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## VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 24

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1878.

\$2 per annum

## LECTURE.

"IRISH SOLDIERS IN FOREIGN LANDS." (SPAIN, ITALY, FRANCE, GERMANY, &c. &c.)

## A LECTURE

WILL BE GIVEN ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT

M. W. KIRWAN,

## MECHANICS' HALL

Tuesday Evening, 29th Jan., '78.

Proceeds to be devoted to patriotic objects. TICKETS-25cts; RESERVED SEATS, 50cts. TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

#### THE NEW KING OF ITALY.

Humbert, the new King of Italy, is, if report speaks truly of him, a bad, unprincipled man, a hater of religion, and deeply imbued with the fell spirit of the revolution, yet unpopular with the revolutionary party for whose support he bids high in the following proclamation, issued on his succeeding to the throne:-

"Italians, the greatest misfortune has suddenly befallen us-Victor Emmanuel, the founder of the kingdom of Italy and its unity, has been taken from us. I received his last sigh, which was for the nation: his last wishes, which were for the happiness of his people. His voice, which will always resound in my heart, bids me banish sorrow and indicates my duty. At this moment there is only one consolation possible, namely, to show ourselves worthy of him—by following in his footsteps, and you, by remaining devoted to those civic virtues by the aid of which he accomplished the difficult task of rendering Italy great and united., I should be mindful of his grand example of devotion to country, love of progress, and faith in liberal institutions. It will be for me to deserve the love of my people. Italians, your first king is dead; his success will prove to you that institutions do not die. Let us unite in this hour of great sorrow, let us strengthen that concord which has a'ways been the salvation of Italy,"
It is not probable that King Humbert's reign

will be long.—St. Johns Freeman.

## A TURKISH ARMY AT PRAYERS.

A special correspondent at the seat of the war, sends the following interesting account of "A Turkish Army at Prayers.":--

Each man takes his place in the ranks, his hands hanging close by his sides. Then he lifts them to his ears as if to shut out all worldly sounds, Then he lays them on his knees, and bowing his head forward seems lost in contemplation. After a few seconds he sinks on his knees, and leans back upon his heels, and then, bowing with his forehead to the ground, exclaims, or rather chants: "Allah Arkhbar" (God is great). Three times he thus bows and chants, and then he stands up, bowing forward, duanting three times "La Allah il Allah" (there is no God but God) The remainde of the somewhat tedious prayers that follows consists principally, as far as I can make out, of long verses of the "Koran" and all his simple religious exercises, the Turkish soldier is devoutedness and attention itself, and it is perhaps, most in privacy that is most apparent. I have come very frequently upon some rugg ed soldier in one of the wild ravines, standing before the ragged overcrat which served him for a praying carpet, and going through his rather active religious motions with a zeal which would do credit to the most self-conscious Pharisce. The stranger who for the first time witnesses the united prayers of Turkish soldiers in camp is considerably puzzled by the selection of heterogeneos articles brought forward to the place of worship when the Muezzin's call has concluded. Religious custom requires that each man be provided with a praying carpet of one description or another, and that he take off shoes as well. One man brings a jagged sheepskin, another a goat hide, a third a saddle-cloth of his horse, a fourth' mayhap, his jacket; everyone has something or another on which to kneel.

## AN EVENING SCENE IN THE RUSSIAN CAMP. A correspondent of the London News who

accompanied the Fourteenth Corps in its march through the Dobrudja, sketched an early even ing scene near Trajan's Wall:

Along the road, perhaps half a mile away were some Turkish horsemen on the slope of the next hill, and beyond this rise was a long unbroken ridge, with the Turkish camp extended along the summit in an irregular black line, with here and there white tents. The Russian army was drawn up in the fore-ground for the evening hymn, with an interlude from the bands and bugles. The long lines of men without their acoutrements standing in reverental silence while the bands played a strain and then joining ie the chorus with solmn carnestness-the twilight hour, the presence of the enemy the grand lines of the encircling hills, all made it a scene to be remembered. After the hymn, orders were read that the dark uniform were to be put on and that they were to be ready to advance at daybreak, and that if any firing was heard in the night they were to lie still and await the bugle call. Every soldier in the camp knew that a battle was. expected, and in an hour the whole camp was asly mention that the Marine Society gave him some the shells pounding the mountain top. A cool forward. As the hours advance, Manhiespected, and in an hour the whole camp was asleep.

Recently a meeting of Scotchmen resident in London was held in Mackay's Tavern, Water Lane, Ludgate Hill. for the purpose of renewing the agitation for bringing before Parliament the long-standing grievance between the people of Scotland and the Duke of Athol respecting the pontage dues levied at Dunkeld Bridge. Mr. R. Howie Smith presided, and

there was a numerous attendance:-

Mr. O'Donnell, M. P., who was received with cheers remarked that on many parliamentry questions he was identified with a certain national party, but be took up a question of this kind purely and simply as a member of the Imperial Legislature. He was a member of the Liberal party. In fact, his views were so advanced that they might be called Democratic, and he looked with a considerable amount of regret on the manner in which a certsin non-popular class in Scotland had in many cases played fast and loose with the liberties of one of the most freedom-loving people in the world (cheers). G full and searching inquiry was all they wished. The undue influences of powerful landed houses was not confined to Scotland, and in addressing Englishmen in the House of Commons there should be no difficulty in making them fully understand that in putting down an abuse of this kind in Scotland they should also be helping to abolish similar things in England and Ireland. He could only promise that he would bring to bear on this matter a certain doggedness of character (laughter) and if there were any undue obstacles thrown in the way on the first night, that would not deter him from again bringing it forward.

Resolutions in accordence with the object of the meeting were unanimously carried.

## THE CHURCH IN TURKEY.

The condition of the Catholic Church in the European provinces of Turkey is not likely to be improved if Russia succeeds in either annexing, or obtaining the protectorate over, any of them. The precedent of Servia shows what is in store for the Church if the Schismatics have it their own way. Under Turkish rule the Catholics enjoyed the same civil and political rights as the Greeks. Since the declaration of independence the Servian constitution has been passed, in which there is a proviso excluding the Catholic worship from the territory of the principality. Should a similar regime be introduced in Bosnia and Bulgaria, the same monopoly would be secured to the most barbarous form of Christian worship. A German contemporary says on the subject:-

"Turkish toleration is better than schismatic intolerance. In most places the Schismatics form a majority, and it is greatly to be apprehended that, having been set by Russia against the Church as well as against the Turks, they will proscribe their Catholic fellow-countrymen, more especially in Bosnia and Turkish Croatia, where the Church has of late developed most satisfactorily, owing to the labors of the Franciscans and Trappists."

It is quite certain that if Russia acts in Bul garia as she has acted these fifty years in Poland, Catholics will have every reason to wish the Turkish rule back again.

## PERILS OF AN IRISH SAILOR AT SEA

The following letter appeared in the London

Sir-Stories of adventures by sea and land abound at Christmas-tide; but imagination never pictured so moving a tale as the one just narrated to me in simple language by the actor and sole survivor. John McCarthy, one of a crew of 20 all told, left Penarth Roads on the 28th ult., in the Margaret steamer, bound for Malta with coals. On the dark, moonless night of Thursday the 29th, a heavy sea struck the ship; the cargo shifted, and the vessel was thrown upon her beam ends, the sea making a clean breach over her. The lifeboat was cut loose, but capsized, and 11 of the crew were swept away for ever. The remaining nine regained the boat and succeeded in righting her. A few minutes and the ship sank; and these poor fellows were adrift on the waste of waters in a disabled boat—the bows had been stove in-without oars, without provisions, without water. Helpless they drifted, and at daylight two of the number were lying dead in the water with which the boat was half filled. Friday passed; Saturday; no rescue. One by one the suffereis died, dropping quietly, McCarthy says, without any raving, and were thrown overboard. On Sunday mornin, the only living occupant of the boat was M'Carthy, and by his side rested the body of a sailor which he had no strength to move. Then the seaman fell asleep, and in that sleep of exhaustion he, too, would doubtless have soon passed away; but a noise of shouting aroused him. Looking up he saw a large steamer alongside. Half dazed, he cast himself into the sea; a firlendly wave washed him against the quarter-deck rail as the ship rolled. An engineer leaning over grasped his arm, and he was saved. The vessel proved to be the Spanish steamer Rivera. The sailor met with the greatest kindness on board, and was eventually landed at Lisbon, whence the British Consul sent him to

England. Such was the story told by the young

sailor, originally a destitute boy, one of the many

thousands rescued by the Marine Society. Sent to

sea from Carspite in 1875, he had, thanks, as he

said, to the training he received on board that ship.

already reached the rating of "A.B." I need scarce-

#### TODLEBEN ON PLEVNA.

The Vossische Zeitung reports the following statement as having been made by General Todleben with regard to the investment and capture of Plevna:-

"When I came here," he said, "I was continually tormented by anxiety lest Osman should make his sortie too soon before the fortifications were strong enough. I was from the beginning opposed to the theory of taking his strong positions by storm It was not I, but hanger, that conquered him, though this was only rendered possible by surrounding him so firmly and effectively as was at length done by our trenches. Plevna teaches the lesson that the modern system of defence is quite different from what it used to be, and possesses enormous advantages against an assailant. You have in the Vosges five or six Plevnas. In order to be able to surround a natural position or an entrenched camp, and at the same time to continue to execute great strategic plans, it is necessary for the assailant to bring twice as many soldiers into the field as are required by the defending army. To take such fortified positions by storm is with modern frearms impossible, or, at least, inconortune. One should never require more of an officer or a soldier, however brave he may be, than it is possible for him to do; but the demands made upon our officers and soldiers in the storming of Plevna exceeded the bounds of possibility. Even when such a strategical adventure succeeds it is a mistake. Thoughtless men may say, let 10,000 troops fall, so long as we get the position; but they do not consider that, if the position is lost, not only that 10,000 men fall, but that 50,000 are demoralised, . My chief care was so to arrange matters that, wherever Osman might attempt a sortie, a sufficient mass of troops should at once be concentrated to oppose him. With this object I had a double row of trenches and redoubts made round Plevna, so that, while the first was being attacked at any point, the concentration might be made behind the second." A correspondent having asked the general whether he thought that Osman might under favourable circumstances have saved part of his army, Todleben replied, "No; Osman made the sortie with 25,000 men, the whole force under his command except some 5,000 or 6,000 reserves. If he had attacked us with only half that force it might have been said that the cause of his defeat was the numerical superiority of his enemy. Osman knew this, and attempted a brilliant and daring attack with his whole army; but success was hopeless. In my opinion Osman made a great strategical mistake in not attempting his sortle sooner, and I never could understand why he did not at once evacuate Plevna after the capture of the positions at Teliche. Even so late as six weeks ago he would have had a chance of saving part. if not the whole, of his army; but he let the opportunity pass, and we laboured incessantly to close him in more and more firmly. When such a position as Plevna cannot be relieved from without, the besieged army should endeavour at once to withdraw from it, as the beseigers can strengthen their circle of fortifications every day until the garrison is forced by hunger to capitulate."

## A BATTLE IN THE CLOUDS.

WAR PICTURES IN THE BALKAN MOUNTAINS.

The following sketch is from the correspondent of the London News, writing November 24th, at the headquarters of Gen. Raich, near Or-

The sun was already low in the heavens, and the canon smoke began to take a delicate purple tinge, when the enemy's battery away down near Prayce fired rapidly, and the echoes of the shots behind the range down in the valley, hidden from us, resounded through the Gore. Rauch was over the mountain, and would soon be in sight, we hoped. Buddenly we saw, away to the right of the opposite range puffs of smoke on the crest of the flat-topped peak and then, even before the reports of the shots reach ed us, a close line of men rose up against the sky on the top of the earthwork, and another and brok en line straggled quickly down and away from the first, one or two men stopping to fire, but generally running down the steep declivity into the undergrowth. The black masses which had been lying there all the afternoon were suddenly animated as the horizon became alive with the forms of Russian soldiers, and they swept in a mass down the incline, little poffs of smoke bursting from nearly every rifle, for they fired as they ran. The line of Russians stood a moment on the earthwork, firing rapidly, then leaped down and skirmished after the flying Turks almost within bayoneting distance. This was the attack of General Raach, and it was as unexpected and welcome to us as it must have been surprising and discouraging to the Turks. Almost immediately solid formations were visible on the peak, one company to the left on the further side and a shost line of skirmishers, followed by two companies advancing along the path on the side of the nearest summit. This brilliant little episode, occurring as it did in full sight of all the troops, just as if it were enacted on a stage in an immense theatre, caused the greatest enthusiasm and excitement among them. The batteries took the first note of the fight on the mountain as a signal to fire volley after volley into the redoubts on the west end of the range, and the narrow gorge echoed and echoed again, and the mountain sides repeated and magnified the awful sounds of the shells as they tore their way through the thin air. The shrapnel rattled and crackled all over the summit, where the Turks, now excited, kept up a constant rifle fire, and the peaceful quiet of the twilight hour was changed to pandemonium by the clanging and screeching of soldier is constantly on guard, waiking back and the shells pounding the mountain top. A cool forward. As the hours advance, Manhood, Old Age,

AN IRISH M. P. ON A SCOTCH GRIEVANCE. Messif. Spariali, have also been most generous. - I | the low lying clouds through the valley's just while | THE VAST POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA. am, sir, yours faithfully, S. Whit-Church Sadler Raich's advance appeared on the mountain, and (Paymaster-in-chief, R.N.) soon great masses of mist poured through the gorge rising higher and higher and sweeping over the Turkish redoubts. Just as they were seen to dircut their fire with redoubled energy down into the valley towards Prayca there came up to us a sharp popping of musketry below and we knew it was the Moscow regiment. It had accomplished its march and was making its contemplated movement around the range along the road. The fog hid the valley and Pravea from our sight; but until the opposite side was shrouded in the drifting mist, we could tell exactly how far the infantry was advancing by the direction of the Turkish fire from the redoubts. Reach's engagement was literally a battle above the clouds. In a few moments both those below and those in the clouds were enveloped in the same great mass of opaque mist, and the firing ceased.

## THE SACK OF ELENA.

GRAPHIC PEN PICTURE OF DESTRUCTION BY BASHI BAZOUKS

We are in Elena, and the sack of the place is now in full swing. Here and there along the street lay bodies of Ressian soldiers and one or two Bulgarians, but they were soon so trampled and crushed that by the time I came back they were but bideous and shapeless heaps of carrion. Stretched across the street in its broadest part, and about midway, was the triumphal arch, raised by the inhabitants to greet the arrival of the Russians, bearing the inscription, "Welcome to the deliverers of the Bul-

garians. The inhabitants of Elena must have decamped but very shortly before we entered, for, although all the shop fronts were down and locked, and the dwelling-houses barred with both door and shutter, how hasty the flight had been was amply evident by the state of the houses. Nothing had been taken away, the fires were burning and the stewpans seething on the brick ranges. In the cating-houses the tables were set; the bread was in the ovens, the needlework was lying about, and everythink betokened the abrupt interruption of secure existence Evidenly the waking of Elena had been troubled by no foreshadowing of what was in store; all was industry, comfort, safety, and repose. The deliverers were there under the welcoming sanction of the triumphal arch; there were their camp and their cannon; their bugles echoed through the streets posted about the town were their regulations, their police ordinances, their sentries. It is not sundown yet and everything is changed; the Balgarians are fugitive, their houses and property ransacked and wrecked, their protectors, save a few, are prisoners, or lying cold and stark on the field. Only a few old women seem to be left in the place. I saw one or two in my late promenade running bewildered here and there, the objects of jeers and shouts which made the poor creatures shiver and run the faster. But I saw no violence done, and I think I may hope that none was perpetrated.

#### A WONDERFUL CLOCK MADE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In Mengel's building, Reading, Pa., is now on ex-

hibition in all probability the most wonderful clock

in the world. It was built by Stephen D. Engle, a watchmaker, at Hazleton. He is about forty-five years of age, and was about twenty years in perfecting the clock. Mr. Reid paid Engle \$5,000 for it. Engle never saw the Strasburg clock. In fact, he has not travelled more than two hundred miles from home at any time. This clock stands eleven feet high. At its base it is about four feet wide and at the top about two. It is about three feet deep at the base, gradually less towards the top. Its colors are brown and gold. The Strasburg clock is thirty feet high, yet its mechanism is not so in-tricate, nor has it as many figures as the Hazleton clock. The Strasburg clock's figures are about three feet high, and the American clock about nine inches. Three minutes before the hour a pipe organ inside the clock plays an anthem. It has five tunes. Bells are then rung, and when the hour is struck, double doors in an alcove open, and a figure of Jesus appears. Double doors to the left then open, and the apostles appear slowly one by one, in procession. As they appear and pass Jesus, they turn towards him. Jesus bows, the apostle turns again and proceeds through the double doors. in an alcove on the right. As Peter approaches, Satan looks out of a window above, and tempts him. Five times the devil appears, and when Peter passes, denyidg Christ, the cock flaps its wings and crows. When Judas appears, Satan comes down from his window and follows Judas out in the procession, and then goes back up to his place to watch Judas, appearing on both sides. As the procession has passed. Judas and the three Marys disappear, and the doors are closed. The scene can be repeated seven times in an hour, if necessary, and He came out of college with distinguished honor the natural motion of the clock produces it four and is mentioned in the college by "zaras" as a times per hour, whereas the Strasburg procession is very promising Turk. Up to then he was a Chrismade but once a day, at 12 o'clock. Below the plaza is the main dial, about thirteen idches in diameter. To its right is a figure of Time with an hour-glass. Above this there is a window, at which appear figures representing youth, manhood, and old age. To the left of the dial is a skeleten representing Death. When the hour-hand approaches the first quarter, Time reverses his hour-glass and strikes one on a bell with his scythe, when another bell inside responds; then Childhood appears instantly. When the hour-hand approaches the second quarter. or half-hour, there are heard the strokes of two bells. Then Youth appears, and the organ plays a hymn. After this Time striker two and reverses his hour glass, when two bells respond inside. One minute after this a chime of bells is heard, when a folding-door opens in the upper porch, and one at the right oi the court, when the Saviour comes walking out. Then the apostles appear in procession. The clock also tells of the moon's changes, the tides, the seasons, days, and day of the month and year, and the signs of the zodiac; and on top a

A statistical abstract relating to British India, just presented to Parliament, shows that the area under British administration is 909,834 miles, with a population of 191,065,445. The native States comprise 573,052 miles, and a population of 48,233,978. Including the French and Portuguese possessions, the total area of all India is 1,484,150 square miles with a population of 239,978,595. Of the 191,000,000 inhabitants of British India, the religious denominations are given as follows: Hindoos, 139,343,820; Sikhs, 1,174,436; Mahomedans, 40,867,125; Buddhists and Jaius, 2,832,851; Christians, 807,682; others, 5,417,304; and "religion not known," 532,—

"SULEIMAN PASHA, A BEAL IBISHMAN."

Siz.-I beg to communicate what may be interesting to yourself and your readers, that which has reached me through newspapers and letters, signed by most respectable people in Australia and Eng-

The illustrious General no other than Patrick Sullivan, or as he is called in Cork, Pat. Sullivan (Suleiman Pasha) is the son of a small farmer, John Sullivan, who lived between Dripsey Paper Mills and Macroom, Co. Cork, but better known as "Karrica Druddad" on the river Lee. He was ejected for non-payment of rentin 1845. The family tnen went to Bantry, to settle on a piece of ground obtained from the relations of the old man's wife, the M'Swinies and the M'Carthies of Bantry ; to them

while the family were connected by marriage.

The Sullivans did not make a good thing of the land at Bantry, and bordering on the famine of 1847, the Bantry little property was sold for a nominal sum, the whole family, consisting of two sons and a daughter, going to Cork ctiy.

John, Eveleen, ILEEN.

John was equipped by the old man for the colonies in the beginning of 1848, Patrick was intended for the Church in the flowery days of the family and while in his youth Patrick, the present Turkish Pasha, was intended for the priesthood but his wild inclinations quite unsuited him for that office. He is said to have been a remarkably smart boy at school, excelling all his fellows, at geography and Latin especially. He is said to write Latin prose and verse with the greatest ease. This is not a wonder, as the Cork and Kerry people, to the surprise of English visitors, can do this easily, even those of very menial origin. The daughter Eveleen. a tall handsome young woman, remarkable for her long neck and jet black hair, "Heen Day," went to America to East Troy, to the Conways, acquaintances of the old man. Patrick, the Turkish Pasha, was attorney's clerk in Cork to Mr. O'Connell, Patrick Sullivan, clerk to Mr. O'Callaghan, belongs to another family and is not in any way connected with the Pasha. Pairick the Pasha, remained for a year and nine months with Mr. O'Connell, during which time his father died, probably broken-hearted at the loss of his property and deserted by his children Patrick is said not to have forgotten his very pious mother, whom he intensely loved. When his sister embarked at Cork for East Troy,

Canada, he was not apparently moved but when he returned home he was noticed while solacing his mother to burst out in emotional tears for his sister. He left off his favourite game of "Kuok," a Cork game, and Racquets, and his aged mother would say to him, "What is the matter, Paddy?"
"Nothing, mother, I can't live in Cork." In 1849 he is found in London. He applied at the Tablet office for employment to Mr. Heather or Mr. Heathcote the manager of the paper at that time. He was not employed at Solomons the Jews at the Minories. He has been employed in the Borough side of London by Ingram and Ruston, the office of which did not suit his tastes. He was known to send home remittances to his mother every two and three months from London, and to have written articles and done the work of copyist for several daily papers and Periodicals. "Union Bank, Ireland, have paid their remittances."

He embarked for Constantinople in the ship Show," under Captain D'Vere, a Belgian but naturalized Turk, who had friends in Constan-tinople and Scutari, he paid a second-class passage was generally useful on board of ship, made great fun with the few words of Persian he knew and the smattering of French. Immeditely after landing he enlisted at Constantinople. He applied and was several times refused by his commanding officer to be permitted to enter in the Military College. Without means to defray the expenses whether the friends of D'Vere stood to him or not is not clear but he got money somehow and entered the college as a millitary cadet. In his application to his commanding officer he said, I will make myself generally useful and instruct those. who want to learn English and Latin as far as I. know if you will kindly recommend my entrance. He was commissioned in 1854. He has sent money to his mother through the Union Bank up to 1857, tian, whatever he may be now. Patrick Sullivan, alias Suleiman Pasha, is known to be a man about 5 feet 9 inches, jet black hair, large grey eyes, broad shouldered, heavy eyebrows, and eyelasbes. with a piercing fierce look.

The Pasha had relations in Newmarket or Green-Field near Kanturk County Cork, and he is believed to have attended the National School there under Mr. Crook during the Rev. F. Fegan and Dr. O'-Regan's time. He was an excellent reader and geographer while a very young little fellow. He got praise for his derivations from Latin and Greek roots. to English while at Kanturk N. School.

This is no idle talk but from reliable proof for

TRAVELLER WANTED an Experienced TRAVELLER, whose sole occupation it shall be WANTED an to push the circulation of the "True Witness," To a suitable man a liberal commission will be

which I beg to enclose my card. VERITAS, Lahore Civil and Military Gazette.

#### SHEMUS DHU,

THE BLACK PEDDLER OF GALWAY

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPTER XXIII:-(CONTINUED.)

For the first time since Henry O'Halloran's arrival at Portarah, the thought' who was he and wherefore had he come in disguise from a distant country, to a poor, unknown village, to people who differed from him in rank, in feelings, and almost in language—seriously entered into Fergus' mind. Before this time these questions, had occurred to him, but he had not connected them with Eveleen. And though, on the evening before his departure from Portarah, in his conversation with his sister, he had alluded to the stranger with an apparent suspicion of her love, he did this, not from a real feeling of doubt that her affection for him was lessened by the presence of the young and handsome stranger, but to try how far his sister would express her grief for his absence. He was satisfied when he found that the stranger could not supply the want of his presence to her; and he went joyfully from home, hoping that he would be still dearer to Eveleen, as he knew he was not her brother. We have seen how this hope was darkened by the unfortunate circumstance of his imprisonment; and now the fear of a worse evil-the fear of the estrangement of Eveleen's love-was suddenly excited by the questions of the unknown. He knew O'Halloran to be young. handsome, apparently of rank, educated, and of engaging manners. Yet he feared not these accomplishments weighed against that which he might presume to think of himself in the scale of Eveleen's love. It was only now that he dreaded his father's favour for the young stranger, his interest, his deep anxiety about him. It was only now that he thought at all seriously upon these things; and, for the first the features of one of them, who was less closely time in his life, he regretted the blind obedience which he paid to his father's will in leaving home. said Connel, in a hurried voice, "is the news true "Why," he said to himself, "why have I left my

home-exposed myself to danger, and eventually lost my liberty? Why have I left my father exposed to the plots of wily adventurers, and now probably their dupe? Why have I left my sister—now my more than sister-alone, without pretection. In the power of this accomplished stranger, who, if he have the will, has the opportunity, from my father's confidence in him, of changing her sentiments of affection towards me? It was for this stranger l have done all this-for one whom I have seen, and of whom I have heard only for a few hours. Foolish unfortunate young man I am!"

His thoughts would have run on in the same strain of regret, had not the unknown visitor said, in a calm but thrillingly solemn tone-

"Young man, you have had time to consider your answer; let it be true, else let there be none, I ask you again, what think you of the young stranger who has lately arrived at Portarah, and in what relation of friendship does he stand to your family especially to Eveleen?"

'I cannot say," Fergus replied, with sudden petulance," I dare not tell my fear."

And then, as suddenly correcting his mannerfor thought struck him that his visitor might be a secret friend of O'Halloran-he answered, not without an appearance of emotion, that O'Halloran was a stranger to him, but that he believed him to be honourable; that he knew not whence he came, or for what purpose; though his father had taken him

under his protection, had given him his full confidence, and had even sent himself, his only son, to Galway, among avowed enemies, to procure, as he supposed, some good to the stranger. He said he did not know in what light he appeared to Eveleen. He believed that his affairs were unknown to her, and that they were too shortly and slightly acquainted for her to form a judgment of the stranger or of his motives.

"Fergus," replied the unknown visitor, "I believe you to be a generous and fair youth. I believe you to have spoken the truth, though from your first words I know you have fears which you wish not I should understand. This proves you prudent and more worthy to be trusted with the secrets of your mission to Galway. Tell me, however, how far would you perll your life for the service of this grace, would be the comfort and honour of his old stranger?"

"As far as man is bound to do for his fellow-man in danger, I would do se," replied Fergus, immediately. "But I know not why I should hazard the loss of freedom and of life for a stranger, whose danger is a mystery to me, and whose only claim upon my good will is the interest my father feels for him."

"Young man," said the unknown person, "your respect for your father's will deserves a recompense even in this life. The Holy Scriptures teach us this, and that which will happen to you will prove them true in your case. Listen to me; I am your friend, the best friend of Eveleen, of your father, and even of this stranger. You and I are closely connected in furtherance of the one object—we are bound together by similar intesests of family, of country, and of faith. Our private feelings of interest may be different, but these will not prevent us from acting together in support of our one great and good purpose. Listen then to me, with deep attention, and believe me, for Shemus Dhu when he speaks solemnly, speaks knewing and feeling that there is a God to punish faisehood, and that He is a witness of his words, and that He hears and recollects them as they are spoken. Henry O'Halloran at your father's is the son of Godfrey O'Halloran, your father's dearest friend and fosterer, and for the end." the companion of his youth."

"Gracious Heavens!" interrupted Fergus, " why tell me that this was the son of his dearest friend, and morning to heaven, and I would have sacrificed my life-aye a thousand lives-to do him service!"

"Be contented, young man," replied the unknown | guest." person, "that your father has had wise reasons for keeping young O'Halloran's visit secret. To me alone is entrusted the liberty of disclosing it. The time is come now; for dangers are about us, which without your exertions, we cannot escape; and you, if I understand you, will not give your assistance freely and promptly unless you know the powerful motives which act upon your father and

"I know enough," answered Fergus. "The return of the O'Halloran to the land of his birth, to his dignities and to his fortune, was the brightest vision of his boyhood days. Its expectation grew in strength with my growth. I have prayed for it with my father and with Eveleen, by night and morning. I have almost vowed to lose my life for its attainment, and I would almost have vowed to peril my soul for the accomplishment of this dearest object of my young desire and ambition." Fergus suddenly ceased; for in the enthusiasm of his feelings he had put out his hand and grasped the arm of the unknown. During less than a second's time he telt something scarcely palpable receding from his touch, and when he stretched his arm further, the place on the pallet was vacant, and the room, on his further search, was empty. Fergus knew not what to do; for some minutes he stood irresolute. At one moment determined to cry aloud and alarm the turnkey, and in the next he thought that the unknown, having a knowledge of some secret entrance to the cell, had departed in the same mysterious way, either expecting some danger or some surprise, of which Fergus' experience could not be aware, or else, for the purpose of trying the courage of his new acquaintance. It did

educated in a country full of wild stories of supernatural agency, his mind from infancy was taught to rise above superstition; and though he was not still more inexplicable. When he spoke to Consceptic enough to deny that beings superior to nature had the power to interfere in mortal affairs. cere kindness; the harsh outline of his features. ture had the power to interfere in mortal affairs, still he believed that this power was limited and only exercised for wise and important purposes. Those were the feelings which Fergus education by his father and the old priest of Portarah had taught him; and with these he reseated himself on the pallet awaiting with deep anxiety the re-appearance of the unknown. He had just formed his mind to the patience of a long watch, when he heard the bar, which secured his cell door, suddenly withdrawn without any previous noise, and a strong light burst upon the darkness of the cell. He was immediately confronted by an armed man, whom he recognised to be D'Arcy, the enemy of his father and of his friends.

#### CHAPTER XXIII.

On the morning which followed the day of Fergus' departure from Portarah, on his mission to the city, Connel O'Keane was called from his sleep earlier then was his custom to arise. He appeared with a hasty dress in the kitchen or principal room of his cabin, in which he saw two strong men wrap ped in large freize coats, seated smoking over the few coals of fire, which they had taken from the "raking" of the previous night. They had their caps, or low-crowned turn-up hats, drawn tightly over their faces. The closeness of their dress, and the stout walking sticks of oak, upon which they rested, told that they were after a journey, or that they were just prepared to start upon some expedition of pleasure or of business. A strong country girl, who was removing some beds, which had been laid upon the floor was the only person of the family who appeared to have arisen. As Connel entered the strangers turned, and he recognized in said Connel, in a hurried voice, " is the news true which you bring? Can it be possible that my son is in the danger of which you speak?"

"It is true, Connel," replied the person addressed, "I have brought you a witness of Fergus' capture. This man has heard of his imprisonment, he knows the circumstances of it, and I dread to tell you that he is in greater danger than you conceive.

"Say what danger, Eugene;" Connel replied, were the papers found on him?"

"The papers are safe, old man-safe in the keep ing of Father Thomas, or of Shemus Dhu," said the second stranger, in a voice naturally hearse, but still hourser or deeper from the mouth muffling from which he spoke. "But your son, the generous, devoted Fergus, is not saf-, unless your affairs, and those of this stranger under your roof, come at once to an issue. He is in the absolute power of one whom I know well no feeling of honour or of humanity will deter from his revenge."

"Fergus, my son! ch, my only child, have I sacrificed thee to a false sense of duty," exclaimed the agitated parent, clasping his hands. "But no. I cannot think it, no person can harm thee, for thou art innocent. Say, stranger, in whose hands have you left my son?"

"In the hands of Reginald D'Arcy," replied the stranger, in a cold, sarcastic tone, which went to the very heart of the old man.

"Are my hopes of happiness then over?" muttered Connel, in a low, mournful voice, more moving than the wildest words of passion. He looked upon the earthen floor for a few moments, his hands clasped before him with a strong pressure. His was not the ordinary grief of a parent over a lost child. His feelings of pleasure, his hopes of happiness, his very soul and being were wound up in those of his son-his only child-upon whom their common misfortunes had stamped on untold value, For his safety he had fled in disgrace from his native city! For him he had endured with patience for many long years, the privations of a miserable village! the rudeness, though blended with kind feeling, of its inhabitants! Night and day, for him he had laboured, watched, and prayed. He had hoped-and that hope was his life, a spring of activity and of endurance in his often melancholy moods-that his son would outlive his father's disage; and now by his own will, this vision of peace was destroyed! His son was in the power of D'Arcy; brought to this by his father's preference of another's honour to his only son's happiness and life. Yet this last reflection brought some comfort to him He had not exposed his son to danger for any selfish, sordid interest. It was for the interest of one, whom next to his son, he loved best in the world; it was for the character and property of his patron, his foster brother, his earliest friend and protector; it was for a principle which involved love of friend, love of kindred, love of country, and love of faith. These thoughts were oil thrown upon his grief. In the calmness which they produced, he said to his friends "God's will be done! It my son has been brave and faithful, both to honour and religion, I am satisfied."

"But your conscience will not be satisfied, if you neglect your son, when it is in your power to effect his escape," replied the stranger in the same cold

"Show me the way to save my son, stranger," ex-claimed Connel, "I will sacrifice my liberty, my life for him. Let them take revenge upon my grey head, my time will not be long in this world, but let my son live. His young life is dear to him, but but tempt me not further, stranger, I will do no evil

"I ask no act of evil for his safety," answered the stranger. "Your son and yourself live-are henourdid I not know this before? Why did not my father ed and enriched, if you cease to exert yourself in the cause of Henry O'Halloran-If you aid him not with for whose safety his prayers were breathed night | your advice. Promise these, and you both live and are happy. Refuse them, your only son dies to-day, and a worse fate hangs over you and your

During these words Connel's countenance changed It became flushed with indignation. He stood erect, looking fully at the stranger, and raising his hand to give emphasis to his words, whilst he answered with a stern voice :-

"Say no more, false stranger; though you know Connel's affairs, you know not Connel; I will sacrifice mine and my son's happiness in this life to friendship, to honour, and to plighted faith."

"Be your misery, then, and your son's, laid at your own door, hard-hearted father," said the stranger, turning from Connel.

"Be it so; to heaven alone I shall answer for it,' Connel replied, with a feeling of plous resignation, strangely mingled with the feeling of anger, towards the stranger, which had not yet passed from his face The stranger turned quickly at the words, threw the cap and covering from his face, and rushed towards Connel, exclaiming with an altered voice:--

" Dermod, thou art worthy the love of the purest and the best; thou alone art above temptation-

generous and good,"

Connel yielded to the embrace of the stranger. He recognised in him a friend. The stranger's age was not many years over forty, although his grizzied hair, and the stoop in his shoulders told that he was nearer to flity. Despite these disadvantageous appearances, he seemed in the full strength of manhood. There was still something doubtful about the tall thin outline of his form. In looking at him you could not say whether his stooped attitude was | being now severed, become the medical teachers of

the occur to him for an instant that there was any formed feats of agility and of strength, to be expect.

The Learned Farmers of St. Sulpice, thing supernatural in his departure. For though edically from the strongst and most active, or that has been assigned the important department of educated in a country full of wild stories of super. he was able to endure as much as a young man in Theology, Scripture and Canon Law. his prime. The expression of his countenance was was softened, and the sinister character of his dark beetling eyebrows was neutralized by the smoothened expanse of his high pale forehead. And yet when after some time he sat by Connel's side, and spoke and listened eagerly for the answer, the skin of that forehead was gathered, the eye was half lost in his head, and cool calculation or cunning predominated in the expression of his long bare nose, his thin lips, and his pointed chin. He wore his hair in the glibb of his nation, which often gave offence to some of his friends; and his beard, thick and uncombed, was allowed to give a dark appearance to his entire face. In his whole face and form and in their expression, he was the perfect contrast of Connel More O'Keane. The form of the one was straight and full; the other's was bending and attenuated. The expression of Connel's full countenance was open, generous, and cheerful; that of the stranger's was unconfiding and severe. This stranger was Shemus Dhu; or James O'Ryan, the Black Peddler of Galway.
"Why, Shemus, asked Connel, "have you come

to your friend's house in disguise, to tempt his fidelity? Did you doubt the sincerity of the friendship which I swore to you and our departed

This was asked by Connel in a tone of gentle reproof, yet it was ovident that he felt more than his words, or their mode of eqpression, conveyed He kept his eye fixed upon the pale features of the Peddler.

"Dermod," answered the latter, "had you lived with those with whom I have lived since our last meeting, you would not have asked that question, said the Peddler, over whose features the same sudden and remarkable change of expression came which we noticed before.

The kindliness of feeling with which he uttered the last remark, passed from his countenance as quickly as the sudden flash of lightning from the dark sky. It was succeeded by an angry expression. which showed itself in the reddened color of his face, in the excited eye, and in the full veins of the forehead, as he spoke:

"I have associated with the worst of my race; I have heard them plot against the innocent, and these wicked men covered their dark plans with the cloak of zeal for religion. I have listened silently to them. I appeared to agree with them; but you, Dermond, will forgive me. You know the reason of my silence: it was to defeat their plans of evil. Great God! how my blood boils to think that men should make obedience to the holiest of laws-the laws of conscience—a pretext for the indulgence of the vilest passions of the human heart, and should succeed even to triumph in their acts of wickedness! But it may be the will of heaven for a time. The ways of God's providence are secret to us."

"Shemus," said Dermond, or Connel More-we shall continue to call him by the name with which we introduced him to the reader-" Shemus, it is the will of Providence. Brighter days of peace await us and our children. But tell me, how could you have escaped detection so long; you were always thought to favor the views of our enemies? In many acts your conduct was doubtful. Your character of fidelity was blasted among your friends. You were believed to be allied to the most wicked men, who were the tyrants of us and our faith. Still I believe that he who was the friend of my infancy-who was pious in youth, who had feelings of honour and knowledge of duty above the station in which he was born, and who in his manhood made a sacrifice of his interest to serve his friends, could join in heart and hand with the worst of mankind, or what is more terrible to think, could have sold his body and soul to the powers of darkness. No, Shemus, I could not believe these things of thee, though worse was said of thee, and almost proved. But explain to me some acts which appear doubtful, even to me who knows you."

"I cannot, Dermond," answered Shemus Dhu, in a low, melancholy voice; "I cannot even to you explain them. I will go to my grave, charged by both frierds and enemies, with perfidy, aye, with worse crimes. On the green sod, which will cover the bones of Shemus Dhu, none will kneel to pray. memory will be recollected with curses. no," he exclaimed, with energy, "there will be some living after me, who will remember me with affection. You are one of them, Dermond; and though I cannot explain all, I will tell you enough to satisfy you that I am worthy still to be trusted by the virtuous."

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

## UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL.

SOLEMN OPENING OF THE SUCCURSAL OF LAVAL -ANOTHER FRUIT OF THE APOSTOLIC DELE-GATE'S MISSION TO CANADA-ANOTHER GLORY OF THE REIGN OF PIO NONO.

## ELOQUENT SERMON BY MGR CONROY.

Interesting Letter from the Special Correspondent of the "Catholic Review."

MONTREAL., Jan. 12th-Seldom if ever in the brief but varied history of the Church of Canada, has there occurred any event calculated to be productive of more wide-spread utility than that of which the Seminary of Montreal was the scene on the recent festival of the Epiphany. His Excellency, the Apostolic Delegate, to whom the Catholics of the Dominion are already so much indebted. has won for himself still higher claims to their gratitude by the creation under the authority of the Holy See of a new University College in Montreal. At any time the founding of an institution such as this could not fail to be the source of immense benefits to the people amongst whom it might have been established; but in these days when, owing to the growth of scepticism and infidelity, Christian truth has been everywhere assailed and imperiled, the creation of a new centre for the diffusion of science which shall not be at variance with revealed Religion is an event over which the Catholic world may well rejoice. Many difficulties which a short year ago seemed well nigh unsurmountable stood opposed to the creation of such a school in Montreal. These have been

HAPPILY OVERCOME BY THE APOSTOLIC DELAGATE. not however without the cost on his part of much auxious thought and labor during the past five months. The new University in Montreal is a succursal of the Laval University in Quebec, that is to say it is governed by the same laws as Laval, and the course of studies preparatory to the taking of degrees is the same in both. Like Laval it contains four faculties or teaching bodies, empowered to confer decrees in Arts, Medicine, Law and Theo. logy.

THE FATHERS OF THE COMPANY OF JESTIS

have been constituted the teachers in the arts. The doctors of the medical school in Montreal, who have hitherto conferred degrees solely by virtue of their connexion with the Protestant University of Victoria, in Upper Canada, have, this connexion you would not wonder had you heard that he per- and eminent parriaters, and lastly to

THE LEARNED FATHERS OF ST. SULPICE, Theology, Scripture and Canon Law.

The following is a list of Professors of the new

PACULTY OF THROLOGY. The Professors of the feminary of St. Sulpice. PACOLITY OF ARTS AND LETTERS. The Jesuit Fathers of St. Mary's College, Mont

Laval University of Mostreal:

rcal.

PACULTY OF LAW.

International Law: - C S Cherrier, Esq, QC. Knight of St. Gregory, Dean of the Faculty. Commercial and Maritime Law :- Hon. S. C. Monk; Judge of Court Queens Bench.

Roman Law :- Hon. P. J. D. Chauveau, formerly Prime Minister of Canada, Sheriff of Montreal Knight of Pius IX.

Administrative Law:-Hon. T. J. J. Loranger Judge of the Sup. Court, Knight Commander of St. Gregory.

Criminal Law :- Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C. Secretary of Province of Quebec. Civil Law :- L. A. Jetto Esq., M.P. Civil Procedure :- J. A. Ouimet, L L.D.

PACULTY OF MEDICINE. External Pathology :- P. Munto M.D. Dean of the Faculty.

Internal Pathology and Clinical Medicine:-J. P. Rattat, M.D. Tocology and Clinical Obstetrics :- A. H. Trudel, M.D.

Clinical Surgery :- W. H. Hingston, M.D. Descriptive Anatomy: -J. G. Bibaud, M.D. Materia Medica: -J. Emery Coderre, M.D. Physiology :- H. Pelletier, M.D, Ed. Chemistry, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology :- T. E

D'Orsonnes, M.D. Clinical Surgery and Operative Medicine :- A. T. Brosseau, M D.

General Pathology :- A. P. Lachapelle, M.D. Histology and Pathological Anatomy :- A. Lamarche

Opthalmology: -L. E. Desjardins, M.D. Botany: —A Ricard, M.D.
Medical Clinics: —A. Pagenais, M.D. Hygiene, etc.: —A. Laramee, M.D.

Medical Clinics: —Angus L. MacDonnell, M.D. Practical Anatomy :- G. O. Baudry.

The ceremony preceding the formal opening took place as already stated, in the Seminary of Montreal, which is under the enlightened management of the Sulpician Fathers. At 10 o'clock A. M., the members of the different faculties entered the church in procession; following came 300 ecclesisatical students, and an immense number of clergy, wearing surplices; next came the bishops of the Provnice; Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinth : Mgr. Racine, Bishop of Sherbrook; Mgr. Lafleche, Bishop of Trois Rivieres; Mgr. Langevin, Bishop of St. Germain, Rimouski; Mgr. Duhamel, Bishop of Uttawa; Mgr. Fabre Bishop of Montreal, and the venerable and illustrious Metropolitan, Mgr. Taschereau, the Archbishop of Quebec. Lastly came the Delegate, accompanied by his secretary, Rev. P. Reddy and the Rev. Mr. Roussellot, who acted as assistant deacons. The Delegate having taken his place beneath the throne, the hymn, Veni Creator, was sung by all present. At the conclusion of the hymn high mass, which was celebrated by Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of montreal, commenced. After the Gospel, his Excellency, attended by his assistant deacons, proceeded to the alter steps and delivered the following beautiful discourse; " Opus tuum Domine, ia medio omorum, vivifica illud.

Thy work, O Lord, in the midst of years brings life. It is fitting that the inauguration of a new centre of Catholic University education should take place on this day of the Saviour's Epiphany, for the festival of the Epiphany is pre-eminently a festival of first fruits. This one day, thus sings the Church in her Antiphon, shines with the united glory of three several marvels of God's power; to-day, a star guided the Magi to the manger of the Divine Infant; to-day, at the marriage feast in Cana, water was changed into wine; to-day, Christ, for our salvation, willed to be baptized by John in the river Jordan. Now, the Magi were the first fruits of the Gentile world, and their coming was the inaugura-tion of the triumphs of the Catholic faith among the nations. The wonderful wrought at Cana was the first fruits of Christ's miracles, and the beginning of that splendid series of supernatural signs by which He proved to an unbelieving world that His mission was divine. The baptism of Christ in the Jordan was in a manner the first fruits of the sacraments, and the inauguration of the entire sacramental system of the New Law. St. Gregory of Nazianzum writes that

OUR SAVIOUR, ARISING TO-DAY

from the waters, bore with him a regenerated world for the stream that touched His Divine brow was made thereby powerful to cleanse men's souls. Ascendit Jesus de equa, sanctum quodammodo demersum edacens et elevams mundum." (Orat in SS. Lumina,) And ever since the threefold divine power of which the exercise was this day in augurated, has continued in activity within the Catholic Church; the power of Faith, taking every intellect captive unto Christ; the power of miracles, through which in order that the obedience of our Faith might be in harmony with reason, God willed that to the interior help of the Holy Spirit there should be joined exterior proofs of this divine revelation; and the power of sacramental, grace ganctifying in its every stage the whole life of man. To the action of this threefold nower the Church owes its marvellous extension. its eminent holiness, its inexhaustible fruitfulness in good, its Catholic unity and its invincible stability by which it is a great and perpetual motive of credibility and an irrefutable witness of its own divine mission. Opus tuum Domine! Thy work, O Lord, is this Holy Catholic Church, dowered with the Father's glory, espoused to Christ the King, radiant with the Spirit's gifts, Mother of the souls of men! Thy hand alone has established on earth, this everlasting temple built upon Peter as on a firmest foundation, and in the firmness of one Faith lifting ber majestic front to Heaven. (St. Leo, serm. IV. 2.) Opus tuum Domine!

BUT, BETWEEN GOD'S WORK in the formation of this Church and His work in the creation of the material world, there obtains a signal difference. In creating the material world, God had but to speak the word, and behold! it was made. Ipse dixit et facta sunt. Ipse mandavit et creata sunt. At His simple fiat matter came into being, and as His Spirit moved upon the face of the new-born elements, the void and orderless mass unresistingly obeyed the will that gave it form and shape. Far otherwise, however, does it happen in the spiritual order of creation. God, who made man without man's aid, will not save man without man's co-operation. Hence, in the scheme of redemption, God's action is confronted by man's free well, to which He Himself has given the awful power of thwarting His own designs, and although He will stoop to woo His creature's heart by heavenly graces, or to win it by promises, or to bend it hy threats, yet never will He force it, or alter the primeval decree by which "in the beginning He left man in the hands of his dwn counsel." (Eccle. 15, 14.) Thus, the divine element in the Church becomes in a manner dependent on the human element which has been appointed to minister to it as its instrument, and God's action in the Church's regard becomes not only liable to be hindered by the revolt of human passions, but from the very you could not say whether his stooped attitude was being now severed, become the medical reaction of the revolt of number passions, out from the very the new school created by his Excellency. The new school created by his Excellency. The necessity of things, subject to those conditions of go from Portland to Boston, and thence in a few time and space, of growth and of decay that wait days to New York.—Montreal correspondent of the upon everything that is mortal. Not that the Ca- | Catholse Review,

tholic Church as a whole can ever be stained by human guilt or darkened by human ignorance or error; for is she not the Bride of the Lamb, without spot or stain, and the pillar and the ground of truth? Not that she can suffer decay or death as if she were a human institution; for she has the gift of immortal life. "The gates of hell shall not prevail against her," and as St. Ambrose tells us, wherever the Church is, there no death can come, but sempiternal life forever reigns. Ubi Ecclesia Ibi nulla mors sed vila sempiterna. But imperishable as a whole, she suffers change in her parts. While the universal Church shall ever continue to be like her spouse Himself one and the same, yesterday, to day, and for ever, of the local churches which she binds into one body, some have grown feeble with age while others

EXULT IN THE PRESE STRENGTH OF THEIR YOUTH.

Thus, save Peter's immortal throne, the Patriarchal Sees have waned as the tide of empire rolled west. ward; thus, in Africa while the sees of Cyprian, of Augustine and of a thousand other bishops have disappeared, in the North, a group of young and flourishing churches is rising in the South, not unworthy of the glorious traditions of the Thebaid and of Hippo, and of Alexandria; thus on this great American Continent the Catholic Church can repeat in our day what she said in the days of Tertullian : we are but of yesterday, and yet we have filled every place; hesterni sumus et jam omnia vestra implevimus.

AND AMONG THESE AMERICAN CHURCHES.

there is one present here to-day in its hierarcey, which calls for all my reverence and love, the Church of Lower Canada. I behold her standing in her beauteous strength as it were midway between the venerable Charches of the Old World and the infant Churches of the New; older than these by the two hundred years of her glorious history and by her riper organization, younger than those by many an eventful century; truly a work of God in the midst of years. She is not young, nor yes is she old, and the dangers that beset her are all the more serious for this reason. The courses of history have forced her children into contacts with currents of thought that are hostile to her faith. In the scientific order they are beset by theories that kill belief in the supernatural; in the so-cial order they are confronted by a civilization that would paganize their entire domestic, civil and political life. Some protection against these dangers is imperatively called for. And what is the ceremony of to day but a prayer, breathed by all Canada to God, that He would quicken into new life this Church which His hands have made? Opus tuum, Domine! int medio annorum vivifica illud! Thy work O Lord! in the midst of years bring it to life

AND IN WHAT DOES THE LIFE

of the Church consist? Ie vita erat lux; the Church's life is light, a light that is threefold; the light of Faith, the light of cultured intellect and the light of holy living. And the triple light corresponds precisely to the threefold power of which on the day of Epiphany, God gave to the Church in the mystery of the star, in the power of miraculous proof, and in the first outpouring of baptismal grace. Now this is the threefold light of which ascording to the Church's conception.

A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

is the source and centre. O true Light that enlightenest every man that cometh into the world, send forth this day into this institution which we have built for Thy glory alone, this threefold supernal light! Let no shadow of error ever darken the minds of those who shall set forth Thy truth; emile lucem tuam et ve itatemtnam! O! Lord of all science, let divine and human learning be so cultivated eere so that they may ever lead to Thee from whom they have come! And, O God of Holiness! let the light of faith and the light of reason ever find their tull complement here in the light of Christian virtue? This triple light is the life we crave to-day : vivifica

God who grants the gift of life is also He who preserves life to the creatures. Preservation is in a manner but a continued creation. And it is the rule of His Providence that the agents through whom life has first been conferred the same should be the instruments by whose action life is to be maintained. He it is who places in the heart of the parent bird the instinct of love which bids it feed its callow He it is who has made the brood. nurture of the infant child part and parcel of the very life of the heart of father and mother. This rule of His Providence we see beautifully exemplified in the work we inaugurate to day.

THE EARLY FATHERS OF THE CHURCH OF CANADA. the men who first gave it its life, are here to-day in the persons of their successors in name and office. who have been chosen by God to hely in the new infusion of spiritual vigor in the people of Christ. In the laymen I see before me, I see the descendants of those first French settlers who came hither, not so much to win a home for themselves in the forest clearing, or by the banks of the mighty river, as to win a home for Christ in the hearts of the Indian population who here dwelt in darkness and in the shadow of death. One of the first acts of Jacques Cartier upon his arrival was to hold aloft before the savage inhabitants of Hochelaga the crucifix, which told them that they had been redeemed by the blood of a God. Here to day his descendants proclaim that the saving sign which sanctified the courage of their sires shall ever sanctify their own intellectual culture, and that they are not ashamed of the cross of their Lord. Here, too, I behold united in common action the priests of St. Sulpice, whose history is inseparably bound up with the history of Montreal, and the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, who have bought their place in the land with the blood of a hundred martyrs. Hither, also, have come the mitred pastors of the Canadian churches, not merely to scatter blessings upon the new undertaking, but to pledge themselves before God and the people that they will ever guard pure and bright the light that the Church is kindling here to day.

NOR IS PETER WANTING

to the goodly company. When the aged Patriarch was approaching the end of his life, we are told in Holy Scripture that he strenghtened himself on his bed, that he might give to the children who were to be the fathers of the tribes of Israel each his own proper blessing. To-day, in Rome, the Patriarch of the Catholic Church, from his bed of pain, is blessing one by one the Churches of Christendom, each with its own proper blessing. That blessing he has bidden my unworthy lips to utter here to-day. In his name, therefore, and by his supreme authority, I bless this new University. May those who bless it be themselves filled with blessings, and from it may the light of God's truth shine out for all ages upon generation after generation of Christian youth. Deus misereatur nostri et benedicat nobis, illuminet vultum suum super nos et misereatnr nostri, ut cognoscamus in terra viam tuam, in omnibus gentibus salutare tuam. After high mass, all were hospitably entertained at dinner by the Sulpician Fathers. The guests proceeded after dinner to the aula maxima of the college, which was suitably decorated for the occasion, and addresses were presented by the several faculties to the Apostolic Delegate, who replied to them in his usual felicitous manner.

THE DELEGATES VISIT TO AMERICA.

On last Tuesday, his Excellency left Montreal for Portland, Me., where he is the guest of the Rt.

## THE NEW CATHOLIC DAILY Montgoli and the state of the state of

THE VOICE OF THE HOLY FATHER.

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

" Providence seems to have given, in our day, a great mission to the Catholic Press. It is for it to preserve the principles of order and faith, where they prevail, and to propagate them where impiety and cold indifference have caused them to be forgotten.—Letter from Pope Plus IX, in 1855.

#### THE VOICE OF THE BISHOPS OF QUEBEC.

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

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

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

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

DEAR CAPTAIN KIRWAN,

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

Bishop of Montreal.

#### Further SUBSCRIPTIONS Received.

--:0:--ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Father Salmon, made a few kind remarks on the constant progress made by the Daily Paper project. He admired the perseverance of the promoters, the great amount of earnestness and good will manifested by the laboring class, in times when the least contribution towards this noble enterprise is an unmistakable sign of a good Catholic heart. He invited all who could do anything to support the undertaking to remain after mass. A large number did so, and the result in cash was \$12300. Much more was subscribed which will be handed in to the Rev. pastor.

We congratulate Father Salmon on the good effected in that locality since Providence placed him there, and on the large number of true hearted Catholics that frequent his church.

St. Gabriel's Parish. John Burns 3 00 Wm. Hanly Boxus. Rev Father Salmon 25 00 F. Conroy 1 00 Hugh McCready James Kane 1 00 Patrick Sullivan 3 00 Joseph Riley 1 00 Lawrence Quinlan 1 00 Patrick Donoghue 00 Wm. Orton Patrick Murray 00 John Connors 3 00 Michael Healy 1 00 Patrick Leaby John Lyons 3 00 1 00 Patrick Reid J. J. Carlin 00 Sylvester Murphy J. R. Roberts 1 00 Thos. Wickham 3 00 Patrick Noonan 1 00 Thom McCormack 3 00 Thomas Clarke Joseph Canavan 1 00 Edw. Fenning 3 00 1 00 Jas, McCarthy FROM OTHER PARTS. Patrick Leahy 1 00 Jeremish McCarthy 1 00 Nicholas Lynch 1 00 1 00 Isabella Morton 1 00 J. Stewart, collected 5 00 John Ryan 1 00 Edward Dooner 2 00 Jas. Byrne 1 00 John O'Rourke 4 00 Patrick Dwyer Thos. McConomy 2 00 John McEvoy 2 00 Matthew Murphy Michael O'Grady 1 00 John McQuillan Thos. Donovan 3 00 T. D. Lawlor Jas. Curran P. H. Herbert 5 00 5 00 Subscriptions paid in ad-Jas. Skelly vance. Michael Hennessy 5 09 Patrick Lynch 1 00 2 00 George Bellack Joseph Lennon 7 00 James Carroll Private P. Kennedy Subscriptions paid in ad-4 00 P. Boyle vance. J Kearns 4 00 3 00 M. Milloy 3 00 John Johnson John O'Neill 4 00 4 00 W. Mulcahy

#### LETTER FROM A VENERABLE VETERAN. CORNWALL, 15th January, 1878.

Enclosed are Ten Dollars for the Daily, the same sum being part of my reward for serving my country in the year 1812, as well as a part of a promise I made going then to a battle at Prescott. Now encumbered with the infirmities of old age, like His Holiness, and one day older than he, I salute the Catholic Daily as well as all those who support the same cause, with "Cend Mil Failte," and remain respectfully yours,

LACHLIN MCDONALD.

Yearly subscriptions in country places are \$3.00. If papers are delivered in the city \$4.00.

Any notice of error, omission, or correction will be cheerfully received.



## CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL!

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

## JAMES JORDAN'S BOOK STORE,

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

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

THE OKA TRIALS.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

ADDRESS TO THE JURY OF MESSRS. MOUSSEAU AND PREVOST JUDGE JOHNSON'S SUMMING UP.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

In our last issue we gave a short summary of the Oka trials, and the telegraphic announcement that the jury could not agree. Below is given a full report of the addresses of Messrs. Mousseau and Prevost, and the summing up of His Honor Jubge Johnson :--

Present: His Honor Mr. Justice Johnson,

STE. SCHOLASTIQUE, January 14. At the opening of the Court, Mr. Mousseau, for the Crown addressed the jury in English. He had, he said, to premise his observations by thanking them for the labor and industry that they must have devoted to the case. He perfectly realized that they were a most respectable and intelligent body of men, sufficiently high minded to appreciate the great importance of this case. It must, he was sure, he a source of great satisfaction to all parties to have had this case submitted to a jury which, under our system, was the bulwark of the liberties of the English people. The case had been magnified and given a great importance which the circumstances did not warrant. on account of the fact that the prisoners were Indians, that they were only in a half civilized state, and because circumstances had been mixed up with the case that should have been kept perfectly distinct from it and to these, in the course of his address, it was his intention to allude. The jury had been empanuelled for the purpose of ascertaining whether the prisoner was guilty of the crime of which he was charged and whether or not the Crown had substantiated its allegations against him. They had to discover whether on June the 14th Dicaire had set the fire which caused the destruction of the Seminary property at Oka. Now, in order that we might know whether or not the prisons: was guilty they had to satisfy themselves that the Crown had proved the gist of the offence which lay in the three following questions:-Had there been a fire? Had that fire been the result of accident or was that fire the result of incendiarism? If the latter was the case, did the circumstances point to the prisoner? There might have been something to explain as to the motives of the parties in the case, but with the innocence or guilt of the prisoners that had nothing to do. If the fire had been shown to their satisfaction to be other than the result of an accident, had been set by somebody, that sem-body being the prisoner, then it must be concluded that prisoner was guilty of that of which he had been accused. The first witness examined for the prosecution had been the Rev. Father Lacan, cure of Oks, in charge of the preperty of the Seminary and the administrator to the spiritual wants of the Church. He had told them rom the witness box that on the morning of the 15th June he had been wakened by a cannon shot, had gone to the back, and had seen a fire in the havioit. In that hayloft there were two openings, one of them in the middle of the roof, the other in the gable end. Father Lacan had seen the fire through the opening that faced the back of the Seminary. In his testimony he had stated that he

had seen the flames spreading over the hav. A few minutes after this time, according to him, the entire stable was in flames, and the fire communicated to the granary and other buildings. Father Lacan had testified that at this time he had seen many Indians in the yard. Had they come there to assist to put out the fire? That was impossible of belief by any sane man; and why? Because one of the prisoners and the father of the grand-Chief, was seen in the yard in the act of cutting the hose. It must be borne in mind that Akwarente was pretty old, and had many opportunities of going into the yard, and knew that the pipes, pumps and other apparatus had been placed in it for the nurpose of extinguishing fire and protecting property. Soon after the fire had taken Indians were witnessed delivering blows at the gateway, which finally yielded, and they were seen in the actual act of cutting with axes the hose which was at the time in proper order, having been newly purchased, and in quantity was sufficient to put out a fire even in the tower of the church. The distance of the tower was fifty or sixty feet, and the pipes were 130 feet. But those who had set the fire

extinguishing it, and hence they had broken open the gate and cut the hose, two having been also discovered in the act of setting the fire. Now, it had also been shown that other Indians had come along with their guns in their hands and had contemplated - he supposed with satisfaction-the work of destruction which was being carried on. This showed that there must have been a long thought of and deeply laid plan. By the counsel upon the other side the Crown had been blamed for not having proved a conspiracy. But it had been proved that the fire had been set and that the Indians were upon the ground cutting the pipes. That was the strongest evidence that there could be of a long concerted plan, to prevent whose miscarriage the greatest precautions had been taken. Now, Father Lacan saw something else which confirmed this contention. When he

were determined there should be no possibility of

got up he got up he saw the Indians stooping as men bent down because they were about to commit a crime. They were not walking upright as courageous men who were going to help the Seminary, but as those who were trying to conceal themselves Among these men Father Lacan had recognized Chief Joseph. In regard to the evidence of Perrilard, the second witness, it had been the object of great eloquence and attention. He must have been a respectable man since no witness had been brought to throw discredit upon him. The evidence was long and he (Mr. Mousseau) would endeavor to

analyze it, after which he would take up the remainder of the testimony for the Crown and then that of the defence. He was sure that after looking carefully into it that Perrillard's evidence had not in one tittle been impugned Itappeared that Perrillard had been out early on the morning of the fire. He had gone round; he was not sleeping, as

he had received information that something was going to occur. He went to the corner of the wharf, and turning the corner by the promenade saw four Indians, and subsequently another band of nine or ten. As the first band went along two of them jumped on the ex ension roof of the stable, and when upon it one spread a liquid, the other one lit a match and set it on fire. This is what Perrillard said he had seen. Had his story been in any way contradicted? Not in the least; but it had

been confirmed by many witnesses. One Indian woman swore that she she saw the fire taking at the same place as did Perrillard. Guillaume Lalonde testified to having seen it take on the same spot, and no one had contradicted the fact that the fire had been set and been seen burning at this spot.

Simon had also said that he had seen it at this in-

fire, Octave Brabant swore that he had seen it about dentical place. He (Mr. Mousseau) was very glad fifteen minutes after hearing a cannon shot. He that this testimony had not been corroborated by partial witnesses as in the defence. He never had said that at first the flame was small and blue, after which he saw a blaze in the hayloft. There had been differences in the testimony as to the liked to see many people all tell exactly the same time; thirty or forty witnesses had been examined story, because often some of them lied. He preferred witnesses who by mere accident, as in the but none of them agreed. The witnesses for the occurred everyone was asleep but the Indians. All

present case, gave entirely uncontradicted and crushing evidence. Perrillard had told them: "1 can name the two men who were on the roof and set the fire; they were prisoner and Francis Anerente. I was brought up in the village, and know all the Indians well, and as it was in broad daylight I perfectly recognised them when they were going along the roof. Indexed no one had contradicted Perrillard except the prejudical and interested witnesses of whom he had spoken and to whom it was his intention to refer again. In view of the mass of testimony there was in support of Perrillard, it was unfair and unreasonable to suppose that he had perjured himself. It had been stated by others as well as by himself that the fire had been set at two diffirent places, that it had been set on the roof behind the roof and in the stable loft, that there had been endeavours to break open ih, window, which having obtained a log rail and made many endeavars, they had succeeded in doing. He dwelt upon the corroboration of Perillard's testimony by Brabant, and contended that the fact that there was a conspiredy had been proven by the admission of the evidence that during the fire voices in the crowd had been heard to say, "We can go away at last; the fire has taken." Katherine Anharisson and Philomene Pouspil, the latter a sister of one of the prisoners, had both corroborated Perrillard's testimony when they described the bursting open of the hayloft and the setting of the fire by two men, one of whom was the prisoner, and hence Perrillard had told the exact truth when he said that the fire had been laid by the prisoners Karentatsi and Auer-Now, there was something extraordinary which the defence had skillfully endevoured to turn against the Crown. Perrillard had said that he saw two Indian women from the spot where he stood. These were Louise and Katherine Anharrisson. One of them had zeen a witness for the Crown and the other for the defence. They had both sworn that they had met together and not seen him. while Perrillard had sworu that he had met them Here he could not have perjured himseelf unless and it could very easily have been proven - he had since met the women, told them that he was there, and they had agreed to say so before the Court. But nothing of this kind had been attempted; therefore, Perrillard had not been shaken upon this point. In all he said and did, when behind the elm tree, he had not only not been contradicted, but corroborated in every particular. The poor sick man. Alexandre Carriere, who had been living at Oka some three or four years only, admitted he could not swear that the man he saw setting the fire was the prisoner; but his conviction was that it was he That was, it was true, not swearing to a fact, but it was some corroboration. He now came to Frerc Philippe's deposition. He (Mr. Mosseau) would not now refer to the hour of the cannon shot or of the fire, but would do so presently. Brother Philippe was an old resident of Oka. He had been employed there for eighteen years teaching. He said he knew all the Indians, and Dicaire, the prisoner, had at one time been one of his pupils. What did brother Philippe see? He heard a cannon shot He looked at his watch; it was ten minutes to four. He looked out and saw three or four Indians going by the river side, stopping and looking at the Seminary. Now, these Indians were not seen by Father Lacan. But he saw eight or ten, among whom wes Chief Joseph. Perrillard had sworn to two bands of Indians, and there were just the two bodies of which he spoke. Here was further corroboration. Now, in the yard Father Lacan saw some Indians, among them Lazare, Akwarante and Mathias Akwetraes, together with the prisoner at the bar. Even in case the jury were not disposed to believe Per-rillard, they had by this testimony sufficient to convict the prisoner and his accomplices. Because no matter who actually set the fire, it was one of the party, and all were guilty of it. It was impossible not to believe that the eight Indians who followed those who had set the fire knew that those who had gone before them had so gone for the purpose of setting the fire. So well did they know this that Chief Lazare and one of his comrades with their axes were seen cutting the hose, the others standing by with their guns, aiding and abetting them. Assuredly these men were as guilty as those who had been seen upon the roof, hence, being among them, the prisoner was guilty without one word of addi-tional proof. But there was a corroboration of Perrillard. Katherine Anharrisson testified that Perrillard saw heard what he had heard, "At last we can go, the fire has taken." That testimony did away with the pretence that the Indians had gone to aid in put-ting out the fire. Thus far Perrillard was uncoutradicted, and if witness swore to twenty different facts, and on nineteen was uncontradicted, could it possibly, with any reason, be said that upon the twentieth he was perjuring himself? Again, Perrillard had said that the door on the gable end was opened with staves and with a rail, which, when it was done, two men climbed in. Now, in this instance there was a perfect corroboration. Philomene Pouspil said that the window of the hayloft was closed, but was opened with staves. Other witnesses said the same thing. She also said that she had gone near the elm tree and did not see Perrillard, and had added that if he had been there she must have seen him, as she and her companion were much smaller than he was It was not to be wondered at that they had not seen him, as he was hiding from the Indians, and it was difficult to say of a tree six feet in circumference where s body must stand to be behind it. Brabant, the beadle, who had lived many years at Oka, strongly corroborated Perrillard upon many points. He saw one man pushed up into the hav-loft and he saw two men coming down, and he also the men in the yard, among them the prisoner and Akwarente. He was not contradicted. These men must, therefore, be guilty unless they and all their accomplices satisfactorily explained where they were at the time of the fire. Upon so strong a chain of testimony it was impossible not to find the prisoner guilty. The defence pretended that the Indians had gone to assist to put out the fire, but that Father Lacan had put them out, wishing to have all that property burned. Would the jury believe this when they had seen the men setting the fire, breaking open the door and cutting the pipes? Lazare, the oldest of them, kdew that these pipes were purchased for the purpose of putting out fires. But when he saw his leaders doing this the prisoner did not say to them, "You are doing an infamous thing." On the contrary, he stood there, possibly laughing and smiling. He must, too, have known the state of the roof at this time that it was more inflammable than possibly at any other time. The crowds who attended the prisoner and Akwerente knew what they were about. But did they offer one word of explanation? No, not at all. The Indian witnesses who had been brought up for the defence were all relations of the accused and their accomplices in their deeds. He (Mr. Mosseau) had closely questioned one of them if the Indians had offered their services to Father Lacan, and he had replied " No, he turned us out." Father Lacan had admitted that he had only been able to recog-

nize one of the prisoners as having been in the

yard, and that was Lazare Akwarente, the oldest

resident of the village. Why he had not recognized any of the others was because he was, as

he had declared nervous and frightened; but he

was perfectly in his senses. As to the time of the

defence had not tried to prove that Father Lacan, Perrilland or Barbant were not to be believed upon oath, but they had sought to make out that there were differences of opinion among them as to the time. Clocks and watches were accustomed to vary, he might almost say proverbially, like the lawyers, but when the Indians were examined as to their appreciation of time, they admitted that they knew nothing about it. He was convinced, however, that however much they might vary as to points of time, all the witnesses except the relatives of the prisoners had entered the witness hox with the intention of speaking the truth. He had as much faith in Mrs. Parent as he had in Father Lacan from the point of view of testimony, and was convinced upon the evidence the fire was set by Dicaire or Amerente, and if not by them by some other of the Indian prisoners. Hodgson, Clarke, Flint and Mrs. Parent were all respectable witnesses, but they contradicted each other very gravely. Hodgson and Clarke swore that they had started from Hudson on the morning of the fire shortly after three o'clock with a message for Rev. wr. Parent. When near the shore, but further up from the Seminary hardly had they reached the shore when Chief Joseph jumped into their boat. When Hedgson and Clarke having gone down the river returned, whom did they see but Flint, of the Witness? and he had, as he said, heard no cannon shot but had been awakened in the ordinary way. Thus, it must have been ten minutes past four when Clarke and Hodgson heard the camon. Mrs. Parent said that she heard the cannon shot at twenty minutes to four and saw the fines rising higher than the top of the highest trees. Her daughter had said the same thing. The inference, then, must be that when the cannon was fired there was already a big fire. He mentioned this to show how mistaken people might be at times, and yet upon discrepancies of this kind the defence had endeavored to establish an alibi for both prisoner and Anerente. If Mrs. Parent was correct as to time the rest of the witnesses for the defence must be admitted to be incorrect, and if they were mistaken upon this point it was only reasonable to suppose that they were mistaken as to others. A witness, Karente, had been brought here, who tried to discredit Perrillard by referring to an alleged bribe. Scoundrels only become such by degrees, and if he were a scoundrel it could not be supposed that he would offer to bribe a brother of one of the prisoners, who was also the son of another. At first sight such a charge seemed folly. and that the prisoner could be guilty of it appeared an impossibility. Perrillard denied the charge, and in addition Father Lacan said that he never made any offer to Perrillard, so that part of Karente's accusation went for nothing. Now, Karente had been brought here to perform other services; to speak of the difficulties between the Indians and the Seminary. But the idea that the suits which had been taken against the Indians had been commenced against them on account of their race or religion was altogether wrong. They were purely of a civil character, and he confidently appealed to the jury, with the knowledge that they must have of the facts, to say that the troubles with the Indians had anything to do with their religion. Those who said they had told what was false. There were troubles before the Indians changed their religion, which he would here take the opportunity of saying they had a perfect right to do. The Indians were at first established at the Back

His Honor, interrupting, said he would not listen to anything of that kind, as it had no bearing upon the case.

Mr. Mousseau insisted that It had, counsel for the defence having spoken of the tender mercies of the Seminary.

His Honor said that he had to congratulate the Court and jury on the fact that the conduct of the case had been free from all appeals to prejudice. Everything had been perfectly fair. The allusions that had been made to outside matters by the defence, had been only made for the purpose of showing that the Indians had not gathered to set the fire, but from an apprehension that they were all to

be arrested; whether or not that apprehension was well or Ill-founded. Mr. Monsseau concluded his speech by saying he the most important witness-against whom the confidently left the case in the hands of the jury. defence had reserved all their power. But there was Mr. Prevost in opening his address to the jury in no need of Perrillard in reality. It was said he was French, said that he relied upon the jary to give a perjurer; nevertheless he was corroborated by every him their most earnest attention. It was true that they had been long detained with this matter, and set his testimony in every possible way; and if he appearing as he did, the fourth to address them, he had not been sustained, the jury were perfectely was naturally under some disadvantage, but he begged their patience for a few moments longer additionally, because of the distinguished client which he had the honor to represent, and under whom the Indians had for years so happily been placed. Living, as he did, under the flag of British liberties, which was the approbation of the world, in this mixed community, Englishmen, Irishmen and Frenchmen were called upon in this case to judge erente and Decarie, mount the roof, set the flame of the respective merits of an issue between Frenchmen and Indians without taking into account questions of race or of religion. Living as we do side by side, that Indian at the bar had a right to the same justice as each one of them had and they were sworn to administer it. It was well known that for upwards of a century the Seminary of St. Sulpice had been proprietors of the Seignory of Two Mountains, whither they had transported from Saulc au Recollet the Indians, whose care had been entrusted to there. History told how that the Indians had been removed there, and how, as peaceable citizens, they had been allowed to build houses and cultivate a certain amount of land, and following the instincts of their race had been permitted to hunt and to fish and indulge in that out-door life which was a part of their nature. But difficulties had after a time srisen, not on account of religion. but because the savages seeing that their chances of hunting were rapidly, with the advance of civilization, being taken away from them, and that they must soon be obliged to work, commenced to traffic in wood, and to obtain it, committed depredations upon the forests of the Seminary. In self-defence the Seminary had been compelled to appeal to the law, and some of the Indians were prosecuted for trespass. And now new difficulties arose. The Indians took advantage of the state of affairs to become Protestant. But Catholic or Protestant, Presbyterian or Methodist, they had all the same rights and were entitled to the same justice as the jurors themselves were. Whoever the parties were the law came in and said these rights and privileges must be respected, and whoever infringed them must receive due and condign punishment. He would read the indictment under which the present trial came before them. (He here read the indictment.) It would have been seen that fourteen persons were accused. As to the proof made by the defence, it had been one of them testifying for another. The prisoner, jointly with others, was indicted for having set fire to a stable, the property of the Seminary. It must not be forgotten that there were in law two kinds of proof-one direct, the other circumstantial. The defence appeared to have great fear of the direct testimony of Perrillard There was no doubt that the fire had been the work of an incendiary. There was no doubt that it had been set by the Indians. It had been proved both by the Crown and defence that on the night of the fire forty or more Indians were in the school. What was their pretext for meeting there? It was a crime; it was no less than that they might be the

had come there to arrest the Indians, who in con-

sequence had betaken themselves to the chapel,

armed to the teeth. On the evening that the fire

at once a cannon was fired-as yet there was no sign of fire, but the sound was to be the sequel of disaster for the Seminary, when everyone got up and went. About this time a fire was discovered behind the Seminary. Two bands of savages were by this time out. One of them, ten or fifteen strong, headed by Lazare, the father of the Chief, armed with axes and guns, went to the Seminary and gave some very heavy blows upon the door. Did Lazare go there to put out the fire? No. The fire was already running slong the hay, but what did they de save to go to work to cut the hose. Father Lacan said to them, "You are doing a wicked thing." Immediately an axe was raised against him by one of the band, whose members from the old chief to the young prisoner at the bar who was seen or the roof lighting the fire, were principals in this dastardly deed. The role upon which it was manifest that they had agreed was that the old men should remain on the ground while the young men should go upon the roof. These were the circumstances, and the men who had gone to the yard had do so to prevent the property being saved and to secure its being consumed. Father Lacan and Brother Philippe, according to the testimony, saw within ten minutes of this time the same band of savages whom Perrillard had seen. It had been sought to make out that the testimony of Father Lacan had been contradicted by Clarke and Hodgson. But what had these two witnesses proved? proved that after the Chief had been at the fire he had returned up the river. Why had he stopped where Clarke and Hodgson had met him? Simply to be at a convenient distance away, so that he might be the better enabled to make out that he was not the incendiary—he, the man whose educa-tion and position were due to the favors which he had received at the hands of the Seminary. Chief Joseph, the man of more education, had sacrificed as his victims his ignorant followers—among them the prisoner at the bar-himself endeavoring to prove an alibi. But so far as the prisoner was concerned, however they might pity him, whatever might have been his motives, it is not for the jury to allow extenuating circumstances to have any weight with them—they must mote out to him the justice that he deserved. He would briefly go over some of the points which had been made in the relations of some of the witnesses. Katherine Anharrieson, a relative of some of the prisoners, had testified among other things, that she had seen a band of Indians in the vicinity of the stables. The testimony of Perrillard was not necessary to convict them. Let the jurors consider for a moment that Philomene Pouspil had said; and what was that? That about four o'clock she had seen a band of savages burst open the granary door, and throw in a ball of fire. The testimony of Philomene Pouspil and Anharison corroborated and was corroborated by the cry made by some one who was present at the fire, the fire is set, let us go." The fire was, therefore, set by Indians. He would here say that he frankly admitted, that if there were any doubt the prisoner should have the full benefit of it The Rev. Mr. Lacan indentified Ackwerente as having been in the yard. Frere Philippe, who kept perfectly cool, also indentified some of the Indians, and of the testimony of such respectable persons there could be no doubt; they were not likely to forge testimony, it would have been very easy for them to have procured it without having had occasion to give it themselves. Frere Philippe and Father Lacan were corroborated in their stories by Brabant another individual of intelligence, who proved that prisoner was there. But there was one proof that utterly destroyed all the Skeleton of the defence, and that was Tiwasha, the accomplice of the prisoner, who, in his evidence before Judge Coursel, admitted that he saw him at the time of the fire behind Harban's house, only some thirty feet from the gate. Bernard Miller also corroborated this. Tiwasha had tried hard to avoid acknowleging his testimony, but he had been compelled to avow that he had met the prisoner about thirty feet from the gate. Hence, not only presumptions, but circumstances were against the prisoner. But there were other things which showed that Providence never failed to intervene against those men of whom society was afraid, and who were dangerous to it He desired now to refer to Perrillard-B

was confirmed by Lalonde, while Felicite Pouspil. sister of one of the prisoners, saw a man pushed up into the hayloft, after which the ball of fire was thrown. The testimony of Perrillard, Pouspil Labelle, Brabant and Barriere formed a mass that was chrushing in its weight, and was corroborated in every particular. The evidence of the two squaws bore out that of Perrillard, and as to the distances of the trees, together with the possibility of seeing the roof, he had been endorsed by the witness Ponliot. One thing would strike the jury as remarkable, and that was the accused were separated in their trials in order that they might be able to give their evidence for the benefit of each other. But Tiwasha's identification was alone sufficient to convict the accused. Madame Mikan and Philomne Katiste swore that they saw Perrillard at the blacksmith shop without his hat, coat and boots but what did her brother say? That he was only away from the house a quarter of an hour; that he came back directly and took himselfand his mother out of barms way. This was a little fact that was sufficient to show that those two women were mistaken. Unite all these facts together and what was there to be done but to convict the unfortunate prisoner at the bar? Ancrente's mother, poor woman, naturally prepared to make sacrifices for her son, declared that she had not slept, and was in a position to know that her son had not gone out. To the same effect was the evidence of the remainder of the family. He would not impugn the consciences, of the Indians, but it was mother, brother and sister in favor of their relative, Indian in favor of Indian, accomplice in favor of accomplice, and must be received with great caution. The jury must remember that none of the Indians knew anything about the value of minutes or hours. He would not contravene the respectability of Clarke, Hodgson, and Parent or Mr. Flint, but Mrs. Parent's account of the time disagreed with that of the others. Flint's testimony. Clarke's and Hodgson's, showed that she was mistaken. If it took twenty minutes to reconcile this respectable evidence of the defence, what was to be thought of it, to say nothing about the evidence of the ignorant witnesses? For a long time the case had been before the jury, who the better enabled to fire shots upon the had been too long separated from their families. Provincial Police. It was in proof that the police He would not therefore much longer detain them, but before concluding he would say

It had, however, been tried to up-

competant to set him aside together with everything

that he said. Perrillard had said that, fearing

there was going to be trouble, he got up before four

o'clock and looked around. At the corner opposite

the Seminary he saw four Indians, and later on he

-and there his testimony was confirmed by Brother

Philippe-saw a still larger number of them. But

besides Father Lacan and Brother Philippe, other

witnesses had seen two young men, who were An-

and then go away. Carriere, the poor man who

would soon have to go to give account of his test-

imony, saw two men get upon the fence, and after

they came down the fire commenced. Was there a

contradiction of Perrillard here? Not in the least.

Then he saw the ball of fire thrown. This testimony,

that in twenty-five years' experience of cases CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

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

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

## CALENDAR-JANUARY, 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 23-Espousal of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph. St. Emerentiana, Virgin and Martyr.

THURSDAY, 24-St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr. Miles Byrne, a '98 man, died at Paris, 1862. FREDAY, 25-Conversion of St. Paul.

Daniel Maclise, the Painter, born at Cork, 1811. SATURDAY, 26-St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr. Tenant League meeting and banquet at Mallow,

SUNDAY, 27-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.

Paris capitulated to the Germans, 1871. Monday, 28-St. Raymond of Remisfort, Confessor. St. Agnes, Secundo.

Lord Clare, (the Fitzgibbon '98) died, 1802. Tuesday, 29-St. Francis de Sales, Bishop and Con-

The Northern Star, the organ of the United Irishmen, suppressed, 1797.

## LECTURE.

"IRISH SOLDIERS IN FOREIGN LANDS. (SPAIN, ITALY, FRANCE, GERMANY, &c., &c.)

### A LECTURE

WILL BE GIVEN ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT

M. W. KIRWAN,

## MECHANICS' HALL

Tuesday Evening, 29th Jan., '78

Proceeds to be devoted to patriotic objects. Tickets-25cts; Reserved Seats, 50cts. TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST, JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

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

The band of the Company will attend. M. W. KIRWAN. Captain Commanding.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "H. M."—We recommend you to write to the Scoretary.
- "XMAS IN NEW YORK."-Interesting but
- tokens—yes.
- "GABRIEL."—Your communication has been mislead. Could you send us a copy of it? "F. K."--Our correspondents at Ottawa, Quebecand Toronto have been instructed to give an epitome of the doings of the Legisltures and Parliament during their sessions.
- "STUDENT."-A Student wants to know the best authorities on Universal History, Mental Philosophy and Metaphysics. For Universal History, Smiths 3 vols., or Taylors Manual. For Mental Philosophy, Bain, for Metaphysics, Hamilton.

## NEW CHURCH.

The Catholics of Montreal will rejoice to hear, that the Rev. Father Salmon is about to erect a New Church at Point St. Charles, the present edifice being too small for his encreasing congregation. We are sure that Father Salmon will receive that cordial assistance from the Catholics of the city, which his enterprise, and his zeal, so well deserve at their hands.

## THRICE DEFEATED.

Within a short time, three Cabinet Ministers have been defeated by the opposition. Pelletier at Kamarouska, Laurier at Arthabaska, and now Vail at Digby, have been sent by the board. There is a good deal of significance in these events, and while we are not over troubled about the circumstance, yet there appears to be a Conservative re-action in many parts of the country.

## PROTECTION.

Last week a mistake occurred in our article "Is the Catholic Church opposed to Progress." In comparing the condition of Ontario and Quebec, we said that "Protection is good for Ontario, it is ruinous for Quebec," it should have been "Want of Protection may not injure Ontario, but it is ruinous to Quebec." We are satisfied that without more protection than we have at present, Quebes can never successfully compete with the manufacuring industries of the United States,

## HORSE-WHIPPING.

It is not often in these sober times that we hear of the good old sport of one man horsewhipping another, because of some real or fancied grievance. Kingston, Ont., however, furnished us with the last fracas of this kind, the assailant being a Mr. Birmingham, and the assailed no less a person than the Collector of Customs, the gentleman who sent the notorious Tom Robinson to declaim "Woe to Montreal." It is said that "they jest at wounds who never felt a scar," and we must mercifully hope that the Collector of Customs, having never experienced the cuts of the rawhide, will be careful of letting slip his dogs of war-Tom Robinson and others-to lash the Catholic people of this city. If "a fellow feeling makes us wonderous kind" the Collector of Customs at Kingston, can now extend to us his sympathy, and can realize how we poor "Papists" would groun under the heroic horsewhipping of the gallant Tom. It is bad enough to have our souls sent to hell, but these gentry might, in sheer mercy, save our bodies. We suppose, however, that Tom is more familiar with a paint brush, than with a horse-whip, although if he got his desserts, one should be applied to his mouth, and the other to his —pants.

#### HOME RULE.

The Home Rule Parliamentary party has naugurated the session by moving an amendment to the Queen's Speech. The amendment was moved by Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P. for Galway County, and it prayed for an examination into Irish grievances. Of course the amendment was defeated by an overwhelming majority. This was expected, yet the action of the Home Rulers is significant. It shows that the party is resolved to work, and while its members may not "obstruct" business in the sense generally understood, yet that Irish interests will be attended to, and that Irish M.P.'s will no longer be permitted by the people to make the House of Commons a convenient club, and nothing more. We expect the present session will be a busy one for the Home Rule party. At the recent conference resolutions of a firm and patriotic character were carried and we trust to see the firmness and patriotism of the people put into full play by their representatives. Home Rule has failed, completely failed, upon the old lines of attack, and some new constitutional means must be adopted if the Home Rule party ever hope to see a Parliament in College Green.

## THE WAR.

Erzoroum surrounded, the Balkans cleared of the Turkish troops, Adrianople in the hands of the Russians, and the only army in the field, belonging to Turkey, driven into the man. Peace is, of course, much talked about. yet Russia appears slow to accept it. Servia, Roumania and Montenegro, will be free; Bulgaria will, in some way, be detached from Turkey, and a slice of Asia Minor with Kars and Erzoroum will, with an indemnity, be exacted as Russias part of the spoil. The Black Sea will, perhaps, be opened to the Russian fleet, and the power of Turkey will be crippled for ever. The Cresent will have paled, and let us hope the Cross will benefit. But the policy Russia has pursued towards her Catholic subjects leaves little to hope for. Brutal as the Turk, Russia has treated her Catholic subjects even worse than the Porte, and we fear the strength she will acquire by these conquests, do not predict any good to the Catholic subjects who come under her sway.

THE COMING ELECTIONS. In a few weeks the Municipal Elections will be upon us. Already some of the candidates for the various wards are before the public and the toesin of preparation in sounding along some portion of the line. The contest is one likely to be more than usually exciting, for we fear that party feeling is running higher then it has done for some time past. It is a pity that it should be so, but if it is so, it must be encountered with cool determination. There is, however, one question that we would like to see brought prominently before the electors in these contests, and that is the STATUTE LABOUR TAX. The Catholics of Montreal are deprived of many hundred votes by this optional tax. It fluence in municipal affairs. So long as it

council, and yet the French Catholic are considerably more than one half of the population, the Irish Catholic came next, and the Protestants are last. Now we do not desire to base representation on the score of religion, but yet the difference in the figures we have quoted are such as to force us to ask the reason why this is so? To this we find a ready answer. It is all owing to the STATUTE LABOUR TAX, and the friends of fair representation in this city should make that question a TEST QUESTION at the coming elections. It is the most subtle fraud upon representation that we ever heard of. It was formed for the purpose of keeping the poor people from voting, and it has been retained for the same purpose. Men openly admit that this is the object of the tax, and they will tell you, that it has succeeded to the letter. Well if our people will not open their eyes to the importance of the tax it will be their own fault to find themselves for years deprived of the right of using the municipal franchise.

In Montreal they are strong enough, and wealthy enough to win a better representation than they have if they only labour for it. The Irish people in this city have acquired a great deal of real estate. Considering the circumstances under which they came to this country their commercial prosperity is in many instances all that they could have expected. They have wealth, power, and numbers. They are unanimous upon all questions affecting Faith or Fatherland, and yet they do not hold the position they are entitled to. They are neither fairly represented in the Corporation, in the police, in the fire brigade, nor in the volunteers, Whatever the cause may be, there is the fact, and if they wish to remedy the present state of affairs they should vote for no man who did not either promise to vote for the abolition or the enforcement of the STATUTE LABOURS TAX. And it would be well to decide which-abolition or enforcement was desirable, in order that there would be a clear ticket and no division. It is a most important circumstance, and if the Catholics of Montreal are wise, they will see to it at once.

## A CHAPTER OF INSULTS.

One of the peculiarities of our social system is that there is a class of men who think it no harm whatever to insult a Catholic, and who express amazement at the idea of a Catholic minding such insult at all. A short time ago a vulgar attack appeared in the Ottawa Citizen upon the Irish in Quebec. "Fiskey," and "Paddy" and "Murther" were freely interspersed, and all the hackneyed vulgarism of abuse were liberally indulged in by the then anonymous writer. The editor of the Citizen appears to have regretted that he allowed the coarse attack to be made, and he forced the writer-a gentleman from Montreal-to come out above his name and admit that he was the Rhodope Mountains, Turkey is chased into libeller of our people. But the amusing part the last ditch-Constantinople. In this con- of the business is that this gentleman denies "J. R."-If there are any secret signs or dition she may be said to have been beaten to all intention of insulting the Irish people, and her knees. The Queen has pleaded for the | jokingly parries the question as merely a squib prostrate Mussulman, and, the cable tells us, that meant nothing, and of course-yes of has asked Russia to spare the sick or dying | course—did not mean to offend. That is we are called perjurers, drunkards, ignoramuses, &c. &c., and yet no insult intended gentlemen, no insult. We Irish should not be so thin skinned. Lord bless you it is all in jest, of course it is. We are beasts and blackguards, drunkards and boobies but " no insult intended gentlemen - no insult." Some people evidently think that we should be accustomed to abuse and should take our punishment smiling, or we should lick the hand that smites us. Then again we have a choice selection from the London, Ont. Herald, where our people are called "pugnosed ruffians," and we are certain that the writer would tell us "no insult was intended" -no more than if "a gentleman of color" was cailed "a blackman." We should be used to it And it is not in Conservative papers alone, for both Citizen and Herald are Conservative, but in Reform papers as well, and this peculiarity is noticeable. They all appear to think that we should be satisfied with what some one called "monkeys allowance"—"more kicks than half-pence," and that we should meekly accept the situation as our unfortunate lot. All this is odd, but there are people who seriously think that if we are not destitute of feeling, we ought to be. It was only the other day we had to notice the Star "going for us" by sneeringly writing of the "ragged countrymen" of O'Connell, and later still, on Saturday last, the Witness in publishing its version of the Oka business gave what purported to be, the likenesses of "Father Lacan," "Brother Philippe" and "Joseph Perrillard.". These is simply a municipal conspiracy to keep the "likenesses" were hideous caricatures. Father Catholic people from exercising their due in- Lacan was brought out with shrivelled and distorted features. He was made as ugly as it come here and perhaps carry "wee" along exists, in its present form, the Catholics of was possible without destroying all traces of re-Montreal will never wield that power which semblance. "Brother Philippe" was even our city and they would rejoice to see it in their numbers entitle them to. Look at the pre- worse. He was made to appear lustful and beast- ashes. They would move no hand to rescue

ance, with somewhat of a fools head. On the clear out this "nest of Papists" would bring other hand "Mr. Dudderidge, a juror rejected balm to their feelings. The Orangemen of by the crown" was a model for an artist, handsome, intellectual and calm. "Mr. Dud deridge" was given to the public eye, the beau ideal of manliness and beauty. The Herald alone, of our Montreal papers, denounced this act of the Witness, and called it a "mean and despicable ore." The Gazette and Star have been silent. The thing is too filthy to trouble us. It is becoming in the columns of the Witness. We are not surprised, but it is odd to hear this same paper advocating " Canadian nationality," and then insulting 1,800,000, or nearly one half of the population of the Dominion. Honest men of every creed must loath the work of this mischeivous Witness, and this last evidence of the stupid bigotry with which it assails everything Catholic, will open the eyes of everyone to one of the causes which provoke the indignation of our co-religionists. These are but a few samples of the method of attack which some people take, and all the time 'milingly assure us that they had no more intention of insulting us, than they had of making jelly out of a turnip. We are not aware Catholics carry on those "playful" pranks and we fail to remember any instance of a Catholic journal in Canada wilfully insulting their neighbours because of their creed or national ity. But it is well that we can afford to laugh at them, and to wish them better manners.

#### WERE THEY REFUSED?

Last week we referred to an incident that happened in connection with some young men who presented themselves as recruits for the Garrison Artillery. These young men said they were not accepted because it was sus pected that they were Catholics. Their reasons for saying this were: First-when they presented themselves, they were told there were some vacancies—Second, that a non-commissioned officer told them to get rifles and fall in -Third, that some interfering afterwards took place and they were told that there were no vacancies,—Fourth that a recruit was accepted after they had been refused, and-Fifth, that some of the rank and file "jeered at them' when the officers told them that they could not be accepted. With reference to the first charge, we can offer no opinion, but about the second no non-commissioned officer had a right to tell them to take rifles and fall in, without the previous sanction of the officer in command. It was a breach of discipline and we can well understand the officer in command correcting it as soon as it was discovered. As to the "whispering, &c," we can readily believe that there is an objection, in some corps, to allow Catholics to enter them. That objection does not rest with the officers, but principally with the men. It is said that "no one is asked what is his religion"-perhaps not, but in some corps the men take care that it shall be known, and they take measures to keep the "Papists" out. This it would be useless to deny. They are accustomed to look on most men in uniform as sympathizers with orangeism, and they cannot reconcile themselves to the sight of a "Papist" in uniform. As to the "jeering" we are not at all surprised to hear it, but it is not an evidence of that discipline which we should expect in such a corps as the Garrison Artillery. We do not believe that such an evidence of religious animosity could take place in the presence of an officer. It is however little incidents such as these that create bad feeling. If Catholic recruits were met in a frank and generous spirit, much of the antagonism which now exists, would be removed. We are satisfied that mutual good will and kindly intercourse will be best promoted by a mixed volunteer system, and it is for this reason that we urge Catholics to join, and if commanding officers of battalions and of batteries meet those recruits in the spirit in which they offer their services, much good will be done to the community at large.

ORANGEISM. From Ontario we learn that preparations are already being made by the Orange lodges to "assist" the Orangemen of Montreal if they determine to carry out their intention to walk en the next 12th of July. Young Britons and old Britons pass heroic resolutions intended for the public eye, and no doubt make heroic vows in the secret chamber of their lodges of how" they all trample the papist, every one' in the Commercial capital of the Dominion No doubt the question will become more ser ious as the dog days approach, and men's blood will be at fever heat contemplating the dangers with which our city is threatened by the Orangemen from Ontario. That danger is evident. No one will deny that it is possible. Strangers will with them. They have no interests to guard in sent state of affairs. The French Canadians | 1y, and the "likeness" succeeded in creating our banks, our commedial buildings, or our have only 11, the Protestants have 12, while the a feeling of disgust. Joseph Perrillard, a wit- public institutions from destruction. They Irish Catholics are only 4 representatives in the ness for the crown, had a murderous counter- would be glad of it all. Anything that would a suitable man a liberal commission will be given.

Montreal are as a class, men of no social standing in our city. They have no social reputation to guard. They are mostly poor, ignorant, and deluded men, who think that despising "Papists" is sufficient to secure for them eternal happiness. To them it would matter little whether one half our city was laid in ruins or not. Some people may think that in saying this we say too much, but we take the public utterances of the Orangemen themselves to support us. They have publicly threatened us with those things, and that public threat is but an index to the far more intense secret vows they make against the church to which we belong. Under such circumstances we have a right to ask the legislature in Quebec, or the Parliament in Ottawa, to grapple with the question. Orangeism is already an illegal society in this province. Every member of the order is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to imprisonment. Of this we are assured by the best lawyers in the province. But even members of any illegal society can walk the streets. A procession may not be illegal, although the men who form that procession may be members of an illegal society. But yet Orangeism is illegal. Some of our Catholic friends may desire to avoid the issue, but it cannot be avoided. It will force itself upon us in spite of all we can do. It must be faced firmly and coolly for if it is not checked in this city it will make Montreal the Belfest of Canada, and do more to retard the commercial prosperity of the people, than years of business depression. It appears to us that either the Local Legislature or the Dominion Parliament must interfere in the interest of peace and order. The Irish Canadian suggests that a peti. tion from the Catholics of the Dominion should be sent to Mr. Issac Butt for presentation to the Queen upon the subject. Our contemporary would find that the result of such a course would be useless. It is here and not in England that the question must be settled. It is in the power of our own Parliament to dispose of the question, and we should oppose any measure which would be calculated to weaken the authority we already possess. If we are true to ourselves, the question can be settled here, and by ourselves, with the assistance of those of our Protestant friends who desire to see us protected from insult, and the city of Montreal saved from "woe," The question should be brought before Parliament. Mr. Devlin has now a brilliant move to make, when the Commons meet. Let him put principle above party. and fight this question on the floor of the House, and he will rally to his side every Catholic in the land. Let no side issue bar the way. We want to be assured of peace, and freedom from insult, and it is in the power of Mr. Devlin to shake the government to its centre upon this very issue. In such a cause he will, we believe, find no divisions of opinion upon the side of the Catholic people, nor will he experience any lukewarmness in sustaining him. It is not a party question with Catholics, and all Catholies will rally to his side. If he exhibit that force and determination of which he is capable, if he put his shoulders to the wheel, Conservatives and Reformers, who are Catholics, will we believe, rally to his side, and every man whose soul is his own, who is not bound up in the harness of party before everything, will wish him God speed. Then there is the question of Orange Immigration to which we paid so much attention last session. We proved that Orangemen were encouraged to immigrate to Canada. We proved that exceptional facilities were put in their way to induce them to come to this country. These men add fuel to the flame. They introduce quarrels with which the people of Canada have nothing to do. They have made the North of Ircland a bear-garden, and they will do the same with Canada, if a check is not put upon their career. That IMMIGRA-TION QUESTION we do not intend to drop. It is too important to be allowed to sink into oblivion. The Orange question ought to be made one of the important questions in the next session. The present government cannot afford to offend the unanimous voice of the Cathelie people by refusing to entertain it. Perhaps indeed the members of the Government have no wish to do so. We do not believe that the Orange order is a favorite with the Hon. Mr. Mackenze,—but it becomes Catholics to speak out, and show that they feel the intensity of the insult that Orangeism intends, and that they are anxious for a peaceable solution of the difficulty. We repeat that Mr. Devlin has upon this question, and upon the question of the representation of minorities, which he handled so ably last year, a brilliant session before him, if he puts principles above party and fights the battles of the people with that dogged energy and ability which he pos-

TRAVELLER, whose sole occupation it shall be to push the circulation of the "True Witness" To

OKA

the handsome Church at Oka; no more would

anointed hands hold the Sacred Host aloft for

adoration, under its roof tree-the Church

was in ashes, and great was the thanksgiving

therefor. The press proclaimed the advent

of a New Jerusalem for the "poor Indians."

Reformers and Conservatives, Guzette and

Herald, Star and Witness, they were all the

same-the Church at Oka was destroyed, all

hailed the "persecuted" men who were "driven"

to do the deed. In that hour of trial the Ca-

tholics of Canada discovered who were their

friends and who were their foes. Reputed

friends in the press were found in the midst of

hostile denouncers of the Seminary, and with

one accord, the press of Montreal sided with

the enemies of our pastors. They sided with

open rebels, with men who defied the Queen's

warrant, who committed arson and flew to arms.

and threatened to take life, and yet the press

howled down the unoffending priests, and

treacherously gave way to the panic of

the hour. Well, time passed on. The

Indians were arrested, tried, and-acquitted!

Acquitted, yes, but not because there was not

sufficient evidence against them, not because

the counsel for the Seminary did not prove

their guilt,-no, no-they "were acquitted

because they burned the Church at Oka. Yes.

they were acquitted, because they were guilty.

They were acquitted because the evidence was

direct and conclusive, and because the jury had

been crammed with pernicious writings in the

press, and false whisperings in their ears. No

clearer case ever went before a jury than the

trial of the Oku Indians for arson. If they

were not guilty then there are men who should

be tried for perjury, on the side of the prosecu-

tion. The epitome of the evidence which we

quoted last week, with the report we publish

to-day, establishes a case so clear that every sane

man must admit the question to have been

proven against them. But they had five

staunch friends upon the jury, and they were

acquitted. And where is the press of Mon-

treal now? True to its mission, it chuckles in

silence. Gazette, Herald and Star are silent

the Witness alone rejoicing at the result pub.

licly, the others tacitly endorsing it by a con-

spiracy of silence. We have often said that

they are all tarred with with the same brush

and here is another proof of it. But what do

our opponents say of trial by jury now? Will

not the Orangemen admit that after all trial by

jury may be a good thing at times? Will they

not say that-If the Oka Indians had been

tried by a judge, instead of by a jury, their

conviction would be a certainty! Trial by

jury say our opponents, acquitted Sheehan

when he was before the Grand Jury charged

with the murder of Huckett; trial by jury saved

the Oka Indians when they were before

a jury charged with-nay proved-to have

burned the Church at Oka. And yet the

Catholics do not cry out for the abolition of

trial by jury. Nor do they charge the jury

with being perjurers, as the Witness insinuated

the members of the Grand Jury were in the

Sheehan case. No, the five members of the

jury who were for acquitting the Indians did

not perjure themselves—they merely let the

Indians off. They did not bear false witness

-they simply found a verdict of "not guilty."

They are no doubt " honourable men" and

they went according to their conscience, and, the

howling of the Witness. They had been gorged

with Oka business for some time past, their pre-

judices were appealed to-and yet they are, no

doubt, "honourable men." But these "hon-

ourable men" have brought contempt upon the

country. When the Oka Indians defied the

law, we said that "Canada was in disgrace."

We repeat it now again. Canadian laws must

be the laughing stock of all who run and read.

Rebels in arms are patted on the back, and,

when found red handed in the work of arson,

are acquitted. And the press rejoices, and the

enemies of the Church rejoice, and all the time

talk about "Civil and Religious Liberty."

Yes "Civil" liberty to deny justice to a Cath-

olic Institution, and "Religious" liberty to in-

sult Catholics for standing by the faith of their

fathers. But the Oka business will have one

good effect. It will prove to every Catholic in

this country how little they have to expect

where their interests are at stake, as it will we

hope arouse them to a sense of the injustice

that has been done, and quickens their deter-

mination to stand by each other in the crisis

forcing upon us.

When the Catholic Church at Oka was de-THE DUBLIN REVIEW .- Contents: The stroyed, the enemies of that Church rejoiced. Channel Islands; Hergenrother on Church and Great was the chuckling, in private, over the State; The Poetry of a Pessimist; Christian ashes of the beautiful edifice near the Lake of Charity and Political Economy; Turkey and the Two Mountains. One more temple, ere-Russia; Catholicity and National Prosperity; cted to God's glory was in ruins. One more Simon De Montfort, Earl of Leicester; Recent altar was in the dust, and the bigoted fury of German thought; Its influence on Mr. Tynour foes, sang paces of joy, at the doing of dall; The French President and the New the deed. No more would the holy sacrifice Chamber of Deputies; with notices of books. of the Mass be celebrated beneath the walls of

Brilliant and logical, the Dublin Review is always a welcome friend. As a Catholic work it stands high among the list of quarteries, and the present number sustains the reputation of the Review in every particular. "The Channel Islands" is an interesting account of what may be called a portion of the Home Empire of Great Britain, "Horgenrother on Church and State" is a review of Dr. Joseph Hergenrothers great work on the relations of Church and State in Prussia. The Review says that there is no work, in the whole range of ecclesiastical literature sowell adapted to the general reader and yet at the same time so comprehensive, so solid, and so accurate."

OUR YOUNG FOLKS MAGAZINE.-This is the kind of a magazine that should be placed in thr hands of Catholic youths. The reading is instructive and pleasant, and is free from that demoralizing clap-trap which is now so broadly circulated amongst our young boys and girls.

HARPERS NEW MONTHLY,-Unlike Harpers Weekly, Harpers Monthly appears to be free from much of the offensive matter that so often offends public decency The variety of the the selections, the number of engravings, and the quantity of matter is as great in Harpers Monthly as in any Magazine in America.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS .- This little magazine is published in London, and is only three pence a number. For the money it is one of the best of its kind published. Its articles often bear evidence of superior ment and the number for January well sustains the reputation that Catholic Progress has already made for itself.

THE VATICAN LIBRARY .- Hickey & Co., of New York, some time since conceived the idea of publishing a "Vatican Library": The books were to be issued at 25c. each, and the object was to combat the evil tendency of modern sensationalists, which prostitute the public morals for the sake of commercial enterprise. We have now before us the first issue of Hickey & Co. venture. It is called "Fabiola, or the Church of the Catacombs." The work is well worthy of the source from which it issued and if the succeeding works in 'The Vatican Library,' are as good as the one now before us, a lasting good will have been done to the public at large. BABYLAND .- A charming little work for children. It is neatly illustrated and the stories

THE AMERICAN CATHOLC QURTERLY .-The American Catholic Quarterly for January is perhaps, the most interesting number of that | Canada and if they do not alter their tone tomagazine we have ever seen. The article on 'Communion" is clear and suggestive. "The Arvan language and Literature" is in itself markable one, while "The Survival of Ireland" is refreshing to find in such a high toned work. The rest of the articles are of considerable merit and the American Catholic Quarterly enters upon its third year under auspices which must be regarded as being of the most attractive kind.

OUR FLAG by Katherine Mary Stone. This stirring poem occupies 12 pages of paper. It traces the history of the Pontifical Zouaves from 1860, when the St. Patricks Battalion was formed, down to the day when the sword of General Charette was deposited at the Shrine of St. Anne d'Auray. Of the Irish troops the authoress says :--

"When round Loretto's holy fane, Raged the unequal fight, And Pimodan's heroic blood Flowed for the Church's right.

When from Ancona's bastions gazed, O'er Adria's dark blue sea, In Antique faith and valour kind, The martial Irisbry.

In conquest proud or brave defeat, Who saw their courage quail, Right worthily their swords upheld, The name of Innisfail.

SADLIER'S CATHOLIC DIRECTORY .- Price \$1. free by mail, for 1878 is to hand. It contains" a full report of the various dioceses in the United States, British America, Ireland and Australia." It contains 600 or 700 pages of useful statistics, and sustains the reputation it has already gained for exhaustive research. From it we learn that there are in Ireland 29 Archbishops and Bishops, 1085 parishes, 1004 Parish priests, 1721 Administrators, Curates and others, 414 Regular Clergy, 3172 priests in all. Then we find 2377 Churches, and 78 priests, 95 men and 256 women in "Houses of Religious Orders or Communities." In Canada we have 7 Archbishops, 27 bishops, 1751 priests, 1215 Churches, 403 Chapels and Stations, 15 Theological Seminaries, 537 Ecclesiastical students, 28 Colleges 193 Academies and Select schools, 5,986 Parish schools, which the functicism of our enemies is plainly 42 Asylums, 42 Hospitals, and a Catholic enough to forget the made of the moderal entirements of the

that there are 106.000 Catholic Indians in the States and Territories under the jurisdiction of the United States, while there are nearly 15 .-000 Protestant Indians. There are also statistics from Australia-New Zealand and South America, and altogether Sadlier's Directory furnishes a fund of useful information, which is so compiled as to be easily ascertained.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW .- Contents. Mr. Gladstone on Manhood Suffrage, by Robert Lowe; The Republic and the Marshal, by Frederick Harrison, Humming Birds; Dr. Emmons Theory of Belief; Political Dissent; Florence and the Medici; Hell and Divine veracity; Has India food its people? Home and Foreign affairs.

"HELL AND DIVINE VERACITY,"-Is an attempt to combat Father Oxenhan's work on Catholic Eschatology and Universalism. The article is clever, but woefully astray. may have occasion to notice the subject, editorially, soon. "Humming Birds" is interesting and instructive. "The Marshal and the Republic" is not up to Frederick Harrison's usual style, "Has India food for its people?" gives a fund of valuable information about our Eastern Empire. The writer informs us that "within a score of years there have been as many famines in India!"

CATHOLIC WORLD. - Contents. Between the years; Christianity as an historical religion; To the Witch Hazel; The Wolf Tower; Mr. Froude on the decline of Protestantism; A ramble after the Waits; The Descent of Man; Mickey Casey's Christmas Dinner Party; Catholic "Circles" for working men in France; The Rivers voice; Papal Elections: How the Steenwy Kerwold was saved; The year of Our Lord 1877. New Publications; Sadlier and Co., Montreal. The Catholic World is always a welcome visitor. The present number commences the year auspiciously. " Christianity as an Historical Religion" is able enough to grace the pages of a Quarterly-while "Froude on the Decline of Protestantism" is a review of Fronde's work and a seathing analysis of its contents.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW.-Contents:-A Plea for Plain History; On Man's attitude to Nature; Chronology of the Catacombs; The Family History of a Re- with the most fitthy and violent allusions to the former; Alfred the Great; The story of a Scottish Martyr; Reminiscences of the late heavier than usual this month. It is always sound and logical, and the contents are always instructive and pure, but the reading matter is unusually heavy in the present number. However the Month is always good.

LES JESUITS-MARTYRS DU CANADA.-We recommend this book to those who are in the habit of abusing the "Papists." Let them see what the Jesuits have done for wards the Catholics we shall be surprised.

HISTOIRE DES INSTITUTIONS DE CHARITE DE BIENFAISANCE ET D'EDUCATION DU enough to stamp the present number as a re. CANADA. - A valuable work on Catholic venue for an investigation into this breach of the Charities, and full of useful information.

THE HEAVENLY BODIES. HOW THEY MOVE AND WHAT MOVES THEM, -Mr. Dugald Mac-Donald, a Scotch Cutholic from Glengarry, has startled the astronomical world, by what at first sight appears to be a new theory on the laws which guide the motions of the planets. Although the author quotes Sir Isaac Newton in support of his views, yet there is some slight antagonism to that prince of Astronomers in the theory advanced by Mr. MacDonald. At present we prefer to simply notice the work as being a remarkable one, well written, and eloquent, and we hope to hear of Mr. Mac Donald writing a larger work in which the bours. theory he advances will be more clearly dealt with. We can, however, cordially congratulate Mr. MacDonald on what he has already done, BLACKWOOD .- Contents: Mine is Thine; Murder of Commissioner Fraser; Delhi 1835; The tender recollections of Irene MacGillicuddy; French Translations from Heine; The Fall of Plevna; Peace or War; The storm in

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY GUIDE FOR JANUARY is to hand. Publishers, Chisholm Brothers, Montreal.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

PAROCHUS LINDSAY REDIVIVUS.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Dear Sir,-In common with the many warm admirers of the distinguished parish priest of Lindsay. I was happy to note in your column of "personals" a few weeks ago, a reference to the great pecuniary sacrifices made by the reverend gentleman, for the honor and benefit of his influential parish! not indeed, that I consider it excessively modest on his part that he should so manage it either by him. self or others, as to have his name figure so very often in the public prints; whether as the Canadian Father Mathew of Temperance reformer, or the self sacrificing missionary, or again as the doughty champion of the poor inoffensive orangemen! But then, tastes differ—you know! However, I repeat that I did and do rejoice that you, sir, were generous tion at least of the wonderful achievements of the repulation of 1,779.200. The summary for Rev. paster of Lindsay; ather that the rest of his

the United States is not given, but we learn | brother priests in the good old flocese of Kingston, are fully as absorbed with their parochial duties. even if they dont make quite so much parade thereof! And why this rejoicing? simply because your kindly notice leads up to the satisfactory conclusion that no wicked papist bullet had yet found its way to the heart of any orange rowdy about Lindsay, or else, it must have first pierced the magnanimous breast of Lindsay's parish priest! (Vide that memorable address of that Reverend gentleman last July!) Nor did the well wishers of your valuable journal, (never more valuable than at the present juncture,) find less real pleasure in reading that brief notice, from the natural inference therefrom, that a complete reconciliation had been effected between its present proprietor, and the respected pastor aforesaid. And I am sure that I but echo the sentiments of all your readers when I express the hope that this redinagratio amoris may be but the prelude to an enduring friendship, and may further eventuate in the unrestricted circulation hereafter of the True Witness, through the largely Catholic parish of Lindsay. If this be the pleasing result, I shall gladly follow the example of those erstwhile troublesome critics hailing from Kingston and Toronto, of the sole of the Reverend gentleman in July last; by dropping the mantle of oblivion over that unfortunate escapade, and simply saying of it in Shakesperian phrase; "all's well, that ends well" Yours truly,

MODERATION. ONTARIO, 3rd December, 1877.

ORANGEISM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

In the month of July last I had occasion to refer through your columns, to the exhibition of a bunch of Orange lilies in the office of one of the employees of the Custem House, on the 12th of July. No explanation was, however, vouchsafed and the matter would, in all probability have forever passed from memory had not a recent circumstance revived the subject. On last Friday evening the band of the Orange Young Britons held a concert in the Mechanics' Hall which, if we believe the Witness and other journals of that class, proved a complete success. The most noticeable feature in the entertainment was an address, loyal, grandiloquent and brimful of the most violent and uncalled for attacks unon the Catholics in general, and the Catholics of Quebec in particular. This address was delivered by the Chairman, Dunbar Browne, DCL. Now perhaps your readers may not know who this man is, and for their benefit I will inform them that he is a Government employee, holding the position of Collector of Inland Revenue for the District of Montreal. He draws his salary which is, I believe, between \$2,400 and \$3,000 perannum out of the funds of the country, and he certainly will not claim that the Orangemen alone subscribe to fill the country's coffers. If such were the case he might with reason claim the right to insult Catholics on all occasions and with impunity; but such not being the case, and the Orange crew forming but a small proportion of the population of the country, the conduct of Mr. Browne should not be allowed to go unchallenged. This same individual was, and may be now, publisher or editor of the most scurilously insulting periodical ever published against the Catholic Church. The title was the Throne and the Altar, and every line its columns was filled Catholic Church and every institution connected therewith. When the present administration, as a roward for electioneering oratory, appointed Mr Bishop of Mayence. The Month is somewhat Browne to his present position, we were led to suppose that we had heard the last of his insane and howling utterances. In this fend expectation we were doomed to disappointment. The occasion alone was wanting to rekindle the former anti-Catholic fire that burned in the bosom of the Collector of Inland Revenue, and the Orange Young Britons concert on last Friday furnished the long wished for opportunity. We have been told, in fact are continually reminded, that employees of the Civil Service are not allowed to be members of any secret society, under pain of dismissal, still we find a gentleman holding one of the most lucrative and important offices in the gift of the government in Montreal presiding at a meeting of Orangemen avowing himself one without an i prevarication or qualification. Surely the authorities should see to this matter, and every Irish Catholic member of Parliament who has the interest of his people at heart, should call upon the Minister of Inland Rerules of the department.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

Montreal, January 21st, 1878.

MISSION IN RED LAKE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

His Lordship Rupert Seidenbush, Bishop of St. Cloud, in this State, having received a petition from the Indian Otcheppeway tribe of Red Lake, Pembina Co., has just commissioned me on this duty to teach them; but as in said mission there is neither Church. Priests house, nor school, nor any convenience for teaching them, I received from the Lord Bishop in-structions and authority to collect from the kind hearted Catholics funds for supplying all things required for this laudable Catholic intention. So I will soon visit both Provinces, and I hope to re-ceive some assistance from Catholic Canadian neigh-

Dear Sir, I may say the Indian mission of Red Lake is poor, and the severest post on this continent, The wild men are prepared to have a mission at Red Lake, and as we have not any house, I am sent by my Lord Bishop to collect funds to open a mission. I have received the requisite powers from my

Lord Seidenbush, and I am now just on my visiting

travels and will visit Canada to ask, and I hope I will receive a good collection in Canada. I may be in Canada for one intention as I wish to give some information to our neighbors in Canada on my arrival in Canada this Christmas, so as to ask from the charitable some relief for my mission

I now wish you to thus help me for my poor wild Indians. I am authorized by Our Lord Scidenbesh, O.A.B. Bishop of St. Clouds.

M. Angus O'Falton, Third O.S.F. Indian Mission Red Lake.

I.C.B. U.-BRANCH NO. 8.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

On Tuesday evening Jan. 8th, the election of officers of Branch No. 8 I. C. B. U., of St. Thomas, Canada, took place when the following gentlemen

were elected for the ensuing year :-President, Inc. Doyle, (elected for the third time); 1st Vice-President, Thos. Power; 2nd Vice-President, James O'Shea; Financial Secretary, Jacob Warmy; Cor. Secretary, W. A. Cleary, (re-elected); Rec. Secretary, Columbus Knowles; Trustees, Messrs Corbett, Sheehan, and Townson.

The affairs of this most westerly society are in a prosperous condition. This Society although only two years in existence, has done a great deal of good in the way of assisting each other who are incapable of attending to their usual avocations through sickness, also in educating to manly independence the care of their temporal interests, in this great and free Dominion.

Yours truly, P. D.

#### PERSONAL

- Stafford lectures at Barrie on STAFFORD-Fathe.

the 24th. called on President DUFFERIN-Lord Dufferin

Hayes yesterday. ". Is writing a POWER-Mr. O'Connor Power M. P. book on the " Political Prisoners."

ALLEYN-It is again rumoured in Quebect. Alleyn is to be taken into the Provincial Cab. MAcDONALD—Sir Jno. Macdonald is to be presented with a testimonial on the 22nd inst, by the

MANNING-Cardinal Manning is endeavoring to bring about a rapprochement botween Pope Pius IX. and the Emperor of Germany, and bls efforts are likely fo prove successful.

workingmen of Galt.

SECCHI—Father Secchi, the famous astronomer, is furnishing all the Astronomical observatories of Italy with improved instruments under a Government opposition.

IONES-Mr. Jones the New Minister of Militia, is a man extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, and he is said to be the ablest Reformer, in the House from Nova Scotia. MILMORE-Martin Milmore, the Sculptor of Bos-

ton is a young Irishman of considerable ability. He designed and executed the "Soldiers Monument" and got \$75,000 for his labors.

O'LEARY-We received a letter from Daniel O'Leary the champion long distance walking pedestrian, this week. He is going to England and France, and may visit Montreal on his return. CRUCI-Father Cruci is writing a book. The title

of it is to be " The Modern Difference between the Church and Italy considered in Reference to a Particular Circumstance, HAYES - Mr. Michael Angelo Hayes, an Irish

sculptor of considerable talent lost his life on New Year's Eve by the accidentally falling into a cistern in his own house in Dublin. FALKNER-Joseph Falkner, has just died at

Windsor, N. S. aged one hundred and two years and ten months. He was one of the crew of the Shannon"in the Naval duel with the "Chesa-McCARTHY .- It is said that the death of Sergeant

McCarthy, the day after he was released from prison, where he had been for twelve years confixed for complicity with Feniauism, has given some impetus to the movement in Ireland. CALDECOTT-At a meeting of the Anniversary o

the establishment of "Young Men's Christian Association" in Montreal, on Monday evening, one of the speakers Mr. Caldecott, said that the Association was \$18,000 or \$19,000 in debt.

HIGGINS—Higgins, the English Champion sculler, has challenged Hanlon, Courtney, or any American oarsman, to a sculling race from Putney to Mortlake for £500 and the championship. The Americans to be allowed expenses.

DUGGAN-Bev. Father Duggan, has been presented with a horse and carriage by the people of New Britain, Conn. The unmarried portion of his new congregation, at Wolcallville, presented him a with splendid sleigh, robe, and

McDONNELL-The Morning Democrat published at GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., gives an account of the death of Col. George A. McDonnell, a former resident of Montreal," The Democrat says that Col. McBonnell was "always a gentleman and a true

STANLEY—Stanley was entertained at a banquet in Paris, on Saturday night by the French Geographical Society. The discoverer was presented by the Minister of Public Instruction with a decoration of palm, and it was announced that the Society had awarded him a gold medal, He arrived in London yesterday.

CONROY-His Excellency the Most Rev. George Conroy, with Rev. Dr. P. Reddy, secretary, and Albe Valois, arrived in Concord, N. H., last week nd spent some time as the guests of Kev Barry, Vicar-General of the Dioceso. The party was joined by Rt. Rev. Bishop Healy.

MANNING—In consequence of certain difficulties which have arisen with regard to the re-establishment of the Episcopate in Scotland, the Pope has authorised Cardinal Manning to treat this question with the English Government and make such a compromise as may be accounted

CARMICHAEL-The Rev. Mr. Carmichael, gave a lecture on " The Turk" last week in Montreal. He traced the history of Constantinople back to the time when a colony of Greeks built the City of Byzantium, new Constantinople, in the year

667 before Christ. THOMPSON-The American woman who recently amazed staid Edinburgh by having her favorite horse shod with gold, turns out to be a Miss Thompson, well known at Niagara Falls. Among her numerous eccentricities was that of inslating in paying all her bills in \$20 gold

SALISBURY-During the debate on the Queen's Speech in the English Parliament, the Marquis of Balisbury said that the "Government had done all in its power to secure peace and good government for the Christians in Turkey but would not imperil British subjects or their interest for all the Christians in the world."

CHILDS-Alderman Childs was in the chair at a meeting of the Fire Committee held in Montreal last week and during an investigation into the state of the department it transpired that if the Windsor Hotel was on fire the brigade would be comparatively powerless to do much good, and that the brigade was in a generally very bad

condition. HENRY-A significant circumstance took place at Clifden county Galway, Ireland, recently Mr. Mitchell Renry MP. the wealthy Parliamentary representative went to that town to address his constituents, when instead of a vote of thanks he was met with a vote "of want of confidence" which was moved by Father Rhatigan, and supported by Fathers Conway and Freely. They charged Mr. Henry with neglecting his duties in the House. The Irish people are looking after their M P's at last.

FITZGERALD-Father Fitzgerald became a Methodist; then he became a Catholic again. This return to the old faith some fanatics interpreted as "Kidnapping" &c., &c., &c. So Father Fitz. gerald was "interviewed" by some leading Methodists, and he told them that his experience of Methodism only made him more than ever convinced of its errors, and that he intended to die a Catholic. So ends the "Kidnapping case," &c., &c., &c.

BROWNSON-I remember one of thom-an illustrious man-the late Dr. Brownson, who told me over twenty years ago, when I expressed my sur-prise that he had been so long a time in coming into the Church. "For years before I became a Catholic, when I was more of an infidel than anything else, I had the thought that the truth might be in that old Church; but I was afraid to touch it, for I would prefer almost to risk my immortal soul, than to become a papist in Boston at that time."-From a recent lecture delivered in the United States,

### HE MAMMOTH.

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

#### CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department.

Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17 dc. 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c,

White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c, 45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17½c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c,

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

selling at 29c and 32c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 26c, 29c, 30c 35c, 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c line measures 7-8 of a yard wide.

Rlankets For Man And Beast. Liocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1,75 to

Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1,25 to \$4,00. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1,25.

Table Linen Department. Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c.

Unbleached Table Linen, price from 25c to 60c. Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 271c to 50c. White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c. Napkins in endless variety, price from 75c per dozen.

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

Huckaback Towelling, price, 12½c, 14c, 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8e, 12c, 14c, Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c each.

Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c. White and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Cottons, full stock.

Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, English, price from 33e.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wooi Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1,00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1,00. Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1,35. Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1,30. Basket Coatings, only \$2,20. Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2,40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2,75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3,15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices 75c, 90c, \$1,00, \$1,20, \$1,30, \$1,35. Overceatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth,

Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c Underclothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 50c 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1,00.

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

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

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

Call early and secure the Bargains. Oct 31st-12-ly

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In great variety,

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NEW DAIRY BUTTER. Received daily by Express from the Eastern Town-

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DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM.

SUGUR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED do., CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts,)

#### AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

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

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1363 St. Catherine street. \$5 To \$20 per day at home. Samples worth\$1 May 2, '77.

## $\mathbf{W}^{ ext{ iny TEST.}}$

Number of purchasers served during the week 4,130. ending Jan. 12th 1878:-Corresponding week last year:--Increase.....680.

#### FEW AND FAR BETWEEN.

Dry Goods stores, whose clearing sales are few and far between cannot but in the conse of twenty years have a large accumulation of old goods which have become worthless through long keeping, for it is acknowledged that dry goods kept over too long become extremely tender, and will not pay to make up so that

Our New Goods Reduced ARE BETTER THAN

OLD ONES GIVEN AWAY.

Our annual sale, which is now going on, consists of all this season's goods left over, therefore buyers are sure these goods have not become worthless through

S. Caraly's New Goods Reduced. Good quality Snowflake Dress Goods, reduced to 23c per yard,

The very best quality French Snowflake Dress Geods, reduced to 36c per yard. The balance of a new lot of Check Wincey, reduced to 7c per yard.

Union Fancy Flannel Shirting, reduced to 16 c per yard. Good All-wool Scarlet Flannel, reduced to 191 per vard.

Every Pound Reduced Every pound of Yarn in the store is reduced, so that customers cannot buy any kind of Yarn from us without being benefited by the reduction Good American Yarn, same quality as sold by credit Stores at 75c. Our price is 50c. per 1b.

Good English Fingering reduced to 75c. per lb. Every pound of Fingering is reduced. New Silks Reduced. Good Grey and Black Striped Dress silk, reduced to 90c. per yard.

Every piece of Striped Dress Silk in the Store is reduced for our Annual Sale. Good Seal Brown Dress Silk, reduced to 75c per vard.

Every piece of Plain Colored Dress Silk is reduced for our Sale. Our Stock of Black Silk is worth calling special attention to, as we are now offering special bar-

Ask to see our good quality Black Dress Silk, which we are now offering at 99c per yard. It is as good as sold elsewhere at \$1.25. Our price is only 99c per yard. Every piece of Black Dress Silk is reduced for our

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## THE OKA TRIALS

Continued from Third Page.

of arson he had never seen so clear a case of putting the torch and setting the fire as the present one, for incendiaries were generally very cautious in their movements. At the great St. Hyacinthe fire there had been no direct proof against the incendiary Blanchet. He was committed upon purely circumstantial evidence, and it was only after he had been convicted that he had avowed that he was the instigator of the offence. In this case there was positive proof by evidence that had been corroborated in every possible way. So strong and convincing were the facts that it did not require the eloquence of his learned friend upon the other side to befog them and prevent their doing their duty, which, if carried out, would deprive society of the dangerous presence of an odious criminal like this and relegate him to prison to undergo the punishment of his crimes. He trusted the jury would relieve themselves of all projudices or preconceived verdict that would be in the interest of society. He would not say he hoped, but he was convinced that gentlemen of the experience of the jury could in their consciences de nothing else than declare that HIS HONOR, in charging the jury, said :- Gentle men of the jury,-The unremitting attention which

sentiments for er against the prisoner and give a the prisoner was guilty. you have given to this case during all the time that has been spent in hearing the evidence and listening to counsel has still further to be taxed while the Court is discharging the arduous duty of putting before you not the case of the Crown alone. nor that of the prisoner alone, but the cases of both parties as they have chosen to state them for themselves—the cases of both parties as they stand under the evidence, and as they bear upon each other; and this duty has to be performed not with the partial limited and comparatively easy object of making either of them apparently prevail; but with the much more difficult and important object of giving to each its proper weight, in order that law and justice may prevail. It has been the duty of the counsel whom you have heard on the one side and on the other to endeavor to show how strong a case practised advocacy could make, each from its own standpoint. It is the duty of the Court to show you from all points of view of the evidence, what is the right conclusion to be drawn. If I can succeed in doing this, it will only be with the assistance of the most candid attention on your part, and this much I feel sure I have a right to ask, this much I feel sure you will give me, for the sake of the prisoner whose fate is in you hands—for the sake of the true verdict you have taken your oaths to give, for the sake of the noblest things that life has to be lived for, and without which it is not worth the living; for the sake of truth and right, and duty, and that English justice which is the pride of the race and the main security here below for all that men toil for now, and all they have fought and died for in the past, and all they can hope to leave to their children. If any of those chords have been touched which vibrate so sensitively in free men's breasts; if artfully or designedly differences of creed or of race have been alluded to; here, now, once and for all, without again alluding to the subject in all that I may have hereafter to observe, I say with a feeling of indignation which as honest men you will share with me; these things are not for this place! Creed and race cease to be a source of pride, if they can be provoked for ignoble ends; nay, more-if they have been touched upon on either side heedlessly, or even insidiously, as one part of the proceedings might possibly lead some to imagine, I am satisfied from the character of both of the learned gentlemen on one side and the other that no one would perceive with more disgust and alarm than they any tendency to an abuse of justice from such a dangerous and misleading source; and with a feeling of pride in the administration of justice in Lower Canada I see and I say that in a case which has not always been characterized by freedom from asperity and prejudice, in so far as it has been the subject of public discussion or newspaper comment, nothing has been said or done within these walls by those concerned professionally in this trial but with fair and proper intentions, and this trial has proceeded under all the difficulties incident to the unavoidable use of three different languages without any incident in ny way regrettable except the length of time you are necessarily kept away from your homes while you are rendering service to the state. His Honor continued that with these prefatory remarks he would at once proceed with the case before the Court. In the first place the prisoner had been accused alone. He had been indicted with a number of others (thirteen), each of whom had chosen to be tried separately. His Honor read the indictment, and said that on this account he had not been able to agree with the counsel for the defense when he had said that the principal duty of the jury was to find out whether the prisoner had set the fire with his own hand. The case of the Crown was that they had not only set the fire, but had taken measures so that no one should prevent them from accomplishing their design. His Honor quoted the statut; in effect that if two or more persons were indicated for killing, and it be proved that one of them had struck the fatal blow while the other nine were present, they were all equally guilty. This was the law enacted a hundred and fifty years ago, and he would not alter it if he could. If in like manner priseners were indicted for setting fire, the law did not say they must all necessarly be actively concerned in the deed. The law said as long as they were aiders and abettors they might be all indicted together. Mr. Justice Johnson quoted Archbold, and went on to say that all the prisoners were charged as principals in the first degree, and though there might be no proof that the prisoners individually used inflammable material no lawyer would attempt to deny that if any of them committed arson the persons who were him were liable to be convicted. The example given by the law was of killing, but the analogy was the some. Neither was it important whether the prisoner had poured out the inflammable substance or lighted the match. The law made no distinction between those who did the deed and those who had a common design with the perpetrators. It had not to be positively proved that prisoner's was the hand that set the fire. If the parties were collected for the purpose of burning the building in question, that was a real taking part with the principals. The case of the Crown was undoubtedly strong by itself as to the people being engaged in the gathering and as to the prisoner being engaged in the act of setting the fire or in regard to other participation in it. On the other hand the defence had made many strong points which must be set aside before the jury could decide that the prisoner was guilty. There was, however something that could not be true. It could not be true that his hand had set the fire and that he was elsewhere at the same time. Probably in this case as in many others the truth would be found in the-a medio veritas. The jury must carefully distinguish between two things which had been set before them with very great ability. All the prisoners might have had an object in gathering together; but if the prisoner was not that he alone committed the

lead to the belief that he either set fire or was situated | the Indians were collected to defend themselves from as to comfort or aid them then the jury must find him guilty. Now the case for the Crown was not only that the parties had a common object, but acted in such a way as to prevent others hindering them. The Crown said that these parties had set the fire, and had taken steps to prevent their nefarous design being interrupted. The defence, on the other hand, said that the common object of the Indians was different from that, they assembled to prevent illegal arrests. This might or might not be true; but it was a matter which must be looked at with perfect fairness. The ways of the Indians were not those of white men; they were not used to acting upon their own resources to obtain a living. By a bad policy, whose responsibility was a very serious one the Indians, instead of being allowed to mingle with the white men were set aside, and told "You shall not progress." The consequence one here would not say that the Indians were right in their action. He did not believe that it was good the fact of arming when the character of the Indians was considered was not so had as it would be in other places, and under different circumstances; he could not say that the advice which led them to arm was in the strictest sense illegal, nor the emergency such as to justify their actions; but they were in a semi-savage state, and pretended that they feared arrest. Whether their pretext for resorting to arms was true or false, it was true that an apprehension existed, and on the night of the 14th he was prepared to admit that they had acted under a not unnatural impulse, that of self-defence. These reflections brought the jury up to the night of the 14th June, when most persons were in bed, but when these watchers were upon the alert. It came gradually on to the morning until, say, fifteen or twenty minutes to 4, when the cannon was fired, and soon after it was ascertained by several witnesses that fire had been put to the building. It was an important fact that the fire was not put in one place alone. This being the case, what next? The man Perrillard swears that he saw the prisoner and Anerente on the roof, one pouring a combustible on it and the other lighting a match. If Perrillard is correct in this, the prisoner is guilty; and if his evidence were unattacked, then the prisoner must be convicted. His evidence was of two kinds, and refers to the events at two separate times; to what he saw on the roof and to what he heard some days after the fire while the prisoner was confined. If neither of these should turn out to be true, that was the end of his evidence; if one should turn out to be untrue and unreliable, it was not to be inferred that the other was not true. If it were not true that Anarente and the prisoner were on the roof, it did not follow that Perrillard dtd not see the fire. Perrillard's evidence had been encountered in several ways. He is asked it he had not a conversation with Francois Karente, and the place and time is specified. He does not deny this, but denies that he said he had sworn falsely for \$50. He is again contradicted because it is asserted that he could not see the men on the roof from the place he says he was at the time; and again he is encountered by an ailbi, which says the prisoner is somewhere else. All this had to be carefully considered, because if Perrillard's evidence were out of the case, the proof of prisoner's setting the fire with his own hand was gone. His Honor read from several portions of the evidence, and continued that his testimony was met by that of Karente, who says that it is a falsehood, and if Francois Karente is to be believed, Perrillard's testimony goes for nothing. But it must be considered whether a man of Perrillard's. shrewdness would accost a brother of the Chief and offer him a bribe. If there were only Perrillard's oath on the one side and Karente's on the other, the doubt must go to the benefit of the prisoner. You must take upon yourselves that responsibility of saying which is to be believed. If Pernllard's evidence be set aside in this matter, it must be remembered that he gives evidence on another occasion, when he heard the prisoner recount something referring to the slarm of the people at the time of the fire. It would not be fair to say that from this evidence those who carried on this conversation were guilty of participating in the guilt, or meant to commit a crime. They had been telling of what had taken place. Nothing was more natural than that they should discuss it. Other points had been discussed, and other witnesses had been brought who had stood on the spot. He would not direct the jury here, but it had occurred to him that one point of the defence had been a difficult one, and had impressed him not the most favorably, and that was in regard to the positions behind the elm tree and the posibility of seeing the shed from it. It was difficult to say which was the hind part of a round elm tree. Individually, he did not attach much importance to it, but it was for the jury to say how they appreciated it; their common sense must guide them: as it could be readily understood that by moving a few feet away from a certain point where a view was brought within the direct line of various Another head of the evidence had addressed itself to the alibi or elsewhere. He had not the slightest doubt that a number of persons had seen the prisoner not on the roof but clsewhere at the time of the fire. But they ought to explain the value of that elsewhere and show that it was impossible for the prisoner to be at the fire at the time the fire was set. It was perfect nonsense to bring in an alibi when a man was only a few feet away. If a man could prove that at the time of the commission of a crime in Canada he was in another country or at a place sufficiently remote for him not to be present, then it had value, and would be perfectly conclusive and satisfactory. They had to determine that for themselves. But the evidence on that point has been, to say the least of it, most general. Doubtless the friends of the prisoner had come forward with their evidence believing that it would have a favorable effect; and he would not say that they came in the box to tell lies. Anarente and his brother say that he was in bed all night. Karente said he had been with him until 3 o'clock. That testimony was difficult to reconcile. They must carefully weigh this, and if they thought it justified hesitancy upon their part it was their undoubted duty to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and acquit him on that part of the evidence which said that his hand set the fire to the stable. They must, however, remember that the doubt must be one of intellect, not of prejudice, distinction or fear of the consequences of their verdict. Counsel upon both sides had discussed the subject in every possible light with much power, and it was his intention to allow the jury to determine the point for themselves. If they considered that doubts like these would not disturb them in the ordinary transaction of business, and they still believed that he was there they must do what they considered to be their duty. He had purposely confined himself to a general review of the subject because it had been so exhaustively discussed. But this was only in so far as what Perrillard had said he saw the prisoner do with his own hands. But the charge against the prisoner did not participate in the fire to the extent the law required he was not guilty. There was not that he actually participated in the setting; for instance, if he watched to prevent a surprise and was always ready to aid in the defence of the incendiaries, he was an aider and abettor, so here, if the fourteen persons charged in the indicates that the defence had properly dictment had a common design and proceeded to expect the torch of the incendiary. No one had ingeniously suggested that they had been destroyed by accident. It showed that the defence had properly considered the case. Then, as regarded the prisoner's action to the incendiary of the fourteen persons charged in the in-

illegal arrest. f If they were gathered for this purpose what came over them when they tried to cut the hose? Was it to prevent illegal arrest that they prevented persons from saving the burning buildings?. Was it to prevent illegal, arrest that they raised the axe against Father Lacan, who, with all the gentleness of his mission of mercy and goodness, endeavored to prevent them from cutting the hose? It was proved that one of the prisoners cut the hose, and that while doing it the prisoner at the bar stood behind him with a gun. In common sense there is not much difference between a man who sets fire to your house and him who paralyzes the arm of the good and true man who endeavors to save it. The jury must ask themselves what was the actual participation of the prisoner. If they were convinced that he had a common design with Akwerente in standing beside him when he cut the has been that they resort to primitive and hose they must be convinced that he was there for peculiar ways, which white men do not resort to, to a purpose. It they doubted that the Indians had accomplish their ends. He who, perhaps, had had an illegal object on the morning of the fire when more experience of the Indian character, than any they presented themselves with guns and axes to prevent the utilization of the means of putting out the fire with not a voice raised to prevent its being advice given to the Indians to arm themselves; but done, he for one must say that they lived in times which were dangerous to live in. But he was bound to say that the prisoner's presence with Akwerenie was not conclusive of his guilt; they must also find that he had gone there to prevent the extinguishing of the fire. If they had any serious doubts they would find the prisoner not guilty. They would in the discharge of this duty require great discrimina-tion and firmness. He would not say that he was apprehensive of their verdict. But people were disposed to be indulgent when they should urge them to convict. If they could think that he could be there with the Indians without having a common object with them, the matter was on their conscience and they had to take charge of it and the verdict they would render,-Gazzette.

We have already stated that the jury failed to agree and were discharged, the prisoner still awaiting his trial with the others upon the other counts of the indictment.

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ADVOCATE, &c. No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES, Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal. Oct 10, '77

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, ) SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. Montreal. No. 1649.

Mary Peacock of the City and District of Montreal, wife of William Chester alias William E Chester of the same place, Bricklayer and Builder, and duly authorized en justice (a ester en justice).

Plaintiff. Against the said William Chester alias William E Chester.

Defendant.

Defendant.

9-8m

The said Plaintiff duly authorized en justice (a ester en justice) has instituted an action for separation of property (en severation de biens) against the said Defendant. J. & W. A. BATES,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 9th January, 1878. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT

District of Montreal. for Lower Canada. The eighth day of January one thousand eight bundred and seventy-eight.

Duncan Macdonald of the City and District of Montreal, Contractor.

Alfred Mackay, of the City of New York, one of the

United States of America, Merchant.

Frank A. Routh, et al, Garnishers. IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messre. Loranger, Loranger and Pelletier, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Michel Jette, one of the sworn Bailiffs of this Court on the writ of sarsie and in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Franc Parleur, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called the True Wirness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by

> (By Order), GEO. H. KERNIOK, Deputy P. S. C.

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

authorized to act herein, Plaintiff;

The said Charles Bardette, dit Lapierre,

23.2

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted.

DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON

and WALKER, Attys for Plaintiff.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT the next Session of the Legislature of the Pro-vince of Quebec, application will be made for the passing of a bill to erect a portion of the Municipality of the Village of La Cote St. Paul into a

dictment had a common design and proceeded to exparticipation in the crime the common design can be separate Municipality.

1.38-y ecute it, and the prisoner comported himself so as to accunted for in several ways. You were told that Montreal, 17th Dec. : Montreal, 17th Dec. 1877.

20-5

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We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the composition of the Expectorant Syup of J. Enery Coderre, M. D. certify that it is prepared with medical substances suitable for the treatment of diseases requiring the

use of expectorants.

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We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined the composition of the Tonic Elixin, as above, certify that it is prepared with medical substances for the treatment of diseases requiring the combined use of tonic and alterant agents.

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THE SUNFLOWER.—The sunflower will absorb impure gases quicker than any other known plant and will evaporate as much as a quart of water daily.
On the banks of the Scheldt a landewner who sowed the plant extensively on his estate escaped altogether the missmatic fevers which prevailed on the estates all round him.

PECULIARITIES OF SMELL,-The insensibility of certain eyes to particular colours, and of certain ears to particular sounds, appear to have their counter part in the insensibility of certain noses to particular odours. "Thus, a gentleman who is fond of sweet scented flowers, states that he does not recognise the peculiar odour of the syrings, although reses, violets, mignonette, &c., produce their normal effect on his olfactory nerves.

A Dog Story.—A poor fellow, a carter named Colville, residing at Crossgates, near Dunfermine, left home some time ago accompanied by his dog. He did not return that day, but on the following afternoon, the dog arrived home in a very excited state, and acted in a most eccentric manner, apparently enneavouring to atract the intention of the inmates. Seeing that the animal continually rushed off in the same direction, and that he evidently wanted some one to go with him. Colville's friends resolved to follow him, fearing something had happenned. The dog led them straight away some dis tance to a dismal coal-shaft, where it stopped and refused to go any further. The worst being now conjectured, grappling irons were procured, and eventually after much trouble, the dead body of Colville was brought to the bank.

Ages of Animals.-A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a fox fourteen or sixteen; lions live long. Pompey lived to the age of seventy. The average of cats is fifteen years; a squirrel and hare seven or eight years; rabbits, seven; elephants have been known to live to the age of four hundred years; a dog, twenty; pigs have been known to live to the age of thirty years; the rhinoceros to twenty; a horse has been known to live to the ago of sixtytwo, but averages twenty-five or thirty; camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred; stags are long-lived; Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live one thousand years, ravens frequently reach the age of one hundred; an eagle died at Vienna at the age of one hundred years and four; swams have been known to live three hundred years. Mr. Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of two hundred years. Pelicans are long-lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of one hundred and seven.

SHETLAND -Healtaland, or Shetland, is a wonderful archipelago, consisting of more than a hundred islands. The sea-coast on the maintand is broken up and indented with deep bays, locally called "voes." In Cornwall similar places are called "zawns." Round the majestic cliffs and towering headlands the turbulent surges caused by the cur rents of the ocean are called "rousts." In England similar places are called "races," as the "Race of Portland," &c. The sheep, as well as the ponics, are very small in Shetland. The sheep give the wool from which the shawls are made. In the high latitude of Shetland the light of day at midsummer never totally disappears, and the smallest print can be read at midnight, when the lingering rays of the preceding day mingle with and give way to early dawn of the morrow. During winter the nights are proportionly long and dreary, and in the month of December the sun is not above the horizon more than five hours and twenty minutes.

PARSLEY -Parsley was held in high esteem by the Greeks. At banquets they bound their brows with slight sprigs, and also adorned with them the graves of their deceased relatives. In the Isthmian games, at Rome, the victors were crowned with pareley. It was formerly supposed that this plant originally came from Sardinia, because that island is represented on ancient medals as a female, beside whom is a vase containing a bunch of parsley; but it is, in fact, a native of all damp and shady spots in Greece, and even of the southern provinces of France. From the beautiful green of this plant is formed an elegant decoration to certain dishes garnished with it. To the poor man's soup it adds a luxury, and it contributes to the elegance of the finest dinners. A branch of laurel and a parsley crown are the attributes which would now a days suit the god of banquets. These plants have been employed for nobler purposes; but in the age of gastronomy, it will not do to insist too strongly on what was done in the heroic ages.

AN ELECTRICAL PLANT.—A plant possessing natural electrical powers is said to have been discovered in Nicsragua, and a short description of it is given in a Belgian horticultural journal. It is a species of "Phytolacea," and has been christened "P. electrices," in consequence of its curious properties, which are so strong as to cause a sensible shork, as from a galvanic battery, to the hands of any persons attempting to gather a branch. The needle of the compass is affected by proximity to the plant. There is a curious shrub called the "compass plant," which has long been known to exist in the prairie lands of the Western States of North America, and which takes its name from the peculiarity that the edges of the leaves are invariably turned north and south, while the surfaces face east and west. This curious property enables travel-lers, by simply feeling the leaves, to ascertain their direction in the darkest night, the plant itself haying, it is said, a perceptible general inclination towards the Pole. The cause of this fixity of position in the leaves has never been discovered; some authorities attribu ing it to the effect of light on the varying sensitiveness of the two sides of the leaves, while others seek for the reason in electricity. The latter hypothesis has not been generally accepted but if the alleged discovery of the electrical plant in Nicaragua is authentic, the probability of such an influence being at work in the compass plant is greatly increased.

ADVENEURE WITH A SNAKE IN INDIA.—Eight or ten large fish had been taken, and the chase had wandered some two or three hundred yards from the spot where the sahibs had left their guns, when suddenly a shrick was heard from one of the men who searched the bank with their feet; he was seen to fall back into the water, and a huge serpent uncoiling himself from his cold lair, and raising his head above the surface, took his course down the centre of the stream, lashing the water into foam, while the villagers fled in every direction. Not so the gallant shikarees; closing together as the monster approached, they cut at him vigorously and severely wounded him. A terrible tussle now ensued; turning upon his assailants with open mouth, he attempted to seize one of them, but was repelled by a shower of blows and several fresh wounds. He then once more sought safety in flight but was pursued by his active enemies, and being disabled by a well-directed cut that broke his spine, was dragged to land amid the shouts of all present, The sahibs had indeed charged into the river to help the shikarces, but their guns being left behind, their knives were of little use in such a melee, and the victory belonged solely to the two swordsmen. The snake proved to be a very large rock snake (a species allied to the boa), and measured nearly twenty feet in length; while the thickest part of his body was as large as a stout man's thigh. An attempt was made to preserve the skin but the numerous wounds, the heat, and the closeness of the weather, and the want of arsonical soap ren-

dered their efforts unavailing.

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The Newest Check Worsted Suiting. The Newest Striped do The Newest Twilled do

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The Newest Scotch do The Newest Canadian do do

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The Newest Lines in gentlemen's Heberdashery.

West of England Broad Cloth, Blue and Black,

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Feb 9, 1-y

goods, of the newest and best fabrics. MULCAIR BROS.,

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THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in

the exhibits we have made of the various branches

OUR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

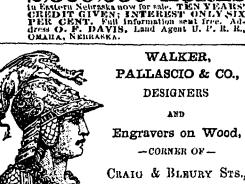
of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishment that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while as a general rule we have taken only those which do a wholsale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their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

> J. P. NUCENT, MERCHANT TAILOR

CLOTHIER, 157 ST. JOSEPH STREET (Sign of the Red Ball.)

First-Class Fit and Workwanship Guamn-A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery con-

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Superior Bells of Coppor and Tin, mounted with the best Hotary Hangings, for Churches, Schools, Forma, Featories, Court Hyester, Pers sizes, Touer Checks, Chimes, etc. Fully Warranted Blantaned Stalegue sent Free.

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

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

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

## New Goods Opening Up Daily.

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

NEW GLOVES,

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NEW FANCY WOOLENS.

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

each Gents' Double Breasted Shirts, 75c. Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Pauts, \$1.00 each

well worth \$1.50 each. Gents' Heavy Scotch 3 and 4 ply Shirts and Drawers, all sizes 36in. to 54in. chest. Gents' White Dress Shirts, 75c. each. Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 20c. up to \$2.00. Gents' Mufflers, 50c. to \$3.50.

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Mantles made to order.

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New Mantle Cloth, \$1, \$1.25. New Ulster Cloth, \$1, \$1.25. New W. Prof Cloth, \$1. New Ulster Tweeds. New Mantle Trimmings. New Floral Trimming. New Fur Trimmings. New Galoon Trimmings, self-color. For the cheapest Ulsters, Go to CHEAPSIDE.

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For stylish Ulsters,

Scotch Under Clothing! Ladies' Shetland Wool Under Dresses. and Drawers.

Go to CHEAPSIDE.

Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, high neck and long Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, low neck and short

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

Boy's Drawers, 0's to 6's. A full assortment of Gents' Scotch Lambs Wool Underclothing, 3 and 4-ply, plain and ribbed,

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

#### Colored Cashmeres. In all the new colors.

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

## Black Silks,

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

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Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Plum, Pruue, Drab, Grey, &c. For a well-made Silk Dress go to CHEAPSIDE. Ladies' Mantles made to order. Ladies' Ulsters made to order. Ladies' Dresses made to order.

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## MA. A. MURPHY,

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PROPRIETOR. [Established 1819.] May 2, 77

Young IRISHMENS' LITERARY AND BENEFIT ASSOCIA-TION.-We learn that the above association has been successful in securing the services of Dr. Denis successful in securing the services of Dr. Denis Fine,
Dowling Mulcahy who will doliver a lecture in the Middlings, Mechanic's Hall on Tuesday the 11th of Febry 1878. Subject "The Right and claims of the Irish people." In consequence of the rush which is anticipated for tickets, the association has deemed itp roper to have a few secured seats which can only be procured at Mr. J. B. Lanes, No. 21 Bleury street, or from the caretaker of the Mechanics Hall, admission as folows:-Tickets 25 cents, Reserved seats 50 do: Secured seats 75 do.

CITY ITEMS.

VIGE ROYALTY IN MONTREAL .- The Vice Royal party composed as follows:-Lord and Countess Dufferin, Col. and Mrs. Littleton, Major and Mrs. Hamilton, A. D. C, Captain Ward, A. D. C., and Captain Harvey, A. D. C., will visit Montreel on the 11th February, and will be the guest of the citizens. They will be met at the Bonaventure Station by a reception committee, and will be escorted to the Windsor Hotel. On Tuesday the 12th, His Excellency will open the Mackay Institute for the Desfand Dumb, at 3 o'clock. The ball, for which extensive preparations are being made, to be given by the citizens of Montreal in honor of their Excellencies, will take place at the Windsor Hotel on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday, 13, a reception will be given to His Excellency by the Corporation of McGill College in the William Molson Hall, at 3 o'clock. In the evening their Excellencies will attend a per-formance at the Academy of Music, under the au-spices of the Montreal Field Battery. On Thursday, the 24th, their Excellencies will leave the Windsor Hotel about 11 o'clock, and drive to the Convent of the Sacred Heart at the Back River. On the evening of Thursday, a public dinner will be given to His Excellency at the Windsor Hotel, at half-past seven o'clock. On Friday, the 15th, their Excellencies will hold a levee and drawing-room at the Windsor Hotel, at three o'clock. In the evening their Exceliencies will honor the meeting of the Art Association with their presence. The Vice-Regal party will probably return to Ottawa on Saturday the 16th of February.

THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S LITERARY AND BENEFIT Association .- On Wednesday night the 9th inst, the new town hall of Richmond Village, was filled to overflowing at the concert given under the suspices of the St. Patrick's Society, by the Young Irishmen's Dramatic Club of Montreal, composed of Messrs J Wilson, M Nolan, J Kelly, W C Cherry, A McCready, P Milloy, T OHare, J Fletcher, Jno McGrath and Jas McGrath assisted by W P Mc-Nally, J Brown, and Master T Harkins. These gentlemen very kindly gave their services gratuitously to promote the worthy object of the St Patrick's Society-the erection of a new church. Wm Murray Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society of Sherbrooke and also quite a number of ladies and gentlemen from Montreal honoured the occasion by their presence. The entertainment consisted of the laughable comedy entitled "a race for a dinner"an amusing interlude "The great Elixir"-a side splitting farce "The Dutch Justice"-interspersed with excellent songs duetts and choruses-Mr Wilson and Miss Barry presiding at the piano. The town band under the the able leadership of Mr. Derville rendered some choice selections, finely exc cuted. All the gentlemen of the Amateur Dramatic Club performed their several parts so creditably to themselves and acceptably to the audience that any special mention of individual merit would seem invidious. Throughout an unusually long programme, the audience listened attentively, without a sign of weariness, with much health-promoting laughter-and with frequent and hearty rounds of applause-well deserved. The concert was one of the very best ever given in Richmond, and was in every respect a complete success, the proceeds being nearly two hundred dollars. At the close Mr. Wilson of the Dramatic Club briefly expressed the great pleasure experienced by all of them during their visit to Richmond-their gratification at the very flattering reception accorded them by so large and intelligent an audience. He thanked the Bey. Mr. Quinn, Cure of the Parish-Thos. Barry Esq., J. W. Kennedy, see'y, and other officers and memhers of the St. Patrick's Society, for the extreme courtesy extented to them, and intimated the willingness of the Club to render further assistance, on some future occasion. James Murphy, President of the St. Patrick's Society, who ably occupied the chair during the evening, then proposed in a few well chosen words, a vote of thanks to the Dramatic Club for their kindness and valuable services, which motion was by request of the officers of St. Patrick's Society, seconded by Dr. Graham with a few appropriate remarks, complimentary to the gentlemen who had so pleasingly and instructively entertained them,-to the Society whose worthy ob ject they had so generously and efficiently promoted -and having included also well deserved thanks to the worthy Chairman Mr. Murphy, and to the band, the vote was put by the seconder, and heartily and unanimously passed by the audience. This excellent and long-to be-remembered entertainmeut was closed, with the national anthem by the band.

## CANADIAN ITEMS.

Courtney, the U.S. carsman, is in Toronto. He has arranged a match with Hanlon.

THE CLEOPATRA obelisk passed Margatein London on Monday afternoon.

St. Gabriel Parish Montreal-A new Roman Catholic church is to be erected in this parish. THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT propose to unite the counties of Gaspe and Bonaventure, for judicial

THE DETAILS of the alleged horrible murder of a Moncton tavern keeper are telegraphed from St. John.

PRAYERS were read for the first time yesterday in the Ontario Legislature,-the Rev. Mr. Sanson, officiating.

THE Globe-Piper libel suit ended yesterday by the Globe Company offering to apologise and pay plaintiff's costs. It is said that over 3,000 workmen are idle in

Quebec, with no prospect of employment before the opening of navigation. THE PRIENDS of Hanlon are willing to back him

against Higgins for £500 a side on Toronto Bay on the Kennebecasis. THE MERCHANTS of New Hamburg (O.) have adopt-

ed the six months credit system, with interest of 8 per cent. on overdue accounts. IT IS understood in Quebec that the B Battery band goes to Montreal to assist at the demonstra-

tion to Lord and Lady Dufferin next month. MR. JONES, of Halifax, was sworn in on Monday as Minister of Militia by Lieut.-General Sir O'Grady Haly, acting as Administrator of the Government. Accounts from various parts of Ontario point

to the great success of the Rine and McConfley temperance movements. At Chatham, over 2,000 people have signed the pledge. Three men have been arrested at Chambly on

suspicion of tearing up the track of the Montreal, Portland, and Boston Railway Company, in the interest of what is called the "Willett party."

OWEN MURPHY the absconding New York Excise Commissioner, is said to be lying dangerously ill l at Ottawa.

## MONTREAL MARKET.

Superior Extra, \$5 90 to 6 00 Canada Wheat, Extra Superine, 5 70 to 5 75 Corn, 66 lbs 0 00 to 0 00 62 c to 65c 28 c to 30c 55 c to 65c 70 to 5 75 Corn, 56 lbs 35 to 5 40 Oats, 32 lbs 40 Oats, 32 lbs Fancy, Spring Extra, 5 35 to 5 40 (2418, 52 108 5 00 to 5 to Barley, 4 85 to 4 90 Pease, 5 15 to 5 50 Butter, 4 40 to 4 50 (heese, 3 60 to 3 75 Pork, 2 75 to 3 25 Dressed Hogs, 0 00 to 0 00 Lard, 2 75 to 2 82 Ashes, 4 70 to 4 80 78 c to 80c 19 c to 20c Superfine, Strong Bakers', 12 c to 18c 13.00 to 14.03 4 90 to 5 00 3 80 to 3 90

## TORONTO MARKET.

Wheat, Spring, per bu, Barley, per bu, Oats, per bu,
Peas, per bu,
Rye, per bu,
Dressed Hogs,
Beef, hind qur,
Mutton per loo l' Chickens, pair, Fowls, pair, Ducks, brace, Geese, each, Turkeys, each, Butter, lb rolls, Butter, large rolls, 0.14 to 0.16 KINGSTON MARKET.

6.00 to 6.50 3.50 to 4.00 5.50 to 6.00 Lamb Skins, 0 60 to 080 Straw "
Calf Skins per lb 0 10 to 0 12 Wood, hard,
Deacon Skins, 0 25 to 0 50 Coal delivered

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

#### EDUCATIONAL, &c.

#### DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL.

MISS BALDWIN still continues her Day and Evening School, at No. 38 AYLMER STREET, where she is prepared to receive pupils as heretofore. Reference:—The Rev. Jesuit Fathers.

### LORETTO ABBEY.

WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA. A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland. Board and Tuition-\$150 per annum. Send for circular and address to LADY SUPERIOR

## LORETTO CONVENT.

Niagara Falls, Canada. Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150. For futher information and prospectus, address LADY SUPERIOR. July 18-19

#### CONVENT

- OF 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 procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined educations

ion.
For particulars, please address
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
Loretto Convent, Belleville. July 25, 77-1y

## CONVENT

#### -OF THE-Congregation de Notre Dame. KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

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

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CATHOLIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF BROCKVILLE .-At the fourth annual meeting of the Catholic Literary Association of Brockville held in their rooms on the evening of Friday 11th inst, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the eusning year :-Hon. C. F. Fraser, President T. Browne, 1st Vice Hon. C. F. Fraser, President; T. Browne, 1st Vice do; O. K. Fraser, 2nd Vice do; G. A. Gadbols, Cor. Sec; J. Curran, Rec. Sec.; J. O'Reilly, Fin. Sec.; J. Brady, Tressurer; B. Bradly, Librarian; Committee of Management.—J. Sharkey, D. Monahan, D. O'Brien, J. H. Kelly, M. O'Donnell, Dr. Johnson, D. J. O'Donaghoe, J. Donegan, W. Broniff, P. McCloskey, Auditors.—J. D. Kennedy, Dr. Johnson. Though this association has only been in existence edings 1875 its present presented and distinct in an since 1875, its present presperous condition is an evidence of the good it has done, and of the appreciation its members entertain for the advantages it affords. I was present on the evening mentioned, and was very much pleased with the constitutional manner in which the proceedings were conducted, as well as with the kindness and affability of the officers and members present. Weekly debates and other entertainments vary the regular order of business, affording not only instruction and amusement to the members themselves, but also to others favored with the opportunity of being present. The general meetings are held on every alternate Friday evening, and the rooms are open every evening from 7 until 10, when the members can take advantage of the journals there to befound and the library that now comprises, I believe, over 500 volumes. The rooms presents very pleasing and inviting appearance; the president's chair and desks of the secretaries, near which stands an organ, are somewhat elevated above the floor, and the walls are ornamented with maps, christian pictures and portraits of eminent men. It is certainly very gratifiying to note an institution of this kind, where its members frequently meet in pleasant reunion, and where the events of the day are noted and discussed, It is to be hoped the association may long continue in that prosperity and success which it merits .- Com.

A NUT FOR CANADIAN FARMERS TO CRACK .- A Writer in the American Agriculturist says:-" Many of our best farmers in Connecticut use leached ashes, imported from Canada at a cost of from eighteen to twenty-eight cents or more per bushel, in preference to all other fertilizers except barayard and stable manure." If New England farmers find it profitable to purchase leached ashes for fertilizers from Canada, and to bear, in addition, the price paid for carriage, are they not worth the cost price to Canadian farmers! Are their lands so exceedingly fertile that they can afford to send away one of the best fertilizers to be obtained in the country for the sake of a few dollars they will receive in exchange? Ashes are not so lightly valued by any other agriculturists a: they are here. In Ireland not only is every shovelful of ashes from their turf fires carefully saved as a most valuable fertilizer, but even earth ferns and headlands are burned in large ash fires to obtain the ashes for manure; and these ashes are not equal for the purpose to wood ashes. We know from experience that ashes is a fertilizer of great value to all our farm and garden crops. We have used it on the growing cereals and root crops, and it all cases with advantage. To the potato crop we have found it especially beneficial, and as a top-dressing for lawns and meadows. All who have had much practical knowledge of the benefits to crops generally will fully agree that the analyses by chemists do not rate constitutent elements more highly than is borne out by experience. From analyses by Prof Johnson and others the average percentage of plant food are from forty-seven to fifty pounds per one hundred pounds weight of wood ashes. A dressing of fifty pounds of unleachel ashes to the acre would give 200 buskels of putish, 768 pounds of lime, 120 pounds of magnesia, 48 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 7 pounds of sulphuric acid.

## MARRIED.

Quicker-Boyle-At St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Hogan, Miss Agnes Boyle daughter of the late Mr. John Boyle, of Montreal, to Mr. William Quigley, son of Mr. James Quigley, of Co-

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