3,000, though it is impossible, he says, to give the exact figures. As to since the 7th inst was a constant of the state of the sta

RUSSIA'S POLICY.

The following extracts from the "Table Talk of Napoleon the First " are extremely interesting at the present moment:

"One day," Napoleon said, I could have shared the Turkish Empire with Russia; we have dis-cussed the question more than once. Constantinople always saved it. This capital was the great embarrassment, the true stumbling block. Russia wanted it, and I could not grant it. It is too precious a key; it alone is worth an empire; whoever possesses it can govern the whole world." "All the Emperor Alexander's thoughts," said

Napoleon at St. Helens, "are directed to the conquest of Turkey. We have had many discussions about it. At first his proposals pleased me, because I thought it would enlighten the world to drive those brutes the Turks out of Europe. But when I reflected upon its consequences, and saw what a tremendous weight it would give to Russia, on account of the number of Greeks in the Turkish dominion who would naturally join the Russians, I refused to consent to it, especially as Alexander wanted Constantinople, which I could not consent to, as it would destroy the equilibrium of power in

HOME RULE IN THE NORTH.

The following is a copy of the Ulster proclamation :--

TO THE PEOPLE OF ULSTER.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—The ages witness to us that the English Government and Parliament are incapable and unwilling to govern this country in the interests of its reople, and since we are neither permitted to meet in an Irish Parliament or hold an Irish convention, let us meet in conference to fix on our future line of action, and to aid in securing the blessings of Home Rule. Seeing the continued misgovernment of our country, the decay of our population, the decline of our commerce, and the political corruption forced upon Ireland, we, citizens of Derry and Belfast, carnestly desire to be joined in conference by our thoughtful friends over the province.

MAvoiding the recital of past oppressions, we have even now sufficient evidence to prove that the recurrence of such oppressions is not impossible. There remains no hope for the people of this island but in their own enlightened determination.

By rejecting every measure which the inhabitants of this country consider essential to their welfare, the London Parliament has exhibited a fixed deter mination to retard our progress-and not long since we were insultingly told in the House of Commons that Irishmen are not entitled to the same privileges which Englishmen and Scotchmen enjoy. It is, therefore, a solemn duty which we owe to our native land, to conscience, and to God, to meet together, consult, and calmly labour to remove the stigma attempted to be fixed upon us. We expect the assistance of several members of Parliament, and the attendance of representative shade, and through intermediaries, but directly and men from the British Home Rule Confederation. openly. If it scorns aliars, it dreams of mounting present political situation in and out of Parliament,

and the social condition of the people. Time and place will be announced, and cards of admission will be sent to all who signify a desire to attend.

Derry, 12th September, 1877. JOSEPH R. M'CLOSHEY, M.D., Derry. CHARLES M'DONOUGH, Derry. THOMAS O'HANLON, T.C., Derry. William Monaghan, Derry. JOHN M'LAUGHLIN, Derry. JAMES DURNAN, Derry. JOSEPH G. BIGGAR, M.P. Belfast. REV. M. H. CAHILL, Belfast. JAMES O'KANE, Belfast. TERENCE O'BRIEN, Belfast. John Duppy, Belfast. BEV. I. NELSON, Belfast .- Ulster Examiner.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

There was a scandalous scene in a Ritualistic church in Hampshire, Eng., a fortnight ago. A gentleman going into the church about ten minutes before the service began, was astonished to see on the altar two wax candles, in jewelled candlesticks. a large gilt crucifix and two jars of flowers. Acting on the impulse of the moment, he went into the chancel and seizing the candlesticks and the crucifix, carried them to a pew mid way down the sisle. In a few minutes the curate came out out of the vestry, and looking aghast at the transformation scene on the altar, faced the congregation; but no one spoke. Eventually the sacrilegious offender was pointed out to him. The curate marched down the aisle and the debate opened. Q .- " What have you done with the candlesticks you have taken from the altar!" A—"There they are." Q—
"Then give them up, sir." A—"I shan't." The curate-"I will have you removed." A-" Do so." As the curate passed the altar he bowed and went forward to the vestry, but the choir refused to assist him. Then he returned to the altar steps, and falling down on his knees, he prostrated himself before the empty table, crossed himself more than once, and manouvred in some odd way with his hands and arms. The gentleman in the pew then hissed him. The curate rose, and again bowing tothe altar, went down the aisle, and the dehate was resumed. Q—"Will you leave the church?" A—
"No, I shan't." Q—"You won't? then I will-send
for a policeman. A—"Do so; the sooner you do it the better." When the policeman entered the entrenched position which they had constructed at church the discussion was reopened. The Curato, -"You are breaking the law." A-" And what are you doing, sir? You are both breaking the law and your oath." The Cursie,—' I represent the Vicar, and I give you in charge." A—You represent the Pope. That's whom you represent." atmosphere or starving in an exhausted country. The policeman stepped forward, but a shrill voice unprovided with railways, where supplies from the doorway cried out: "Don't you see would have much difficulty in reaching them. The scenes of horror which are now presented to us intruder if he intended to interrupt the service, on both sides in Bulgaria would have been brought "Certainly not, if you keep within bounds," was home to us, whereas now, at least, we are spared

THE WAR

The result of the desperate attack upon Pleyna has surprised the world. It was a futile week's work, for the Russians, though they fought with almost superhuman courage, achieved practically nothing of any importance, except the possession of the Gavitza redoubt. Day after day the faithful soldiers of the Czar faced the cannon's mouth, and meckly, bravely, magnificently, they went to the shambles. The fruit of the attack is the most appalling the eye could behold-20,000 dead bodies choking the ditches, filling the redoubts, cramming the covered ways, piled upon the slopes, and lying in promiscuous heaps among the waves of golden grain. The spectacle which the Czer had to witness was a sea of blood in a field of slaughter. Death has had gorgeous victory, but not yet in the grave, for the bodies lie unburied as they fell, in their ghastly mutilation. Scobeleff is the hero of Plevna, though he is on the losing side. Day and night for a whole week he remained alive in the midst of death. No bullet touched the bair of his head. Begrimed with smut and powder smoke, his sword broken, his uniform in rags, his face unrecognisable, his figure a wreck of hard work and sleepless nights, he resled and tottered away from the retaken redoubt when the last hope was gone. "It is the will of God," he said, and said no more.

PRIESTS AND POLITICS.

The Bishop of Montpellier does not think that the clergy exceed their functions when they interpose in elections. Indeed he holds that as part of the body social, it is their duty to take a keen in-terest in politics. Nothing affecting the welfare of the people, interiorly or exteriorly, in the political sense, can possibly be a matter of indifference to the pasters, and the entire history of France is an evidence of the beneficial influence which the clergy have wielded whenever circumstances gave them the power of wielding any at all. As a matter of principle, and on general grounds, the bishop holds that his proposition is beyond controversy; and no impartial man can come to any other conclusion. But there is a special reason why, at this juncture, clerical activity should be undoubted, and we will allow his lordship to submit this reason in his own words :- "A vast system has been organised, not in one country alone but in all the universe, to disunite the mystic body of Christ, in order to favour the scheme of preverting the masses, and to dis-figure, ridicule, and calumniate our mysteries, our beliefs, and our moral principles. The newspapers the novels, the dramas, the collections of poetry, the paintings, the sculpture, the engravings, the vulgar images, the instruction in schools for rich and poor, and even the public fets—all are employed to implant in the people either anger or contempt towards the Catholic Church. Evidently there is a class of men-and active men-who would drive us even beyond paganism, since they hate and revite God Himself. This organisation, formerly secret and prudently cloaked under the name of philosophy, now displays itself impudently, with an assurance equal to its ambition. It no longer governs in the Resolutions will be introduced dealing with the on throner. Can it be supposed, in such in emergency, that we ought to remain quiescent? Why, the bare suggestion would be an outrage. Our duty on the contrary, is to affirm our convictions, and to preach loudly and explicitly the rights and the mission of the Church."—Liverpool Catholic Times.

THE "STANDARD" ON THE WAR.

The Standard, in the course of an editorial on the war, says:-

Let the country reflect for a moment when it is told that England ought to go to war with Russia, upon all that is involved in the advice. The war party is a noisy and excited one, though we are convinced that it is without any real hold upon the convictions of the country When Englishmen feel strongly they are always willing to subscribe liberally; and the paltry list of half-crowns and odd sixpences that filter into the so-called Turkish Compassionate Fun 1; is excellene evidence that the immense majority of the nation have kept their heads in spite of the strongly seasoned mock-heroic appeals to their sensibilities with which they have been daily drenched during the last few months. Let us report that, instead of a quiet conference at Salzburg, at which had we been so inclined, England would have been a welcome guest, we should now be forced, had we plunged into the conflict opened by the Russian declaration of war, to make exertions similar in kind to those which we made in the winter of 1854-55. We should have to undertake all that a winter campaign in the valley of the Danube involves, and it would involve, from the point of view of cost merely, fur more for us than for the semi-civilized nations which are now strangling one another between the Vid and the Lom. We should, if we had engaged in the war, either as allies of Turkey or of Russia, be driven to spend wast sums of money and thousands of priceless lives in holding positions throughout the winter which might or might not be indispensable for a renewal of the attack or the defence in spring. We have heard of the frightful slaughter to which the troops of the Czar and the Sultan have been alike exposed at the Shipka Pass and at Plevns. Do we always remember that if the Ministry had not adbered carefully to its policy of neutrality we should have assuredly had to bear our part in that fatal ordeal? This is, indeed, one of the services which are easily forgotten. But for the strong and cool conduct of our diplomacy, for which we have to thank partly Lord Derby, but chiefly the steady temper and sound sense of the people themselves, it is our soldiers who would have been dying in heaps upon the heights of Fort St. Nicholas and of the Gravitza Redoubt- We should have seen them struck down by opidemic diseases in a tainted atmosphere, or starving in an exhausted country,

FROM THE SETTING SUN:

The machinery of the City of Brussels broke down in mid-ocean. An old man who was journeying from America to Ireland, so that he might die and be buried in his native land, died in the course of the voyage.]

We voyaged from the setting sun, We trusted to the deep, And as the hills grew dim and dun, I heard a many weep. But one there was who wore a smile, And looked far on the sea, Who murmur'd to himself the while, "The green isle waits for me."

A hundred summers he had known, A hundred winters drear-A century of life had flown, But still he lingered here: And yet for him some hope gleam'd fair, Sweet visions he could see, For on the deck he whisper'd there-"The green isle walls for me."

An exile from his native land, That lies on Ocean's breast, He toil'd upon a foreign strand, Far in the golden West : And tho' the years might fade and fade, .They left one memory,-For to his heart he often said, "The green isle waits for me."

His race was nearly run on earth, His end was drawing nigh, And in the island of his birth He had the wish to die; And so he journey'd in the ship In which I chanced to be, Whilst off the words fell from his lip-The green isle waits for me."

We voyaged from the setting sun, And trusted to the main, But many weary days had run Ere land was seen again, There was no breeze to speed the sail, No land rose on our lee, And oft I heard the old man wail-"The green isle waits for me."

A passing steamer once we hail'd To send some tidings home, Upon its crew one man prevail'd To bear him o'er the foam. The old man saw the stranger go And tuning then to me, He said," His friends he soon will know— The green isle waits for me".

I hardly like to end the tale, For as the moments pass, We saw the old man growing pale His strength was ebbing fast. At last he fell a prey to death, There on the lonely sea And murmured with his dying breath, 'The green isle waits for me."

He never saw the green isle-No! Nor rested there when dead; He lieth in the ocean low, A dread and lonely bed. And when I see the setting sun, The wind so tenderly Repeats a song whose sad words run-"The green isle waits for me." - Dundalk Democrat.

RE-OPENING OF THE SANCTUARY IN ST. MUNGO'S, GLASGOW.

SERMON OF THE BISHOP OF RAPHOE.

The spacious and striking building dedicated to St. Mungo in Parson street Glasgow, was erected some years ago by the Fathers of the Institute of the Passionists. Exteriorly, it still wants the upper | in the heavens. Like it, it gives beauty to all that portion of the tower and spire to complete the it shines upon. It is this love that is described by design of the architect; interiorly, it has been till the Fathers as standing in the relation to man that lately, still more unfinished, and wholly devoid of life stands in to the body. Without life, the body the special features of all Catholic churches-namely an enriched chancel and a grand high altar. The energy and zeal of the rev. fathers, and the generosity of their flock, have, however, completely removed all sign of unfitness and want of completion. and this in a style that renders St. Mungo's the most attractive and richly adorned place of worship in the city. The architect of the church, G. Goldie Esq, M.R.I.B.A., of Kensington Square, London, has been called on to complete his work, and has lavished on it all the charms of his art. The whole of the sculpture in capitals, basses, &c., have been beautifully executed out of the rude blocks which for so many years have disfigured the church. After the sculptor, the decorator has been called in, and the roof, walls, and arches glow with rich and harmonious colour, and teem with graceful forms and quaint and symbolic devices. To define the limit of the church, a balustrade of polished alabaster and marble has been drawn across the great arch, whilst high up, on a "rood beam," stands a splendid sculptured group of Christ crucified, with the Blessed Virgin and St. John at the foot of the cross.

But the glory of the church is the high altar, with pleasure to divert that love which is due to God. its reredos. These are entirely carved in oak, and are of a richness and elegance which must be seen as God wishes us to love him. Have you loved to be realised. The whole is defined and toned out your neighbor? You will auswer me, perhaps, "Pretty well; I have loved my neighbor at least as in delicately applied gilding, whilst the saintly statues which fill the niches are richly adorned with decorative painting and gilding. The central spire which runs up many feet towards the vaulted ceilately, has not observed this precept of fraternal ing of the apse, contains a noble statue of St. Mungo the patron of the city and church; below is a sumpthe precept of Divine charity—of fraternal charity.
No. Go into the places of the rulers of the earth, tuous niche, forming a "throne" for the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, and below again the taberand do they give the example of fraternal love. nacle, which is wrought and carved like a piece of ivory work. On either hand, amidst rich scrolls of foliage, tall pinnacles and finials, and beneath Even amongst Christian people, if they are not in canopies, are statues of SS. Peter and Paul, and St. Andrew and St. Margaret of Scotland. The altar their weapons, they are sharpening their swords they are using their strength in inventing murderitself represents in medallions exquisite busts in low relief of Christ, Our Lady of Sorrows, and St. ous weapons that they may go and destroy each other. Is this the charity which God came down John. Detached from the reredos, but forming a part of the splendid whole, are statues, also gilt and decorated, of St. Roch or Rollox, patron of the immediate locality, and St. Patrick, and, on the other side, of St. Joseph, and St. Thenew, the sainted find there the charity which was preached and en-joined upon us? Oh, no! We find there an utter mother of St. Mungo. The altar and statues are by M. Buisine Rigot, of Lille, in France; the decorative painting on roof and walls by Mr. Hodkinson, of Limerick; and the stone carving, marble balustrade, and rood, by Mr. Earp, of Lambeth, London. All these gentlemen merit the highest praise for the you find one family at war with another; you find admirable manner in which they have carried out Mr. Goldie,s designs.

The remarkable and splendid work of art which we have described was appropriately inaugurated on Sunday last. In the forenoon, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre, the Right Rev. Dr. McDevitt, Lord Bishop of Raphoe, assisting in the sanctuary; and the following took part in the function; assistant priest, Very Rev. Alphonsus O'Neith Passionist, provincial consultor; descons of the Mass, Fathers Cornelius and Albert; deacons of honour Fathers Ambrose and Edward, C.SS.P.; masters of coremony, Revs. Dr. MacFarlane and W. Caven; chaplain to the Bishop of Raphoe, Rev. Father Norbert, C.SS.P. Amongst the other clergymen present were; Very Rev. Father Gomair, O.S.F., Rev M Maginn, and Rev J this? Because in this matter one may see or think

greatest commandment of the Lord, and on the Great Teacher appearing on earth they determined to put the question to him. Accordingly, one of their number, deputed to do so, came and addressed our Divine Lord in the words that had been read from that day's Gospel. "Master," he asked, "which is the great commandment of the Law?"

It was, he said a subject of frequent discussion be-tween the Scribes and Pharisces which was the

greatest commandment of the Lord, and on the

And our Divine Lord, with that ineffable wisdom and sweetness which were characteristics of all his

dealings, answered, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy

God with toy whole heart, and with thy whole soul and with thy whole mind. This is the first

and greatest commandment; and the second is like

to this: Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.

On these two commandments dependeth the law and the prophets." This great precept of loying God above all things; with our whole heart, and

our neighbours as ourselves was called the great

first and greatest privilege of a human being. If you asked any one why he loved any object, he

would answer you, "It is good and beautiful." Now, what could there be so good or so beautiful

as God Almighty Himself? The very God to whom

we owe all that we are and all that we possess. No

tongue could express the length, or the breadth, or the height, or the depth of the goodness of God to man. God created Adam with all those wonderful

endowments of the body, with all those wonderful

faculties of the soul which made man the king of

created beings—a little less only than the angels.

And, amongst all the great gifts which he gave to

Adam this was the greatest—the faculty of loving Him, for it was the faculty of loving God, which drew men, as it were, to their Creator. Oh, how

good God is! God has given you children who

love your fathers and mothers because they are

to love; and you parents have received from God

those children whom you love with so dear an

affection. And all that vast array of beauty which we see upon the earth—the flowers which

are painted in colours which no man can imitate,

and which deck the surface of this fair earth; all

those precious metals, such as gold and silver; and those precious stones which attract us by

their brilliant beauty, were all created by God,

And, if we raise up our eyes from the earth, we have in the firmament all that wonderful assembl-

age of stars, that wonderful beauty which we see

there, and which, as it were, strikes language dumb

when we try to express it—all created by the Al-

mighty. And if God is the Author of all beauty,

surely He is a beautiful object for our love. See

then, what a privilege it is that God has conferred

upon man to permit him to love so good and so beautiful an object as He is Himself. "And the second commandment is like unto this"—to love

our neighbour as ourselves. Here again is an ex-

tension of that wonderful goodness of God in per-

mitting us to love Him; and if we love God with

that great love which we owe to Him, then must we

love everything that He loves. God has loved

you and loved your neighbour; therefore you are

bound to love your neighbour as you love your

selves. It is the great communion of love the

great lesson of charity that our Divine Lord came

down to teach, and that He taught as no man

ever could teach—as only God himself could

teach, by His word and example, during His

career on earth. These are the great signs of the saints. All the heroic sacrifices which our

early martyrs made, even to the extent of their

own lives, derive their merit and value before

God because they were made out of love for God.

All the merit of these wonderful sufferings which

were endured by the saints in the early ages, who

retired into the desert and lived a life of mortifica-

tion which we hardly can realise in our times, and

which is still continued in some quiet, remote

houses in the Church, consisted in that they were

done out of love of God. This love is like the sun

life stands in to the body. Without life, the body

would not be a thing considered beautiful, but with

life it ravishes us sometimes with its wondrous

beauty. And now, dear brethren, having explained

so much with regard to the love of God above all

things and our neighbour as ourselves, it remains

for us to see how far our lives have conformed to

the obligations of that great precept. This

is our most important concern. How have

we loved God? How ought God to be loved.

These are the most important questions that you

or I or any Christian can ask himself. God ought

to be loved, as we have set forth in to-day's Gospel

with our whole hearts, with our whole soul, and with our whole minds—that is to say our love of

God ought to be supreme. It ought to be un-

divided. Now, brethren, let you ask yourselves

whether your love for God has been of that character. Ab, perhaps you have loved God with only a

half-hearted love, and, dear brethren, we know from

experience of ourselves, and from what we have observed in the lives of others, that very often many

who think they love God sufficiently do not do so

in reality, for they allow the merest shadow of

Then let us ask ourselves if we love our neighbor

well as anyone in the world at large." But that is

not saying much. The world at large, unfortun-

love. Al, brethren? if we look out on that vast

world, what do we see? Do we see it observing

No, no. What do we see? Wars succeeding wars

-blood flowing in torrents all over the world.

the fields in deadly conflict, they are preparing

to earth to teach to man? And if you pass a little

lower—from the palaces and courts of the rulers to

those who are engaged in commercial life...do you

want of charity. And if we come lower still-even

to the very sanctuaries of our homes—unfortunately

one man tearing the character of another to pieces;

everywhere you find uncharitableness. We find un-

charitablenes between one nation and another na-

tion-even between one province and another pro-

vince, and between one family and its "immediate neighborhood. Oh, God! if we look upon that

world, instead of seeing that charity reigning every-

where, we see it like a vast sea tossed by the tempest—the tempest of uncharitableness. Is

charity, then, fled from the earth? No, my dear

brethren, thanks be to God and to His grace and

His unending mercles, charity has not altogether

fled from the earth. But you must leave this great

world, you must leave its thoroughfares, and go into quiet retreats to find that great durity which

he has given you these fathers and mothers

We regret that our space does not permit us to give the rest of His Lordships sermon. A magnificent lunch was given in the afternoon at which the leading Catholics of Glasgow and the district surrounding were present.

Posen, Sept. 3.—I cannot refrain from acquainting you with the wonderful things that have taken place amongst us, and which have renewed for our unfortunate-Poland-the marvels of the holy-mountlaw of charity. If the loving of God with our of La Salette and of the grotto of Lourdes. She, whole heart and soul and mind was the greatest; whom with the most lively faith we designate Queen and first commandment of the Lord, it was also the of Poland, Regina, Regni Polonie, has deigned to manifest herself miraculously to her subjects, and these holy apparitions have taken place during the past two months.

also poor and humble persons as the mediums

The little town of Gietrzwald (Germanica, Dieltrichswald,) is situated in Varmie, one of the pro-vinces of the ancient kingdom of Poland which was annexed to Prussia at the time of the first dismemberment. The parish is under the jurisdiction of Mgr. Crementz, Bishop of Ermeland and successor the illustrious Cardinal Hosius, one of the glories of the Polish episcopate in the sixteenth century. The people of this country, so rich in memorles of thrilling events during the campaign of Napoleon in 1806 and 1807, are generally tillers of the soil and, notwithstanding all they have to contend with, continue firm in the Catholic faith and their love for their country. Such, then, is the secluded and unpretentious place which God, in His infinite mercy, has chosen to be the theatre of the marvels to be related. On the vigil of the festival of SS. Peter and Paul as the venerable parish priest was preparing the children for their first communion, and examining them to determine how many should be permitted to communicate this year, a little girl having satisfactorily answered his questions was returning home repeating the Angelus when suddenly beneath a maple tree near the priest's house and the cemetery, she became sensible of a bright light which caused her to cry out in astonishment. At the same time, as she con-tinued her prayer she clearly perceived the figure of the Blessed Virgin who permitted herself to be seen for some moments by the wondering child. On the following day at the same hour, a number of children assembled around the tree to recite together the rosary. This time the little Augustine Szafrynska was not the only one who beheld the heavenly vision; for one of her young companions, Barbara Samulowska, aged twelve years, enjoyed the same happiness. "Who art thou, Lady?" they asked of the apparition and the response came, "I am the Immaculate Conception;" and again they asked, "What do you wish us to do, Lady? "I wish you to recite the rosary," was answered. In compliance with the desire of the Blessed Virgin the pious children continued to assemble every evening at the foot of the old tree, and as they repeated the rosary the apparition was renewed. The news of the miracle soon spread abroad, and soon numbers of pious pilgrims began to arrive at the place. The children were examined by competent persons separately, and their relation of the circumstance of the apparition corresponded even to the minutest details. They always saw the Virgin dressed in white, with long, blonde hair of surpassing beauty, sometimes alone, and sometimes with the Infant Jesus in her arms. Otten also, as on the feast of the Assumption, she appeared surrounded by angels. Soon to the two privileged advanced in years. After some weeks the vision appeared to them three times daily, always at the hour for the Angelus. But let me relate the details of the circumstance, which I received from eye witnesses most worthy of belief, and which must convince the most skeptical of the supernatural character of these wondrous manifestations. The people, having assembled in the church, formed in procession with banners flying, and proceeded to the tree under which the Virgin always appeared, ranging themselves around it. One of the children began to recite the rosary, to which the people responded. The four privileged children found themselves mixed up in the crowd, and became separated. one from the other, to such a distance that it was impossible for them to see or communicate with each other; and this was one of the means of proving the truth of the favors they receive. Another is that they each see the vision at the same instant. without the difference of a half second, and are simultaneously transfigured with the impression of the vision. It generally takes place during the recitation of the second decade of the resary, and as soon as it was reached the children prostrated themselves, slightly raising their heads, and remained in a state of ecstacy which rendered them absolutely insensible, until the fourth decade was reached when they prostrated themselves again. This marked the moment of the disappearance of the Blessed Virgin. The most touching characteristic of the apparition is that the Mother of God always blesses the people who are so ardent in their faith. To one who has witnessed the scene the impression is ineffaceable, and the faith, emotion and enthusiasm manifested are indescribable. During the continuance of the apparition all heads are inclined and arms extended towards the Mother of Mercy, and always objects of piety, and even pieces of cloth are held up for her

blessing. After the disappearance of the Blessed Virgin the rosary was finished and the vast concourse silently dispersed. The pious parish priest of Gietrzwald is prudently reticent about the whole movement; but he recognizes the signal favor granted by heaven to his parish, and redoubles his zeal in the discharge of his pastorial duties. Immense throngs of pious pilgrims are continually arriving, and many of the poor Poles are obliged to secretly cross the Russian frontier. The journey is usually made on foot. Those who come from the kingdom of Poland as sure us that they were directed to come by a sign from heaven which they call "the Holy Virgin's voice." The Bishop of Ermeland has ordered an investigation, and has sent two delegates to minutely examine the children. The priest, on being asked as to the character and mode of life of those four who have seen the vision, simply says that they have always been models of humility. The little children are only astonished that no one but themselves see the Blessed Virgin, who, as they say, "speaks so kindly and encouragingly to them." At the moment of the apparition the light of day coases for them, and they only see by the luminous circle which encompasses our Lady. The parish priest conseived the idea of sending to Louise Lateau a branch of the maple tree and a plece of

that at the apparation at Gietrzwald the Virgin nation." generally appears joyful and brilliant, and her utterances are those of consolation and encouragement, whereas at La Salette and at Lourdes she often appears bathed in tears, calling on sinners for repentance and menacing them with the Divine auger. This joyous apsearance of our Queen is accepted as an assurance that brighter days are in store for our unfortunate country, so long the scene of persecution. They may persecute and banish our bishops, our religious orders, our priests and missionaries, but their efforts are vain, for the Holy Virgin herself deigns to descend to our people and encourage them to presevere in the Faith.

RECEPTION OF MR. PARNELL, M.P.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., was entertained on Monday night at a banquet in Kılmallcck. The hon, member, who is the guest of Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, the senior member for the county Limerick, arrived at three o'clock in the afternoon by train from Dublin. He was met at the station by a large crowd, accompanied by bands. A procession was formed and marched through the streets of the town, which were decorated with flags and banners. Arches spannedthe streets, one bidding the visitor "Cead mille failthe!" others bore the words; "Welcome to our good members;" "Ireland demands Home Rule;"

"Free the captives," &c.
Mr. O'Sullivan, M.P., addressing the meeting, said that on a former occasion he had had the privilege of introducing to them the leader of the Irish people, Mr. Isaac Butt (cheers). He had now the pleasure of introducing one of the hardest working members of the Irish party, and one of Iroland's most true and faithful children-Charles Staurt Parnell. It was said that this meeting had been got up for the purpose of causing a division in the Home Rule ranks. Nothing was further from the truth. The contrary was the fact, as that meeting would do much to cement the bonds of union between the independent members of the Home Rule Party, as it would tend to make all the members attend more closely to their parliamentary duties. If the present demonstration had no other signifi cance than merely as a reply to the venal press of England and the anti-Irish press in this country, it was well it should have been held. Before he had the honour of writing M.P., after his name, he should have considered it very impertinent of any man to dictate to him whom he might or whom he might not invite to his place, and much as he valued the honour of representing his native county, he would not retain that representation twenty-four hours if it was to reduce him to the miserable position of consulting any man as to the line of conduct he should follow. With this explanation he should now introduce to them one of the most abused men

Mr. Parnell said that Irishmen, in their own country and in every other country, had always been the first to show that they were Irishmen; but in the House of Commons they never could be Irishmen. He appreciated the sacrifice they had made in coming together to welcome himself and others, and he appreciated the spirit which dictated the sacrifice. Standing, as they were there, in the midst of monuments that mark the ancient struggles between Ireland and the Normans, they were inaugurating a fresh struggle between Ireland and England which they would fight out like men (cheers). It was their duty not to conciliate, not to beg, not to crave from England. It was their duty to demand, and if they could not get what they asked by demanding it, their duty and disruptionist; he was neither personal aids in this matter, but he did say to the people of Irelad that their cause had been degraded by their representatives in the House of Commons. He wished to bring about a change and to ask them to see that so long as they were to have a parliamentary policy of any kind, it should be a national policy. There was no disunion on this question. The people of Ireland were of one mind upon it, or if they were not so to-day, they would soon be of one

At a banquet in the evening Mr. Kirk, M.P. Major O'Gorman M. P., Mr. Sullivan, M. P., and Mr. Parnell, M.P., were present. Letters were read from Isaac Butt, M. P, who wrote regretting that he could not avail himself of the invitation to be present; Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, M. P., Captain Nolan, M. P., Mr. Richard Power, M.P., Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett, M.P.,

I regret very much it is out of my power to be at Killmallock on this day week. I see by the papers that Mr. Butt and Mr. Redmond have been trying to lead the people of Ireland astray by incorrect assumptions and attempts to hide the leading questions-do the people of Ireland wish their representatives to be industrious or indolent? Do they wish them to make their primary object what will be for the good of Ireland, or what will please the English members of Parliament? I think whenever the issue is raised there can be no doubt of what the verdict of the Irish people will be, in spite of the mutterings of a few insincere

Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., wrote that he had explained his views on the present crisis, and he doing anything that may indicate mistrust of Mr.

fide in Mr. Parnell and the people of Kilmallock that while manfully propounding the views they think right and at such a crisis, they will heartily recognize the duty of our marching on whatever line

members instead of six the result might have been different for Irlah interests. He doubted, however, whether Mr. Parnell's policy was exactly the one to be scepted by Irish representatives. The statement of Mr. Butt accounting for the rejection of his bills in the last session was calculated to give rise

pared with that of Mr. Butt would be far away in the majority.

The banquet was presided over by Mr. Finucane of the Limerick Farmers' Club. After an excel. Jent repast had been partaken of the company adjourned for half an hour to witness the illuming. journed for man and mounts which took place The display was very grand and effective—almost every house in the town was lit up from room to basement. A large growd passed through the vestigation by the bishops appointed for that purpose will take place soon, and I shall attend the streets, but the utmost order prevailed. The comsessions and transmit you a faithful account of the pany, having reassembled at the focial board, a self-count of the the first toast given was! "Ireland a self-count of the the first toast given was! "Ireland a self-count of the limits toast given was! "Ireland a self-count of the limits to the first toast given was!" same. The circumstance is particularly noteworthy the first toast given was, "Izeland, a self-governed that at the apparation at Gietzwald the Virgin nation."

action."
Major O'Gorman, in responding, said he wished the sentiment of that toast were realized, but when the sentiment of that the grave (no, no).

that should be he should be in the grave (no, no).

Well, he thought so. Ireland could support four times its present population. He had no enemity to England, but when he found an enemity against his country, and that practised to, he might say, the total destruction of this island, he began to feel that that enemity should be met by a certain amount of enmity on his part. He was not disposed to it, but, dash it; let them not dispose him to it, for if, they did he would have his revenge if he could. There was no man in England, Ireland or Scotland, there was no Home Ruler, even the whole body of Home Rulers had not done so much to combine, to rehabilitate, to strengthen the Home Rule party as Sir Stafford Northcote. He had consoliparty as Sir Stanoru Mortheore. He had consolidated the party, if it wanted consolidation, because he had invaded publicly the rights and privileges of members of Parliament in the persons of Home Rulers. Every Home Ruler and every constituency would, betray the country at the next election if would betray the country as the next election if they did not return the men who were found fault with by Sir Stafford Northcote. He had made them wideawake. They might have been seleep, they had been asleep (hear, hear), but he had roused them from their slumbers (cheers).

The chairman proposed the toast of the evening They knew that banquet was given in order to They knew that banquer was given in order to compliment and encourage Mr. Parnell as the apostle of a new and more energetic parliamentary, policy than had been hitherto practised by Irish representations. sentatives in the House of Commons (cheers). Some persons had called that policy, very inaptly he thought, a policy of "obstruction;" and although there was not much in a name, he believed it had misled a great many Irishmen, electors and farmers of that country. It had not done so he was sure that, large though the demonstration that day been, it would have been much larger. In his humble opinion the comparative inattention of Home Rule members to their parliamentary duties was one of the reasons why the parliamentary life of Mesers. Parnell and Biggar had attracted so much attention. In fact until recently it was quite a phenomenon to see Irish members attending to their parliamentary duties (hear, hear, and a laugh). But the time was fast approaching when the Irish constituencies would change that (hear, hear). Messis Parnell and Biggar had founded a new party policy which would compel England to show justice to this country, and for that they deserve the eternal gratitude of all Irishmen (cheers). Me was proud to see Limerick was one of the first counties to encourage Messrs Parnell and Biggar, and those Itish members who acted with them. He asked them to drink with flowing bumpers "The health of Mr. Parnell" (loud cheers).

A Voice: One cheer more for "obstruction" (renewed cheering).

Mr. Parnell, M.P., who was received with enthusiastic cheering, proceeded, after some prelimental and the process of minary remarks, to speak about the policy of "obstruction." First of all, he said he was obliged to tell them it was not obstruction at all (hear, hear). He did not think that the Limerick or any other Irish farmers were likely to be frightened by a name, and he believed what was called the policy of obstruction would be just as agreeable to them under any other name (cheers). He had no fault to find with the way in which the Limerick farmers had received him that day as the apostle of a new policy, for a new policy it had now become. When he began to act this session he did not mean to formulate a new policy at all, he only wanted to show that some more active policy was needed than had hitherto governed the Home Rule party. He left the policy to be framed by others. He knew that a policy of a very powerful nature could be set in motion if the Irish members had the Irishmen (hear, hear). He believed from his heart that such a policy, rightly directed, and judiciously and fearlessly carried out, would be of enormous value to the interests of the country (hear, hear). He did not want to be the person to carry out that policy himself—he was only one of the rank and file, and he wished to remain in the ranks. He wanted to carry a musket-he knew how to use a musket (cheers) Seventy-seven years ago 103 Irish representatives were affectionately invited over to London-in fact, they were paid to go over and help the English Government themselves. When they got them over they bribed them not to interfere with the English work of governing themselves. Well, this session they thought they would take the English at their word and assist them to govern themselves; but the English did not like their interference, although he had helped to improve their laws very much. Now that was not a policy of retaliation, because a policy of retaliation would be to make the laws of England as base as the English had made the laws of Ireland. If the had returned good for evil they had done nothing but endeavour to resist bad laws and endeavour to make them better, and to prevent the House of Commons from legislation at a time when it was physically and morally incapable of legislation (hear, hear). Now that was the whole of what was called the policy of obstruction. He defied any newspaper to show that he had done more than that this session. Now, why did they consider that obstruction, because if the House of Commons was compelled to do its work properly it would not be able to do it all (hear, hear). It was unconstitutional action. It appeared it was a form

sumed his seat amid loud and continued cheering.
The Chairman, in complimentary terms, next gave " The Health of the County Members," which was received with applause.

of rebellion to compel the House of Commons to do its work right. Very well; if the House of Com-

mons did not want to do its work right let it send

home the Irish members to College Green to do

their work right, and then, but not till then, would

do its work in any way it pleased (cheers). After

some further observations the hon, gentleman re-

Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, M.P., said it would be simply affectation on his part if he were to say otherwise than that he was proud of having his name associated w th the earnest and independent members of the Home Rule party, and his being called on to respond to that toast (hear, hear). He also felt doubly proud at meeting some of those members in his native town (hear, hear). True it was they had nominally fifty-eight members in their party, but if that party were closely scrutinized he very much feared they would not find one-half the members entitled to be associated with the toast before the meeting. The Home Rule mem-bers should be placed in three classes, which should bo called the carnest class, the careless class, and the worthless class (cheers) and to complete. and thin Tory supporters (cheers). This is a true view of our party, and was it to be wondered at, under such decounteness, that the country should cloth blessed by the Blessed Virgin. The holy maid bills in the last section was calculated to give fine of Bois-d'Haine, during her ecstasy of the third of to deubts of Mr. Butt's cineerity. The probability feel desatisfied with the work they had done after last August, received the articles with the transmost was that when the next, general election, essent their four rease perliamentary managenering [hear, and cheers]. London Univers,

Consghan. After the first Gospel his Lerdship the he is charitable, when in reality self-love reigns in This is another proof, of the truth of the super-bishop of Raphoe ascended the pulpit. his heart. Search out every secret recess of your natural manifestations. The Right Rev. Dr. McDevitt selected as the souls, and see whether the spirit of self-love is not. As the Church has not yet officially pronounced basis of his discourse the 35th and following verses lurking in some corner there. Self-love is a sub-of, the 22nd chapter of the Gospel by St. Matthew. the essence penetrating into every part of our spiri-every one is privileged in forming an opinion on the essence penetrating into every part of our spin-tual being It may entwine itself with every fibre of our soul, Search, therefore, and find it out if you can, and/if you find self-love in your souls, mixing up with your love of God then your charity is not true charity.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

We regret that our space does not permit us to POLAND REMARKABLE APPARITION OF THE BLEERED VIRGIN AT GISTERWALD-SHE BLESSES THE PEOPLE. -Catholic Review. AT LIMERICK. As in the case of the apparitions at Lourdes and La Salette, the Mother of God has chosen, here through whom she has communicated her wishes. children were added two others who were permitted | was to show that England must give it (cheers). In to be bold the apparition; one a young girl of whatever field they struggled, they were Irishmen twenty-two years of age, the other a pious widow (cheers). He had been accused of being a disunionist

mind. Major O'Gorman and Mr. G. H. Kirk also

Hr. O'C. Power M.P., and Mr. Shaw, M.P. M. Biggar, M.P, wrote thus:

took the liberty of repeating that he felt it to be his manifest duty to do all in his power to bring about a real accord amongst the they (the Home Rulers) let the House of Commons Irish members in favour of a vigorous course of parliamentary action in the next session of Parliament under the guidance and leadership of Mr. Butt. He intends, therefore, carefully to abstain from

Mr. A. M. Sullivan M.P., wrote:

If I imagined, as I do not, that your festive welcome to Mr. Parnell involved any disloyalty to the Home Rule party, its unity and discipline, I should view it very differently then, as a demonstration which I could not sympatize with. I think I know better the spirit in which the compliment is offered and in which it will be accepted, and I freely conis decided to be the best.

The Rev. C. M. Carthy, P.P., of Knockaderry, wrote that had Mr. Parnell been backed by sixty

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC GERMANS OF NEW YORK. The German Catholics in this city have no less than thirteen churches. , and out small soul for

New CHURCH, The foundation stone of a new New Church was laid at Castlebar, on the 9th Catholic United Strace the Archbishop of Tuam.

Mr. E. D. Grav, M.P.—We understand that Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, M.P., will be formally received into the Catholic Church and receive baptism under his new faith. It is well known that bis wife is a Catholic, and that their children are his wife is a Catholics, while Mr. Gray's being brought up Catholics, while Mr. Gray's youngest sister has also become a Catholic.—Irish Times.

A CHIEF.—"Bishop Dubuis, of Galveston," says the Philadelphia Standard, "was twice captured by, the Texan Indians. Once the savages tied him to the loand were preparing to burn him to death, a tree and with them, speaking the Spanish when he pleaded with them, speaking the Spanish when no picacian them he was a chief, and asked to language, chief. He was sent for, and the good Bishop represented himself as a chiefin the Church whereupon he was released."

CATHOLIC COLLEGES .- Of three hundred and forty three colleges in this country, fifty are Roman Catholic, says the Methodist Christian Advocate, which it adds, "are more than their proportion." "Which," the Catholic Telegraph says, "next week Well," the Cathoric Leaguage Bays, "next week you will tell your readers, with rare consistency, that this Church, which has proportionally the largest number of educational institutions, is the largest number of educational institutions, is the foe of progress, the fostering mother of ignorance. You ought never to admit the truth concerning the Catholic Church, for it will put you afterwards in a very awkward position. The art of lying becomes thus more difficult."

ORDINATION.—At the eight o'clock Mass, His Lordship Bishop O'Brien Kingston conferred the order, of Subdeacon on Messrs Geo. A. Cicolari and of Subdates P. Kelly, and that of deacon on Rev Terence Fitzpatrick, late of Cavan, Ireland, now of that dlocese. A very large congregation was present, as the young men are well known and highly respected in the city. On last Sunday Rev Mr Fitzpatrick was ordained priest, and Rev Messrs Cicolari and Kelly deacons in the Catholic Church, of Erinsville, and a few days later the two last named gentlemen will be raised to the priesthood in the Cathedral here.

HEALTH OF THE POPE .- The following is an extractfrom a private letter written from Rome by a prelate :- "The Holy Father is looking as well, and is in as good spirits, as when I left Rome on July 1. During the whole of the summer there has only been one day on which he was unable to receive. His great weakness and constant minting fits are entirely inventions. I saw Dr. Ceccarelli yesterday. and he assured me that old age was the only infirmity the Holy Father was suffering from. The audiences are given as usual, and a great many people are received in the evening." The letter is dated Sept. 1st.

DIENTLY.-His Holiness the Pone has raised to the dignity of Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, Daniel Prancis Leahy, Esq., Shanakiel House, Cork, D. L. and High Sheriff for the county of Cotk. The important part taken by Mr. Leahy in the great meeting held in Cork to express their gratulations to the Holy Father on behalf of the Catholics of Munster, as well as the interest he takes in the Confraternity of the Holy Family, of which he is President in the Cathedral Parish, him this high mark of distinction from the Holy

THE SCOTCH HIERARCHY .- The announcement of becolland has not caused anything like the excitation the public mind which was occasioned when the re-establishment of the English Hierarchy was first announced. Several of the Scotch was first announced. Several of the Scotch papers had leaders on the subject, but they were comparatively of a mild nature. I believe that the necessary details are now nearly completed. I have the best t Glasgow will be the Archauthority for saving bishopric, and that his Grace Dr. Egre will be appointed its first Archbishop since the Reformation. I am also in a position to state that six new Bishops will be consecrated; although I do not at present know how they are to be appointed.—Cor. of Belfast

DEATH OF CARDINAL BIZZARRI.-His Eminence Cardinal Giuseppe Andrea Bizzarri, furnished with all the consolutions of our holy religion, has passed away to his eternal rest. The deceased cardinal was born at Paliano, a small town in the diocese of Palestrina, on the 11th May, 1802, and was created and published Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church with the title of St. Girolamo degli Schiavoni, in the Consistory held on 16th March 1863. He afterwards selected the title of Santa Balbina on the Aventine, and was prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, and that of Regular Discipline. He was a member of the following ecclesiastical congregrations: Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition, Indulgences and Sacred Relics, Council, specially for the revision of Provincial Councils, and Examination of Bishops in Sacred Canons. He was likewise Protector of the Commune of Campagnano, and one of the protecbe celebrated in the parish church of St. Celsus on Thursday next, 30th August.

The Abbishop of Halipax -As announced in a former issue of the Herald, His Grace the Archbishop. accompanied by two Fathers of the Society of Jesus and several clergymen of the Diocese, opened a series of Confirmation and Misslon services at Gilbert's Cove, Digby Co, on Sunday the 16th ultimo. At this place, His Graco administered the sucrament of Confirmation to 153 persons, at St. Bernard's to 140, at St. Mary's, Church Point, to 205. Ateach locality, the people turned out en masse to receive his Grace and his progress was a series of ovations. at Metoghan-where he arrived on Wednesday the 19th-he found the school children assembled around the magnificent Academy, singing a hearty welcome. The road was lined with trees, and the entrances to the Academy and Presbytery (both to continuous in the good people of Meteghan under the able direction of the indefatigable pastor, the Rev. James Daly) spanned by arches bearing suitable mottoes -In the evening, the Academy was brilliantly illuminated. On the next morning, the Archbishop confirmed 229 persons, in the presence of a very numerous congregation, and addressed his people, as at other places, before and after the administration of the sacrament. His Grace and suite arrived at Yarmouth on Saturday last, and on Sunday morning 51 persons were confirmed in the Church of St. Ambrose in this town. The Very Rev. Canon Madden, of Halifax, the Rev. H. Glackineyer, S.J., of Montreal [who is giving Mission services here this week], the Rev. P. W. Browne, Weymouth, and the Rev. J. M. Manning, Yarmouth, assisted in the services. On Monday morning, His Grace proceeded to Eel Blook, where he confirmed 300 persons. The Church music there, as in Yarmouth! was very fine, and recolved a well merited compliment from His Grace at the conclusion of the cermonies. - Yarmouth า 🚉 วาย สุรพยารสมาสิทธิ์ที่ เกากับการสาร

IRISH NEWS.

NUNS FOR NEW ZEALAND .- A sermon was preached in aid of the New Zealand Sisters on September 28th in the Church of the Carmelite Fathers, Aungier Street, Dublin.

Poor RATES.—At the meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians on August 29th, it was unanmously agreed that the rate for the Limerick city division of the union should be fixed at 33 9d in the pound for the ensuing financial year.

DEMONSTRATION .- On Sunday last a great Nationalist demonstration took place at Drogheda, the day being the anniversary of the death of Colonel Leonard, well known in connection with the insurrectionary outburst of 1866. A monument has lately been raised over Colonel Leonard's grave.-Calholic Times, 22 Sept.

FORBIDDEN.—We (Freeman's Journal) have heard it rumoured in what we believe to be trustworthy commercial circles, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided to forbid altogether the mixing of Irish and Scotch whiskies in bond. Should this report prove correct, it will we are assured, mean an addition of hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum to the profits of the Irish distilling trade, by redoubling its credit in the English market.

IMPRISONING LITTLE GIRLS .- The Galway Vindicator says :- "Two little servant-girls, about 13 years of age, were put forward charged with disturbing the services at St. Nicholas's Church, and imprisoned for seven days. Branding two little girls with the indelible brand of a jail is a most serious matter, and we repeat again that, if the facts be as stated above, the sentence was out of all porportion to the

CATHOLIC CHILD IN PROTESTANT INSTITUTION.-Judgment was given by the Lord Chancellor September lith, in the case of Catherine Grimes, the child whom Dean MacManus, of Clifden, has been trying to rescue from the clutches of the Managers of the Protestant Orphanage to whom she had been assigned by her father. The effect of the judgment, while admitting that the Dean acted conscientiously, is to leave the child in the hands of the managers of the Orphanage.

Bold Language.—Mi. J. O'Connor Power, M. P., lectured in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Sunday afterneon, September 9th, on "The Present Position of the Irish National Cause." He denied that any real disunion existed amongst the Irish party, and said that if the obstructive Irish members were expelled from the House of Commons, such an arbitary act would kindle an extinguishable fire in the breast of every Irishman, and would be regarded as the call to a struggle which could only end in the annihilation or emancipation of the Irish people.

GENEROSITY OF THE IRISH.—In his sermon at the dedication of the new church in Castlebar, the Archbishop of Tuam said it was gratifying that there was no part of Entope more enriched by the blessings of the Christian religion than Ireland. The Irish people, howover, were not selfish, but ever displayed their anxiety to extend the benefits of faith to others. An ungenerous or avaricious person would keep whatever advantages he possessed to himself; not so. however, with the Irish people They distribute the blessings which they enjoy to all the nations of Europe.

NEW BOOK -Mr. A. M. Sullivan's New Book Messrs. Sampson, Low, & Co., will shortly publish Mr A M. Sullivan's "New Ireland," in two vols. Mr. A. M. Sullivan's aim in writing these volumes has been to launch before the world a series of picwhich he is trestited in the Cathedral Latish, joined with his high official rank have obtained turesque descriptive sketches of eventful episodes in Ireland's history during the last quarter of a contury. In his preface, he says—"I avow, perhaps, too bold an ambition in expressing the hope that those chapters may assist in promoting that sire, No lighter consideration-no hope less high on.

> O'Donoguuz's Opponent.-We are glad to be able School Board election, has consented to become a candidate for the parliamentary representation of to intercept fresh columns reported started from at \$4,000 and three at \$8,500 per annum; 25 superthe borough of Trales in the Home Rule interest in Orchanic. opposition to The O'Donoghue; but the remembrance of the conduct of the burgesses of Tralee during the last election does not inspire us with a very high opinion of their patriotism. At that election they returned The O'Donoghue in preferference to Mr. Daly, and we have not seen any exhibition of patriotism on the part of the electors of Tralee to give us any hope that they will prefer the services of Mr. O'Connor to that of Mr. Danial O'Donoghue. But let us hope for the best. — Universe.

DR. McHale and Dean McManus .- The Archbishof Tuam has written the following letter to Dean McManus :- Sr. Jarlath's, Tuam, Sept. 8. My dear Dean:-To assist you in the meritorious work of preserving your flock from the wiles of the prowlers who have been infesting your parish, I send you the annexed post-office order for five pounds. As an illustration of their indefatigable malignity it is sufficient to refer to the recent case of Grimes, calculated to call forth the sympathy of every foc to hypocrisy and of every z-alous advo ate of religion. Those remoracless creatures have had a long and tors of the Theological Academia. His funeral will licentious time of it, pampered with the profits of the trade which they carried on with the bigots of England. To lend you aid in your difficult warfare with those impostors is the duty of those who are happily freed from such annoyance, that they may share by their bounty in the rewards which those who are more immediately engaged in the contest shall have secured. With your fine new church, and the increased spiritual aid resulting from its liturgy, those English emissaries, finding that so much of their vile occupations is gone, will no doubt strive to impart the benefits of their ministry to the ignorant boors of their own benighted land. Your faithful servant, † Jonn, Archbishop of Tuam.

SAVINGS .- From the annual report on Irish savings, compiled up to midsummer, 1877, we learn from it that the deposits and each balances in Irish joint-stock banks at midsummer this year was £32,746,000. During the last twelve years there has been an increase of just a million a year in these items. On the other hand, the amount of investments in Government and India stock on which dividends are paid at the Bank of Ireland amounted to £32,613,000, or above four millions less than it was twelve years ago. We are glad to note that the savings bank statistics exhibit evidence of increased thrift among our people. 1866 there was £1,541,000 deposited in Irish trustee savings banks, and £221,000 in post-office savings banks. We are glad to note that this year the items stand £2,223,000 and £1,052,000. We regret, however, to observe that weighing '77 against '76' we find a falling off of £650,000 in the aggregate of savings of every kind. Dr. Hancock, the able statistician who compiled the report, points out that concurrent with this falling off is an increase of both indoor and outdoor relief. He thinks that both these facts are evidence that this year influential causes have been at work unfavorably affecting was very handsomely decorated by the Sisters of the condition and prosperity of the country. He the condition and prosperity of the country. He says that large changes in the movements of saved The rumour that two Russian generals were killed or invested capital seldom occur unless causes are is unfounded. The Porte's despatch to representain operation seriously affecting the prosperity of tives abroad claims Moukhtar gained an overlarge classes of mankind.

WAR NEWS

ARRIVED .- The Geshoffs have reached Constanti-

ARMING.-A despatch from Essen, in Westphalia ays Russia has ordered 300 Krupp cannon.

Bussian Imperial Guard .- The last regiment of the Russian Imperial Guard passed through Buchar-

CONSENTED.—The Porte has consented to allow

the passage of timber across the Danube for the construction of huts for the Russian wounded. Going on.-A despatch from Gorni Studeni says

t a war council yesterday it was resolved to proceed with the siege against Plevna, Bridge.—Russia has contracted with two private

firms to construct a pontoon bridge across the Danube, to cost 1,750,000 roubles. THE BALKANS. - An Imperial Irade appoints Raouf Pasha commander of the army of the Balkans

at Shipka, and Suleiman Pasna commander of the army of the Danube, vice Mehemet Ali, recalled. A BATTLE -Constantinople advices state that Mukhtar Pasha on Tuesday engaged in a great battle near Alexandropol. When the telegram was

despatched the Turks appeared to be winning, Servia.—Active communications between Servia and Greece are reported. The despatch of cannon to the frontier is going or, and there are other warlike signs.

REPULSED .- Strong detachments of Bashi-Bazouks attempting to enter Montenegro near Sutorran were repulsed on Monday after several hours' sanguinary fighting.

THE SITUATION AT PLEVNA .- A despatch from Gorny Student, dated October 3rd, says General Todleben will place heavy ordnance on three sides of the town of Plevna.

WANTING MORE.—Russia has asked Roumania for a further contingent of 40,000, for which she promises a portion of Russian Bessarabia and a subsidy. The Roumanian Chambers will discuss the proposal. Monteregro and Herzegovina .- A Ragusa des-

patch, dated Oct. 3rd, says 2,000 Bashi-Bazouks and 2,000 cavalry have arrived at Mostar, Herzegovina where a force of 10,000 is concentrating to recover the territory conquered by the Montenegrins. ACTIVITY.-A Bucharest despatch says greater

activity is observable before Plevna since Monday. The reserve and reinforcements bave arrived, and it is thought probable that operations will commence early next week THE LINE OF THE DANCES.-A despatch from St.

Petersburg, dated 3rd October, says the Russian Government has contracted with ten private firms to construct portoon bridges across the Danube at a cost of 1,750,000 roubles. An Offer.-Russia has offered to clear the ob-

struction from the mouth of the Danube if the neutral Powers guarantee to prevent the entrance of Turkish men-of-war during the present INSPECTION.—On Monday and Tuesday the Grand

Duke Nicholas, Prince Charles of Roumania, and General Todleben inspected the Russian and Roumanian positions before Plevna. All the Russian Roumanian works are well advanced. RUSTCHUCK.—The renewed bombardment by the

Bussians at Guirgevo inflicted enormous damage on Rustchuk. The great proportions of houses is in utter ruins. The entrenchments, however, are intact. The health of the garrison and inhabitants is good; casualties few. REMONSTANCES.—It is stated that the Emperor has

ordered a note to be sent to Constantinople, urging the observance of principles of humanity. The note reveals high indignation and that the German Government does not intend indifferently to look

ADVANCING PARALLELS -A Sistova telegram says the Roumanians have pushed their fourth parallel to announce that Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who was close to the second Grivica redoubt. An attack is the Catholic candidate for Southwark at the last expected in three days. Two brigades of riflamen expected in three days. Two brigades of riflemen, and a strong force of cavalry have been sent

> IN EARNEST .- A Sofia telegram says :- Chefket Pasha has been largely reinforced from the Shipka army, and has commenced a forward movement, and decisive fighting with Osman Pasha's co-operation is expected shortly. Prodigious quantities of munitions are going to the front.

> THE ASIATIC CAMPLICY.-The inaction of the Russian armies in Asia is explained by an official despatch from St. Petersburg, announcing an insurrection in the central districts of Daghestan about Sept. the 12 h. It gradually spread until all Central and Southern Daghestan, including the coast districts, were involved. On Sept. the 23rd and 24th the Russians defeated the main body of insurgents, numbering 6,000. It is believed the insurrection will not give further trouble.

> Turks Victorious - Mouhktar Pasha telegraphs on Friday: "To-day the bulk of the Russian ferces fell back to the foot of Karatool, leaving only six battalious entrenched at Kaback; they have thus abandoned their positions parallel with our lines; there is no trace of the enemy at Baldiarian, Kizilivan or Oghwzlu, they having struck their camps The enemy's losses during the three days bastles at Yanalar, Gulveran and Aladjaradagh are estimated : 10,000; our losses are about 2,000. Grand Duke Michael commanded the Russians in person.

> THE HUNGARIAN CONSPIRACY .- A Tienna despatch says a number of Poles have been arrested for connection with the recent conspiracy. The fact that arms have been seized at various railway stations in Austria haf produced a great sensation, as indicating an attempt in the direction of Poland as well as Roumania. Many arrests have been made in Transylvania. There is a sensation in Pesth over Helfy, a member of the Diet, having been placed under police surveillance for his connection with the recently discovered plot.

> ATTACK .- A Karajal telegram says :- There was n general attack on hukhtar Pasha's whole line this morning. Gen. Me. koff commanded the key of Mukhtar's position, whi have defended by a single battalion and captured. The battalion was annihilated. The Turks tried to re-capture this point, but were repulsed The Russians are bivoucked on the conquered position. Fighting is sure to re-commence early to-morrow. The Bussians lost The Turks were misled by spies, and only expected an attack on their flanks.

THE BATTLE OF ALEXANDRIANAPOL. - Moukhtar Pasina telegraphs an account of Wednesday's battle, which appears to have been indecisive. His outposts withdrew from Great Kanilar, probably the county, 2 Leagues; in Fayette county, 4 Leagues; position captured by Gen. Mclikoff. The Russians in Galveston county, 2 Leagues; and the legal batattacks on Little Kanilar and Kizziltepe were unsuccessful. On the right the Turks, threatened by six battalions, assumed the offensive. They stormed Gladidago and after five hours fighting pursued, the Russians to Arpatchai. Night stopped the conflict.
The estimated Russian loss is 5,000; Turkish loss
unknown. Fazil Pasha was wounded. There was fighting on Thursday near, Karajal; no details. The rumour that two Russian generals were killed welming eictory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUBILANT.-A miner at Ballarat was so elated on striking a rich deposit of gold that he kissed the first women he met; but his excuse was not deemed good by the woman nor by the magistrate, who fined him.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—Mr. Miller and his wife were in Rustchuk during the bombardment. Mrs. Miller was much frightened. She and her husband were sent to England by the British Consul, where she died of the shock caused by fright.

BISMARCK. - Bismarck. when passing through Leipsic on his journey to Gastein, consulted Dr. Georgei. It is said that he complained of being unable to apply himself with vigor to his work, and that whenever he has been at work for several hours he is unable to sleep for many nights after-

THE POLES.—A Polish association of Chicago has purchased an extensive tract of land in Arkansas for the purpose of there establishing a colony of their countrymen. Fifty Polish families from the vicinity of Chicago have already settled there, and two hundred more are expected before the close of this month.

A NIGHT OF GLOOM.-The Rev. T. King, an English vicar, recently met with a serious accident. His wife being taken suddenly ill, he left home at l o'clock in the morning to fetch a physician. The night was very dark, and he fell into a quarry by the roadside, a distance of twenty feet. Dreadfully bruised and with a broken thigh he managed to crawl out of a pool of water into which he had fallen; but it was not until half-past five o'clock in the morning that his cries of distress brought him relief.

Elections in France —The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:—From an influential source I learn that the Republican leaders in France are now perfectly confident of obtaining a very large majority at the elections. They had hoped to elect 363 members-that being the number which voted against the Ministry of the 16th of May; but having regard to the timidity of many of the bourgeoisie, as well as to the artifices of the Government, this result is hardly likely to be realized. The fall of Marshal Mac Mahon is considered vanish his dream of being elected President for life. It is worthy of remark that the feeling against both him and the present Administration is even stronger among the moderate Republicas than it is among the extreme section. If, as the result of the arbitrary prosecution of M. Gambetta, he should be subjected to civil disability, I understand that he will probably be elected for a large number of constituencies as a national protest againt the unscrupulous exercise of the executive power.

McManon.-The Petit Moniteur of Paris devotes a long article to the inner life of Marshal MacMahon. He always rises at 6 in the morning, shaves and dresses and decends into his cabinet de travail. At 7 o'clock he receives the high functionaries of his civil and military households, with whom he works till 9. He then goes out for a ride for a couple of hours, when there is no Cabinet Council. The council sometimes last three hours. "The Marshal," says the writer, "very rarely speaks, but when he does his language is always concise, sensible and to the point." At 11 o'clock he glances over a summary of the French and foreign rapers, and "especially the attacks made on him by the demagogic press, make him shrug his shoulders with contempt, but nothing more." At 11:30 he breakfasts with his family. At noon he again goes into his cabinet de travail, where he remains up to 4 o'clock. He then takes a walk or a drive with the Duchess, and returns at 6 o'clock, when he reads the latest telegrams and military news. He dines at 7 and goes to bed at 10. The only pleasures he is fond of are riding and shooting. He cats very little and does not smoke.

THE POLICE FORCE OF LONDON.—The Metropolitan Police Force of London number a little more than 10,000 men; 7,917 are Englishmen, 820 Irishmen, in the army. The rank and pay of the whole force west are as follows: Four district superintendents, one intendents, with salaries from \$1,550 to 2,375, and an allowance of \$55 for clothing; 277 inspectors, at salaries from \$440 to 1,38', and an allowance of \$5 for clothing; 1,053 sergeants, at salaries from \$440 to \$815; and 8,913 constables, at salaries from \$310 to \$440. Single men receive an allowance of forty pounds of coal each in winter, and twenty pounds in summer, weekly; and married men receive a small-very small-cash allowance in lieu of coal. All are provided with unifoms. Two men have been in the force for upwards of forty years, 31 more than thirty years, 718 more than twenty years, and 3,439 more than ten years. At Scotland Yard there is a special detective corps, consisting of one superintendent, whose pay is \$2,250 per annum; three chief inspectors, at \$26.55 per week; three inspectors, at \$21.75 per week: and sixteen detectives, divided into two classes, the first class at \$15.65 each weekly, and the second \$11.85 per

THE TEXAS MULDOON LEGACY .- SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 18, 1877 .- Editor New Orleans Morning Star: I have seen in your issue of September 19th, an article taken from the Boston Pilot, and headed the "Muldoon Legacy and no heirs." It appears from the letter of Dr. McKeon, of St. Paul, Minn., that this Muldoon was born in the County Fermanagh, Ireland, and therefore cannot be the same Muldoon whose broad acres have up to this remained unclaimed in Texas; besides, his name was Bernard Muldoon, and from the County Fermanagh, whilst our Texas Muldoon was a Rev. gen-tleman—Michael Muldoon by name, and born in Meath. The heirs of our County Meath Muldoon are more fortunate it would appear than their Fermanagh name-sakes, as in the latter case it is the "Muldoon Legacy and no heirs,"—whilst in the former it is the Muldoon Legacy and all the heirs." This property, which consists of Eleven Leagues of land—almost 50,000 acres, was granted to the Rev. Father Muldoon by the States of Coshuila and Texas in the year 1830. He has been dead over forty years, and now comes Thomas Muldoonwhose acquaintance I have made a few days ago] a nephew of the deceased, and the Attorney in fact of the heis of Father Michael Muldoon, Twenty three in number, and is about to sue for the claims he represents. He has succeeded, after seven years search both in Ireland and America, in finding the above number, with declaration of birth, kin, etc., and a full power of Attorney from each and all of them. This is one of the largest land estates in Texas, and is distributed over the following counties: In Lavaca county, 3 Leagues; in Wharton tles which will be fought, unquestionably, over it, will no doubt prove very interesting. There are parties in the city who knew Father Muldoon well, and the, grants, for this land-which transpired years before the annexation—are duly recognised in the abstract of titles and patented lands in Texas: Messrs. Cayce & Tarleton-Beal Estate and cland brokers of this city, have secured a Power of Aftorney from Thomas Muldoon and all the papers of had manners in asking questions about him before bearing upon the case, and will proceed at once to his grave black, face: and that one least him with prosecute the claims of the Muldoon heirs. Yours, a wish that he might have something to do, or at etc., J. B. Sweener.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE IN GREAT BRITAIN .-The experiments undertaken by the Marquis of Bute on one of his estates near Cardiff promise to prove that in suitable localities the vine can be cultivated with advantage in the open air in this kingdom. The vineyard has now some 6,000 vines in robust health; and a proprietor of French vincyards, who has recently inspected the vines, expresses hiself in sanguine terms as to the ultimate success of the experiment.

THE EUCALYPTUS IN JAMAICA .- As an illustration of the rapid growth of the now celebrated Eucalyptus globulus, we may mention that, in the more elevated parts of Jamaics, trees now exist about sixty feet high, the trunks of which measure a foot in diameter near the ground. These trees have been raised from seed introduced to the island about six years ago. It is proved that in the lowland districts the trees do not trive, thus upsetting its suitability for regions in which it was at one time specially advocated.

EFFECTS OF SEA WATER ON LAND -Mr. Reinders, one of the German agricultural experimental stations, writes:--"Land that has been submerged by sea water generally proves sterile for some time, in some cases from ten to fifteen years. This can be traced to the co-operation of the three following chemical causes, in addition to the mechanical injuries by the inudation—(1) To the introduction of too great a proportion of chlorine salts (2) to the hygroscopic property communicated to it pre-venting it from drying properly; (3) from the formation of green vitriol or sulphate of iron, which is known to exert a very prejudical effect upon plant growth. Land which has thus been damaged should be drained as quickely as possible, and sown with grass and clover and allowed to rest. Experience shows that it recevers its fertility sooner if treated in this way than if cultivated all the year round as arable land."

THE APTERYX -THE SURVIVING RELATION OF EX-TINCT BIRDS.—No remaining birds of New Zealand equal in interest the weird-like kiwis, or Apteryx, the wingless relations of the gigantic bipeds of the past. Of tee Apteryx three species ere recognized -one, nearly extinct, in the Northern Island, and three in the Southern. The country was known for many years before the kiwi was noticed by certain, and with his discomfiture of course would | naturalists, and the first skin brought to England, and exhibited at Linuxan Society, in 1831, was declared an imposture. It was not until the skin had been opened and the presence of rudimentary wings detected that the fact of so unique a form of life was recognized. The different species vary in bulk, from the size of a duck to that of a small goose. The plumage of the whole bird is of the same character, and utterly different from that of other birds. Instead of springing from the skin in small tuits, the feathers grow like the hair of mammals, each plume singly. They are lanceolate, and the filaments are merely disunited hairs or barbs, the shape terminating in a soft point The beak is very long and enipe-like, adopted for probing the soft ground for earth-worms at night, when alone it ventures abroad. Perhaps no creature is more defenceless orless capable of adapting itself to any change of the conditions of life Its only strength is in its legs, which it uses for burrowing with great rapidity, so that a kiwi confined in an enclosure has been known to burrow down more than a yard into the hardground beneath the fence, and thence up to the surface outside and make its escape in a single night. The egg of the kiwi is large in comparison with the parent bird than that of any other bird. The egg of a mother weighing three pounds will weigh fifteen and half ounces when filled with water, and measure five inches by three. The plain gray and brown plumage of a different species, and the nocturnal habits of the whole group do not aid in making them interesting or attractive birds, for they can seldom be seen either in nature or captivity, save coiled up into a last living representatives of the creatures that once were the most advanced type of life. The skeleton is yet more remarkable than the mere loutward form; the ribs. only nine in number, broad and flattened like those of a tortoise; the wing-bones, under the skin, and two inches long; no forculum or merrythought noflesh on the breast-bone, which is a small shield without any keel or ridge. The vertebrae of the neck strong and massive; the small head and long, feeble bill; the enormous pelvls, with the great muscular attachments, the flesh of the bird being all on its back instead of on its breast; the huge and disproportionate thigh and leg bones, all call up the idea of creatures not less unlike the ordinary bird of every day life than the flying reptiles of the same geological epoch.-Philadelphia Telegram.

> London's Pet Gorrilla. - Mr. Pongo is in excellent health now, but has had two ill-nesses since he was sold to Dr. Falkenstein, of the Prussian Natural History Expedition, for two gallons of rum, and exchanged his chain in an African village for the more tolerable conditions of his European cercer. Perhaps he was too young when the hunters took him to have any dreams now of the deep, cool, dark forest, the Inscious fruits, the glorious clime, and bounds and flights, the long migrating journeys of the gray coated community, the booming, inarticulate epeech which was the language of his tribe; and it may be that he is happy enough in his artificial life. It includes all the necessaries and many of the luxuries ef civilization. He goes to bed at eight every evening "in a very comfortable bed, and sleeps till eight in the morning," his attendant told us, " always lying on his side, with his hand under his cheak on the pillow, like a man," and he cats numerous meals with unfailing appetite. Once a day he has an ample repast of roast meat and potatoes; and his breakfast, luncheon and supper consist of milk, wine and water, bread, rice, eggs, fruit and vegetables. He is on the best of terms with his attendant, and it is very funny to see him lying negligently on his back in a slanting upward position on the ladder, his eyes turned up to the ceiling, one hand daugling downward, and, the other thrown around the neck of his friend, as the latter repeated his brief formula to a freshly-arrived batch of spectators. Mr. Pongo had quite an irresistible air of enjoying the proceeding; he rolled his tongue about, and when the sentence," His present value is five thousand pounds! was spoken, he withdrew his arm, gave the speaker a friendly cuff, as who should say, "What! you're at it again, are you? Fetch 'cm with figures, my boy!" and dived rapidly over and under the rung of the ladder, looking at the audience upside-down from between his own legs with a composed gravity infinitely comical. He never attempts to stand upright; he is too heavy, his attendant explained, and his legs are not yet strong enough to support his weight. But it is expected that he will grow to a height of six feet, and then stand upright; as the full-grown gorilla has been seen by travellers to do. At present his mcde of progression is like that of a tumbler who is about to be picked up suddenly by a pinch behind from the clown in the ring. He walks on his feet and hands—the latter turned in, fist shape, and looking like small club feet—and his back slopes gently down from his broad shoulders to his thin misshapen flanks. Mr. Pengois an interesting, if not precisely a fascinating animal, and the strongest proof of his quaint suggestion of kinship with his visitors is that one is never free from a queer sense

the wear to be difficult fails faraif. The air faile jar.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

and after having distributed millions of tons of

ism has never converted one single nation from

Paganism to Christianity. The earliest ac

counts we have of an organised Protestant

Missionary Society is that of the Calvinistic

Church of Geneva, which was established in

1536. Its life was short and its efforts were

abortive. Then comes a period of a century

and a half when there were no Protestant

Missionaries abroad, and the heathen was left

Mitness The True

CATHOLIO CHRONICLE, PEINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

6622 ORAIG STREET. M. W. KIRWAN-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Terms-\$2,00 per annum-in Advance

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

CALENDAR-OCTOBER, 1877. WEDNESDAY, 10-St. Francis Borgia, Confessor. Father Matthew born, 1790. Duke of Leinster

THOUSDAY, 11-Office of the Blessed Sacrament. Expedition under Hardy destroyed in Lough Swilly; Wolf Tone captured, 1790.

FRIDAY, 12-Feria. America discovered by Columbus 1492.

SATERDAY, 13-St. Edward, King of England, Con-Treaty of Limerick signed, 1691.

SUNDAY, 14-TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER PESTE-COST. St. Calistus Pope and martyr. William Orr hanged, 1797. John Philpot Curran, died, 1817.

MONDAY, 15-St. Theresa, Virgin. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, born, 1763. First number of the Dublin Nation published 1842. TURSDAY, 16-Feris.

Execution of Marie Antoinette, 1793.

VOLUNTEERS. ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company will assemble for DRILL, NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, at 7.30, at the MARKET HALL, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE.

> M. W. KIRWAN, Capt. Commanding.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Domini."-Next week.
- "J. R."-Thanks. We shall attend to it. "L. M."—The Lottery of the Sacred Hear
- will come off at an early date. " MOUNT ROYAL."-The poem on Mount Royal will be inserted next week.
- "T. M. D."-Your verses are good but not suitable to our columns.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

Sir Francis Hincks' lectures on this night week in the Mechanics' Hall. We hope that the Irishmen of Montreal will prove their appreciation of Sir Francis Hineks by giving him a full house.

THE NEW PAPER.

We are in a position to announce that the project for starting a new Catholic daily paper in Montreal, was finally and satisfactorily settled at a meeting held last night in the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church. In our next issue we hope to be able to announce the day of the publication of the first number, and we must urge all who have promised support to give it at once, in order to enable us to place the paper in the hands of the public as soon as possible.

NEW CATHOLIC DAILY IN OTTAWA We congratulate the Catholics of Ottawa upon their spirited action in pushing forward the arrangements for a new Catholic Daily in the Capital. The prospectus of the new paper is, we believe, already out, and we shall onxiously look for the appearance of the first number. There is plenty of room in the Dominion for a dozen daily Catholic papers, and we hope that the time is not far distant when we shall see at least half that number.

OKA. On last Thursday and Friday Chief Joseph and a returned Indian named Ignace Tahokate were convicted of cutting wood belonging to the Seminary, and were each condemned to pay a fine of \$25 and costs, amounting to \$35 more, or be sent to gaol for three months at hard labour. This is, we believe, the highest penalty that the District Magistrate, Mr. DeMontigny, could impose. Mr. McLaren the counsel for the Indians gave notice of appeal, and pending the trial we refrain from making further com-

AN IRISH GENTLEMAN.

The Witness of last evening has the following:-

AN IRISH GENTLEMAN (?).—A young man calling himself an "Irish gentleman," with a French name and the title of "officer" of one of our volunteer regiments, was gloriously drunk opposite St. Lawrence Hall this afternoon. He run a muck amongst the passers-by, seizing hold of two of them at a time, and handling their persons so roughly as to time, and handling their persons so roughly as to tear their clothes. A policeman, No, 25, was called upon, and was an eye-witness to the inebriate tearing a gentleman's coat sleeve clean off, but made no arrest, notwithstanding that the street was blocked up by a crowd for over ten minutes.

Now if this gentleman, whoever he may be, was an "English gentleman" with a "Scotch name" there would not have been a word about his name or his nationality in the press. Being an "Irish gentleman" with a "French name" alters the matter, as of course his nationality must be placed before the public.

THE SHERBROOKE "GAZETTE."

The Sherbrooke Gazette suggests that the men who stir up strife in this country should be put into a lunatic asylum, and among others failed in all its efforts towards this end. From Volunteers. We are certain that such a policy legislators make our laws; whereas, law, the law constitutions when its angry passions rise.

Doudlet, Rev. Father Leclaire, the editor of Societies, after spending millions of treasure, the TRUE WITNESS, Rev. Mr. Potts, alderman Donovan and the Rev. Mr. Bray. What bibles the same record stands good, Protestant a happy family! Would the Sherbrooke Gazette allow them all into the same recreation ground? But we do not object to the suggestion, with one provision. Let the indictment read thus:-" Whoever is the first to stir up strife let him be sent to a lunatic asylum?" We would punish the man who commenced the attack, but not the man who defended himself from calumny and insult.

THE STATUTE LABOUR TAX.

At the last meeting of the City Council Alderman Donovan and Alderman Laberge took action in the Statute Labour Tax question. It transpired that the amount of Statute Labour Tax collected last year, was only \$148. It appears, too, that the tax is not being collected this year, or that there is so much indifference about it as to cause suspicion that the authorities have no desire to bother the people about the tax at all. But the tax is due all the same, and all who are liable to pay and neglect it before the 1st of January, 1878, will be struck off the Municipal voters-list. Now, we have always regarded this tax as a most mischievous conspiracy to deprive the Catholics of their votes. It hits the Catholics far more than it does the Protestants. Our poor people | Sudger the Saxons; St. Patrick the Irish; St are often unable to pay the tax, and a dollar to them is often a matter of consideration. If the tax was compulsory they would then have their votes secured: if it was abolished, then the same result would be obtained. But as it is, it is just a conspiracy to deprive them of their votes. We notice that Alderman Laberge has given notice of motion for the abolition of the tax, and we hope he will succeed. If he does, he will do much to add to the voting power of the Catholic people. But in any case the tax is mischievous, and whomsoever it serves, Protestant or Catholic, it should either be abolished or made compulsory.

THANKS, "GAZETTE," THANKS.

The Gazette is edited by an Irish Protestant gentleman. It has always been free from the stain of bigotry. It has often championed the rights of Catholics, and has but once or twice betrayed them. No insult to the Irish character is ever expected in its column. None we are sure is ever wilfully inserted by the patriotic gentleman who guides its destiny. But there is some one who from time to time wedges a vicious paragraph into its pages. For instance here is a choice bit in Monday's issue:-

The way a mob acts in one city is no criterion for mob action in another. It is much like the Irishman who heard that the Scotchman's horse had run away. "Thin begorra, something must be done, an I'll go home and lick the ould woman."

Thanks, Gazette, many thanks. The insult is accepted, although not deserved. Irishmen have never been known as wife beaters, and even if they were, it is not in a paper owned by an Irisman that the charge should appear. Of course we may be told that it was just a paragraph put in to fill up. In that case we think whoever does the padding for the Gazette should be cautioned not to insult the Irish people by such paragraphs again.

ORANGEISM.

At the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench at Sherbrooke, Hon Judge Doherty during his address to the Grand Jury said :-

"I am happy to see a peace-loving, law-respect-ing people in these Townships, and so were our neighbors until flooded by an irresponsible foreign element bringing with them the seeds of communism, and the baneful influences of secret, senseless organizations—their ruin at home, and so long as they do not become dangerous to the public peace, the cause of their ridicule and contempt on this continent. I need not say to you, gentlemen, who have a stake and an interest in your native land, that it is the duty of every good citizen, and more particularly, of every Grand Jury, to watch and prevent so far as they legally may the importation of feuds, obsolete at home from sheer exhaustion arising from the evils they worked there, and utterly useless and possibly most dangerous, into any country or community in which they may find a foothold. The secret organizations referred to are useless, childish, and as the results show,

Much as we admire the patriotic utterances of Judge Doherty, yet there must be some mistake about the phrase "foreign element." The Grangemen come here as British subjects, but certainly not as foreigners. True indeed their "senseless organization" was "their ruin at home" as it is the cause of their ridicule and contempt here. Wherever they go they bring of power everything is couleur de rose, the volunteers the trail of the serpent along with them.

MISSIONS.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of Missionary enterprise that Protestantism has never converted one single nation from Paganism to Christianity. While saying this, how- no party at all. He went to the rink in order censure, made a speech in which he ever we cheerfully concede the efforts which Protestant missionaries have made in every went with one companion, and the Military and justice, Lord Palmerston is said in his part of the world. They have been zealous editor of the Gazette might have taken the answer to have naively remarked that he did not and self sacrificing-but yet the fact remains-Protestantism has never converted one single he ventured upon his playful review. We have he was perfectly satisfied with the "judgment sity." nation from Paganism to Christianity. It has always advised our co-religionists to join the of this House." We make our legislators and our See what little respect the Witness has for

to the care of the Catholic Missionaries who were all the while indefatigably working for his benefit in every part of the world. Until the commencement of the last century there were no Protestant Missionaries of any account. Their numbers were few and their influence was less. In the year 1701 the first Protestant Missionary Society was formed in England. This was soon followed by another in Denmark in 1716, but like their predecessors in Geneva they accomplished little, and the results which were placed to the credit of their labours were very small indeed. Meanwhile the Catholic Missionaries had penetrated to the remotest regions of the earth. From the Poles to the Line the Catholic Missionary was to be found in every land. As St. Galus converted the Swiss; St. Adalbert the Prussians; St. Augustine and his forty monks the Englishso did the tide of spiritual conquest spread in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, under Francis Xavier in Hindostan, under Olmedos, and Les Cases in Mexico and South Ameria, under De Sonet and the Jesuit Fathers in North America inhabited globe by the pious and daring peace. priesthood of our faith. Nation after nation was conquered by these peaceful soldiers of the Cross. Asia gave millions of converts to the zeal and labours of the Franciscans and Dominicans. The Missionary fathers were to be found everywhere, teaching His word, and inciting to a pious life by their virtuous lives and pious dispositions. The enterprising character of the Church, her vigilance and her power, enabled her to fulfil the letter of His law and to "teach all nations." As Rome fell before the Northmen, so did the Northmen and the Pagans fall down before word of God as taught by the Missionary fathers of our faith. How different have been the results of Protestant Missionary Societies. England has to-day far more Pagan subjects than she has Christian. She has not been able to teach her own children the great truths of the Christian faith. The Catholic Church rescued her from Paganism, but the "Reformation" threw many Englishmen back into worse than Paganism again. With the masses of the English people religion has no influence over their lives, and the missionaries of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts might find congenial occupation in the woulds of Yorkshire, the fens of Lincolnshire, or in the mines of Durham or Lancashire. England is great indeed, but her greatness has not elevated the masses of her people. It is a land of social contrasts. where wealth and pauperism are abundant, and where irreligion is almost universal. We say all this on the testimony of Englishmen themselves. We say it on the testimony of Dr. Southey, Dr. Wiseman, and a host of others Her missions have been comparative failures at home and abroad, and while some few selfsacrificing and really good men have thrown up everything to rescue the barbarous nations from Paganism, yet the fact cannot be disputed that Protestantism has never converted one single nation from Paganism to Christianity.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

On last Monday the Military column of the

Gazette contained the following playful item: Ist on P. or W BIFLES .- This battalion drills a the Victoria Rink each Tuesday and Thursday until the completion of the annual drills. There are few if any vacancies for recruits. Some little excitement was caused last Monday evening during drill by a party of thirty or forty young men headed by Capt. Kirwan (lately gazetted to the provisional command of the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company marching into the Rink, with the Intention of joining this old corps, to form, if possible; a distinct company; and when it was found that this could not be done, it was decided to enlist in the battalion individually, which was done on Friday evening. The recruits are said to be members of the Irish Catholic Union, and the majority have been posted to No. 4 Company, who are almost exclusively Orange Young Britons; but now as there is a balance are to be immediately paid and the country is safe!

it picks out for incarcaration the Rev. Mr., the earliest record of Protestant Missionary is calculated to remove the antagonism which now unhappily exists between men of different beliefs. When at the rink the editor of this paper met some Irishmen there, and he recommended them to join whether they were allowed to form a distinct company or not. But there was no "heading" either going to, while there, or coming from the rink. If the young men who offered themselves before Colonel no way effects the character of the Irish rethat those recruits were welcome to the ranks. insult them. He assured them of his determwould allow no one to insult them, and he ex- the less do you think of His name. pected that they would insult no one in return. For all this we thank Colonel Bond, and we venture to prophesy that he will find the Irish Catholics of his command just as obedient as any men in his Regt. Surely this little incident cannot annoy the Military editor of the Gazette? A few Catholics in the Volunteers cannot alarm him, and we think that the sneer with which he concluded his notice, was unnecessarily uncivil. The Catholic Volunteers had done nothing to offend him, and he might and Canada, and in every crevice of the have allowed them to pursue their way in

EDUCATION.

Mgr. Lafleche, the Catholic Bishop of Three Rivers has been attacked by the Witness, His Lordship recently preached a sermon on education. This sermon was published in the Gazette de Sorel and was afterwards translated into the Witness. There we are treated to a leader of unusual length in which the Witness combated his Lordship's views of the necesssity for religious education. Bishop Lafleche thinks that Religious Education is necessary of the young, the Witness thinks that Secular Education is all that is required in school, and receive is better given and better received "by the Church." This is in general the situation. Catholics look at this question one way, Protestants look another. All Catholics want their children to receive a Religious Educasurely they ought to be taught to us at every period of our lives. But the theory of expunging His word from the class room almost implies a doubt as to his Divine origin at all. Where is the "open bible" that we hear so much about now? If the "open bible" is a school as well as in the shanty? The best means of cultivating a knowledge of the scriptures is by religious instructions, and not by giving to every unfortunate man, who can read a chapter the "right of private judgment." Religious education we hold to be necessary to the material as well as to the moral happiness of mankind. Take the laws of Alfred, of Charlemagne, and Edward the Confessor, and you will find there, not a summary of opinions, but high and noble principles grounded on religion and eternal justice. These laws had an inspirating tendency, elevating by their very contact all for whom they were intended. They were grand in conception because they were based upon religion and order.

Now-a-days not the justice of law is regarded, but the omnipotence of Parliament, whose guiding principle is expediency. We make our legislators, and our legislators make our laws, and because we have voted for representation, and a majority has voted for, or against, the government, the Act of Parliament is passed into law, and probably ten The editor of the Military column made a | years hence its contradictory will be enacted. mistake about the "excitement caused" by the The famous speech of a Prime Minister, who appearance of a "party of thirty or forty young for nine years guided the counsels of her men, headed by Capt. Kirwan" at the rink. Majesty of Eagland, bear us out in this. In the the first place "Capt. Kirwan" headed When an opponent had, with honest lutely necessary that there should be a searching to see the Prince of Wales Regt. drill. He appealed to the eternal law of right trouble to obtain accurate information before profess to go so far off for his appeal, but that

of God, should make and foster both us and them Now-a-day man makes law and right-whether it be Cæsar or the multitude. Were things as God would have them, the law of God would fashion Cæsar and form the multitude.

Without religion to guide him, man of a surety becomes an atheist. It should guide us in our commercial, our political as well as our social relations. That we are to do all things from a Bond were members of the Catholic Union, religious stand point we do not say, but with. that surely does not disqualify them from bear- out early religious instruction the chances are ing arms in the service of Her Majesty. Capt. that it will never guide us at all. As the twig Kirwan is not a member of the Catholic Union, is bent, they say, the tree inclines. But let he does not know whether the Military editor us ask, what harm does religious instruction of the Gazette is correct or not in his suspi- in schools do? If religion is not a sham why cions. But whether he is right or wrong it in should it not be taught in schools. It does not detract in the least from a sound secular cruits in Colonel Bond's Regiment. They are all education as well. It does not occupy much respectable and well conducted young men, and | time. It has a peaceful and pious tendency. the courteous reception they received at the It does good to all who receive it, and why hands of Colonel Bond and his officers, prove | Protestants should object to it, we do not well understand. Above all, remember it is the Colonel Bond speaks highly of them all. He "open bible" and yet the Witness does not told them too that no man shall with impunity approve of it. But it is the old story—the further you recede from the Catholic Church. ination to observe strict neutrality upon all the more indifferent you become to all and to questions of a religious or party character. He everything which appertains to His glory and

IRELAND The question of "Obstruction" or "no

Obstruction" is now the question of the day in

Ireland. The poeple appear to be in favour of the policy of "Obstruction" and everywhere Messrs. Parnell and Biggar go, they are received with enthusiastic applause, Mr. Parnell was often charged with not having secured the support of his own constituents in the policy he was pursuing, but now this charge can be made no longer. At a meeting held in Meath, a few days ago. he was received by thousands of his constituents. and priests and people pronounced in favour of the policy which Mr. Biggar inaugurated, and with Mr. Parnell is vigorously sustained. Mr. Parnell, however, denies that the policy he has hitherto pursued in the House of Commons, is a policy of "Obstruction." He says that all he has tried to do is to examine each bill before it is hurried, pell mell. through the House. He thinks that good legislation is impossible so long as important measures are "drawn" through the House of Parliament without having been examined in to protect the morals and to guide the conduct all their details. This of course delays business and so the English members say that it is "Obstruction." But Mr. Parnell says that that whatever religious instruction a child is to he may pursue a policy of "Obstruction" next session, and if he does, then the House of Commons will see some "Obstruction" in earnest. Meanwhile a National conference has been called, and the question of "Obstruction" or "no Obstruction" will be the principal question. Most Protest nts think that a Religious | tion for it to decide upon. There can be no Education is not necessary in Schools. Well, doubt but that the policy pursued by Mr. does not our contemporary see that this, like Parnell has done a great deal to arouse the most other Protestant ideas, is a further with- dormant spirit of the Irish members in the drawal from religion altogether. If Jesus Christ | House of Commons, and the country appears so was in reality the Son of God: if He was | far, to pronounce that the majority of those made Man for our sakes; if the Bible, Protest- members have been indolent, and that the time ant or Catholic, contain His words at all, is come when Irishmen should make a vigorous constitutional blow for Legislative Indepen-

WHAT THE INDIANS WANT.

It would seem that the Catholic priests are the only people the Indians of the States come Protestant institution, why not encourage it in incentact with who do not swindle them. The two following extracts we take from the Universe of Cleveland :-

"We want to have Catholic priests—those who wear black dresses—to teach us," said Spotted Tail.
"We would like to have Catholic priests and nuns to live among us and teach us," said Red

Certainly the Catholic priests have no wives and families to support, and are not exposed to the same temptations as other clergymen.

HACKETT.

In regard to the killidg of Hackett the Witness, in an editorial of yesterday, says the North American Act gives the Federal Government power to revolutionize the law system of Quebec. It goes in for petitioning the Imperial Government and all manner of fierce things, in a word it goes in for hanging somebody for something or another :-

"Then when there is a prospect of justice being burlesqued, and trials becoming a broad farce from sectional or class passions or prejudices, of whatever nature, the trial can be changed, even to another prevince, if such be necessary to secure a just one. Of course a strong case will have to be made out before petitioning for such an important constitu-tional change as this one would be. But a strong case can very easily be made out. The Dominion Government has power to investigate anything it pleases. After the burking of the enputy into the circumstances attending the murder of Hackett by Coroner Jones, and by more powerinvestigation. Let a royal commission be appointed to find out all about this murder, and about the bloodthirsty gang of ruffians that countenanced it at first, and condoned it afterwards. There can be but little doubt that if such a commission were appointed, it labors would disclose such a state of affairs as would amply justify the important constitutional change which is now of the first neces-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

INTERESTING FECTURE ON THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The following interesting lecture on the Indian Troubles was recently delivered by Father Mesplie, who was for thirty years a missionary on the Coast States of the Pacific. It may enable our readers to form some idea of

have been forced. have need to have peen in the string lecture was saturday evening quite an interesting lecture was one? They are not. They are the modelivered at Dashaway Hall by Father Mesplie, for delivered at Dashaway Hall by Father Mesplie, for of all the Indians. The Nez Perces. Coast claster of Generals Howard and McDowell. on the stant Ex-Senator Roach introduced the lecturer. He regretted to see this knowledge of Indian customs the lecturer and have deserved more from the and manners should have tooselved more from the public. The members of the press were present, public. Ind they were better than even the largest nudince. He took great pleasure in introducing they were very happy and prosperous. As they say themselves, the pale faces had not yet put in an appearance. They only knew the Fur Company an appearance immediately after Lewis and Clark. who came in the object of that compuny was to do fur trade with the natives; to carry the furs supplied them to the natives; to the Indians extended a warm ome. The company gave them many luxuries gad entire harmony clisicu. It operated from Fort Benton to lower California, and through the extent of the Rocky Mountains. The Indians are not bar-barous, they are a peaceable people there is no difficulty in treating with them if you deal justly by them. They will listen to your lessons if they by them. the indians are quick and know who are their friends. They judge quickly.
They have a quick insight, and know a man who is their friend instinctively. The Fur Company they knew at once to be their friends, and received their instructions readily. After the Company, Father de Smet made his appearance, on the invitation of ten or so Flatheads, who wanted the "Black gowns. By permission in the Bitter Root Valley among the a mission other missions were rapidly established at Puget Sound, St. Paul's, Jacksonville and elseat ruger Sanna, see a peaceful times. The utmost associates. harmony prevailed throughout the country, and the Indians were being taught of God and His the indians were being caught of God and his saints. But this peaceful condition was not to last. The tide of emigration set in, and the poor indians over the prairies. Fences were made and a stop put to their free progress. Great dissatisfaction followed.

In 1852 an immigration of about 58,060 whites came, spreading over California, Oregon and Wash-From that time the Indians became whites, they could not trust the newcomers and the whites, they could not their distributions. From this state of others were gradually leaving. From this state of others were gradually leaving. From this state of who will treat them justly, honestly and well. Military agents are honest, and the Indians under their jurisdiction will receive their proper dues. tried to quiet the Indians, but this could not be. Governor Joe Lane, after the Provincial Government, was the first regular Governor. He was under continual correspondence with Washington, In 1855, in pursuance of the correspondence, Governor Stevens of Washington Territory and Mr. Palmer were sent out as commissioners to make treaties. In 57 the treaty was ratified, but, painful to say, the treaty gave general dissatisfaction to the Inwhere their bones reposed. They said to me, Blackgown, the Indian, no more Indian; the pale your people must live here, not go there. The versa, as has been the case, it would be well to keep great Father would not like it. No more the poor each sect to its own old tribe.

The Indians said: This land was given us by Daily Mail Sunday. the Great Spirit, and we don't want to give it up. Commissioners told them that for the lands they would have the fisheries, beads, guns, etc., but the Indians were not satisfied. The said, our horses are bound, our swift ones have become slow. but we must abide with it. I told them they would have to surrender, as the pale faces were a great, strong people, and it would be no use to hold back. I said the black gown would be with them in their reservations; where they would go I would go. Well, the trenty was signed, and as the chief of each tribe touched the treaty pen I knew that his hand was unsteady and his mosn loud. The women and the old men were loud in their wailings. The youg men were wild over the treaty. They considered their chiefs had bretrayed them, and bitter was their denunciations. The chiefs told them, these Commissioners have importuned us, we have signed because of that, but we will not give them our country we will fight first; never mind woman, never mind men. In May, '55, all the tribes rose as one man except the Nez Perces. A fearful war followed. The settlers were very much frightened. All the villages were destroyed and many people killed. The runners on the way from Puget Sound to Colville were slaughtered. The Cayuses and Walla was their leader. The other tribes had equally competent and ambitous men at their head. To show how earnest they were, one of the daughters of a noted southern tribe leader, when her father was very sick, led his tribe into action many and many a time for nearly two years. The war lasted till '59. At the close these Indians were put on Indians multiply? No. The fact is, shortly after were blotted out. This was caused by unusual confinement, the use of new provisions, etc., flour that they did not know how to leaven. It is true the white men in charge gave them blankets, taught them how to cultivate the ground, etc. The Indians were of course badly off here. Another thing-the agents sent out were not all good men.

They generally came to make money, and consider-

ed the Indians as so much cattle. Poor blankets

and bad provisions were dealt out. The Govern-

ment has always acted in good faith. But the agents

in bid faith. If the agents had been honest mon,

no money would have to be appropriated. The re-

servitions, same as ordinary farms, could be made

self-supporting. At the present time every thing should be produced at the reservations, and the

land made self supporting. At the Catholic mis-sions the Fathers raise their own provisions and support themselves from the soil. The Cordilanes,

for instance, a tribe inadvertently left out of the

treaty, supports itself without annuitles or blankets

But the reservations make the Indians lazy. They won't work when they needn't, and in that they are like many whites. One good man at each agency on a good salary to make them work is what is re-

quired. Discharge all the needless employes, and then with his assistance, the Indian reservations will be self-supporting. I know of one or two mach agencies, Umatilla, Colville, and two others, Where the Indian

where the Indians have got schools, can all read,

majority of them are as wild and untractable as of these facts was there any proof. they ever were and rarely visit the agencies. I also know that many of these agents, who should have shown these poor people good example, have shown them the path to perdition in many cases. I do not blame the Government. It has always acted for he Indian side of the struggle into which they the Indian side of the struggle into which they the Nez Perces and Sign well chosen in many cases. Oue thing also, I cessity was there for it? Are these tribes barbarous? They are not. They are the most advanced

delivered at Dashaway Hall by Fittler incorpie, for all the Indians. The Nez Perces.

The bands under Joseph, Eagle Light, White thirty years and Territories, and at present Chaplain Coast States and Territories, and and McDowell.

Gost States of Generals Howard and McDowell.

The bands under Joseph, Eagle Light, White Bird, Three Crows, &c., were not a stisfied twenty-five years ago when the treaty with Gov. Stevens Ex-Senator Road introduce so small. The ability of Nez Perces have kept away from the agency in regretted to see audience so small. The ability of Nez Perces have kept away from the agency in was made. For twenty-five years the bulk of the have never come in for their annuities of blankets; they always thought the treaty a fraud on their rights. They dwelt in Wallowa Valley. The whites dict of guilty of the charge as laid in the indictment. kept gradually coming in. The Indians then told After a few further remarks, the learned counsel audince. He took gradually coming in. The Indians then told Monteitn, their agent, to keep these people away, the came to the country in 1847. At that time it the came to the country in the possession of the aboriginals:

was altogether in the possession of the aboriginals:

was altogether in the possession. As they Then Gen Haward are transfer to the country in the possession of the aboriginals:

The Haward are transfer to the country in the possession of the aboriginals:

He did not tell this at Washington till long after.

Then Gen Haward are transfer to the country in the possession of the aboriginals:

The Haward are transfer to the country in the possession of the aboriginals:

He did not tell this at Washington till long after. Then Gen. Howard was sent out to fix their grievances. How did he fix it? Why, instead of talk-

ing properly to them he marched there with troops.

The Indians, of course, seeing this, prepared for war. General Howard did not do this alone. He merely acted on instructions; but for this action, and the dilatory way of Montieth, everything would come. The company gave them many luxuries years ago an Indian was killed on the Camas they nad not before known. The employees of the company intermatried with the native women no reason to do that. They wave company artisted. It appeared from the company existed. years ago an Indian was killed on the Camas the company intermation. It operated from Fort Indian ground. Chief Joseph waited one year, and and entire harmony existed. It operated from Fort Indian ground. Chief Joseph waited one year, and nothing was done to those men, then he and his friends went to the Camas Prarie and retaliated on the murderers. Chief Joseph expected trouble in consequence and armed himself and his tribe, and of course Gen. Howard attacked him, and as he did not have force sufficient. Howard's men were beatcn. Why Howard has not been successful in the campaign so far is because he does not know

the country. Now, about the Sioux war.
It was caused by the gold discovered in the treaty with the Indians. The white men came in ; the Indians objected, and that caused the war. If or so Flatheads, who wanted the war. If By permission of his Jesuit superiors he established the United States had kept these people away no war would have resulted, but the United States did not do this, and for this neglect may be held re-sponsible for the slaughter of Gen. Custer and his

I would now say a few words about the Quaker policy. It was taken up by President Grant in good faith in 1870, after other means had failed He inaugurated it to take the Indians out of the The tide of children to the could no more roam free hands of politicians. But he was surprised, he told me, to find many politicians even among the ministers, anxious for places among the Indians. The Quaker policy. This policy has not succeeded. Our wars have not lessened in consequence; bleod and money have been spent as lavishly as before, As General Grant told me, after trying the policy, ington. From the transfer of the policy, troubled; they no more looked for counsel to the I believe that the Indians will never be in good hands until they are again under military agents,

Ministers of the gospel should not be paid to preach. It should be voluntary. I do not believe in the government paying one cent for Indian preachers. Each sect should support its own minister at the reservation. Let every church go on its own hook. It is wrong entirely to bother the Indians with divers creeds. They get confused, and are now, as a result of the Quaker policy, bedians; they could not understand how they had to coming indifferent to religious matters. Among gire up the land of their forefathers, the place old tribes, Catholics for ages, new mon are now coming in preaching new doctrines, and the Indians are getting vexed. Where Catholics have hold of face first now. It is not right. Suppose we go to the tribes we do not want others. And in place the land of the Great Father and say: Great Father of sending Catholics to Protestant tribes, and vice

The lecture then concluded amid applanse .-

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH

On Saturday Michael Fosbre was placed at the bar on the charge of having on the 22nd July unlawfully discharged a loaded revolver at a young man named Adolphe Contant, a man employed in the works of the Beaver Stamping Company of this

city.

The witnesses for the prosecution, four in number, testified to the fact that a quarrel had arisen on the day in question between the prisoner and the prosecutor concerning a bottle of liquid used by tinsmiths in manufacturing, and that Fosbre finding himself the weaker went to his coat, which was hanging up in the shop, and drew therefrom a revolver which he presented and fired at Contant.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C, who called Constable Thomas McCormack and Cornelius Lyons, both of whom gave evidence to the effect that they had known the accused for over thirteen years, and that his character, as well as that of his family, was irrepreachable.

Mr. Curran then made an eloquent address to the jury, on behalf of his client. He said from the nature of the evidence adduced the case was a most Wallas swept everything before them. Fve Crows | simple one, and as the jury was a most intelligent one, no one could go astray in considering the facts of the case. The charge laid against his client was "for having discharged a revolver loaded with divers leaden balls at and against one Adolphe Contant, with intent then and there to do him some grievous bodily harm." The witnesses for the Crown had made most manifest contradictions in Irish. Fifty-six b'shops are deceased, and of these the reservations. These reservations, what are the evidence just given, and that sworn to before they? Are they good for the Indians? Do the the Police Magistrate, at the preliminary investigation are of the same nationality. There is no record to tion. Mr. Desnoyers, the Magistrate, had given the Indians had been put on these reservations testimony to that effect, stating at the same about one-fourth of them died. Whole villages time, that he was astenished to hear the evidence testimony to that effect, stating at the same

given by Contant and the others. The learned counsel then said that there certainly was somebody behind the scenes in bringing this case before the courts, else his client would not today occupy the position he did. The evidence had failed, (even accepting the evidence for the prosecution as true) to establish that the revolver, before being discharged, was loaded with leaden balls. The report which was the only fact to which the Crown witnesses could swear, might have been caused by a blank cartridge. In the deposition made by Contant, before the Magistrate, he had most emphatically sworn that the revolver in question was loaded with leaden balls, while, before the jury to day, he was unable to say so, in fact he almost denied having made such a statement. Mr. Curran then referred to other discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, and said they had flatly contradicted each other on some material points. The prisoner, said the learned counsel, who is a boy of only 16 years of age, was

fore Courts of justice in the position of a criminal. The most direct and reliable testimony of good character had been submitted, and it was a question the best, but its instructions have been carried out whether a young man enjoying the reputation given by bad agents. Reservations also have not been to the prisoner by respectable witnesses, could so far forget himself as to commit the act of which he stood accused. One witness for the prosecution had said that Fosbre had run away almost immediately after firing the shot, while the other Crown evidence went to show that he had remained in the establishment for about an hour afterwards. Another fact which the jury should not ignore was that the prosecutor had agreed to settle the matter for the sum of \$10, and had that amount been paid the prosecution would never have taken place. In concluding his most able address, Mr. Curran feelingly alluded were in Court, and appealed to the jury not to brand the young man's brow as a felon by returning a verman to the bosom of his family.

Judge Cross charged strongly against the prisoner and animadverted on the dangerous and unjustible

habit of carrying firearms.

After nearly five hours' deliberation, the jarors, at eight o'clock, returned into court, and rendered a verdict of guilty, at the same time strongly recommarks of civilization. And gave it a cordial welhave been made all right. Another thing was, two
hand to this company and gave them many luxuries | wears and an Indian was billed on the Court of the Court on account of the respectability of himself and family. The Court then adjourned.

THIERS AND BISMARCK.

The Pesther Lloyd relates a touching anecdote of Thiers and Bismarck. It was already near midnight in an hotel at Versailles when the two were negotiating about Belfort, Thiers was quite exhausted, and Bismarck, touched by the old man's wearied look, bade him take a couple of hours' sleep whilst he despatched his telegrams. Thiers, consented, laid down on a chaise lounge, and soon fell asleep. Bismarck, noticed that he shivered in Black Hills. That whole country was owned by his sleep, approached him gently and covered him up with his own fur cleak. Two hours later the two were disputing the point inch by inch. At last Bismarck yielded.

PEACE OR A GENERAL WAR.

The Pester Lloyd takes a gloomy view of the interview between Audrassy and Bismarck, Either we shall have peace before winter, or a general war shall follow. It is confidently believed that Russia, however straightened she may be at present, will have no peace on any terms save these: Bulgaria to be free from the Danube to the Balkans, and under the protection of the Russia s: the Straits neutralized: Batonm surrendered to Russia, with a certain number of Turkish vessels; the Sultan to remain sovereign in name only; an accession of territory to Montenegro, and the affairs of Besnia and Herzegovina to be settled by Austria.

IRISH-AMERICAN RECOGNITION.

It is said that Hon. Michael Scanlan, of the State Department, Washington, will be appointed by President Hayes as successor to Gen, Sharpe, Surveyor of the Port of New York. Such an appointment would give universal satisfaction to the Irish-American element of the United States, who are certainly as well estitled to recognition as the Germans and the Africans, who are represented by Carl Schurz and Fred Douglass. Mr. Scanlan is a powerful and versatile writer, a post of a high order of merit, and has long been popular with all classes of his countrymen. He has, it appears, received the endorsement of all the Northern and Western States, and of the Irish-American press. His appointment is looked upon as certain.

RAILBOAD STRIKE IN IRELAND.

The railroad strike in Ireland still continues, and there appears to be no prospect of an early settlement. The night passenger traffic is suspended pending the strike. The constabulary stationed along the line are on the alert lest there should be any interference with the line, or lest any disturb. ance should occur. As yet the men appear not disposed to do anything which might imperil the lives of the public. On the contrary, when a large body of the malcontents came upon a gang of men putting in new rails on the Cork and Queenstown Railway, they not only waited until the work was finished, but assisted. Afterwards those who had been at work joined the strikers. If, however, any persons are employed by the railway company to act as substitutes it is feared that violence will be

CATHOLICISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. John O'Kane Mnrray, the able historian of the Catholic Church in America, has prepared a short analysis showing how far the Irish race has contributed to the building up and maintenance of the Church. We should have supposed that no one pretending to have a grain of sense would venture to assert that any other nationality had been as instrumental in the work, but it appears that there are in America, as elsewhere, a great many people who either ignore history or deny unpleasant truths. According to Mr. Murray's figures, his case is complete. The Cardinal is of Irish parents. Of the 10 deceased archbishops, 3 were Irish by birth or blood. Of the 10 living archbishops, 4 are fix the origin of the priests now departed, but, of the 5,200 now breathing and toiling, no less than 3,009 belong to the Irish race. The same proportion is manifested in the laity, who are officially returned at 6,500,000, and of whom 4,000,000, have been supplied by Ireland. Germans and French have done much for the Church in the West, and they form no inconsiderable bulk of its professing members; but the Irish emigration has been so long continued and so largely Catholic, that it must of necessity have formed the very backbone of our communion in the United States.

F. M O'DONNELL ON ISAAC BUTT.

Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell have an able ally in the member for Dungarvan. His letter, which we shall perhaps print in full next week, in reply to Mr. Butt's late manifesto, is trenchant and vigorous. conclusion that the Isaac Butt of the great Conference, and the Isaac Butt of the somnolent Home ladians are not treated) well. Twenty or so are there was felonious intent on the part of the action read and write, and the agents report that I was a staunch Prother and write, and the agents report that I was a staunch Prother browning and write, and the agents report that I was a staunch Prother browning was the British provinces with refind descriptions of the testant.

the tribe is doing well, when the fact is that the loaded with haden bullets, and of neither "Yaheo" who sits for the County Meath, and of the chimneysweep" who represents Dungaryan. Mr. The prisoner was a young man of most respectable Butt, in Mr. O'Donnell's opinion, strikes the key-character, and was not in the habit of appearing be-note of mis-representation to the Irish constituencies, as he struck the key-note of insult in the House of Commons when he handed over the "repudiated" Irish " brawlers" to the just vengeance of Imperial reprobation.

EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND

THE Government inspector of schools has just issued his annual report on the Nelson public schools and others in the province of Nelson, making in all 73 schools, with the names of 4,958 children, which appear on the rolls. It appears, from his report, that the Catholic schools at the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, Nelson, under the care ond management of the Nuns of the Order of Our Lady of Missions, who have the greatest consequence. I know a great number of them who to the sorrow of the prisoners mother and family who number of children at their schools in the province of Nelson-have more than held their own with the other schools. On account of insufficient accommodation, numerous applicants have been refused admission. It is worthy of note that last year two prizes were offered for competition to the above 73 schools, and were gained by two of the pupils from the convent schools-thereby showing that Catholics were no laggards where education was concerned in the far distant land. Great honour and praise must be given those good sisters, who have given up home and friends to teach the poor little ones of God's Church-bringing their school as they have done, by real hard work, to the efficient state certified by the Government inspector. This is what he states in his report just on hand :-St. Mary's Girls' Schools (First Division)—Sisters of Our Lady of Missions, and assistants, three teachers; number in school, 72. The teachers here have the faculty of retaining their schools much longer than is usual in primary schools, the average age of the girls present in the first class being fifteen; of those of the second, class fourteen. The good examination passed by these classes in every branch shows this advantage is made use of to the fullest extent. They read well, write very neatly, and spell correctly, and dictation of the second class being, as well as that of the first class, quite faultless. The arithmetic is also of far more than average merit. In history, which last year was very defective, I found a marked improvement the second class being able to write out from mem ory a tolerably full list of the leading events in the reign of George III. The reading of the third and fourth classes was occasionally hurried and indistinct; the book used was also hard for them. St Mary's Girls (Second Division)-Sister of Our Lady of Missions and assistant; number in school, 60 This division has made great progress during the past year, especially in reading. None of the children failed to pass in the section of arithmetic that they took up; the average number of sums worked correctly in the first class, being six out of eight. The children in the class, which comprises nearly half of the division, also acquitted themselvs creditably in geography and grammar, subjects taken up quite recently. St. Mary's Girls (Third Division)—Sister of Our Lady of Missions and monitor; number in school, 48. This is little more than an infant school, more than half of those present being under seven years of ago. The accommodation is altogether insufficient for the numbers admitted, many of the children being heard their lessons in the openair. Numerous applicants, however, I was given to understand, had been refused admission because there was no room for them. The teaching, as far as I could judge of it under circumstances, was efficient, the discipline in this, as in the two higher divissions, being admirable. It may be added that the rev. mother prioress, Marie St. Michael Power, intends opening a boarding echool for ladies, on the arrival of some sisters, from France, who will arrive at the end of the year, thereby offering greater advantages for the application of the higher branches of learning.

[It will be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.]

HOW SERGEANT RICHARDSON PERFORMS HIS DUTY

Montreal, October 7th, 1877.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sin,-In my last letter I promised to give certain information concerning a prominent anti-Catholic police official, but as the facts have been given to me verbally by one who seems to have had every means of knowing the character of that individual Sergeant Richardson, I would feel obliged by your instertion of the facts as furnished me by ex-constable Clark.

Yours &c., "FIAT LUX."

STATEMENT OF AN EX-CONSTABLE. I was about one year in the City Police Force,

having been taken on by Daputy-Chief Naegle. On the 1st of August last, I was obliged to resign owing to systematic persecution at the hands of Sergeant Richardson. Shortly after joining the force, while on beat on St. Catherine street, I was met by Richardson who asked me where I had been. I replied that I was at my post. He then said he would report me to the Chief, as he had not seen me a few moments previously. After some altercation, Acting Sergeant Robinson arrived on the scene, and advised Richardson most strongly to report the matter to the Chief, whereupon I went as soon as possible and made the following charges against Richardson. First, that on the 11th August I saw him (Richardson) coming out of one of the cells occupied by a woman who was in the station for protection. The sergeant, at the time, had no business to be there, and his appearance and all the circumstances connected with the case led me to infer that he had been acting improperly. On perceiving me Richardson ordered me out on beat say ing it was my proper place. I at once, went out on duty, after having told him that I had come in for a few moments only, on account of sickness. After having made this charge I was suspended for two days, when I was reinstated and removed from No. 10 station to the one in Ontario street. I continued to do duty in the last named station for about one month, until the return of the Chief who gave orders for my removal back to the station of which Sergeant Richardson has charge. On my return I found it impossible to do my duty at that station, as Richardson continued persecuting me and acting in the most unjust manner possible towards me, and I accordingly resigned. I then went down and saw Ald. Thibault, advocate, to whom I gave certain charges to be presented at the City Council meeting against Richardson. The same charges I handed over to Ald Grenier, who told me he could He says that for many months he has come to the do nothing for me as I had resigned, and the chances of making anything out of the case were very slight. I went to the City Hall to verbally Rule party, are very different, and even antagonistic substantiate my written charges, but the Committee Mr. Butt has practically carried out his had met in the meantime and decided the case attacked by the prosecutor in this case, and severely beaten by him, without provocation, after which, according to the Grown witnesses, the accused, discharged his revolver at the head of Contant. The distance as stated by all head of Contant head of Co and could it be for one moment imagined that, if adopts the worst construction which the Times and thority, by Sergeant Richardson, I may here state the prisoner had any felonious intent, he could have Pall Mall Gazette have ever put upon the action of likewise that the celebrated anti-Catholic Sergeant's where the indians have got schools can all read, the prisoner and any reionious intent, he could have the energetic Irish members. "Unconstitutional intention and intention of antipathy to me cannot be tor any other reason there agencies are exceptions to the others. The verdict of Guilty the jury should be satisfied that action," he declares comes as ready to his pen as it than on account of my religion, he having thought

PERSONALS.

TITIENS-This celebrated actress is dead.

WORKMAN-Mr. Workman has had a relapse.

WALLER-Mayor Waller of Ottawa has been appointed Registrar of Carleton Co. .

CAUCHON-Hon, Mr. Cauchon has been gazetted Lt. Governor of Manitoba.

McKENZIE-The health of the Premier has improved.

LAURIER-CAUCHON-Mr. Laurier has taken Mr. Cauchon's place in the Cabinet,

GAMBETTA-Gambetta's manifesto is very bitter against McMahon. DUFFERIN - Lord Dufferin and suite arrived

in the Capital on Monday from the Northwest. LOVELACE-Lord Lovelace, an English nobleman, has entered the army as a full private.

RINE-Rev. Mr. Rine lectured in Montreal on

O'BRIEN-Mr. O'Brien the Temperance lecturer

is in Montreal. FABRE—His Lordship, Bishop Fabre, preached in

the Basilica, Quebec, on Sunday. SMYTHE-Major General Smythe has arrived in

Ottawa.

DRAPER-Chief Justice Draper lies in a precarious siste.

LEGAULT-This Ottawa forger has been captured. in bed in Chicago.

WALSH-Bishop Walsh preached a grand sermon

in London, Ont. last Sunday. NAPOLEON-Prince Napoleon, met with a stormy

reception at Ajaccio. TEAM-The Irish-American rifle team has won g

victory in Illinois. GAETZ-The Revd. Leonard Gaetz preaches in

Ottawa next Sunday.

BAYLEY-James Rossevelt Bayley, Archbishop of Baltimore, died on the 3rd inst.

LOSSES—The Russian official returns show a loss of 52,000 up to September the 27th.

RICHARDSON-The Irish Catholics of Point St. Charles are petitioning for Sergeant Richardson's

SHEEHAN-It is reported that Mr. Sheehan will sue the City of Montreal for illegal arrest on the 12th July.

THORNTON-Mr. Joseph Thernton of Toronto has been presented with an address a chain and locket by the Irish Benevolent Association.

JOSEPH--This Indian Chief is affecting a union with Sitting Bull, when both will ravage the

SCANLAN-Michael Scanlan the Irish American poet and journalist is a candidate for the surveyorship of New York.

SHEEHAN-MCALLISTER-New bills of indictment were sent up to the Grand Jury on Tuesday against Sheehan and McAllister.

ALI-Mehemet Ali a successful Turkish general has been recalled at the instance of one of the Sultan's nephews.

McDOUGALL-Mr. Frank McDougall the Ottawa hardware merchant is candidate for the Mayorality of that city vice Mayor Waller.

MANNING-It is stated that Cardinal Manning is to visit Rome at an early date at the request of the Vatican.

MEANY-Mr Stephen J. Meany has arrived in New York from Europe, and is expected in Mont-

real at an early date. McPHEE-Revd. R. P. McPhee, parish priest of Rustico, P.E.I. has determined to leave the Island

for a short time, and visit the South of France for the benefit of his health. JEWS-The Jews rule Germany by the force of their money. They and the Government officials

were the only people who commemorated the anniversary of the Battle of Sedan, lately. BRAY-The Rev. Mr. Bray is it is said to start a

weekly here shortly. It is to be called the Spec-tator, and will defend the Protestant religion and it is presumed, will offend all others. HANLON-ROSS-The betting is still in favor of Hanlon in his coming trial of skill with Ross

Wallace in Toronto Bay, but the odds in his favor are decreasing ST. PATRICKS—It is supposed that the purchasers of the Woodfield property at Quebec, represented St. Patricks Church, and intend converting the

property into a Cemetery. PURCELL-His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, has written a letter urging the necessity of supporting schools for

colored children. DE SALABERRY-Henri de Salaberry, Esq., has been admitted a Notary Public. This gentleman is a direct descendant of the famous Colonel de-

Salaberry, the victor of Chatcaugay. LACROSSE—The weather once more has declared against the proposed lacrosse match, between the Shamrocks and Kearonwea's team. It has been decided to have the match come off (weather per-

mitting), on Friday next, the 12th inst. MARQUETTE—Father Jocker, the well known writer on Indian history, has addressed a letter to the Sunday Mersenger confirming the report of the discovery of the bones of the great Indian Missionary, Father Marquette.

GRAND JURY-The Press of Canada are at present engaged abusing the Montreal Grand Jury in the same manner as they some time since abused Mayor Beaudry.

NORMAN-The Rev. Mr. Norman threatens to bring an action against the Witness for libel. He is indignant because the "religious daily." charges him with belonging to a church that endorsed "the priest in Absolution."

CHAPLEAU-LAURIER-It is said that the two clever French Canadians and leaders of public opinion, the Hon. Messrs. Chapleau and Laurier, one a Conservative, and the other a Liberal. have agreed to sink their political differences for their Country's good, and go in for a union of

TANLEY—The Herald publishes Stauley's first written communication concerning his African explorations. He says he has opened to commerce an area embracing over 600,000 square miles containing nearly 2,000 miles of uninterrupted course of water communication, divided among the upper Congo and its magnificent affluents. He says missionaries are needed in the East and trade's in West Central Africa....

WEEKLY TEST

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Oct. 6th, 1877:--5,176.

Same week last year : 4.474. Increase 702.

0.54 ta.🚣 WORSE THAN EVER!

in General Francisco The failures in New York last month amounted to \$4,700,000 liabilities. The number of failures are larger than any month this year. So says the Herald this morning.

New York and Montreal can beat the world in failures. They are the two Head-Centres for Mer-

cantile Agency men. Will subscribers to the Misreporting Agencies deny that they expect a good rate on their money, which surely means a false one?

-:0:-All Sizes.

Our stock of Wool Underclothing is immense. We keep all sizes-from infants to the very largest sizes-and prices are, as usual, lower than Credit Stores.

A lot of Infants' Wool Chemises, at 25c each. A good lot of Small Wool Drawers, at 25c per pair. A good lot of Small Wool Undervests, at 25c each. An endless assortment of all sizes and qualities to select from. Prices to suit every purchaser.

Cardigan Jackets. We are now showing a very large stock of Men's Cardigan Jackets at low prices. Men's Heavy Working Cardigan Jackets, at only

Men's Extra Heavy Working Cardigan Jackets, at only 95c.
A large lot of Men's Fine Brown Cardigan Jackets,
commencing at \$1.50.

A large lot of Men's Fine Brown Cardigan Jackets, trimmed, scarlet and other colors, at about

Gents' Wool Underclothing. Gents' good double-Breasted Ribbed Wool Vests at only 65c. Gents' good Reavy Ribbed Wool Drawers at only

Gents' beautiful quality Ribbed Wool Under shirts (double-breasted) at only \$1.00 each.
Men's Scotch Lambs' Wool Undershirts, double breasted, only \$1.45.

Men's Scotch Lambs' Wool Drawers, at only \$1.45 per pair. A lot of Colored Merino Undershirts and Drawers (very fine qualities), from 25c.

Our Show-Room. See our Show-Room for Novelities in Ladies

Jackets. See our Show-Room for the leading Novelities in Mantles. See our Show-Room for the cheapest Shawls in

the city. See our Show-Room for good and cheap Water proofs. See our Show-Room for good and cheap Break-

tast Shawls. Please Do not Forget.

Picase do not forget that we are selling Neck Rufiles

at only 10c. per dozen Cell and see our Stock of Frillings of every description.

Selling All Day Long, Our Yarns are selling all day long.

We have just received a fresh stock of good English Fingering, which will be sold at only \$1 per pound.

Good American Yarns, 70c per pound. Special Attention

We call special attention to our Blanket Room it is fully assorted with prices and sizes to suit every purchaser. Sales are increasing every day.

Tweed Department Good stock of Tweeds always on hand. Good Halifax Tweed, at only 55c. Good Heavy Tweed, at 65c. Fine Tweeds, new patterns, at 65c.

Extra Heavy Tweed at only 75c. S. CARSLEY, 393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

P. A. MURPHY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LEATHERS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, ELASTIC WEBS,

&c., &c., &c, No. 19 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

() AK HALL CLOTHING STORE.

149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Sevend Price. Mens' Linen Coats.....from \$1.00 Mens' Lustre " from 1.50

Mens' Lustre Dusters Mens' Linen Ulsters

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

Childrens' and Boys' Knickerbocker Suits made

from Canadian Tweed and Guaranteed to Wear Well. ditto ditto Youths' Suits

ditto Mens' Suits 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. May 80.

HOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS.

J. G KENNEDY & COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street.

SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashlon and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged. BOYS' SUITS...... \$2 TO 12

PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LOBNE. SWISS.

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TUNIO J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material

can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10.50:

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT-INSPECTION INVITED

THE CHURCH OF THE WORLD.

BY LORD HOUGHTON. ខេត្ត និស្ស និយាសមួយ គេសីវ សិ សូមម ខ្លស់ ស្រស់បាស វ ជី សម្បីកា គេឈ្មោះ I stood one Sunday morning "

Before a large church door; The congregation gathered, And carriages a score; From one out stepped a lady I oft had seen before.

Her hand was on the prayer-book, And held a vinaigrette; The sign of man's redemption Clear on the back was set,-Above the cross there glistened A golden coronet.

For her the obsequious beadle The inner door flung wide; Lightly as up a iball-room Her footsteps seemed to glide; There might be good thoughts in her, For all her evil pride.

But after her a woman Peeped wistfully within, On whose wan face was graven Life's hardest discipline,— The trace of the sad trinity Of weakness, pain, and sin.

The few free seats were crowded. Where she could test and pray. With her worn garb contrasted Each side in fair array. "God's house holds no poor sinners," She sighed and walked away.

Old Heathendom's vast temples Hold men of every state; The steps of far Benares Commingle small and great; The dome of St. Sophia Confounds all human state.

The aisles of blessed Peter Are opened all the year! Throughout wide Christian Europe The Christian's right is clear To use God's house in freedom, Each man's the other's peer.

Save only in that England Where this disgrace I saw-England where no one crouches In tyranny's base awe— England, where all are equal Beneath the eye of Law.

Yet there, too, each cathedral Contrasts its ample room; No weary beggar resting Within the holy gloom No earnest student musing Beside the famous tomb.

Who shall remove this evil That desecrates our age-A scandal great as ever Iconoclastic rage? Who to this Christian people Restore their heritage?

MONTH'S MIND OF THE LATE REV. M. MICHAEL CLUNE.

The Memorial service for the repose of the soul of the late Father Clune, of Smith Falls, known as the Month's Mind, took place in the Church of Smith Falls, on Wednesday, the 3rd of this month. Among those present were Bishop O'Brien of Kingston, and the following named Reverend gentlemen, viz—Peter O'Connell, of Richmond; Rev. Dr. Chisholm, of Perth; Rev. B. Higgins, of Kingston; J. McCarthy, of Brockville; J. O'Donnell, of Prescott; Ed. Murray, Kemptville; Chas. Murray, of Cornwall: Thos. Davis, of Hungerford; M. Stanton, of Westport; Chas. McWilliams, of Coborough; F. Reilly, of Belleville, and E. Walsh,

The Church was filled by a very large number of the parishioners, who by their demeanor, gave proof of their esteem for their late pastor while he lived, and of their sorrow for his death. I noticed in the Church many respectable Protestants who 14 Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot, entertained a high regard for the deceased.

High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Peter O'Connell, of Richmond, formerly of the Diocese of Kingston, a priest venerable in years and for service in the sacred ministry, enjoying the esteem and respect of the Bishop and clergy of the Diocese of Kingston. Fathers McCarthy and Davis officiated as Deacon and sub-deacon.

The members of the Perth choir, aided by several priests chanted admirably the well known Gregorian Mass for the dead.

After Mass His Lordship accended the pulpit and spoke for three quarters of an hour, very feelingly and eloquently on the merits of the late Father Clune. There is but one opinion regarding the sermon without the fear of being charged with flattery. I can say it was one of the most effective and feeling, and one of the best efforts. The sobs and tears of many of the congregation moved by the effecting words of His Lordship, shewed conclusively the love and regard they had for their deceased pastor.

He took for his text the words, "It is appointed for all men once to die, and after this judgment." —Heb. 9 C. V. 27.

It is not my intention to give a lengthy report of his sermon-I shall merely allude to some of the principal points. After dwelling on the general sentence pronounced against mankind, His Lordship brought home to the minds of the people, the occasion which brought them all together, the month's mind of their late paster to whom they were bound by golden ties that never could be snapped asunder. He pointed out how congenial were the doctrine and practice of offering prayers for the dead. He spoke of the relations between pastor and people, more dear even than those between father and child. He shewed how well the deceased fulfilled the duties of his office towards people. If he spoke in lofty strains of eloquence, he spoke in a language plain and intelligible, yet with an earnestness and zeal which enlightened their minds and moved their

hearts. The Bishop spoke in words of great praise of the labours and exertions of the deceased in building the Church in Loborough, and the Church in Smith Falls, both monuments of his zeal. "And it was, said his Lordship, besitting that his remains should be placed within the vault of this beautiful building.

It may be thought that he had ammassed a large amount of worldly wealth, it was not what it was supposed to be, but what he did amass, it was not for himself, not for his relations not for his friends, but for the poor, the homeless, the blind and the destitute who now offer up their prayers to the throne of the merciful for the repose of his immortal soul. The Bishop concluded by saying that the decessed a few days before his death being conscious of the severity of his sickness said to the doctor that he did not wish to be buoyed with false hopes, but wished to be told the plain truth however un-welcome it might, be for he said that he was not a child—having been assured that death was inevitable, he submitted with truly christian resignation and in an edifying manner showed his strong faith

until the last moment. The late Father Clune was born in the County of Clare, Ireland, the 8th June, 1824. He left his na-

Continued on Fourth Column.

12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL JAMES KEHOE. BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &C.

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217 St. JOSEPH STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS-8 to 10 A.M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9P.M.

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July 25th-70-1y

NO CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Epilepsy, Piles, all Blood Diseases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made.

NO PAY State your case, inclosing 3 cis. stamp, to Howard Medical Institute, Providence, R.I. [lyjune8]

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

BURY & MCINTOSH,

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Street.

Entrance on St. Peter Street.)

GEORGE BURY,
Official Assignce. Aug 8, '77

June 6, 1877.

John McIntosh, Accountant 1y INSURANCE.

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

MONTREAL.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY. ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M. P. P. President. HENRY LYE...... Secretary. C. D. HANSON Chief Inspoctor.

PIANOS Magnificent Brand-New \$650 Rosewood. ORGANS Reserved Upright Planes, little used, cost \$800, only \$125. Parlor Organs, 2 stops, \$45; 9 stops, \$65; 12 stops, only \$78. Other great bargains. "Mr. Beatty, sells first-class Planos and Organs lower than any other establishment."

Herald. You ask why? I answer, Hard Times. Our employees must have work. Sales over \$1,000,-000 annually. War commenced by the monopolists.
Battle raging. Particulars free. Address DANIEL
F. BEATTY, WASSINGTON, N.J., U.S.A. 6-4

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and the Country, the 22nd of October 1855, o He made it terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, his Theological studies partly in the College of the BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, and retained of Montreal of He was a class mate of his Lordship, of Montreal of He was a class mate of his Lordship was a class mate of his Bishop O'Brien. Herwas ordained Priest the 25th April, 1854, by the late Bishop Phelan. He was pastor of Loborough for five years; "He took charges of the Missiom of Smith Falls on the 115th January, 1860; and held the charge until his death: Plain In his habits and unostentatious in his manner he gained the good will and esteem loft many willis memory will be long cherished by his parishoners and friends, each is mile out to 18 of each is easy yel-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS, MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS:

Flour, Superior Extra; \$6,10 to \$6,17; Extra Superior, \$5,00 to \$5,05; Fancy; \$5,50 to \$5,30; Spring Extra; \$5,70 to \$5,30; Superine; \$5,40 to \$5,45; Strong Bakers; \$5,00 to \$5,30; Fine; \$4,70 to \$4,80; Middlings, \$4,25; to \$4,40; Follards, \$1,75 to \$4,00; U. O. Bags, per, 100 lbs, \$2,80 to \$2.85; Ollards, \$1,75 to \$4,00; U. O. Bags, per, 100 lbs, \$2,80 to \$2.85; Ollards, Bags; delivered, \$2,90 to \$2,95; Oalmeal; \$4,75 to \$4,85; Wheat, Oanada Spring; \$1,24 to 7.28; White 2 Winter, \$1,20 to 1.34; Corn, 57; to 0.00 get 60 lbs; Butter, 16 to 21c; Cheese; 11; to 12; Fork, Mess; \$17,50 to \$17,78 Thin Mess; \$16,00 to \$10,500; Lard, 11c for: tubs 11; for pails; Ashes; fper, 100 lbs; Poils \$4.05 to 4,00, according to tares; pearls, \$4.45 to \$4.50; Freights, \$8 0 to 8890 pet 9r, heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool or Glasgow.

OTTAWA MARKETS. OTTAWA MARKETS.

GTTAWA MARKETS.

FLOUR-Flour, No 1, 36 to \$6 25 per brl.; X, \$6 25 to \$6 50 do.; XP, \$0 50 to \$6 75 do. Cornmeal, \$2 75 to \$3 per brl. Oatmeal, \$3,75 to \$5 00 per, brl. Canaile, \$1 to \$7 20 per 100 lbs. Bran, 60c to 70c per 100 lbs. Oats, 32c to \$4c per bushel. Peas, 60c to 70c per bushel. Barley, 50c to 55c per bushel. Buckwheal, 50c to 60c per, bushel, farmers, 60c to 50c. Apples, per barrel, dealer, \$2 50 to \$3,75. Peaches, per basket, dealer, \$1 50 to \$1,75. Pears, per barrel, dealer, \$4 to \$8c. Grapes, per pound, dealer 4c to 7c; Fowl, old, 40c to 50c per pair. Chickens, 25c to 30c per pair. Wool yarn, 70c to 80c per pound. Wool socks, 25c to 30c per pair Wool Mits, 20c per pair! Household-Beef, per 100 \$5 50 to \$6 00; Pork \$675, to \$7 25; Lamb per pound 7c to \$c. Poultray—Ducks, 30c to 50c per pair geese, each, 40c to 50c; Turkeys 40c to 63c each; Pearinges, 30c to 40c. Dairy—Eggs per dozen, 14c to 17c; butter in print, per lb, 22c to 15c, in pail, 19c to 21c, in frikin, 17c, to 10c; cheese per lb, 12c to 18c. Vegetables—Polatoes per bushel, 35c to 45c; carrols, per ton, \$5.50 to \$6; onions, 80c to 90c; cabbage, 40c to 60 per dozen; caulidower, per bunch, 10 to 20c; green corn, 6c to 7c per dozen; beets, 3c to 5c per bunch; tomatoes, 25c to 30 per bushel; marcow squash, 10c to 15c; pumpkins, 8c to 10c each; sweet polatoes, 6c to 8c per pound, Miscellaneous—Honey, 15c to 17c per lb; Hay \$14 to \$16 per ton. Live Stock—Hogs, per 100 lbs, live weight, \$7; lambs, each, \$2 to \$2.75; sheep, each, \$3 to \$5c.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

J H, \$1; T S, 1; W G, 1; G C, 1; A T D, 1; Harbor Grace, N F Land, J S D, Westwood, 2; J W, St Patrick's Hill, 2; D McC, St Agathe, 2; F D, do 2; T B, Point St Charles, 1; Rev L Z, Barrie, 4; E B, Kingston, 2; Sister Mary of Conception, Grey Nunnery, per J J C, 2; D McM, 2; C F, 2; Mrs Monery, per J J C, 2; D Mon, 2; C F, 2; Mrs McP, 2; A McD, 2; A McD, 2; Alian McD, 2; R McD, 2; Dr C, 2; B B, 2; all Alexandria per Mr A McDonald, Mrs J McC, 1; J MrC, 2; H McM, 2; A V C, 2; J R, 2; A H, 2; O H, 2; all Lochiel, per A McDonald, A K, 2; J O'D, 1; J M, 2; J B J, 1; D D, 2; J C, 1; M H, 2; P H, 2; J T G, 1; J Q, 2; B L, 2; all from Quebec, per Mr James Murbly Rep R B. Repform 2: M. G. Cobergs 2: B L phy, Rev P R, Renfrew, 2; M G, Cobourg, 2; P H, Clayton, 2; A McR, Glennevis, 4; M C, Lemonville, 2; H F D, Richmond, 2; H P, Lacolle, 2; J F, Quebec, 2; C K, Kingsville, 2: Rev D M, Sandy Bay, 2; T W P, Lindsay, 2; J N, Luchine, 2; Rev J O'D, Perth, 2; Mrs J G, L'Orlginal, 2.

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Ill paintings for Altars, Stations of the Cross, Banners, and Mural pictures; any subject to order, at low prices, by ARTHUR FITZPATRICK, Artist, pupil of A. W. PUGIN Exhibitor of the Royal Academy, London, received the Fine Art diploma of London 1871, and the PRIZE of the Centernial Exhibition, Phila., 1878 for the Best Stained Glass, Address.

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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

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For Destroying Insects, Worms, &c., on Plants and Trees, Gives vigor to Plants and new life to vegetation.

It destroys all Insects on Roses; produces fine blooms and deep color. It destroys Caterpillars from Gooseberry and Cur-

rant bushes, and from Apple and Fruit trees, by simply washing the nests with the Liquid Soap, or sprinkling the leaves. It is invaluable for the Grape Vinc, whether infested with Flies or Spiders.

It increases the size and flavor of the Berry, by frequently watering the Vine with the Liquid Soap. Sold by all Druggists in Montreal. THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, (Established in 1826.)

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted the most approved and substantial man-ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions,

Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-MENEELY & CO.. West Troy N. Y.

NOTICE We give notice that we intend to apply to the Corporation for permission to keep a Wood yard at No. 160 St. Catherine Street.

CHAUSSEE, DUPRE & CO. VMYER M'F'C

Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati,O.

CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal No. 2660. Dame Asildo Doinne, of the City of Montreal in the District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Beaudoin,

EDWARD COUILLARD,

authorized to ester en judgment, The said Joseph Beaudoin, junior, of the same place,

Defendant. Plaintiff has, this day, instituted an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her hus-

junior, of the same place, Post Office clerk, and duly

Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 24th September, 1877. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2173. Dame Margaret Maria Dawson, of Montreal, wife of John David Lang Ambrosse, trader, of Montreal, duly authorized a ester en justice,

Plaintiff; The said John David Lang Ambrosse, Defendant.

An action for separation of property has been issued this day in this cause. A. BRUNET,

Attorney for Plaintiff. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEREC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal

Dame Adeline Tourneur, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Octave Drouin, Joiner, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, A STANCE WELL Plaintiff;

Octave Dronin, Joiner, of same place, An action en separation de biens has been this day instituted in this cause, when if the mi

ETHIER & PELLETIER, Montreal, 19th September, 1877.

Bank Che & Branch

All you who fond remembrance cherish . Secure the shadow ere the substance perish, Repair at once with those you love so well, To where Parks the artist does excel, In taking likenesses so true to life: That a man once mistook a picture for his wife. The time may come not very long before We see the forms we venerate no more, How sad we feel with nothing left to trace The cherished form, the well remembered face. The cherisand state and bring your friends along, Come one, life is short, affection still is strong. Small pictures are made large, the large made small He suits the wants and tastes of all, He guarantees to give you satisfaction, He guarantees to 5.00 you satisfaction, As for his work you need not give a fraction. 1951 ST. JAMES STREET.

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Received daily by Express from the Eastern Town ships, very choice,

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGUR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED do., CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select outs,)

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

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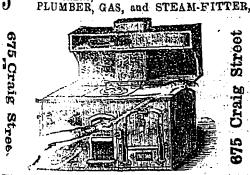
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FARMERS' COLUMN.

To KEEP Eggs.—Make a solution of borax watera heaping teaspoonful of pulverized borax to a pint of boiling water-let it stand until the solution becomes warm but not allow it to get so cool, that the borax will crystalize; dip the eggs quickly then; keep in a cool place; the borax will crystalize around the egg, therefore keep out the sir and pre-

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The East Huron Agricultural Show was held at Wroxeter on Tuesday and Wednesday, 2nd and 3rd October. The entries amounted to between 1,300 and 1,40. The fruit, and vegetables, and grain, as well as the ladies work, were first class, and the display of stock on the second day was very fine. Noticeable among the cattle was the herd of short horns belonging to G. H. Moffat, of Morrisbank. Some very fine horses, as well as some very good pens of Lelcester sheep and Berkshire pigs, were shown, all of which were well bred and in fine order.

EXPERIMENTS IN SOWING WHEAT .- Experiments in sowing wheat in ordinary soil, produced the following results: Samples of good seed covered half an inch came up in 11 days, 7.8 of the seed germinating; that covered an inch in depth came up in 12 days, every seed germinated; covered 2 inches, 7-8 of the seed came up in 18 days; 3 inches deep, 4 of it came up in 20 days; 4 inches, 2 came up in 21 days; 5 inches, 3 came up in 22 days; while that covered 6 inches came up in 23 days, only } germinating. According to this experiment the covering of the seed at the depth of about an inch proved the most favorable.

TOMATOES.-By cutting back the ends of the tomato vine as soon as the fruit is sufficiently set to ensure a plentiful crop, the ripening season can be pushed to good advantage. Not only will the fruit ripen sooner, but it will be of finer size and more perfect development. If possible, the fruit should be ripened on the vincs. The flavor is so much richer when so ripened that it is worth while to take extra pains in order to protect it so that it may ripen in its natural state. A most effectual scarecrow to fight away poultry from the ripening fruit can be made by sticking turkey or hen feathers into a "crooked neck" summer squash, so it will resemble a hawk; put a stick through the body, tie strings to either end, and fasten to a tall pole, letting the nondescript" swing back and forth over the tomato-bed It will prove effectual, we know .- Dol, in Ohio

CLOVER .- The Maine Farmer says: "We were long since reluctantly convinced that clover will not flourish nearly as well following a crop of potatoes as it will after most other farm crops. Ex-perience has taught us—and a somewhat extended sbacryation has proved that our experience is not exceptional—that a well set, thick field of clover is rarely to be met with following a grain crop after potatoes. Indeed, so fully have we been convinced of this that we have at times thought the statement would be safe that such could not be found. The results are different, without doubt, on different soils, and on the soil when under different treatment. Still, the rule, we are confident, holds good. Since your attention was called to this matter we have carefully observed results. We had under observation last year a large field of uniformly stronly soil, previously ploughed and manured alike and at the same time, all sown with wheat when seeded to clover, a part of which had been planted with corn and a part to potatoes. When the grass mostly clover, was cut, that on the portion where corn was judged to be double that were potatoes were grown.

KILLING CANADA THISTLES .- I had on my farm a four acre field covered with Canada thistles. I say "had" because I am convinced the present season's treatment has made it too hot for them and I shall see no more of them. The land was strong—"it takes good land to raise good thistles." One half the field was seeded, immediately after p owing and a thorough working with a two-horse cultivator, with soiling-corn. This was put in drills, 30 inches apart, with a large onc-horse seed drillabout three and a half bushels per acre. By the MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND frequent use of the cultivator the space between the rows was kept clean, and directly in the row the few that have stuck up their heads look very yellow and sickly, being shaded by the dense growth of corn. The remainder of the field was seeded heavily with Hungarian grass. Timely showers have made the season favorable for this crop and it has grown rapidly, smothering the disagreeable former occupants of the soil. I do not consider this so successful a mode of treatment as the former because Hungarian grass grows so slowly on the start and the thistles had an opportunity to gain a foot hold. The crop is nearly ready to harvest. Here and there, in looking over the field, a thistle is seen, but a stranger would never mistrust how foul the field was seventy days ago. At any rate what few there are will be cut before they mature seed - Cultivator.

SHEEP AND TURNIP HUSBANDRY IN ENGLAND.— Hand-in-hand these husbandrics have done more for agriculture than aught else since the world was civilised. It is the immense quantity of turnips mangel wurzel, and swedes eaten by sheep on the land, that chiefly keeps up the fertility of the arable soil, and causes the yield of wheat, barley, oats, beans, and peas to double the number of bushels which were formerly grown. This has been done, too, while in the United States exactly the opposite has been accomplished, for here the yield of wheat, barley, and oats has become less than half what was grown in days of yore. The housdetriment to the pasture they feed on, and the severity of the winters in north, making it necessary to take the turnips off the land where grown, is a drawback to the chief benefit of the crop for improving and renovating the soil. Ingenuity is a characteristic of the American nation, and the man characteristic of the American nation, and the man who shall invent a movable sheep pen, affording shelter so that sheep can be kept daily moved all over the field, as the crop is eaten, will be a bene factor to his country, have his name handed down to posterity, and as a still sharper spur to ingenuity, gather in the shekels abundantly; for, although manying is good when made under cover are there manure is good when made under cover, yet there is loss of urine, loss of time in hauling the turnip crop, and again in carting the manure. When this is made practicable the swedes can be put into heaps of a load or two, on the field, just as is done in England, and covered with earth sufficiently thick to keep out the frost. Then with a crowbar or like implement, it will be easy to break into the heaps, cut them up with a machine, and feed exactly as is always done in England, in the open field. The South will, doubtless, eventually, be the great sheep producing place, and there turnips can be grown and consumed by the sheep; but, by improving the grass land and contriving to have food pastures opened to them in winter, and encouragmade practicable the swedes can be put into heaps pastures opened to them in winter, and encourag-Street,

James McShene, Jr.,
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Notre Dame Street;
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Tremble,
Alex. Holmes, 258 St.
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Mostreatt. [April 2 355]

Mostreatt. [April 2 355]

James McShene, Jr.,
Metropolita n. Howtel,
Mostreatt. [April 2 355]

James McShene, Jr.,
Metropolita n. Howtel,
Metropolita n. Howtell,
Metropolita n. Howtel,
Metropolita n. States to save the country from becoming a barren

wilderness, for to such a condition it is, in reality, coming slowly but ensely,—George Garden in the

Reral New Yorker.

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May 30

CANADIAN ITEMS.

ARREST - Saturday last, at the Chaudiere, Detective Skeffington, with Constable Mathews arrested a gentlemanly looking person, named William Arthur Delafield, on a charge of attempting to defraud the Canadian Customs. It is supposed that through a communicative habit this gentleman told some other passenger on the Sarmation of the fact that there were in his possession large and valuable diamonds. However the Customs' author-ities heard of it and telegraphed for police assistance to Quebec. Mr. Delafield got off the Sarmation at Rimouski, never dreaming that the wideawake men of Quebec were waiting for him. The news arrived here pretty late; but the detectives just had time to get in a wagon to the Chaudiere curve. They entered the cars and arrested the party in a Pullman berth. He made no resistance, nor did he seem concerned in any way. He had in his possession \$40,000 worth of diamonds, in a belt round his nerson. his person. £50 in £5 bills of the Bank of England; 2 sovereigns, 29 Russian bonds worth £50 each; 20 Italian bonds, value for 5,885 francs, and 26 bonds of Peru the value of which has not been ascertained. William A. Delafield says he is from London and is a diamond merchant. He gives full information as to his intentions, and where he means to go to. The Customs here have the diamonds and will retain them for the duties. Mr. Delafield has secured the services of Mr. R. Alleyn, Q. C., to see about his

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF A FIRE.—Early Friday morning rumours were affoat in St. Johns, Que., of a fire and loss of life the previous night at St. Gregoire, six miles from there. Several parties went out, and returned with the sad intelligence that of eleven persons the house contained, seven children and the servant woman lost their lives. Their remains have been recovered. The origin of the fire does not appear to be known, but it is thought to have sprung from the kitchen. Mr. Gouzie, mother of the children, managed to escape, and ran to the neighbors for assistance, but when they returned it was too late. Mr. Gouzie is in California. The only man who was in the house managed to escape from the upper story by sliding down the spout.

Quebec .- The County of Quebec Annual Agricultural Exhibition took place at Lorette on the 4th inst. The show of grain, root crops, and live stock was very good. Messrs. Caron and Garneau, members for the County, were present, and strongly urged upon the people the desirability of cultivating the sugar beet.

OTTAWA.—The annual exhibition of the Township of Russell Agricultural Society was held at Duncanville, on the 3rd inst., and was a most successful affair, as many as 1,500 people being on the grounds during the day. The display of horses, cattle, grain, and roots was especially good, while the ladies department was up to the average.

Belleville.—The West Hastings Agricultural Show opened on the 3rd inst., and promises to be very successful.

DAIRYMAN'S Show .- The Dairyman's Association's 312 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit show for Eastern Ontario has secured a large number of and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, ber of entries, and there was a fine display of 19-12m. | cheese.

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C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. 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

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•	11120111				\$10,000	
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	To	hate			\$272,594	60

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LARTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Be rotary. Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph alguature of F. X. COCHUB Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfelts, and the holdest of transfulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases.

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

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First Class Fit and Workmanship Guaran-A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand, where telane is

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

THE UNEMPLOYED: MUN CO

What is to be done with the unemployed? WISEAGRES recommend that they be sent to cultivate unsettled lands.

FREE-TRADERS will allow them to starve if they cannot take care of themselves. PROTECTIONISTS, would secure them in the posses-

sion of work by a STIFF PROTECTIVE TARIFF. The hopes of all new countries are centred in

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So says CHEAPSIDE and what is good for the working people is good for CHEAPSIDE.

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Black Alpacess and Lustres.

Good useful Lustres, 10c per yard, worth 15c Good Dress Lustre, 121c, worth 20c. Extra High Finish Lustre, 15c, worth 25c. Bright Finish Lustre, 20c, worth 30c. Bright Brilliantines, 25c, worth 49c. Bright Crystalines, 30c, worth 46c. Go to Cheapside for Black Lustres. Genuine Sale now going on.

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Good Black Persian Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Russil Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Givens Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Bradford Paramattas, 25c up to 65c. Norwich Paramattas, \$1.00 up to \$1.50.

Extra Wide Heavy French Cashmeres, 50c.

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Black French Cashmeres.

Good Useful Black French Merino, 50c. Lxtra Double Finish Black French Merino, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

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One case new Black All Wool French Poplins, 45c, 55c, and 65c. Beautiful shades and wide widths.

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Black Shawls, Great Bargains, Black Skirts, Great Bargains. Black Kid Gloves, 75c for two Buttons. Black Kid Gloves in Alexandre's and Josephines. Black Neck Ties and Frillings.

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Black Hosiery in all Sizes. Black Fans. Mourning Collars and Culis. Black Prints, 10c yard. Black Cambrics, 15c a yard. Mourning Prints, 10c up to 15c. Hat Crapes, all widths. Black Ribbons in all widths. Black Ribbons in all widths. Black Velvet Ribpons all widths. Black Sash Ribbons 75c. Black Triming Silks, 60c, up to \$1,25.

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Black Silk Laces 10c, to \$5,00 yard. Black Guipure Laces, 40c, to \$5,00. Black Fringes quite new styles, 25c, 30c, 40c, 45c 50c, 75c, \$1,00, \$1,50. Black Ball Fringes, 25c. Black Buttons all sizes, 8c, doz. up. Black Braids and Linings.

Cords. Dress Trimings of every description in stock. Black Silk Velvets, \$1,50.
Black Silk Mantle Velvets, \$1,50 up to \$15,00 yard.

Black and Cold Checked Grenadine, worth 40c,

45c, 50c. Choice now 121c, yard. Dress Linens 71c yard. Gents White Dress Shirts, 75c, each. Ladies Zanella Umbrellas with chains and caps,

37c, each or \$4,25 doz. Wincey, Wincey, Wincey.

Good Useful Wincey, 7c, yard. Extra Heavy Wincey, 10c, worth 20c.

Chambly Flannels, Chambly Flannels.

360 ps Grey Chambly Flannels, 30c, yard. Scarlet Chambly Flannels 250, yard. White Sarcony Flannels. White Lancashire Flannels. White Welsh Flannels. White Shaker Flannels. White Opera Flannels. White Twill Flannels. White Serge Flannels. Scarlet Twill Flannels 40c, yard.

Corsets, Corsets, Corsets. Real French Corsets, 50c, each, worth \$1,00. Real-Corsets, 75c, worth \$1,25.

At the Grand Dry Goods Emporum.

CHEAPSIDE:

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR. [Established 1819.]

PRESENTATION: A

Our respected fellow citizen, William J. Madden who, we regret to learn has been suffering recently from severe illness, was last evening, prior to his departure for San Francisco, where he purposes passing the winter in the hope of recovering his health and vigor, made the recipient of a gracious compliment and token of esteem by a number of his friends in this city, who could not let him away without signifying in some manner their sincere regard for him, and earnest wishes for his speedy recovery and return.

They met at his residence and presented him with an address and a magnificent gold watch and chain.

Mr. P. C. Warren feelingly read the address which was as follows:--DEAR FRIEND WILLIAM, -On an occasion like the

present the fewer words we choose with which to address you the better, for pleasure and pain so strangely comingle, it seems a hard task to speak without being inconsistent.

We are pleased, happy that an opportunity offers itself which enables a few of your old time com-panions to give a slight teken of the esteem in which they hold you as a friend, and an acknowledgement of the many noble qualities you possess as a husband and father.

Time and again have those splendid characteristics been manifest to all of us, and it is this very goodness which casts a gloom over this meeting to-night. One and all will miss your genial presence from our midst in hours of social pleasures, and far more keenly will your absence be felt at your own hitherto happy fireside. Parting is indeed a sorrowful task, and leaving us as you are with health impaired, we feel the separation still more acutely.

Time, however, will pass rapidly, and as news reaches us of your returning strength, we will wile away many an idle hour in auticipating your re-

In the name of your friends here reunited, I wish that such an hour may not be very far off. While winters white shows reign supreme in your Canadian home, may sunny skies and tropical breezes give you the health denied you here. As a momento of the many well wishers who now bid you farewell, accept this gift. It will remind you in distant California, that away in cold, snowy Montreal, many are the hearts, many hale the friends, who long to greet you home once more, full of your past strength

and hearty vigor.

Mr. Madden, completely taken by surprise, and evidently deeply touched by the kind and friendly motive of the presentation and the circumstance of it, acknowledged in a few well chosen words full of feeling and characteristic good sense, the address of kind wishes and the handsome token of esteem by which his friends had so well expressed their carnest concern for him, Mr. Madden afterwards entertained the party in his usual genial and hospital

THE LATE MR. HEARN.

We regret to annouce the death, on Saturday last after a short illness, of a prominent and rising young Irishman, Mr. Michael F. Hearn, of the firm of Rodier, Hearn & Co., of this city.

The late Mr. Hearn was born in Clonmel, Tipperary, in 1848, and came to this city nine years ago, during which time, by persevering industry and rare business ability, he acquired for himself a solid position in commercial circles, he endeared himself to his friends, and won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came into contact. He was an active and valued member of the Catholic Young Men's Society, and to his zeal and energy was attributed a large measure of the success attending the late pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Besupre. His funeral, which took place on Mondey morning, was attended by that Society in full mourning regalia, as well as by the members of the St. Patrick's National Association, (to which deceased also be-

longed) and by a large number of citizens. At a special general meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society, held in the Sacristy, St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday evening the 7th in-

2nd That this Society has lost in him one of its best and most zealous members; and one who was looked upon by all as a model of energy, zeal, and

3rd. That this Society desires to express the deepest sympathy with the relatives and friends of the deceased; in the loss of one who was, in every respect, an exemplary Catholic; and who has by his excellent qualities, justly earned for himself the love and respect of all who knew him.

4th. That the officers and members of this 3ociety do attend the funeral of their deceased fellow member, in full mourning regalia; and that, in remebrance of him, they wear mourning during the space of one month from this date.

Montreal, 8th Oct., 1877.

CITY ITEMS.

PROROGUED.—The Legislature has been further prorogued till November, 12th, and is not then called for the despatch of business.

OBDINATIONS.—On the 29th of September, the Feast of St. Michael, His Lordship, Bishop of Mon treal, conferred Orders on the following gentlemen: Rev. T. F. Kelly, Archdiocese of New York, was promoted to the sacred Order of Deaconship. Messre. C. Baudoin, A. Manderville, and A. Perrault, of Montreal, received minor orders.

DIPTHERIA .- The Minerve of the 8th inst, says :-Some of the Montreal English papers announce that diptheria is making sad ravages in the Cath-olic Schools at Point St. Charles, but we learn from the Health Office that such is not the case, and that the disease in question has up to this only appeared in the Protestant Schools of Point St Charles; one of which has consequently been closed.

MARCH OUT .- The Irish Company of the St. Jean Baptiste Volunteer corps under Captain Kirwan, had a march out last evening headed by the Shamrock Independent brass band. The men were in undress, as they have not yet received their uniforms. They marched down St. James Street in excellent order, and appear to be as fine and welldrilled a body of men as any in the city.-Herald.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES -The following is an official list of ecclesiastical changes in the diocese of Sherbrooke. Rev M Edouard Blanchard, from Bolton to St Etienne, Rev M Joseph Durocher, from Harford to St Venant, Rev Joseph Oct. Leblanc, to St Herminegilde, Bedford; Rev Joseph Amedia Dufresne, to St Camille, Cookshire; Rev Telisporo Allard, to St. Antoine, Lennoxville; the Rev J Bte. Chartier, leaves Conticook to return to the diocese of St Hyacinthe; Rev M Maurice Beaudry, to St Thomas, Compton .- Minerce.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

REPAIRING .- The Point Levi forts are at once to be put in a thorough and efficient state of repair by order of the Federal Government.

THE BEAUGE TROUBLES .- A detachment of the provincial police force well armed and equipped have been despatched to the scence of the late troubles in Beauce.



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E. B. O'Callaghan, of Albany, who was named to the publishers by the late Archbishop Hughes as one of the most competent persons who could anywhere be found for the performance of this service."—Boston Pilet.

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary. 1040 Pages Octave. 600 Engravings.

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IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY. A SPECIAL GENERAL, MEETING of this Society, for the nomination of officers and business generally, will be held in the Hall, Toupin's Block, McGILL STREET, on WEDNESDAY evening, the 31st inst., at EIGHT o'clock.

JOSEPH McCANN, Secy.

IRISHMEN IN CANADA.

Mr. JOHN McCORMICK, the well-known Irish Nationalist, is at present in Montreal, canvassing for

"The Irishmen in Canada."

The name of the gentleman who is soliciting subscribers for this really brilliant work is a guarantee of its genuinness, and is also a reason why every Irishman should take it as an acquisition to an Irishman's library.

S-4

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EVENING CLASS.

The Evening Commercial Course (Business Course) in connection with the Catholic Commercial Academy of Montreal, PLATEAU AVENUE, No. 1077 ST. CATHERINE STREET, will be resumed in the above Institution, on MONDAY, the 1st OCTOBER next. Claws Hours—From 7.30 till 9.50 P.M.

LORETTO ABBEY.

Resolved,—1st. That the officers and members of the Catholic Young Men's Society have heard, with the most profound regret, of the death of their fellow member, Mr. Michael Francis Hoard

Niagara Falls, Canada.

Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by Ills Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150. For futher information and prospectus, address LADY SUPERIOR. July 15-17

DISCOUNT.

CHEAP SALES.

Mr. J. B. LANE having purchased the stock of Battle Brothers & Shell, 31 Bleury street, is prepared to sell off the old stock at low discount rates. He will have on hand all the Books, Newspapers, Megazines, and Perodicals of the day; also Pictures, Chromos and Stationary, Irish and other Magazines, at from three to five cents each. Books, Pamplets, and papers. OALL AT NO. 21 BLEUY ST.

Aug 29, '77

3-8m

CONVENT

- or our -LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario.

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

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

tion.
For particulars, please address
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
July 25. 77-1y
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Congregation de Notre Dame. KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

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

TERMS: Payments to be made quarterly in advance. The year N.B.—Lessons in Drawing, Painting, Vocal Music, and other Branches not specified here from extra charges.

Aug 22, '77 WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS & MALTSTERS

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

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Thos. Ferguson. Jns. Rowan. Wm. Bishop. Thos. Kiasella. O. J. Maisonnevre. May 30 '77	
Joe Virtue	173 St. Peter Street
THE IOIIOMING PROTECTS OUT	are munorized to use our labels,:

In Town.—The Roman Catholic Bishops of Mont-real, Ottawa, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Rimouski, and St. Hyacinthe, arrived in Quebec on Saturday

RUMOUR.—There was a rumour current in Quebec on Monday, that Mr. John Hearn had been appointed Legislative Councillor for the division represented by the late Mr. Sharples.

New Parer.-A new paper, to be called the Moruing Herald, is about to be started in Ottawa. It will be, it is said, independent in politics, and will specially represent the Roman Catholics of the Dominion.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Saturday a woman named Rouleau attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself in front of a Canada Central traip. The engineer saw her in time to stop the train. She is the wife of the man who was killed on that line several days ago, and was under the influence of liquor at the time.

GOOD SHEPHERD BAZAAR-This bazaar was brought to a close Saturday night at ten o'clock. The voting for the most popular man of the Dominion was particularly brisk during the evening, no less than 1760 votes, including three lots of 500 each, having been polled for Mr. Langevin within a few hours. At the close of the poll the vote stood Hop. H Mu Langevin, 2,068; Mayor Murphy, 1,262. New Teraty-A despatch from Lord Carnarvon

is published, announcing the conclusion of an ex-tradition treaty between Great Britasn and Belgium, which came in force on the 27th August, and which makes the following offences extraditable; Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women ; bigamy ; abandoning children; exposing or willfully destroying them; any malicious act done with intent to endanger persons in a railway train; receiving any chattel, money, valuable security or property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen or feloniously obtained.

THE STANDARD BEARER .- Webster's Unabridged Dictonary.—On the whole, we must acknowledge that Webeter is the standard bearer of lexicographers. All the older systems were purged by him, and all that is excellent in the later compilers must acknowledge the impetus first given by him to the improvement of our language as to the source of its merits. The former editions successively improved upon in every department by a magnificent corps of editors, have in the present edition reached a culminating degree of excellence, and illustrations alone reaching several thousand.—Catholic Record, Nov., 1872.

BIRTH.

SNEATH.—On the 7th inst., at No. 357 Upper St. Dominique street, the wife of Mr. J. R. Sneath, of a

DIED

McKenna.-At Napean, Ont., Thomas McKenna, aged 29 years and 6 months, late of the firm of McKenna & Finn, Ottawa.

Lawlor.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Edward Elijah, infant son of F. C. Lawlor, aged 3 years, 10 months and 5 days.

J. O'FLAHERTY. (Late of O'FLAHERTY & BODEN),

HATTER AND FURRIER. 221 McGILL STREET, (Toupin's Block). Oct 10, '77

TOHN D. PURCELL, A.M., B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, &c. No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES.

Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal. Oct 10, '77

TRAND LACROSSE MATCH! KERONAWA'S TEAM.

(FIRST TWELVE) VS.

SHAMROCKS,

OF FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12TH,

MONTREAL LACROSSE GROUNDS. Admission, 25 cents. - - Ladies free to grand stand. Gate open at 2 p.m. Game to commence at 3 o'clock, sharp.

J. J. Mckkown, Secy.

TNFORMATION WANTED of Ann Hall and MARY HALL, who emigrated from Ireland about 18 years ago, and, at last accounts, were residing in the city of Montreal. Address-Arthur Finegan, care Rev. Patrick O'Brien, Pastor, Church of the Good Shepherd, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.

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(Sign of the Golden Padlock.) PROVINCE OF QUEDEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

Sophie Chartrand, of the parish of Ste Rose, Dis-

Plaintiff; Joseph Paquette, trader, of the same place,

the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice,

on the twenty-fifth day of May last, 1877, under the number of 215. O. AUGE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 5th Aug., 1877. 9-5

Anaction en separation de biens has been instituted

MEW SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE

○ OCT. 10, 1877.

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