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RONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1877. MONTREAL. NO. 46

THE VATICAN.

The Holy FATHER AND THE POLES .- A telegram in the Zimes, dated Rome, June C, says :--

VOL XXVII.

"This morning the Pope gave audience to 700 pilgrims from Poland, who presented an obolo of pugning nom to number of gifts of considerable 150,000f, with a number of gifts of considerable value and great beauty. An address was read by Cardinal Ledochowski, to which his Holiness, in reply, said that among the many pilgrimages he had received in these days this was one of the most ac. ceptable to him, on account of the grave difficulties they had surmounted to accomplish their desiredifficulties caused by the persecution they had been subjected to for so many years. His Holiness stigmatised in forcible terms the policy Russia had employed against unhappy Poland, which he characterised as ferocious and without provocation. Among the pilgrims were Princes Radziwil, Czartoryski, Jablonovski, Counts Starynski, Lubienski Goluchowski, and many others of the Polish aristocracy."

A PRESENT FROM INDIA .- The deputation from the Vicariate Apostolic of Calcutta, represented by Walter M. Bourke Esq., was received on the 1st of June by the Holy Father. Mr. Bourke presented an exceedingly precious cross studded with 34/ dia-monds' andhaving attached to it a valuable gold chain.

Mr. Bourke is a Mayo gentleman, who now oc cupies, we believes a judicial position in India.

ROUMANIAN MEN AND WOMEN.

Generally the Roumanians, and more particularly the Wallachians, have handsome dark faces, eyes full of expression, and beautifully cut mouths, showing, as they smile, teeth of remarkable whiteness :----

"Their hands," writes a war correspondent, "and feet are singularly small, and their wrists and ankles as delicate us those of a Grecian statue. Adroit in body, light and graceful in their movements, they are indefatigable on the march, and support, without a murmur, the most severe fatigue. Their national costume is worn with inimitable elegance, and even the Wallachian shephered, with his tall cachoula, his broad leather belt, his sheepskin mantle, and full drawers, which recall the Dacian 'breeks' sculptured upon Trajan's column, strikes the traveller as a model of native dignity. The women are grace personitied. Whether they have remained faithful to their traditional costume, with the wide, embroidered chemisette, floating vest, many-coloured apron, and hair-net brilliant with gold and sequins, or have adopted modern toilets, they always charm with their perfect taste. Besides this, the Roumanian lady adds to her exterior advantages a quick intelligence, a communicative gayety, and a readiness of repartee which has made her the Parisian of the East. It is the women of Wallachia,

to be raised by the women from one of the stoniest of soils. Prince Nikita undoubtedly meant what he said at the close of the late armistice, when he hoped that Christian Europe would take care of the women and children of the Principality, who would doubtless in this struggle be left desolate. More gallant men never took the field, and perhaps one of the most pitiful signs of the times is that among the soldicring adventurous class in England, it is not they, but the crime-stained Turk, whom they have so often routed, whom volunteers go out to aid. And yet this defence of the Duga Pass-and this is not the first or the sixth-will always remain one of the great things of military history. The Montenegrins alone, of all European peoples and races, have shown how the Turk should be dealt with, and how the "Eastern Question" might long ago have been solved, or, rather, prevented from arising.

THE LOSS OF LIFE IN THE CRIMEAN WAR.

A contemporary reminds us that during the Crimean campaign of one year and a half :---

"341,000 men were buried in the district of Taurida, which includes the Crimea. The Rus-sians lost 170,000 soldiers; the English, French, and Turks 156,000; and there were 15,000 Tartar victims. Of this total 354,800 were interred in the Crimea, including 210,000 in the neighborhood of Sebastopol. Those killed in battle were but 30,000, and allowing an equal number for the losses from wounds, 281,000 must have succumbed from disease. The deaths of the sick persons sent away from the seat of war were about sixty thousand more, which makes the number of dead from the Crimcan campaign alone 410,000."

FATHER BURKE ON THE DEVIL OF DRUNK-ENNESS.

In one of his recent lectures, Father Burke thus appealed to his hearers to avoid intemperance :---

wretch began to utter sacrilegious blasphemies

against the image of His Saviour, crying out, "Che

fa la quell'uomo nudo ?" A pious woman who was standing beside him could not help exhibiting her

grief and astanishment. The young man went out of the church before the function was ended. But

on the following Sunday Our Lord made him feel

the weight of His arm in punishment. On the

Cattolica.

Ireland, from the diocese of Galway, from the dic-My friends, I don't want you to become talking There are too many talking men in this cese of Achonry, from the diocese of Kilkenny, men. from the Catholic University, from the diocese of Elphin, and from the Holy Family Confraternity of world. I don't want you to become canting men. The Lord knows I hate cant. But I want you to become silent but cloquent apostles. Ob, my dear St. Catherine's, Dublin ; from various Convents of the Order of Loretto, &c, were laid at the foot of the Papal throne, and most graciously sckuowl-edged by the Holy Father." brothers, the man who is sober, honest, and upright -the man, no matter how poor he may be, if he is only carning 15 shillings a week, has still that nameless respectability, and I will add influence. and almost nobility, that virtue, and goodness, and faith, and purity give him—that man has influence RELIEF FOR THE ST. JOHN SUFFERERS. The following is a list of subscriptions received -that man need never open his lips-that man has only to show the example of his own life to become for the sufferers by the fire at St. John. a most eloquent and powerful apostle in the cause Dominion Government..... \$20,000 of every virtue. Therefore, I say to you-set your faces against this vice of intemperance. If you Board of Trade..... 1,000 have any friend or associate, or fellow-workman. Corn Exchange..... 60**0** over whom you have any influence, in the name of Private suhrcriptions..... " 4,468 and not the waters of the River Bucharest, who have given birth to the proverb: 'O Dimbovitza Heart, use that influence to bring that man into the God, and for the love of Our Divine Lord's Sacred Hamilton.... 1,500 Board of Trade..... 1,000 Holy Family, and to take the pledge. Try to get " Printers..... him to be temperate, quietly, calmly, almost silent-Ottawa..... 5,000 ly, and you will have done more for God's glory Printing Offices..... 300 than perhaps the priest, who labors for many days preaching the very Word of Jesus Christ. Above 41 Methodist Conference.... 280 Sarnia..... 500 Mr. John O'Keefe, M.P. for Dungarvan, is dead. The Ulster Examiner, commenting distribution of the Holy Ghost, "O man, hold firmly that which thou hast" You have your own private subsciptions..... 500 Whitby 200 firmly that which thou hast." You have your own London.... 5,000 soul, your own intelligence, your own heart, your Brockville..... Carleton County Council...... " second grant.... 500 own will; and you have, beyond all, the grace of 500 God, enlightening, purifying, and strengthening second grant.... 500 your intelligence, your heart, and your body. Let Renfrew County Council 300 every man amongst you, I say, hold fast what you have. There is only one devil can rob you of it all. Leeds and Grenville County Councit.... 200 Guelph..... 1,000 Let him never come near you. That Devil is the Halifax (total)..... Yarmouth, N. S.... New Brunswick Government..... 40,000 Demon of Drunkenness. 1.500 20,000 AN INSULT TO THE CRUCIFIX. Moncton Oddfellows..... London, Eng, Imperial Insurance Co. 100 The Church in Switzerland has some diffi-2,500 Portland, Me.... 8.000 culty to encounter from the free-thinkers. A Chicago'Change.... 6 500 contemporary tells us that-Philadelphia 4,222 Boston..... Bangor Oddfellows..... 13,000 On Sexagesima Sunday at Grimaud, a village in the diocese of Frejus, a crucifix, much prized, was Boston and Storrington Line Steamers 50 being blessed. A young Freethinker happened to be in the church at the time of the function He Total.....\$160,009,45 mixed in the crowd through curiosity, or rather To this we must add that of Montreal which great. through implety. When the crucifix was lifted up is \$10,000,000. for the veneration of the faithful, the unhappy

with tickets of invitation for the occasion :---"At about one o'clock the Holy Father was borne into the room af audience on his golden chair, and the moment he was seen at the entrance there was an instantaneous lull in the buzz of many voices, and a reverential, though unspoken, greeting that came from the deepest depth of every heart in the great throng, and gave evident delight to his Holiness. His Holiness looked well, but bore the marks of the enormous fatigue through which he has passed almost without cessation from the very beginning of the year. The silent, but none the less expressive enthusiasm of the pilgrims became more fervent and intense as the Pope was borne amongst them, blessing them, and smiling down amongst them, and reached its height when his Holiness took his scat upon his throne. He was robed in his white soutane, wore his white zuchetto and cincture, his pastoral cross, glistening with precious stones, and his jewelled sandals. Around him on his throne was grouped a brilliant army of Cardinals, and of Court officials, amongst them being his Eminence Monsignor Franchi, Prefect of Propaganda, Cardinal Pacca, Cardinal Howard, Cardinal Cullen, Cardinal Antonucci, Cardinal Davanzo, Cardinal Sacconi, and Cardinal Catterine, General Kauzler, Chief of the Pontifical Army, was also present, close to the throne, with several officers of the Noble Guard, Monsignore &c., &c. Without much delay, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin was conducted to the front of the Papal throne and read a Latin address.

"When his Eminence had concluded he presented to the Holy Father the magnificent diocesan offering of 200,000 francs, and introduced to his Holiness the four Irish bishops who were present at the audience, and whose offering to the Peter's Pence reached the fine sum of more than 10,00-1 francs. His Eminence also presented the Peter's Pence collection (£1,900) from Cork, that from Kilkenny of over £800, and was thus the bearer to the Sovereign Pontiff of more than £10,000, one of the largest of the national contributions given to the Pope. The presentation of the Irish addresses was then proceeded with, and the address from Maynooth College, from the Catholic Union of

measure of precaution likely to limit the area of the Armenian campaign and gratify 30,000,000 of the Indian subjects of the British Empire who reverence the Caliph, quite as much as Irish Catholics we nerate the Pope. The writer seems to overlook the fact that such a movement on the part of the British Government would be equivalent to a declaration of war with Russia."

THE ARMY OF AUSTRIA.

The tactics of the Austrian Army have been entirely changed since 1866, when the only notion of meeting the fire of modern artillery and breech-loaders was to thrust men forward into the jaws of death. Happily, the extreme bonours of the fray to his distant brother on the has in this case been avoided :----

"Infantry battalions," writes a military observer, do not march steadily in line or column to the cannon's mouth, but neither do they hang back to fight only defensive battles, as some theorists would set us to do. It is recognized that to remain in a position will neither win battles nor campaigns. The attack is, therefore, assiduously practised, but always in dispersed order. I am told that one fault commonly prevails. When, at manœuvres a position is captured the work of the day is too often considered to be at an end, whereas, in truth, one of the most important tactical principles remains to be illustrated. The new order of fighting which is now universal has the inseparable disadvantage of mixing different battalions or brigades in a certain amount of confusion. The Prussians in their real tactical studies, not in the show manauvres to which they invite all the world, practice assiduously the rally after the combat. A position taken is almost invariably crowned at once with artillery, under cover of which the mixed troops rally rapidly, while others held in reserve push the advantage home. In England we have up to this time hardly admitted the necessity of submitting to confusion among the troops, and it is therefore logical enough not to practice getting them out of it. The Austrians admit the necessity of the dispersed order, with its inevitable sequel, the mixture of battalions, but they do not seem to practice sufficiently the reduction of confusion to a minimum, or the pressing an advantage when gained over the enemy. All this may seem a trifle to some readers, but when troops are equally matched it is just such trifles which decide the day and fortune goes to that side which has left nothing undone to insure success. As to the men themselves, they have a general appearance of youth, and do not look well fed. The first fault is mended by time, and the regiments would look very different if their reserves were called to the ranks The second cannot be remedied without an expenditure which the nation could ill bear. The Austrian army is now, and has been for several years the cheapest in Europe of these that are fed at all. Only in Turkey are to be found men who will fight without pay and march almost without food, theiving where other troops would THE EARTHQUAKE IN PERU. FIFTEEN TOWNS DESTROYED. IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE. Papers from Callao, via Panama, give full details of the disastrous convulsion of which the telegraph

were of a more costly and substantial class. The next morning the scene was pitiful. The shocks still continued; the sea was yet dreadfully agitated; the only two vessels in the bay, anchored far out, escaped injury, but the launches and boats had been destroyed. The people passed the night on the hills. Plunder had been commenced; the evil-disposed improved the occasion to rob the goods scattered along the beach, and the Prefect, to enforce order, was obliged to command his troops to fire upon the thieves. This coessioned a tumult in which several men were killed and wounded. From the interior supplies of food and clothing were sent down. Tacna and the other inland towns felt the shock but slightly. Arcquipa, the chosen victim of earthquakes, was this time left intact. Her own special volcano, the Misti, left the frontier, for it would appear that the shock proceeded from the Ilaga, a volcano situated on the southern boundary between Peru and Bolivia, and which has secently been reported in activity.

TERMS: City Subscribers \$2.50 In Advance.

Iquique is in ruins. The movement was experienced there at the same moment and with the same terrible force. Its duration was exactly four minutes and twenty seconds, proceeding from the south-east, directly from the location of the Ilaga. The houses, built of wood and cane, tumbled down at the first onset of the enemy. Lamps were broken, and the burning oil spreading over the debris, immediately started a general conflagration. Three companies of firemen-German, Italian, and Peruv--were instantly at their posts, although it was ianstill difficult to maintain an upright position, shock following shock with dreadful regularity. In order to procure water the two best engines were stationed on the beach, and the work began. Just then the cry arose :- " The sea ! the sea !" and the angry waves rushed in-the engines were carried out by the reflux, and the fire continued unopposed. Three elements of destruction busy at one moment :---Fire, water, and the earthquake ! The affrighted people gave up all attempts at resistance, and left the city to its fate, flying to the neighbouring eminences. The fire destroyed a large portion of the town; the carthquake levelled nearly all the rest, and the water covers the ruins which it took out in its influx. All the coasting craft and small boats in the harbour were broken to pieces and drifting about in every direction. On bound occurred the loss of life alluded to. The Prefect immediately began the work of re-organization. As in Arica. robbery of the goods lying in the streets was attempted, but an urban guard formed of the citizens and such severe measures resorted to that the robbers were speedily checked. It was now discovered that the cable was injured, and the despatches sent to Lima and Arica for help and water principally wore detained. The break in the cable is located between Iquique and Arica, and doubtless caused by the movement. Away up on the pampas, eleven miles from Iquique, the splendid nitrate establish. ment, "La Nueva Carolina," was completely de-stroyed; the town of Tarapaca, twenty-three leagues inland, and the villages of Pica, Matilla and Canchones more or less ruined. The loss of life is reported as not being great. The sufferings

he who has drank from thee, can no longer leave thy banks l' "

DEATH OF AN IRISH M.P.

upon his death, says :---

"Death is busy in the ranks of the Home Rulers. Mr. John O'Keefe, who was returned to Parliament by the electors of the little borough of Dungarvan, pledged to the National programme, has just died in Dublin, whither he had come after his too tardy release from attendance at St. Stephen's. This makes no fewer than six deaths amongst the Home Bule party at Westminster since the general election of 1874-Honest John Martia, Sir John Gray, noble-hearted Bonayne, Sir John Esmonde, poor young O'Callaghan, and now Mr. O'Keefe. Mr. O'Keefe, unfortunately, disfigured his political career by supporting at the last Waterford election the candidate who was the Whig nominec, Mr. Lehman, the stranger who opposed the gentleman professing the same principles as Mr. O'Keefe himself when he was aspiring to senatorial honors. There are no less than four gentlemen named as desirous of entering the field under the Home Rule banner. They are Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, whose retirement in Mr. Gray's favour in Tipperary excited comment in certain avour in Tipperaty excited comment in commen Alderman M'Swiney, who is at present in Rome, is named as likely to try his luck again, while Mr. Mathews, Q. C., who formerly sat for Dungarvan, is the Liberal candidate, and the Solicitor-General seeks the seat on Conservative principles. Thus there are seven Richmonds in the field. There can be no doubt of the return of a Home Ruler if the Home Rule interests be not split np."

ANOTHER PASS MADE IMMORTAL BY BRAVERY.

Duga Pass is the Thermopoli of the present war. A correspondent, writing from the spot, says :---

The grandest affair of the Russo-Turkish war has been the defence of the Duga Pass by the Montenegrins against the Turks. The most desperate fighting has been with Suleiman Pasha's forces advancing to succor the besieged posts of Piva, Garansko, and, above all, Nicsics, and as his way has lain through the famous Duga, Pass-which, may fairly be described as a Turkish cemetery—the losses on both sides have been tremendous. The Montene-grins made a most gallant stand at Kristne, north of the pass, where the fighting is reported to have lasted for fifty-five hours, but they would appear to have been obliged to fall back., When we read that the Montenegrins lost only seven hundred at Kristac, we must remember, that this falls on a fighting population of only, 25,,00, and that boys (reception hall was filled with the large and He therefore recommends a Sikh army corps be over, twelve take their, place in the ranks, and that be wave searcher who had been privileged dispatched from Bombay to Bagiad as a sound calamity, as the new buildings erected since 1868 overwhelmed by the waves scanding at the the sustenance of the army in times like these has brilliant, essemblage who had been privileged dispatched from Bombay to Bagiad as a sound calamity, as the new buildings erected since 1868 overwhelmed by the waves scanding at the the sustenance of the army in times like the sustenance of the sustenance of the army in times like the sustenance of the army in times like the sustenance of the sustenance of the army in times like the sustenance of the army in times like the sustenance of the sustenance of the army in tinstance of the sustenance of the sustenance of the sustenance o

THE CHANCES OF THE WAR.

A writer in Fraser's Magazine, who took part in the Armenian compaign of 1854-6, sketches from personal recollection the chief points around which the interest of the present

ev ... ng before, while the sacrilegious wretch was military operations centres:--engaged in his workshop, he fell into a vessel of "In his judgment the odds of fortune are now boiling water. He was at first thought to be dead, more heavily against the Turks than they were at but Divine Justice would not suffer this, in order to any time during the two previous wars. While the Ottoman army of to-day is superior to those of manifest itself in a surprising and terrible manner. The insulter had to bear in his body the avenging 1928 and 1954 in numbers, equipment, and organizaevidence of his crime, a manifest proof to all of the tion, the generalship of Mukhtar Pasha is scarcely power of that Christ whom he had mocked. And better than that of Abdi and Zirif, and the treasury so it happend. His body was stripped and rewhich was full then, is now empty. If adequate reinforcements can be sent from Trebizond or Asia mained thus stripped on his bed, as Christ was on His cross. His flesh was burnt, his skin torn away Minor, the loss of the Armenian capital is not yet to shreds. Quest uomo nudo beating about in the a foregone conclusion ; but if the apathy, corrupconvulsions of his agony was the same who had a tion, and blundering incapacity which led to the ittle before mocked at the sacred nakedness of the disaster of 1854-5 be repeated, the loss of the whole Body of Chrift. The unhappy wretch died without the Sacramots, and never saw again in this world country from Trebizond to the Zab may be confdently predicted. The writer, who is evidently a Tory after the Earl of Beaconsfeld's heart, forecasts the image of his crucified God. The tragic death caused a projound sensation in Grimaud. - Liberta the disastrous result of an extension of Russian dominion in Armenia. In his judgment it would simply mean that potential command of all Asia THE INISH PILGRIMAGE TO THE POPE Minor, of Syria and Egypt, and of the Euphrates and Tigris Valleys to the Person Gulf, with the The audience of the Irish pilgrims with the establishment of a naval arsenal at Bushire. After Pope on the 7th inst. is thus described by the the fall of Erzeroum, Diarbekir, Aleppo, Modul, and Bagdad will be at the mercy of the conqueror dur-ing the present campaign. The Suez Canal will be special correspondent of the Freeman's Journal. The audience was announced for a quarter bethreatened, a British fleet will have to be permanfore 12 o'dock, and at that hour the gorgeous ently maintained in the Persian Gulf, and the al-

has given an outline. It appears that at about 8:30 o'clock on the night of May 9th a severe carthquake shock, lasting from four to five minutes. moved the entire southern coast, even reaching down as as far as Antofagasta. So severe was the movement that in many places it was impossible to stand upright without suport. The first shock was succeeded by several others of less intensity, and then the sea, receding from the shore, seemed 300 to concentrate its strength for the fearful and repeated attacks it made upon the land. Leaving Callao and proceeding southward the first port visited was Pisco, where the damage was not

At Mollendo the railway was torn up by the sea and for a distance of 300 feet, since repaired, and a violent hurricane afterwards set in from the south, preventing the approach of all vessels, and unroofing the houses of town. At Ilo the railway was also injured, but no great extent. At Arica the people were busily engaged in preparing temporary fortifications to repel a threatened assault of the rebel ram Hauscar at the very moment when the roar of the earthquake was heard. The shocks vere very numerous and caused immense damage in the town the people flying to the Morro for safety. The sea was suddenly perceived to recede from the beach, and a a wave from ten to fifteen feet in height, rolled in upon the shore, carrying before it all that it met. Eight times was repeated this assault of the ocean. The earthquake had levelled to the ground the Custom House in great part, the railway station, the submarine cable office, the hotol, British Consulate, steamship agency, and many private dwellings. Owing to the early hour of the evening and the excitement attendant on the proposed attack of the Hauscar everyone was out and stirring, and the only loss of life re-ported was that of three children who were overtaken by the water. The progress of the wave was only stopped at the foot of the hill on which the church stands, which point is further inland than that reached in August, 1868. Four miles of the railway melted away like sand before the assault of the water; locomotives, cars, and rails were hurled about by the sea like so many playthings, and leit in a tumbled mass of rubbish. The United States steamer Watere, stranded by the Uore of 1868, was lifted up bodily and floated two miles north of her old position. The cable buoy was moved a quarter of a mile northwards. Merchandise from the Custom House and stores was carried by the water to somewhat from the watery foe, all of the towns are a point on the beach five miles distant. The dam-in the greatest distress ; water is wanted. The conage done was greater than that of the previous

of the people of Iquique were intense; the absence of water and the destruction of the principal stores added to their hardships; tents were improvised along the sides of the hills near the town, and the neighborhood soon resembled a vast encampment. It is estimated that the damage done in Iquique will amount to nearly 4,000,000 of soles.

Chanavaya, the little town at the guano loading deposits known as Pabellon de Pica, with 400 houses, to day has only two standing. Here, as at Iquique, the earthquake was followed by fire. As fortune would have it there were no fire-engines in the town and so the sea took pity on the inhabitants. came in and extinguished the conflagration but as it retired carried offall that remained of the place. A little chapel was seen floating off on the waves. and afterwards was found broken into pieces far to the southward. In one of the guano cuttings thirty labourers were buried by the falling carth and suffocated. Among the shipping the havoc was terrible. One captain states that the stern of his vessel was lifted from the water by the upheaval at an angle of 45 degrees and he for the instant Imagined she was going down bow on.

The shock of earthquake was especially severe at Chanayaya; in some spots the earth opened in cievices of fifteen metres in depth, and the whole surface of the ground "was changed. At least two hundred people were killed, bodies were floating around in the bay, and a pestilence is feared. A small steamer, the Ballestas, was instantly despatched to Iquique for assistance, but the condition of that place was such that but little could be alforded.

At Huanillos, another guano loading station, the damage inflicted was fearful. All the houses were destroyed; the guano cuts have fallen in; and as at Pabellon all loading must be suspended for at least two months, as that time will be requisite to effect the necessary repairs.

At Punta De Lobos two vessels were lost-the Havre (French) and Shamrock (English). Fourteen ships were more or less injured.

At Antofagasta the almosphere was illuminated by a red glare which was supposed to proceed from the volcano of San Pedro de Atacama, a few leagues in the interior. The sea completely swept the business portion of the town during four hours.

Mexillones was visted by a tidal wave 65 feet in height; two-thirds of the town is completely obliterated ; guano-shoots, wharves, launches, boats, water distilleries, railway station, locomotives, cars and furniture all swallowed up by the insatiable concerny, the sea. "At Mexillones six persons were drowned." At Tocopilla little or nothing remains of the town. "A mine called." La Pe a Blanca." four miles to the southward, sank in, smothering 200 workmen, of whom forty were Cornish miners.

Copija, the principal town on the Bolivian coast, has lost three fourths of its houses. The wave, thirty-five feet high, swept along the main business street, and left it as level as the desert. Wharves and launches were all carried out to sea, ... The church spire was knocked over, and even conse-crated ground was entered—the cemetery suffering densers being on the very sea shore, were the first

THE TRUE WITNESS ANE GATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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142

KATHERINA:

2

A STORY OF IRISH VALOUR AND CATHOLIC VIRTUE IN THE MAORI WAR.

> BY M. W. KIRWAN, Author of " La Compagnie Irelandaise."

> > CHAPTER VII.

"Friendship is constant in all other things, Save in the office and affairs of love ; Therefore, all hearts in love use their own tongues. Let every eye negotiate for itself, And trust no agent."

SHARESPERE'S " MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

Passion and tenderness appeared reflected from the bronzed countenance of Katherina, as she bent over the prostrate form of the man she loved. All the wild feeling of her race seemed imprinted upon her swarthy face as she applied her; untutored fingers to the pulse of the wounded officer. She cut the raven tresses from around the deep gash that had been caused by the tomahawk of Iwikau, and bathed the dangerous looking wound in water, takon from a never failing spring close by. Her native strength, not yet enervated by the weakening customs of civilized life, had enabled her to lift George Bellew into the trench near which he had fallen, and there to secure him from an accidental shot from the pah which still stood out defiantly before the English position. The night was as still as the grave. Not a leaf was stirred in the giant forest, and the screams of the captured soldiers of the 99th regiment rang through the air with maddening effect. Throughout the night the shouts of "Oh, my God! Oh, my God!" nearly drove the British troops frantic, as the prisoners inside the pah were being tortured every half hour with burning Kaurigom and red hot irons. Even weary nature refused to sleep under the horrible dispason, as if the drowey god had fled in horror from such a scene. Katherina was still in front of the English lines, beside the unconscious form of George Bellew, who had fallen nearest the Maori foe. It was his lot to be the last to leave the contest, and it was his fate to be the last to fall in the front ranks of the detachment he commanded. And so it has ever been with the sons of the land which claimed George Bellew as its own. Irish valour stands foremost in the records of the military history of the world. It was the same at Clontarf, at the Blackwater, and at Aughrim, as it was at Luzara, Cassano, and on the slopes of Fontenoy; the same at Dunboy and Limerick, that it was at Guillestre, Embrum, and at the gates of Cremona; the same at Marsiglia, where the French commander Catinet admitted that it was the Irish Brigade that had secured the victory for his arms, as it was in Barcelona and Valencia. Driven from seeking military enterprise in their own land, they shed a ray of lustre over the flag of every nation in Europe. They served in Germany against the Austrians, in Holland against the Prince of Orange, in Luxemburgh against the Swedes, and in Catalonia against the Spaniards. Even the brave Tyrolese found their native fastnesses insecure against the followers of Dillon. The lofty crags which appeared impregnable in front, and in the rear steep precipices lifted their summits in the clouds. There the cagle built her nest, the chamois bounded from cliff to cliff, but man was never seen on these inaccessible heights. The Irish regiment of Dillon scaled these cliffs, came upon the rear of Tyrolese, and scattered their forces, who fled with the utmost precipitation. At Ypres the ramparts yielded to the efforts of the Irish Brigade, and covered them with glory, and in Spain, in Austria, and Valitri their deeds are the records of heroic chivalry. An Irishman conquered the Crimea for Catherine of Russia, and an Irishman defended India for the. French, and was murdered for his devotion and his zeal. You may even go to Chili, Bolivia, and Venczuela and trace the gallantry of O'Brien, Dillon, and Devereux, and hear their praises sung in the softening influence of the Castilian tongue. On the banks of the Orinoco, and in the mountain fastnessess of the Andes, the names of these Irish soldiers of fortune are still remembered with reverence and pride. But later still, there were about one hundred and seventy-five thousand Irishmen in the service of the Federal armies alone, during the late great American rebellion; scattered from the Rappahannock to the prairies of the West, or down amid the cotton fields of Georgia and the swamps of the Carolinas. The heights of Fredericksburgh attest the fiery valour of our race, when up nearest that dreadful stone wall, up into the very mouth of the rebel guns, lay the men with the green sprigs in their hats-the soldiers of the Irish Brigade. Look at them checking the advance of the Confederate army at Malvern Hill and Fair Oaks, or making that fearful dash at Antietam. or rescuing the abandoned cannon at Chancellorsville, or sweeping Early from the Shenandcah Valley, or in planting the Stars and Stripes on the walls of Atlanta and Savannah, and who can say that the Irish soldier does not hold his own in the military records of the nations belonging to civilised man The whirlwind of valour which swept over Europe from 1691 until 1745 had gathered to its embrace the cherished laurels of European heroism, and deposited them on the graves of Irishmen. Both in the New World and the Old the Irish soldiers have waded through streams of blood, and have carved their names upon monuments of glory.

she replied with a tenderness from which every tone of jealousy had departed. "Yes, yes, I remember ; but how did you come here? have I not been wounded ?" he asked, plac-ing his band upon his head and shoulder, and then again looking keenly at the still, calm counter-ance of Katherina.

ance of Katherina. "Hush, hush, replied the Maori girl, "if you speak soloud you will expose our position, and we are still between the Pakeba lines and the Maori pah" "Well then, what is to bedone ?" asked the officer. "Walt, wait," replied Katherina, "If we attempt to stir, our-lives would be sacified, and we must remain here until the moon sinks behind the snow

capped summit of Torongo, and then I shall re turn to the camp and send assistance." "Stay," said Mr. Bellew, as his mind appeared to wander over the incidents of the combat,"" where were you, Katherina, when the Maorl struck me, I have some faint recollection of seeing our native guide by my side; yes, yes, now, I) remember, and yet it could not have been he," he thought as his wavering recollection brought him back to when he heard the words, "Pakeha, you die..." "Your guide," said Katherina almost fiercely,

"he was your would be assassin rather, for it was he who struck you to the earth; but look," she added, pointing to the still form of the dead Iwikau, "he shall never again dance the war dance of the Maori, and Heki, his son, will moan his hauangi over the chieftain's grave."

"Heki, the fierce warrior of the Waikatoes, the son of our guide; how do you know this, Kathe-rina?" ssked George Bellew, with an interest excited, which she regarded as unusually singular.

"How do I know that I am the daughter of Potatau, the Maori King," replied Katherina, with a somewhat lofty air, the native dignity of her race giving a queenly bearing to her graceful form.

"You," said George Bellew, his eyes looking keenly at the calm countenance of Katherina, while he half-raised himself upon his elbow and stared at her with a newly-born interest.

"Yes, Pakeha, I am the daughter of Potatua, and yonder Maori," she added, pointing to the still form of Iwikau, "was the father of Heki, to whom my father's people were anxious to see me married. But you are too weak to be excited by these things now, be quiet and you shall know more before the moon again rises from out the papa, or earth of the Maories, or climbs the rangi, or heaven of my father's people."

"I am, indeed, weak, Katherina; my heads aches and my left arm is powerless, and," he added, sinking upon the ground as his right arm became weaker under him, "perhaps, I may never see my poor Florence again."

The fierce eyes of Katherina looked passionately at the prostrate form of the wounded officer as he uttered the last words, and again all the wild jealousy of her race mastered her actions, and again the providential call for "water, water," from the lips of the stricken soldier banished the envious thoughts from her mind, and she became once more the Christian, ministering to the wants and even anticipating the desires of suffering humanity. The man who appeals to the pity of a true woman, seldom appeals in vain. Directly or indirectly, there is in the female mind a desire to lighten the load of grief under which we struggle, and even a willingness to share the burthen with ourselves. When we are steeped to the lips in misery, it is the gentle hand of compassionate woman that relieves the pressure from around us, or, if she cannot smooth away the difficulties of our path, generously shares with us the troubles which we too often create. When man appeals to the pity of a true woman, he conquers her prejudices, subdues her passions, and joins a friend to the cause.

"He is a fool who thinks by force or skill

To turn the current of a woman's will." writes the poet. Neither "torce nor skill" can accomplish what pity can do; for of all the paths that lead to a woman's love, pity is the straightest. It is, indeed, " akin to love," and at one impulse starts all that is generous in woman's nature into her every action. Katherina pitied the wounded man beside whom she stood, and as she again bent over his almost unconscious form, she looked indeed the ministering angel that she was. She remembered the teaching of the pious old priest who had converted her to Christianity, and the struggle between her early training, and her Christian instructions was of short duration. God's word guided her actions. She watched over George Bellew with all the tender solicitude of a sister, and throughout the night kept alive the dying embers of life by her care and such rude comforts as the situation afforded. His head was bathed and his lips were moistened with water diluted with brandy, and his form was wrapped in the blankets taken from the dead who lay thick around the spot. At last the darkness increased, and Katherina looked towards the position of the Southern Cross and she knew that the first streaks of the earliest dawn would soon light the horizon. All this time George Bellew tossed about upon the improvised couch that Katherina had made for him, and his fevered mind wandered about Auck land, Florence, and water. Once or twice, indeed, hementioned the name of Katherina, but it was not with the passionate tenderness which marked the utterance of a dearer and a purer love. The howling dogs inside the pah were, meanwhile, yelling vigorously as if they were coursing through the bush, and the Maories were secretly leaving the stockade. Katherina had departed and succour was soon at hand for George Bellew. His wounds were dressed, and under cover of the darkness he was removed to the rear, where his anxious comrades had already given him up as dead. We shall leave him on his road to Drury, attended by Katherina, and once more return to Florence Hastings at Parnell. The early sun of January had shed its "all ripening rays" around the fertile district upon which Auckland is built, and the pleasure grounds around Parnell looked unusually brilliant as the reficshing showers swept over the town and fed the thirsty earth with welcome moisture. The fuchsias and geraniums dotted the open space in front of Mr. Hastings's abode, and the odour from the beds of sweet-smelling flowers sent a delicate perfume through the open window of the drawing-room. Let us loog inside. Near the curtain attached to the window facing the sea sits Florence Hastings, a dreamy look covers hereyes, and her face is somewhat paler than it was two weeks before. In her hand she holds a miniature photograph, encased in a locket, and as she looks keenly at the outlines of the face it contains, the tears trickle down her cheeks, and trouble and anxiety impresses itself upon every lineament of her handsome face. Her dress betokens the carelessness which has marked her attire for the last fortnight and her hair is carelessly arranged in easily made tresses which fall unminded and uncared for over her sylphen shoulders. She is looking still towards that bend in the avenue which she has begun to regard as fatal to her happiness, and as somehow indentified with her hopes and her fears. It was there she last saw George Bellew, and it was there she last saw his assassin, Iwikau. It was there, too, Captain St. George first made his appearance when he brought the dreaded tidings of George Bellew's fate. Her frame of mind was just then so tempered that she almost feared to look towards the spot. We poor pensioners on the bountles of an hour are often the victims of some wild hallucination at times when all the energies of, our boasted under standing vanish before some undiscovered force which plays with, our reason, and leaves us at the mercy of that sole power, which we attribute to the lower animals alone instinct. With all our boast-ed civilisation and progress there are myriads of things around us that exceed our comprehension, ance.

us-the Miltons, of our age-are but "as children upon the shore of a vast odean of mysterious truth, and cocasionally pick a pebble from the strand." Florence Hastings felt some secret influence drawing her thoughis towards that bend in the avenue which had been the turning point in some of the darkest chapters of her life. She even counted the branches on the trees and the variety of leaves, and noted the shade and colour of the surroundings. She looked even keenerstill, and the anxious eyes penetrated the foliage and with a spring of sudden alarm she drew back from her posture and uttered a scream of alarm. The cause was soon apparent. A native girl of graceful mould and easy carriage

met the eye of Florence Hastings as she turned the dreaded bend, and her costume, too, indicated something unusual in the rank of the native wearer. She approached the open window, near which the surprised lady was sitting, and seemed no way disconcerted as she stepped into the room. "You are Miss Hastings?" said the new arrival,

looking at the beautiful girl with an air of keen in-terest, not untempered with sorrow.

""I am," faintly replied the lady in a tone of surprise and alarm; what do you want with me.?" she added, the haughty courtesy which had been taught to observe towards the natives gaining control over her finer feelings.

- "I have come from Mr. Bellew," replied the girl.
- What ?" "I have come from Mr. Bellew ?"
- "He is alive, then ?"
- "He is."

"Thank God," and Florence Hastings wept tears of generous joy and pious thanksgiving that the life of George Bellew was saved. The bearer of the joyous news was quickly pressed by the hand, and at that moment the Pakeha and the Maori felt as if the one God had indeed made the savage and the civilized heart after the one pattern. Tears such as angels weep" coursed down the face of blonde and bronze, and the surest influence of sympathetic magnetism drew the two hearts together in pious thought.

"But who are you?" asked Florence Hastings. as the native girl stood before her, wiping the first

tears of her womanhood from her eyes. "I am Katherina, the daughter of Potatau, the Maori King, and at one time a lover of George Bellew's."

"You," said Miss Hastings, now shrinking back from Katherina, as if some unwelcome tidings was about to dash the cup of happiness from her lips. "Fear nothing, Miss Hastings; my love for Mr. Bellew was as pure as your own, and never has he by word or deed outraged the simple confidence of Katherina. I have never wandered from the path of Christian virtue and Catholic parity. The good priest who brought me into the fold of Christ, taught me the value of morality and few need fear for the purity of my conduct. I loved him for his virtues and his manliness, for he was the first Pakeha gentleman who had ever raised a hand to protect me from insults or injury. I come here to tell you that his wound is not dangerous, and to give you this letter," she added as she produced a note directed in the well-known characters of George Bellew's handwriting. Hope told no "flattering tale" in tender words which George Bellew penned to Florence Hastings. His was not the flatterer's art, the "food of fools," but the truthful offering of an honest man. His wound was not "dangerous," and he "hoped the cool air of Parnell would soon restore him to activity and strength." Again the tears coursed down the fair cheek of the reader, and again the pious offering bathed their hands in an offering to the god of love.

" Miss Hastings," said Catherina, interrupting the tenor of her thoughts, " Miss Hastings, see, who is this man," and the native girl pointed towards the avenue leading up to the window through which she had entered

"Captain St. George," said the lady in a tone of unguarded horror. "He here again."

"Stay," said Katherina, and she went to the further end of the room as the handsome soldier entered the appartment, and again accosted Miss Hastings with all his usual urbanity of manner. "At last, Miss Hastings, I am the bearer of good

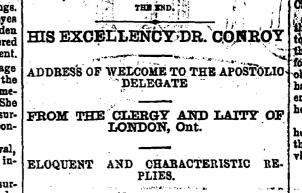
news," he said, taking a chair by her side, as Florence Hastings rang for an attendant to call her father upon the scene. "I think I anticipate you, sir," said Florence

made alliarragements since yesteaday, and you are ready to be mine to-morrow."

1. 4.

4. 1

"Yes, George, to-morrow," and two days following the Auckland papers contained an interesting announcement of the marriage of Captain George Bellew, V.O., of her Majesty's -th Regiment, to Florence, only daughter of William Hastings, Brookville, Parnell, Auckland.



(From the Free Press.)

The presence in this city of the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, the Apostolic Delegate to British North America, was taken advantage of last night by the clergy and laity of the Diocese of London to present that gentleman, as the representative of the Holy See, with addresses of welcome to this part of Ontario. Shortly after eight o'clock, His Lordship Bishop Welsh, His Lordship Bishop Crinnan, of Hamilton, Vicar-General Bruyere, Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford ; Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas Rev. Father Bric and numerous others, entered the reception-room at the Episcopal Palace, on Dufferin Avenue, and with them Messrs. Hugh Mac-Mahon, Q.C., Ald. Egan and Regan, Major Starr, Thos. Drought, J. J. Gibbons, J. M. Drumgole, T. E. O'Callaghan, Andrew O'Mara, R. Dinahan, J. M. Keary, Alex. Macadams, jun., John Wright, S. Dwyer and several others. A few moments afterwards, His Excellency Dr. Conroy was introduced, and thereupon His Lordship Bishop Walsh read and asked his acceptance of the following address :---

To His Excellency the Most Reverend George Conroy, D.D., Bishop of Ardagh, and Clonmacnoise and Apostolic Delegate to British North America.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY .- On behalf of myself and clergy, I bid you a most sincere and heartfelt welcome to this diocese. We welcome you as a gifted and distinguished bishop of God's Church ; but we welcome you chiefly and especially as a representative of the Holy See, with which, as St. Ircnæus teaches, the faithful that are on every side must agree, because of its more powerful principality; we welcome you principally as delegate from our Holy Father, the great and good Pins IX. to whose supreme and infallible authority in religious matters, we bow in humblest submission, and to whom, as well for his unmerited misfortunes, as for his great and sublime virtues, our heart's affections go out with an ever increasing flow.

Your Excellency, I regret to say, will not find here the splendid cathedrals and magnificent educational and charitable institutions that beautify and bless older lands. But you will find the faith and hope and charity of which cathedrals, however beautiful, and institutions, however grand, are but the material expressions, and of which, please God, when means allow will one day be the outcome here; you will find amongst our devoted people a living faith that has already removed mountains of difficulties from the pathway of our struggling Church, and an abounding charity and generosity that have deemed no sacrifice too great to promote the welfare of our holy religion.

The Church in this Western Ontario is as it were in its infancy. It is ours to plant and water, and to cast abroad in this virgin soil the divine seed of revealed truth; other generations will, we trust witness the rich harvest covering the whole land it is ours to lay the foundations, others will see arise in grace and beauty the superstruction of God's temple.

And even we ourselves behold the promise of a bright and happy future for the Church here. But forty years ago and there were only a few scattered missionaries in this section of the country. Cathofamilies and unfriended were tolling in the

clothed with the authority of the Holy See, and on a mission of the highest moment for the interest of religion. We are confident that your mission here imposed on you by the Supreme Pontiff, and underwith God's blessing and the intercession of the most blessed Virgin, mark the opening of a new spoch of peace and happiness for our Canadian

May the Divine Head of the Church grant that this may be the case, and that you may be enabled to return to your ancient and historic diocese, with the happy concloukness of having faithfully per-formed a heavy task, of having fully attained the objects for which you were commissioned, and of baying largely contributed by your great talents and enlightened seal to the welfare and progress of our holy religion in this country.

Again, yovr Excellency, we bid you a most hearty welcome, and thank you most sincerely for the high honor you have done us by this too kind visit.

> JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London-

THE ADDRESS OF THE LAITY.

Hugh MacMahon, Esq., Q.C., then read the follow-ing address on behalf of the Catholics of London and Middlesex :---

To His Excellency the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, Ilis Iloliness' Apostolic Delegate, to Canada :-

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY .--- The Catholics of London and County of Middlesex have much pleasure in welcoming your Excellency to the Forest City," and to tender our congratulations that your Excellency has been appointed by the Holy See to the exalted position of Apostolic Dele-gate to the Dominion at this particular juncturea position which is not only the highest recognition of your Excellency's administrative ability, but also an eminent tribute to the Irish Church.

The recent visit of a large number of pilgring from Canada to His Holiness on the fiftieth anniver. sary of His Episcopate is a convincing proof of the loyalty and devotion of the Catholics of Canada to the successor of Peter to the Episcopal Chair. And we beg to assure your Excellency that at no period in the history of the Catholic Church has there been more devotion to His Holiness Pope Pius than at the present time, when the Church is being assailed cn every side by the powers of infidelity.

We are aware that your Excellency is the first Prelate of the Irish Church who visited Canada, and we hope after the mission with which you have been entrusted by the Holy Father has been accomplished, you will be able to give a satisfactory report not only to the Holy Sec, but also to our fellow-coun-trymen in Ireland, of the advancement of religion in the Dominion of Canada.

Signed on behalf of of the Catholics of the City of London and County of Middlesex.

HUGH MACMAHON, DANIEL REGAN, J. EGAN, W. STABR; THOS. DROUGHT,	Committee.
Laos. Dioconi,	<i>.</i>

His Excellency then made the following impromptu reply :-

To His LORDSHIP AND THE CLERGY :----

My LORD.-I thank you for the cordial words with which, in your own name and in that of your clergy, you have welcomed me to your Episcopal

city. With you, I bless our Divine Master for With you, I bless our Divine Master for the marvelious increase He has given the Catholic Church of this Province during the last forty years. With you, too, I recognize in the vigour your youthful Church displays a sure pledge of the strength to which in the future it shall attain. In the picture you have so admirably sketched of the progress of religion in Ontario there occurs, however, one noticeable omission, which, indeed, it is not unbecoming in you to have made; nor, I hope, in me to venture to supply. I allude to the part which, under God, the clergy has had in effecting this happy spread of God's kingdom on earth. If religion has flourished here in the past, it without presumption we may count on its continued prosperity in the future, it is chiefly to the virtues of the clerical body, after the grad that the increase is to be referred. This diocese has long been blessed with a clergy whose zeal, at once active and prudent, and whose spirit of selfsacrifice, have been and are the admiration of their people. To you, my Lord, and to your wise administration of your diocese, these creditable results are pre-eminently due, and I esteem it as a special honor that I have been so kindly received by such a Bishop at the head of such a clergy. The Catholic Church is wont to pray, in the

JUNE 27, 1877.

Her matchless sons whose valour still remains. On French records, of twenty long campaigns. Now from an Empress to a captive grown. She saved Britannia's rights, but lost her own.

It was no wonder then that it was an Irish soldier who had fallen nearest the Maori position. George Bellew had done his work and fallen at his post A faithful hand had, indeed, sent his murderer to his last resting-place, but still the unconscious mind of the wounded officer was unaware of the deed. As the refreshing water washed the now clotting blood from around the open cut on the scalp he appeared to revive, and as his lips opened he appeared to feel some gentle influence hovering around him, and he half consciously said the one word, "Florence." Katherina knew enough of the customs and the names of the Pakeha to understand that "Florence" was the name of a female, and her keen preception at once jumped at the cause why the name had first came to his lips. All the wild passions of her race was instantly revived, and in her own soul she cursed the fate that caused her to betray her people, and all for such a man. For a second or two she almost contemplated the finishing of the work began by Iwikau, and even nervously played with a keen-edged dagger that hung from a belt she wore around her waist. At that, time Katherina was again all a Maori. Her eyes glared on the face of the half-conscious man who lay before her, and her nostrils distended with wild and exciting passion. "Murder" was almost written upon her expressive countenance, and might have been worked were it not that the wounded of-ficer piteously begged for "water, water." In an instant the traces of savagery vanished from the countenance of Katherina, and in its stead the look. of Christian charity took its place, and she bent over and poured a refreshing draught into the half opened mouth of Lieutenant Bellew.

"Who are you ?" he asked, as he slowly revived and saw the dark countenances of the Maori, girl under the influence of the moon's rays. dware i was "I am Katherina, the girl whom you saved from

the rude attentions of the Pakeha in Auckland," and act as reminders that even the greatest amongst

Hastings somewhat uncasu

"Then you know that Mr. Bellew is recovering?" " Oh, yes."

"Your informant must have come with wondrous peed," said Captain St. George almost incredulously "I have only just received a dispatch by special messengers, and, knowing your interest in the accident. I came at once to tell you that he is recovering," while his penetrating eyes wandered to where Katherina sat.

" My information came from Mr. Bellew himself." * It is strange that the Government would not have the first information."

"Not at all strange, Captain St. George." said Katherina, stepping forward and confronting the handsome soldier who sat beside Florence Hastings. "It is not at all strange that a messenger should come with what you call 'wondrous rapidity,' when it is in the service of a man who has been a friend."

"Who are you pray?" asked the gentleman while his contracted eyebrows and half shut eyes told more than the mere utterance of the question. 'For your own sake you should not have asked the question, sir," said Katherina, " but as you wish to know, I am the gill whom you in your drunken carousal insulted in the streets of Auckland, and whom the manly arm of George Bellew saved from the vile embrace of your libertine arms."

"This native girl insults me, Miss Hastings," said Captaln St. George, with a cool superciliousness which became the half averted sneer with which he heard the charge.

"The insult which you offer to me has but re coiled upon yourself, Pakeha, officer," replied Katherina, " and if my father's people were not at war with yours, the insult would meet another award.

"Will you not order this rude creature from my presence, Miss Hastings," appealed Captain St George, turning towards the lady whom he now addressed.

"I cannot, sir, she has proved my friend." "Then I must say good day," and confused and confounded he left the room and passed out of sight, just where the avenue bends, and for onco appeared to act as a friendly shade for the troubled Florence Hastings.

Days rolled on, and weeks were numbered since George Bellew had led the storming party at the pah on the shorts of Lake Tauro. His name resounded through the colony, and his services brought promotion and distinction upon their wake. January had lapsed into February, and Parnell was still brilliant in all its semi-tropical beauty. A coach rattles over the neatly arranged woods in the suburbs of Auckland and pauses before the home of Mr. Hastings. It is an open vehicle, and there are two military men sitting inside. One has his arm in a sling, and the other wears the badge by which the medical branch of the service is distinguished The gate is opened by an old man who , recognises the somewhat attenuated face of one of the inmates of the carriage, and they drive up to the house where they are evidently expected. A lady rushe from the house, even before the coach had stopped and the wounded man jumps from the carriage and folds her in his arms, and does not even hesi tate to impress a kiss upon her now flushed counten.

wilderness, striving to cut out a homestead from the primeval and reluctant forest. The voiceless solitudes that surrounded them were only broken by the sound of the axe or the howlings of wild beasts; for them "every floweret's hue had something strange, and every leaf was new." The Holy Mass could be offered up only at distant intervals, and then only in the smoky cabin, or in the humble log chapel. Children grew up without religious instruction, and, in some instances, without baptism The little ones of Christ were famishing for the bread of life, and there were no consecrated hands to break it unto them. Marriages were unblessed, the Sabbath was unsanctified, and Church holidays forgotten; the sick and the sorrow-stricken were unconsoled by the comforts and consolations of religion ; the Holy Church was not there, like another Veronica, to wipe the sweat and tears from the faces of her suffering and abandoned children the requiem for the dead was unsung, and souls went to their dread account unshrived, unanointed and

unancaled in the loneliness of the forest. But how different is the picture which we now pehold! Ontario is at present an ecclesiastical Province, with an Archbishop and four suffragan bishops, two hundred and fifty priests, and a Cath-olic population of about three hundred and thirty thousand. Happier than the faithful of other countries, we possess a system of Catholic primary education, established by law; we have a sufficient number of colleges and conventual academies for higher education, and also charitable institutions for the protection of orphans and for the healing and comfort of the sick and suffering. Churches have sprung up as if by magic in our cities, towns and villages, on the banks of our great rivers and inland seas, and crosses gleam from church steeples

through the half-filled forests.

Of course we are sensible of the fact that much remains to be done. The system of education, both primary and collegiate, may require to aim at a higher standard. Institutions have to be matured, ecclesiastical organization has to be perfected, and many deficiencies incidental to a new and hasty order of things have to be supplied. But looking back at the work done for the last forty years in this section of the country, and by a people struggling with the privations and hardships of early settlement, we have to thank and adore God, who has blessed the good work, and who has given it so large an increase. And from whit has been already accomplished, may we not cast the horoscope of a bright and prosperous future. May we not humbly trust that the mustard seed of Catholic faith planted in this virgin soil, and watered by the sweat and tears of the early settlers, will grow up into a Pontiff. By word and deed alike you have proved mighty tree overshadowing the whole land and driving its roots too deep into the soil to be uprooted or torn down by the fiercest storm ? May we not hope that the Holy Church mimated by the Spirit of God, who is her life, will go on prospering in her divine work from day to day, blessing this free and happy county with her heavenly ministrations, feeding the hungry human intellect with the food of revealed, truth, healing, the, sin inflicted wounds of the soul and preparing thrist's people for the happiness of heaven. he happiness of heaven. Such, your Excellency, are, our, present prayers;

such our earnest hopes. And we hill your Excell ency's presence amongst us as an augury that these "ed to His Excellency after which the company "Florence;" whispers the young man. "I have hopes and wishes will be realized. You come to us separated.

Sacred Liturgy, on behalf of those who minister at her altars, that God would deign, in His bounty, to guard and preserve in their souls the gifts He Himself had given them.

For individuals, for the entire Church of God. the true and only safeguard of sacerdotal virtue is close and loving union with the Holy See, which inherits the fullness of Christ's pricethood. With an unfailing recurrence of testimony, history proves to us that whenever the due courses of the quickening influence of St. Peter's authority have been impeded in any nation, the church of that nation has speedily, saddened, by its corruption, the Holy Spirit of God. And the same history points out that of this separation from the centre of union there have been chiefly two causes, distinct in themselves, yet frequently united in their action, namely, the tyranny of the State, and unsound doctrines concerning, the prerogatives of the Holy See. I rejoice to see that from these two evils the Catholic Church of Canada is singularly free. The rulers of the country interpose no obstacle between the Sovereign Pontiff and you; no royal placet; no harrassing exequator is here to perplex your souls and fetter your liberty. And on your part you gladly render due obedience to the constituted authorities, and teach your flocks to be submissive for conscience sake to the powers advanced by God. And that no unsound doctrines concerning the Holy See has ever cast its shadow on your minds, the language of your address, so full, so tender, and filial devotion towards the Sovereign Pontiff, is abundant proof. I pray that these ad vantages may long be yours, and that, the church of which you are the pastors may continue to grow in grace before God and man, to the increase of the divine glory for the salvation of souls, and for your reward exceedingly great.

TO THE LAITY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,-I accept also with great pleasare your address on behalf of the lay Catholics of this city and county, I desire, through you, to convey to all the Catholic citizens my thanks for the splendid' reception with which they welcomed in their midst the representative of the Sovereign yourselves' devoted children 'of our Holy Father. I observed with satisfaction that in this your domestic festival you have had proofs of kindly feeling on the part of your fellow citizens who do not belong to the Household of Faith.") I trust that this barmony shall ever continue unbroken, and that all classes may cordially work together for the

The kindness with which you have received me on this occasion will encourage me to labor still more to the best of my abilities for the good of the

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

3 JUNE 27, 1877. CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE. WAR NEWS. IRISH NEWS. GENERAL NEWS. NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO. CATHOLICISM IN ASIA.-The Mission Catholiques CATHOLICIES IN CALLS AND CONSULTED CONSULTED STATES, that in 1875, there were 10,304 conversions in Asia from heathenism to the Roman Catholic in Asia from heathenism to the Roman Catholic CATTLE DISNASE .--- The cattle disease has made its REPORTED DEFEAT OF RUSSIANS AT DELIBABA THE BELGIAN ELECTIONS .--- A telegram from Brus-THE SEA-PEN & WONDERFUL ANIMAL. - One of sels announces that the Catholic candidates have the most wonderful of the living things in appearance in the county Wexford. Jozgz.—A despatch from Erzeroum claims the Bussians were defeated while attempting to pass Delithe ocean is the Sea-Pen, an animal so called from been elected by large majorities at Bruges and sever-SALE OF GLEBE LANDS -The house and lands of al other places in Belgium. baba Gorge, sustaining a severe loss. its resemblance to a quill-pen. It seems as if God, Convents .- It is reported that the Rev. F. Lord, Mayo Glebe have been sold to William Nally, Esq., with. in forming this animal, had wished to copy the form of a bird's feather. It is found in great numbers rector of Farnboro', in the diocese of Bath and Wells, has joined the Church of Rome in company of Bockstown, Balla, for the sum of £500. THE DEFENCE OF KARS .- There is no further ac-A HAPPY CONDITION .- Among the 400 priests of the diocese of Culn there is only one "State priest," BUST OF THE LATE JOHN MARTIN, M.P.-Twenty count of fighting reported from Kars, but a Russian in the Mediterranean Sea, but it may be mot with, with his assistant curate, the Rev. A. M. Donaldfive members of the Home Rule party have sub-scribed for copies of Mr. R. H. Neill's admirable official telegram, dated Mazra, June 20, says :--the schismatic parish priest Golembiowski. This also, in all parts of the ocean. It swims Bon.-Manchester Evening News. man's congregation consists of a single person his Kars responds but feebly to the Russian artillery by means of its feather-like fins, but its motion is slow, and as it cannot swim against cur-BRIOVAL The Rev. George Rigg, of St. Mary's bust of the late Mr. John Martin, M. P .- Cork Exfire." housekeeper. Chapel, Edinburgh, has been appointed. Vicar-Gen-PRINCE MILAN MAY WAGE WAR .-- A Vienna deaminer. MARPINGER .- On Whit-Sunday two Belgian ladics. rents, it is carried by them to the shores of almost eral of the Rastern District of Sootland, in the room of the Rev. Archibald MacDonald, late of spatch says Prince Milan may possibly enter into SUNDEN DEATH .--- In the Roman Catholic Cathedral, one of them a daughter of the former Minister, all lands. It gives a briliant light at night, and Armagh, on Sunday, May 27th, whilst a man named James Dennis was attending his religious duties, war yet, and if, under pressure of the Slavic party, Dumortier, who were paying a visit to the places in Linneus tells us, that "the Sea-Pens which cover Dumírics, who held the post for a considerable he renews hostilities against the Turks as last year, this neighbourhood which are now so venerated, the bottom of the ocean cast so strong a light, that he suddenly seemed to faint and fall down. It was far away from the Austrian country. Austria will were arrested and confined in the bridewell of St. it is easy to count the fishes and worms of various number of years. not interefere. THE EPIECOPAL JURILEE .- Sunday 3rd June was found that life was extinct, and the cause was, it is kinds which sport among them." Wendel. They were subsequently liberated. was kept with great solemnity in all cathedral supposed, disease of the heart. ACROSS THE DANUBE AT LAST .- The N. Y. Herald A FORMIDABLE SPIDER .- The sands of the steppes THE PROCESSION OF ECHTERNACH .-- The German A LARGE FISH.—A pike weighing 373 lbs., was caught recently in Cornagh Longh, near Ballin-amore. The monster was hooked at 11:45 a.m., and churches throughout France, the Bishops celebratcorrespondent at Vienna telegraphs that vague ruapers state the celebrated Whit-Monday procesof Central Asia are the abiding-place of many speing Pontifical High Mass with vespers, procession mors have reached that city that the Russians have cies of loathsome and poisonous creeping things. Mr. Schuyler speaks of the phalange (Solpuga sion of Echternach was celebrated this year with Benediction; and Te Deum. At Notre Dame, Paris, the services were conducted by the Cardinal Archbegun their forward movement and that the adit was not until 3:35 p.m., that he was successfully landed—the struggle lasting three hours and fifty great success. There were in the procession sixtyvanced guard of their army began to cross the Danfive priests, 1.529 choristers, 130 bandsmen, ninetyarancoides), one of the long-legged spiders known ube at Satanovo, opposite to Isakisha, early on tishop in person. three commissaires, 1,695 clerics, and 7,995 pilpopularly as the Harvestman, or the Grandfather-Thursday morning. minutes. Large crowds assembled who cheered the "OLD CATHOLIC" INFUDENCE.-The Governor of Greybeard, which has long hair, and when walking, grims. lucky fishermen-Messrs. Gilheany, Blake and Mc-EFFECT OF THE CZAR'S PRESENCE .- The Provincial the Rhine Province has just made known his de-THE POLISH CATHOLICS .- It was reported some seems as large as one's two fists. This formidable Cartan. The water where this fish was hooked is Correspondence, of Berlin, reviewing the course of cision respecting the modest request of the "Oldbeast is giving to biting when irritated, and with its jaws makes four little holes in the flesh. Its time since that some persons in Russian Poland the war, says the presence of the Czar at Ploejesti Catholics" to have " the joint use" of the Catholic fifty feet deep. A RESIDENCE FOR MR. BUTT, M. P.-The magnificent town mansion of the late Sir Richard J. T. were desirous of making a pilgrimage to Rome on has done much to return Servia's disposition to church at St. John's. He has refused it, deciding victim feels at first no more discomfort than from the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee. It now appears participate in the war, and further complications have thus been avoided. This is regarded as a very that both this church and its affiliated church at further that some Polish Catholics having attempted the sting of a gnat, but after a time the pain Orpen, President of the Incorporated Law Society, Burbach shall remain in the exclusive use of the spreads all over the whole body, and is accompanied to get up an address to the Holy Father, the aureassuring official statement. in North Great George's-street, has been purchased with fever and great exhaustion. A Chinese officer thorities strictly forbade it. by Lord Francis Conyngham, M.P. ; and it is un-Catholics. CAMPAIGN IN MONTENEGRO OVER-THE TURKS OCstates in his travels in Turkestan that the body of ORDINATION .- On May 28th, the Most Rev. Dr. A CONTRAST .- The Paris Union states that a few derstood to be the noble lord's intention to furnish CUPY ALL STRATEGIC POINTS .--- Kiernan's London days since Mile. Devade, daughter of the deputy for Gien, has taken the veil. Her father belongs to Power, Bishop of Waterford, conferred the order of the largest solpuga is the size of a butter-nut. it as a residence and hand it over to Mr. Butt, M.P., despatch says Turkish advices from Montenegro Spiders of such dimensions, with their big, hairy desconship in the Cathedral, Barronstrand street, as a testimony of personal regard .- Saunders's Newsreport that Suleiman Pasha has driven the insurbodies lifted up on stout legs, must be as frightful on the following gentlemen, who had received the the Extreme Left of the French Chamber of Depugents from Ostrok and taken possession of the town. adversaries as one would be likely to encounter in Letter. order of sub-deaconship on the previous day :ties, and has steadily voted for every proposal The Turks now occupy all strategic positions and the campaign in Montenegro is considered over. any experience amid the haunts of wild animals. ME. GLADSTONE ON THE HOME RULERS .- Mr. Glad-Messrs. Thomas O'Donnell, J. Londrigan, W. Power, T, Cantwell, W. Burke, of Waterford; J. which could be in any way construed as hostile W. stone, in replying to addresses from Birmingham to religion. A FISH OF SEVERAL COLORS AND THREE TAILS -A AN INCOMPETENT MONTENEGRIN GENERAL --- A de-Six Hundred, complained of the ingratitude of the Briscoe, for the American Mission. gentleman has just returned from Japan, bringing RADICALISM IN SWEDEN .- The Scandinavian corre-Home Bule party who had partly paralised the acspatch from Ostrok says the opinion in the Montespondence says that the Swedish Chamber of Depu-A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED,-The new with him a beautiful and rare fish, never before tion of the Liberals when endeavouring to obtain justice for Turkish provinces. He thought, however, negrin army is very strong against Vukovics, the leader to whom the defence of the Duga Pass was ties refused to pass a vote of 39,468 crowns for the Catholic Church of the Immaculato Conception, seen. The peculiar features are several colors and Lowell, was dedicated on Sunday. Archbishop three tails, separate and distinct, all of which the funeral expenses of the Queen of Sweden, but the that the beneficent measures which had been passed intrustud. He is charged with utter incapacity. Williams, of Boston, Bishops O'Reilly, of Spring-field, and De Goesbriand, of Burlington, Vt, and a vote was carried by the Upper House. The money Japanese claim are the result of many and successfor Ircland would, in the long run, bear their legiti-Some battalions received no orders whatever, and is, therefore, granted and the malcontents of the ful years of the most careful breeding. A number mate fruit. His reception in Birmingham inspired after the retreat from Kristacs all cohesion of the of attempts have been made to introduce this fish, large number of prominent dignitaries of the Chamber are defeated. him with courage to pursue the course he had markarmy seemed lost. Church participated in the ceremonies, which were but this is the only instance of success. A tank FREEDOM OF VOTING.-General Cadorna is the ad out for himself. witnessed by 3,000 people. The church is one of the largest and finest in New England. BISMARCK'S OFFER OF AN OFFENSIVE AND DEFENsuspended like a compass, to avoid the ship's moofficer who commanded the "victorious" Italian FISHERIES.--- A memorial signed by nearly fifty of tion, was especially constructed, and then notwitharmy that in September, 1870, overran the Papal the licensed fishermen of the county Wexford has been forwarded to the inspectors of Irish fisheries, is now stated from Berlin that the reported offer of standing the greatest care, attention, and constant NEW CHURCH .--- The Catholics of Staffordvill territory and took Rome. He is a member of the Bismarck to Austria, of an offensive and defensive watching, out of eighty-eight only six survived the Conn., have just completed a beautiful new chapel Italian Senate, and, to his credit, voted against the praying that the season for rod fishing in the Wexalliance, is fully confirmed. Austria is now conjourney. These remaining six have spawned, re-Government Bill concerning "Clerical Abuses." He ford district should be extended from the 1st of which they have placed under the patronage of St. centrating 20,000 to 40,000 troops on the Servian sulting in fifty young fry, which exhibit all the Joseph. It'is situated in the centre of the town. has been suddenly placed on the retired list. March to the 31st of October each year, and also to frontier, and it is expected the crossing of the Danpeculiarities of the originals. It is the gentleman's and will seat about one hundred and fifty people. PRESENTS TO THE HOLY FATHER .- Among the preconsider the means for improving the salmon fishube by the Russians will be the signal for Austria intention, so soon as he has a sufficient stock, to But a dozen years ago and no Catholic would be employed by the mill owners of this village. The

ship of God about the middle of July. Sr. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, CAVAN .--- The Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Bishop of Kilmore, has ordained the following students of St. Patrick's College, Cavan: -To Lectorship-Mr. James Flood. To the office of Acolyte-Messrs. Patrick McGannon, James Fitzpatrick, Patrick McGloughlin, and Patrick Finnegan. To Deaconship-Messrs James Smith, Patrick Fitzsimons, Patrick O'Reilly, Patrick Gilchrist, and Terence Brady (the latter a student of Maynooth College). To Priesthood-Messrs. Peter Byrne and Terence Brady.

chapel will be blessed and dedicated to the true wor-

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN EDINBURGH .--- A grand and influential Catholic demonstration, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Episcopacy of the sacred Pontiff, was held in the large hall of the Catholic Institute, The chair was oc-cupied by the newly appointed Vicar-General, the Very Rov. George Rigg, who was supported on the right by Dr. Smith, of Perth, and W. Campbell, of Skerrington ; and on the left by A. V. Smith Sligo, Esq., of Inzievar; Father Charnley, S. J., and Father Whyte, S. J. There were also seated on the platform Rev. Fathers Brady aud Corcoran, of St. Patrick's; Messre. John Adair, sen., President of the Edinburgh Catholic Young Men's Society; F. A. McIver, Vice President ; M'Manus, Luit, Forbes, Butti, Doyle, O'Halloran, J. Adair, jun., J. McIver, Mellon, Torre, Rooney, Coyne, D. Donworth, secre-tary, and G. O'Keeffe. The very rev. chairman asserted that though the Pope had been, and still is, abused from pulpit and platform, and Press, as the Man of Sin or Antichrist, he, nevertheless, exercises the same spiritual control his predecessors had ever done before him. The Rev. Dr Smith, of Perth, who was one of the Scotch Deputation, and had recently returned from Rome, rose to propose the first resolution, the same being-" That this meeting congratulate the Holy Father and each other on the happy attainment by him of the fiftieth anniversary of his episcopal consecration, and gladly make this public expression of their love and veneration towards his person, and also of their gratitude to God for the many and great benefits which, through the instrumentality of Pius IX., He has conferred upon His Church." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Campbell, of Skerrington, and enthusiastically adopted. The second resolution proposed by A. V. Smith Sligo, Esq, of Inzievar, was-"That, in common with the whole clergy and laity of the /vicariate, we declare our heartfelt concurrence in the wish expressed by his lordship the bishop at the recent reception by his Holiness of the Scotch pilgrims for the restoration of the aucient hierarchy of this country, and have received with the greatest pleasure the assurance of his Holiness's desire for its re-establishment." In supporting the second motion, Mr. Smith Sligo was of opinion that all the Catholics in Scotland. were deeply indebted to Bishop Strain for placing the question of the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland before the Holy Father, and to the latter for the gracious and kind manner in which he had received it and promised to entertain it. Catholic bishops in Scotland were occupying positions which were termed in partibus infidelium, and the speaker believed that the establishment of the hierarchy would improve their position, and give more bishops, more priests, more schools, and more congregations. Rev. Father Charnley, S. J., seconded the resolution, and in doing so spoke at considerable length of the trials and triumphs, the growth, expansion, and power of the Catholic Church notwithstanding all the obstacles thrown in her way. The third resolution, which was proposed in a most able and praiseworthy manner by the Rev. Father Whyte, S. J., and seconded by the vice-president of the society, was as follows : -" That this meeting, further protests against the continued usurpation by King Victor Emmanuel and his Government of the States of the Church as a violation of every treaty and other right, and recognises and affirms the truth that the temporal sovereignty of the Popes has its sure foundation 'in justice and right, and is absolutely necessary to the proper government of the Universal Church." The resolutions were unanimously and most, enthusiastically agreed to by the meeting, which comprised about 1,600 persons. The usual) votes of thanks, terminated the proceedings, Tus Pors's Bressing. The fillowing cable despatch was received on the 5th inst by brother Anthony, President of Manhattan College, in answer to a despatch of congratulation sent to the Holy Father on the previous Sunday, on the occasion of the celebration by-the College of the Golden Jubiles of the Episcopate of Bius IX. :-

ing in the Slaney. There has been a slight improvement in the success of the net fishing in the lower part of the river Slaney, where, lately, some fish in prime condition have been taken.

SHIPWRECK .- Another vessel has been added to the long list of shipwrecks off the Wexford coast. The brigantine "Island Queen," of Cork, Flynn, master, struck on the Bass Rock, near the Tuskar, on May 28th and had to be abandoned by the crew, who were taken off by the Constguards stationed at Rosslare. The vessel was running into Wexford bay for shelter when she struck on the rock. The night previous her main boom broke, and struck the captain, knocking him down, and leaving him insensible for some time. The "Island Queen" was a splendid vessel, about 320 tons burden, and was bound from Newport to Cork with a cargo of coals. The vessel is likely to become a complete wreck.

TUAM AND CLAREMOBRIS RAILWAY .--- A committee has been formed in Galway to aid in a project of connecting Tuam and Claremorris by rail. A Bill passed through Parliament two years ago to extend the Athenry and Tuam line to Claremorriss, but the sinews of war were not forth coming, and an abandonment Bill has been passed in the present session of Parliament for the purpose of recovering the money lodged on the promotion of the Extension Bill by the directors of the Tuam and Athenry line. Owing to there being no railway between Tuam and Claremorris, Mayo is practically further from Galway than Dublin. Galway merchants have to send their goods round by Athlone to Rosscommon and Mayo, people hardly ever visit Galway at all.

SALES IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, DUBLIN. On May 29th, the following sales were made in the Landed Estates Court .- Estate of Joseph C. Carolan and others, his assignees in bankruptcy, owners ; exparte Catherine Rourke, executrix of Timothy Lalor, petitioner. Nos. 156 to 160 James street, and 28 and 29 Bow-lane, Dublin, held under lease for 79 years from September 29, 1850, at the yearly rent of £47 10s. producing a net rental of £72 Ordnance valuation, £73 10s. Sold at £575 to Mr. Blake. Estate of James Crofton, owner; E. J. Crofton, petitioner. Lot 1-Part of the lands of Glenaghill, barony of Granard, held in fee, containing 428a 2r 3p, net profit rent, £74 2s 11d; Ord-nance valuation, £271 10s. Sold for £1,900 to Mr. John Weldon, solicitor, in trust. Lot 2-Part of the lands of Garvagh, situate in the same barony, held in fee, containing 113a 3r 26p ; net profit rent, £52 12s 8d; Ordnance valuation, £70 5s. Sold for £1,350 to Mr. Croskerry, in trust for Mr. F. Rhati-gan. Lot 3-Part of the lauds of Garvagh, held in fee, containing 51a 2r 6p; net profit rent, £38 18s 31d: Ordnance valuation, £31 15s. Sold for £775 to Mr. Weldon, in trust. Lot 4—Part of the same lands, held in fee, containing 102a 2r 32p S.M.; net profit rent, £\$5 0s 8d ; Ordnance valuation, £59 15s. Sold to Mr. Croskerry, in trust, for £1,250. Estate of Edward Saunders, owner and petitioner, 817a 2r 26p of the lands of Ballinderry, in the barony of Lower, Ormond, hold in fee simple and of the estimated net annual value of £396 0s 4d. Sold at £8,300 to Mr. Wm. John Russell, of Mountjoy square, Dublin. Estate of Henry Anthony and others, owners ; James-Flynn, petitioner, 276a 2r 26p of the lands of Ballingrostig, held under lease for lives renewable for ever, and the lands of Baraba, held for three lives and 99 years in reversion, producing a net rental of £65 is 8d ; Poor Law valuation, £76 10s. Sold at £900 to Mr. Perrott, in trust. Estate of Charles William Coote and Elizabeth Philippa Salway, owners and petitioners.-370a 22p of the land of Balgeen, in the barony of Duleek ; held in fee simple, producing a profit rent of £365 17s 6d; tenement valuation, £291. Sold at £9,150 to Mr. Farrell, the tenant. Estate of Patrick Kinnear, owner and petitioner. Lot 1-Dwelling house and premises, Antrim road, Belfast, called Willow Bank, containing 2a fr 20p, held under fee farm grant, and producing a yearly rent of 67/ 17s 7d ; tenement valuation, 521. Sold at 1,1601 to Mr. Craig, in trust. Lot 2—No. 21 Gordon street, Belfast, held by lease for 10,000 years, at the yearly rent of 851, and pro-ducing a profitrent of 321 10s; tenement valuation 651. Sold at 5007 to Mr. Crawford, solicitor, Belfast. Lot 3-No. 22 to 27 Lincoln street, and No. 10 to 20 Vincinage Park, Belfast, similarly held and producing a profit rent of 2111/2s; tenement valuation, 2021. Sold at 2,0301 to Mr. Devereux, in trust. Lot 4-Portion of Vicinage Seminary grounds, similarly held, in the possession of the Catholic Bishpp, producing a yearly rent of 60%, which is indemnified against head rent; tenement valuation, 15% Sold at 1,170% to Mr. Clarke, in trust, for Dr. Dorrian, Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor. DLot 5-Nos. 13 to 17 Lincoln avenue, and 29 to 32 Cranburne street, Belfast, producing a profit rent of 102; tenement valuation, 782. Sold at 2102 to Mr. James Adams; of Belfast, in trust. Lot 6-Nos. 18 to 21 Lincoln avenue, and 2 to 8 Violnago Park, similarly held, producing a profit rent of 12? 168 Utenement valuation; 162. Sold, at 2657 to

to cross the frontier.

DANGER OF & GENERAL WAR.-The English government is supposed to have been waiting for Austria, and will probably be encouraged by Austria's action to send a corps d'armee to Egypt. On the whole, the occupation of these provinces, instead of localizing the war," would, in all probability, be the first step towards its extension.

TROUBLE BREWING IN CRETE .- The N. Y. Herald correspondent at Syra reports that the most unmistakable signs of discontent are manifested by the Cretan peasantry against the excessive taxation of the Turks which is unaccompanied by the protection they need from the violence of the Turkish populace and the exactions of officials. So serious is the situation that a squadr n of seven Turkish war ships has been despatched to the island.

ACTIVITY ON THE DANUDE .- From the Danubian seat of war various correspondents report considerable activity on the part of the Russians in the section of country bounded on the east and west by the rivers Vede and Aluta respectively. They are con-centrating at Siminitza, but the river immediately opposice that place has greatly overflowed its banks, The prevalent opinion still seems to point to Nicopolis as the crossing place. The Turks on their side of the river are also moving troops actively.

WHAT WILL GERMANY DO ?- Whether Bussia will regard the occupation of the Danubian provinces as the prelude to war is a question that will probably be decided by the force at the Czai's disposal and by the action of Germany, Many shrewd diplomatists are of the opinion that Germany is only waiting for Austria to take some such step as this to declare herself for Russia and to seize the German provinces of Austria.

PROBABLE RESSIAN VICTORY .- Both the Russians

sents made to his Holiness by France are, the tapestry of Marshal MacMahon, the cross and ring of the Duke de Nemours and of the Duke d'Alencon the marvellous chalice of Lyons, the Sevres vases sent by the parish of Sainte Clotilde (Paris), and a beautiful throne which cost £2,000, sent by the Catholics of Marseilles.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.-Peace has been arranged with Abyssina, the following being the main terms : -The old frontiers are restored; there is to be free trade instead of a prohibitory tariff for Abyssinian goods entering by Egyptian frontiers and ports; free passage for Envoys and letters ; an Abyssinian Consul at Massowah and an Egyptian Consul at Adowa : the Khedive sanctions the appointment of the head of the Abyssinian Church by the Coptic Patriarch at Cairo. The Abyssinian rebel Michael is detained by Egypt. The terms were for the most part arranged by Colonel Gordon.

BENEFIT Societies .- Some recent statistics pubished in Germany show that there are in Prussia 218 journeymen's benefit societies, with 41 lodging, &c., houses belonging to themselves. In the rest of Germany there are 179 such societies and 31 houses; in Austria 88, and 16 houses; in Luxemburg 1, with a house; in Holland 5, with 3 houses; in Switzerland 22, with a single house; in Belgium Denmark, Egypt, Rome, one each, but without a house; in the United States there are 4 such societies, but without a house. The total number of members of the 297 German societies is 25,659.

FATAL ACCIDENT .--- A frightful accident occurred at Bath two weeks ago. An excursion train from the Weymouth district had brought a large number of visitors to the Agricultural Show, many of whom took the road from the station across a suspension bridge over the Avon. The tool-house influence of sun and rain, should be well painted; was at the further end, and when some 200 people were on the bridge it is said that the refusal of one person to pay the halfpenny toll caused a delay and a block. The weight of the people tore the bridge out of its piers, and all were precipitated into the river By the latest accounts about seven were killed on the spot, and it is fared that others were carried down the river; and several injured, some of them seriously. RUSSIAN ATROCITIES IN POLAND .- A foul Russian strocity is reported from Poland. A Pole named Krysinski who was concerned in the insurrection of 1863, escaped, and lived for several years in Paris. Recently be sued for perdon, and for answer received an invitation to return to his home. On his return he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to exile in Siberia. This was bad enough, but something more dishonouring still to the Russian government remains. Krysinski having escaped second time, and, being retaken, he was again tried, convicted, and sentenced to be shot-which sentence has just been carried out at Warsaw. Russian faith would thus seem to be as little entitled to reliance as British or Cathaginian faith. It is right to add that telegrams from St. Petersburg deny the whole story-we only hope the denial has truth in it. NEW WORK BY CANON BOURKS, MR.I.A., TUAM .-We understand that a new and interesting work, entitled "Sermons in Irish Gaelic by Most Rev James O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, page for page, in literal, yet idiomatic, English, with Irish Gaelic vocabulary for students, and a memoir of the bishop and his times by the Very Rev. Canon H. Gill & Sor, Dublin. This volume of Gaelio sermons is dedicated to the Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Primate of All Ireland. We extract the following :-- "To his Grace the Most Rev. Daniel M'Gettigan, Primate of All Ireland, successor in the See of Armagh to our National Apostle, St. Patrick Translated from Raphoe, which Dr. O'Gallagher once governed, whose glory is to have completed and dedicated in the second spring of the Catholic faith in Ireland the new cathedral at Armagh, this volume, prepared under his auspices, is by permission respectfully dedicated."-Ulter Examiner. SCHISMATIC PRIESTS IN PRUSSIA .- A CUTIOUS DOLIfication has been issued from the Provincial Government of Silesia. It recites the fact that several parishes in the province having become vacant, and not being filled up according to the prescriptions of the May Laws, it had been necessary in compliance with the same law, to "call" priests to fill the vacancies. Those priests had been subject to incessant attacks by the Ultramontanes, on the ground that they had not received the previous episcopal authorisation. Under these circumstances the Government deems it necessary to remind all persons that, the clergymen thus called to the vacant par-ishes are legal parish priests, invested with all the rights and powers appertaining to that office (1). Should they hereafter receive episcopal confirmation their status will be in nowise altered (!). This doctrine will certainly not go down among the chosen as an emblem by Louis the VII, when he Silesian Catholics; and it is unnecessary to say that went ito the Crusades, and afterwards named after whenever prace is restored to the Churchin Silesia, him. The clive is deemed an emblem of peace; "episcopal confirmation" will be an indiapensable probably because, on account of its durability of condition for the valid assumption of the parochial growth it was planted both in Italy and Greece to

give some of them to persons, who will endeavor to raise them. One fish is a magnificent specimen, and exhibits all the several beautiful colors in perfection.

Social Lions .- A native of Okaranga asserted that in the village next to that in which he lived the people were on most friendly terms with the lions, which used to walk in and about the village without attempting to injure any one. On great occasions they were treated to honey, goats, sheep, and ugali, and sometimes at these afternoon drums as many as two hundred lions assembled. Each lion was known to the people by name, and to these they responded when called. And when one died the inhabitants of the village mourned for him as for one of themselves. This village was reported to be situated on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, not very distant from Jumah Merikani's house; and he also told me that this friendship between the natives and lions were commonly spoken of, but he had never been present at one of their gatherings. The Mkanaga, however, asserted that he had often witnessed this friendly intercourse botween man and beast, and brought i everal of his tribesmen to testify to the truth of his statement. Certainly if this be true, our most famous liontamers have yet comething to learn from the natives. of Africa.—Across Africa.

DECAY OF TIMBER .- Wet and dry rots are the two forms of decay which attack timber that is exposed to the action of the weather, $e = e^{-i\theta}$ TRU of both may be said to be heat with moisture. Jonfined air and evaporation cause dry ret to eater or less degree. Investigation shows in t as a preventive against these rots the timber should be well seasoned, and if used where liable to be under the or, if not painted, should be impregnated with linseed or oil of tar. The best preventive, howeve is found to be that of allowing a free circulation of air round the timbers, and the walls to be allowed to dry thoroughly before the introduction of the timbers; should the timbers have taken either of these rots, very little can be done to preserve them. In case the rot is perceived to be at the end of beams only—where, in fact, it generally commences -the best method of preserving the rest of the timbers is to effectually cut away the decayed portion and scorf with sound; if, however, this should not be practicable, the wood may be scraped and cleaned of all fungus or extrancous matter, and then impregnated with any of the usual oils.--Cincinnati Trade List. A MURDEROUS SEA-FLOWER. - One of the exquisite wonders of the sea is called the opelet, and is about as large as the German aster, looking, indeed, very much like one. Imagine a very large double aster with a great many long petals, glossy as satin, and each one tipped with rose color. These lovely petals do not lie quietly in their places, but wave about in the water, and the opelet clings to a rock. How innocent and lovely it looks on its rocky bed? Who would suspect that it would eat anything grosser than dew or sunlight? But those beautiful waving arms, as you call them, have use besides looking pretty. They have to provide for a large, open mouth, which is hidden down deep among them—so hidden that one can scarcely find it. Well do they perform their duty, for the instant a foolish little lish touches one of the rosy tips he is struck with poison as fatal to him as lightning. He immediately becomes numb, and in a moment stops struggling, and then the other arms wrap themselves around him, and he is drawn into the huge, greedy mouth, and is seen no more, Then the lovely arms unclose and wave again in the water. EMBLEMATIC PLANTS .- Some plants are emblematical plants on account of certain events or customs, of which they are the national emblems. The rose of England became especially famous during the Wars of the Roses, after which the Red and White were united; and the rose of both colours is called the York and Lancaster; but when these flowers first became badges of the houses we cannot discover. The thistle is honoured as the emblem of Scotland, from the circumstance that once upon a time a party of Danes having approached the Scottish camp unperceived, by night, were on the point of attacking it, when one of the soldiers trod on a thistle, which caused him to cry out, and so aroused the enemy. The shamrock of Ireland was held by St. Patrick to teach the doctrine of the Trinity, and chosen in remembrance of him; it is always worn by the Irish on St. Patrick's Day. The leek in Wales, as a national device, has not been satisfactorily explained, otherwise than as the result of its having the old Cymric colours-green and white. . In France, the fleur de lys is so called as a corruption of Fleur de Louis, and has no connection with the lily, but was an iris. went to the Orusades, and afterwards named after The one of the condition for the valid assumption of the parconial indices in the limits of landed possessions. There is a sub-in the second of the condition for the valid assumption of the parconial indices in the limits of landed possessions. There is a sub-transformer of the condition of the sub-second of the second o

L MORTH JOHN ROME, JUNE 5, 1877.

TO THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS, Man-

the brothers and professors, the students and their same buyer. Lot 7-Nos. 1 to 13 Lincoln avenue, the brothers and professors, the students and their same buyer. Lot 7-NOS. 1, 60 15 Internationation and the states, and she knows parents of the Ohristian schools of Manhattan, New similarly held, producing a profit rent of 277 18; ent Slavonio State, and she knows York. CABDINAL SIMEON, Secretary of State and Hirper, Belfast. 15 9000 cost of 177 bold other.

and the Turks claim a victory on Saturday uear Delibaba. But the circumstance that Ahmed Pacha, president of the local council of war, left Erzeroum on Sunday with three battalions who pushed forward by forced marches to Delibaba is thought to show that the Turks suffered a serious reverse. All accounts agree that the Turks fell back to Delibaba. It was thought a battle was fought in the neighborhood of Zeidikan.

AUSTRIA WILL NOT HELP MONTENEGRO.-Count Andrassy has declined to interfere between the Torks and Montenegrins, as requested by the latter, on the ground of humanity. The hardy mountaineers will have to trust to their own valor and the strength of their mountain fastnesses until the Russian advance into Bulgaria will necessitate the withdrawal of a portion of the Turkish army at present operating against Montenegro for the defence of Constantinople

THE PLOT TO BLOW UP THE SUEZ CANAL .- It is re ported the Khedive of Egypt has discovered a plot to blow up the banks of the Suez Canal, with nitro. glycerine, between Ismala and Port Said. This caused great excitement, and the Khedive has appointed a commission, consisting of General Steele, as president, and Admiral Mickelop with two other navy officers to protect the canal. Troops will pat-

rol the banks. England also requests the Khedive to vigilantly guard the canal. It is believed this will be a pretext for England to send troops to Egypt now.

ENGLAND TO OCCUPY EGYPT .- Arrangements are made by which England, with the consent of the Khedive and the Sultan, shall occupy Egypt. The force will be under Gen. Steels and will comprise 20,000 men, three cavalry regiments, the remainder infantry and four Highland regiments, two brigades of Guards, and one battalion of the Scotch Fusiliers and a third of the whole force is to be mostly taken from the Bengal army. The troops are all ready and camp arrangements also are ready in Egypt. It is thought eventual terms of peace will include an English protectorate over Egypt.

AUSTRIA'S INTERESTS ON THE DANUBE -Austria has several millions of discontented Slav population who ardently desire the union o: the whole Slavic race under a common government and the independence of Bosnia and Heizegovina, or their absorption by Servia or Montelegro would give a fresh stimulus to Panslavism. She cannot afford to have the navigation of the Danube at the mercy of a hostile State, and deems the present the most favorable time to take the necessary measures to endeavor to avert what she would regard as a na tional calamity.

AUSTRIA ABOUT TO MOVE .- The N. Y. Herald correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that the question of an Austrian occupation of Bosnia, Servia, and Herzegovina as far as the Morava River is seriously. entertained in Ministerial circles in that city. The object sought to be attained by this step is said to be the "localization of the war," which is a term, of rather vague significance. Austria feels keenly the danger to her own immediaite interests which would follow either the acquisition of these pro-vinces by Russia or their erection into an independent Slavonio State, and she knows that is Russian viotory in Bulgaria must result either in one or the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

JUNE, 27, 1877.

The True Mitness AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE, PRINTED AND FUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 6621 CRAIG STREET. M. W. KIRWAN-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Terms-Yearly in Advance: City Subscribers (served by carriers)....\$2 50 By Post..... 2 00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, June 27.

CALANDER-JUNE, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 27th-St. Ladislas, King of Hungary. Born 1014, died 1095. THURSDAY, 28th-St. Irenzus, Bishop and Martyr. Vigil of SS. Peter and Paul. Fast. The Queen crowned, 1838. FRIDAY, 29th-SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles. Holyday of obligation. Henry Clay died in Washington, 1852. SATURDAY, 30th-Commemoration of St. Paul. Athlone taken, 1691. Joly, 1877. SUNDAY, 1st-Sixth Sunday after Pentecost. Most Precious Blood of our Lord. Octave of St. John Bantist. Dominion Day. Battle of the Boyne, 1690. MONDAY, 2nd-Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The United States Debt reached its maximum amount --- \$2,773,230.173, in 1866. TUESDAY, 3rd--St. Leo, Pope and Confessor. Henry Grattan born in Dublin, 1746.

OUR TRAVELLING AGENT.

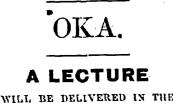
Mr. Maher, our travelling agent, is now in Ottawa.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "OBSERVER"-Writes to us describing the persistent endeavours of Alderman Clendinneng to force a horse and cart through the ranks of the procession on St. Jean Baptist's Day. He was, however, defeated in his object, and retired discomfited.
- "J. R."-You mistake. We do not give our information as being "authorized" by Fathers Lacan or Thibault, but simply as reports obtained by us in the ordinary way. The Rev. gentlemen are no more "bound" to what appears in the TRUE WITNESS than they are to what appears in any other journal.
- "G." Sheffield-Communication mislead, only found when too late for insertion.

REVIEWS .- A number of books are held over for review.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MENS' SOCIETY.



counter. He would inflame the public mind. | prisonment from one to two years have been | and yet could they " prove" that that same He would dramatize the "poor Indian." He would raise a storm about the ears of the Seminary, and then perhaps something would be done. Meanwhile the Indians trespassed. The Methodists built a Church upon the property of the Seminary and it was razed to the ground by a warrant from the Queen. Then more trespass. The Indians cut wood which belonged to the Seminary, and they were arrested for trespass. Their conduct became intolerable. They "bounced" it over the too gentle priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. They had not men of the world to deal with or else their game of brag would have been stopped long before. At last, however, warrants were issued for their arrest, the police arrived, the Indians flew to arms, destroyed the Church, and with arms in their hands openly defied the authority of the Crown. All the bigots of Montreal hailed the naws with joy. The cry "To your tents, O Isreal." went forth. Arms, ammunition and provisions were despatched to the men of " untutored mind, who see" their God in a brandy bottle, "and hear him in" a cork extractor. Some "loyal" (?) citizens of Montreal thus openly assisted sedition and revolt. At least it was sedition against a "Romish" Government, and it was revolt against a "Romish" Church. That fact unravels the Gordian knot. It was a glorious chance for Orangeism -disloyal as that fraternity has been to God and to the Queen, it has proved disloyal to Canada as well. But we are told that the arrests were "illegal." That the warrants were not shewn to the men arrested. That the "victims" did not know what they were arrested for. This was stated in the press over and over again. The charge was made in bigoted fury. There were no "illegal" arrests. The Queen's warrant was issued for the apprehension of certain criminals, and we point blank deny that the enemies of the Seminary can place their hands upon a single case of "illegal arrest." Nay, we challenge them to make good their vapouring. Produce your "illegal arrests," gentlemen of the opposition. But no, you know you cannot. You prefer to play the game of brag, so industriously plotted by Mr. McLaren. If there are any Indians who have been arrested illegally, then the Seminary of St. Sulpice is responsible. The Seminary is rich, produce your illegal arrests and make the Seminary "bleed." Do this for the "poor

Indians" sake. Trot them out, gentlemen of the so-called Civil Rights Alliance. You are in funds, you are enthusiastic, you can spare money and time, and let nothing prevent you from strengthening your position by bringing out your "illegal arrests." O, but the Indians were treated "brutally" by "Bully Fauteaux." Another capital chance for the gentlemen of the opposition. Who were "bru-

inflicted for this felony. It is a common ocourence and if the Indians were dealing with laymen they would have been sent to jail years ago. But treason cannot be allowed to go unpunished. The Government cannot allow these marauders to defy the law. It cannot tolerate any of its subjects to countenance revolt. If it does then it will lose the confidence of all. At the present moment the Government of this country occupies no enviable position in the eyes of civilized nations, and we hope it will redeem its character before it may be too late. Justice must be done to the outraged majesty of the law. The Queen's warrant can be no more set at defiance by Oka braves than it could be in the Guibord case. The vapourings of Orangeism can not bo allowed to stand in the way of peace and order. A wrong has been done the entire Catholic population, and all impartial Protestants as well, have been outraged by the acts of Indian outlaws, and justice swift and sure must come to the perpetrators of the deed. As for the threats of the saffron-hued brethren, we heed them not. We are for peace but not at ANY price. We will not have peace when our priesthood is insulted-we will not have peace when our Churches are razed to the ground -we will not have peace so long as organized ruffians can defy the civil power, we shall in fact have no peace save that which the Constitution guarantees to us. The Catholics of Canada are we are certain unanimous upon this point. Disaster can only prove the intensity of our devotion to the faith. The sooner our enemies understand that we are resolved to stand up for our rights in every particular, and in presence of every contingency, the better they will realize the task they have undertaken when they encouraged the savages of Oka to resist the law of the land.

THE QUCENS REGULATIONS AND THE ORANGEMEN.

We have been informed on good authority that the members of a certain Volunteer Battalion in Montreal have been clamouring for permission to turn out as a guard of honour to the Orangemen on the 12th of July. This simply means that the volunteers are to violate the Queen's Regulations and to snap their fingers at military law. Fortunately the officers were more loyal than their men and the plot fell to the ground. But what a state of things does this clamour suggest? Open insurrection encouraged by the press-hostility to the laws fostered by bigots-and the volunteers agitating to guard the "honour" of the saffron hued gentry of "loyal, benevolent, and pious" renown. But the Canada Gazette has anticipated this breach of the Queen's Regulations. Under an order signed Ottawa, 22nd June 1877, the following paragraphs occur:

man was an Orangeman. It takes a process of law for which we are not prepared to "prove" that Mr. Foy is an Orangeman. We remember that Dr. Whately undertook to "prove" that no such man as Napoleon the 1st ever lived, but that was nothing to the attempt to "provo" that Mr. Foy is an Orangeman. It would hardly be fair to ask the Tribase to prove that Mr. Foy is not an Orangeman, but it would be just as reasonable as the Tribune asking us to "prove" that he is. It is very sad for the Tribunc.

MESSRS. DEVLIN AND POWER AND THE "IRISH CANADIAN."

The Irish Canadian makes a very serious charge against Messrs Devlin and Power. It will be remembered that some time since Mr. Power, from his place in the House of Commons, charged Professor O'Donoghue with having written a letter announcing his willingness to become an "informer." Mr. Power said that he "saw" O'Donoghue's letter and that he could not vote for Amnesty for a man who was willing to play the traitor on his fellows. Mr. Devlin was then charged as being the gentleman who showed this letter of O'Donoghue's to Mr. Power, Mr. O'Donoghue indignantly denied that he ever wrote such a letter and challenged Mr. Power to cause it to be produced. The Irish Canadian called upon Mr. Devlin to give the letter publicity. of strife and discord are sown by some miser. After some time Mr. Devlin replied and expressed his astonishment that the Irish Canadian should think that he was opposed to grant ing Annesty to O'Donoghue. The Irish Canadian replied by charging Messrs Dev lin and Power with "falsehood, base less as it is wicked." It is thus this question stands. We would be sorry to think that the charge made by the Irish Canadian could be true We grant that it is a serious thing to denounce a man as an "informer." There has been no evidence to show that Professor O' Donoghue was willing to sell his compatriots.

Indeed the evidence so far goes to prove that he remained true to all his friends. We have nothing to say of O'Donoghue but to express our sympathy for his sufferings, and our hope that justice will soon be done him. But yet we cannot believe that either Mr. Power or Mr. Devlin could be guilty of the charge made against them by the Irish Canadian, and we are sanguine that some explanation will soon be forthcoming. Meanwhile we do not suppose that this "explanation" will in any way compromise the honour of Professor O Donoghue. We are confident that he will come out of the business with clean hands, while we fully expect that Messrs. Devlin and Power will be able to remove the serious charges which the Irish Canadian has made | National Association will make a liberal reagainst them. We are sure there must be sponse to this appeal and that they will gener-

some misunderstanding about it, and we ously help to swell the Banner Fund.

we have fallen, and, while we advise Canadians and Irish to hold on to all their patriotic and benevolent institutions, yot we urge them to cultivate such an understanding as will be productive of good to both, and of benefit to the Church.

VANKLEEK HILL

· Vankleek Hill is on the whole a happy place to live. There Protestants and Catholics live in peace and harmony. There is we under. stand an Orange Lodge in the locality, but their numbers are few and their influence is nil. Now the good priest of Vankleek Hill is building a church. This good work has arous. ed the bigotry of some anonymous contributor to the Witness, who charges the Protestants "with few exceptions" of contributing to the pions undertaking. The Witness man is irate and tries to do all he can to foster a spirit of hatred between the Catholics and the Protestants of Vankleck Hill. Now what are the facts? For vears the Protestants and the Catholics of Vank. leek Hill have lived in peace and harmony, They have helped each other in their undertak. ings. Each was allowed to go his way in peace. But the Witness comes upon the scene. Strife is engendered, and anonymous writers admonish Protestants to give no assistance to any charity, no matter how pressing, if it bears the impress of the Catholic faith. Bigotry Iroclaims war upon the Church, and all the evils able contributor to the press who is not man enough to write above his name. It is thus the seeds of dissension and of strife are sown. and it is thus that happy localities are turned into bear gardens. Let us, however, trust that the people of Vankleek Hill-Protestants and Catholics-will treat the anonymous contributor with disdain and that they will continue to live in the future as they have in the past-as peace. ful citizens and as Christian men.

THE CATHOLIC UNION BANNER FUND.

At a special meeting of the St. Patrick's National Association held on Wednesday evening the 20th inst. the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved-" That each member of this Association be requested to give a contribution towards the purchasing of a Banner for the Irish Catholic Union of this City."

This is a good work and we heartily recommend the resolution to all our friends. If music has charms to sooth the breast of a savage, so assuredly has the banner of the old land an inspirating effect upon those who follow in its wake. It reminds us that "We are Paddy's evermore" even while bearing faithful allegiance to this our adopted land. We trust then that the members of the St. Patrick's

WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE	tally" treated? You reply "the Indians." We	" PARTY DEMONSTRATION."	some misunderstanding about it, and we	ously help to swell the Banner Fund.
MECHANICS' HALL,	say " what Indians"? Do you mean the out-	The attention of Officers commanding Military	would urge the genticmen who are interested	
BY	laws? The men for whose arrest the Queen's	Districts, Battalions, and all concerned, is called to the Queen's Regulations for the army, sec. 6, par. 4 i,	to have it explained as soon as possible.	THE SHAMROCK CHAMPION LA-
_	warrants were issued. If so, then we tell you	the Queen's Regulations for the army, sec. 6, par. 4 I,		CROSSE TEAM.
M. W. KIRWAN,	that if they resisted they deserved to be badly,	" Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers	FRENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH	The Shamrocks have placed another victory
" TRUE WITNESS,"	and if needs be to be, what you call " brutally"	are forbidden to institute, or take part in, any meetings, demonstrations, or procession for party	Our French Canadian fellow-citizens made	to the credit side of their account. On Satur-
ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT,	treated, if the law of this land can be in no	or political purposes, in barracks, quarters, camp, or	a brilliant display on Monday last. Their	day last they won three games in succession
	other way vindicated before the world.	elsowhere."	marshalled hosts paraded the streets of Mon-	from the Athletics of Toronto, in the short
0N	"Brutally treated" indeed! The Canadian	Again we find a provision made for Military	treal in gorgeous array, as the emblems of their	space of thirty minutes. In guaging the
TUESDAY Evening, 17th July, '77	Government, both Provincial and Dominion,	funerals :	various societies passed in review. Arches	value of this victory we must remember that
The proceeds to be given to the funds of the		FIRING PARTIES FOR FUNERALS.	were erected along the route, and all the out-	the Athletics won one game out of three when
above Society.	insisting upon the observance of the law.	Firing parties for funerals will, without special authority, only be detailed for funerals which are	ward manifestations of sympathy with the pro-	they played against the "Toronto" club for
	Colonel Amyot was sent to Oka to arrest cul-	authority, only be detailed for funerals which are strictly military.	cessionists were liberally dotted along the line	the championship. We believe too that Burke,
ADMISSION-25cts.; RESERVED SEATS, 50cts.	prits, not to treat with outlaws. He should		of march. The procession must have been	who was objected to at Toronto, did not play,
To he had from members of the Society, and at the	have held no "parley" with a man		nearly a mile long, and order and decorum	and it is said that he was one of the best men
door on the evening of the lecture.	who was outside the pale of the law. There		were supreme. We noticed with pleasure that	of the Shamrock team. The Athletics were
	should have been no temporizing with a man		many of the houses of our Irish Catholic fel-	indeed no mean opponents, and they showed
	who openly set the law at defiance. If the	to unhold the eivil nower and not to domineer	low-citizens were decorated in honor of the	themselves to be in good form. But the
THE INSURRECTION AT OKA.	police were not sufficiently strong for the work	1 to uplicit the transferrer	day. The green flag fluttered from several	Shamrocks simply "walked" through them,
Canada is in disgrace. A few rowdy in-	in hands, then the Government of the Domin-	viction.	Irish dwellings, while the maple leaf decorated	and we rejoice at the result. We suppose that
surgents have brought her to her knees. A	ion should at once have sent a couple of field		the button-hole of a great number of Irish	none of us would be half so much Irish if we
seditious press has encouraged open insurrec-	niegos and a company of volunteers and if Chief		Catholics who lined the route. We noticed	were not so much abused. If we were let
tion, and has applauded resistance to the con-	Teroph did not come to terms then his	It is very amusing about our foe the Tribunc		alone we would be very milk and water folk
stituted laws of the land. Property is no	"Fort" should have been tumbled about his			indeed. But people will not let us alone and
longer secure, nor is life any longer safe. This	ears. The volunteers dare not refuse to act,		beside a member of the Quebec Legislature.	the me man is prought out of us, ave
is no fancy picture, it is a burning fact. A	. : Gibor did those are plenty of lovel men		All this augurs well for the future. We wish	are then always glad when we see our
handful of insurgents have snapped their	who would stand ready to uphold law and		to pull with our co-religionists of French	countrymen come to the front and we heartily
fingers at the law, have destroyed property,	1 ML . Constitution of the country must	Thentarbeston	Canadian extraction. Our quarrel is very often	congratulate the Shamrocks upon once more
have threatened to take life, have entrenched	be sustained in its integrity or else disaster	Croute for Cardinate and Barrate	their quarrel too. There are times when we	securing the Lacrosse Championship of the
themselves in a "fort" and have been applaud-	will overtake the land. No matter from what	could not even wriggle out of a single charge we	should be found standing shoulder to shoulder	world. Let us hope that they may long re- tain it.
cd by the English press for their rebellious		brought against it. Last week it did not	in presence of the common foe. We do not	
conduct. The law of this country decided		openly, but it certainly covertly, confessed its	say that there can be, or that there ought to	NOT TRUE.
that certain lands belonged to the Seminary of		defeat What do you think is the last retreat	be, an alliance in all things; but, we repeat,	We are informed that there is no truth in
St. Sulpice. No one denies that! The judg-		of the Tribune? Just think of it-it challenges	there are times-such, for instance, as this	the rumour that the Grand Trunk has made
ment was given in favour of Catholics and		us to "prove" that Mr. Foy is an Orangeman.	Oka question, and other events where the	arrangements to bring 2,000 Orangemen 10
against Protestants. An appeal was threaten-		There it entimoches itself-"prove" that Mr.	Church is assailed-when our interests are	Montreal for the 12th of July.
cd, but never made. The Seminary was in presence of the law, by virtue of the Constitu-		Ren is an Orengeman The joke is too good!	identical. Let each of us do what we can to	HE SPEAKS FRENCH.
tion, and by every guarantee that law can give,		The man that the Tribune never denied	bring about this consummation. Let us speak	In our review of the Oka insurrection last
the owner of what is fictitiously called the		had attended Orange meetings, the man that	kindly of men who are our natural allies upon	week we stated that the reporter from the
"disputed" land at Oka. But still the Orange-		agtenteet Ontario Sections in Onterent fram -F	some of the great questions of the hour. Let	Witness who was at Oka, could not speak
men and the Indians were not happy. They		hoursed an end enner menoren Bene man	us remember that our sires have, side by side,	French. The Witness informs us that π^0
vowed vengeance all around. The Church had		THE AL ON A PARTY OF A	stood upon the same battle-fields, and have	were misteken
triumphed and the Orangemen went mad. If			waded through streams of blood, to carve their	an 1753), page 3 - yang 2- ya ng - sang
that decision was wrong, why did not Mr.		True Troi 12 and 0 and 9 and 1 and 1 and 1	names upon monuments of glory! Let us	EDUCATIONAL
McLaren appeal? O! no, Mr. McLaren		Cane massiene ant competent to a	meet our French Canadian fellow-citizens with	A movement is on foot among English-speak
had a more subtlegame than that to play. Why			generous confidence, and let us guard against	ing Catholics to found an institution in Queber,
did he not accept the offer of the Government			the subtle influence which the common enemy	for the superior education of their young men
	³ have been shot when stealing wood, and	Our readers nowever to think or some had	will bring to bear when he finds that we are	they have leased from, the Government us
neid by the Government itself? O! no. Mr.	nothing was done to the man who fired the	minent Grangemen whom they know or have	no longer likely to be duped by his intrigue.	Artillery Barracks as a seminary for that fur
McLaren had a deeper game still upon the	shot. There are hundreds of cases where im-	- heard of They have read his Orange speeches	We have been divided againstiourselves, and	CARLENCE SCHEGK, Stratting.
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JUNE 37, 1877.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

OKA.

The following we take from the Mineree of the 25th of June.

COMMUNICATION.

Indigment protect of the citizens of Oka against the vilo calumnies of the Witness and other Protestant Journals.

Sin .-- The misfortune which lately struck us so cruelly so overwhelmed us that it was impossible for us to furnish you until this moment, with the details of which we have been the witness

details or which we have seen the withesse. We are seleed with a just indignation at the in-famous and giaring reports published in the *Winess* and other Protestant Journals, and raise our voices against them as one withdesse of the events which against them as eye wrundesses of the events which took place, for nos only did the reporters play the hyporite on the some of the disaster but had the andacity suberguently to show forth what actually occurred in a manner that was false as it was criminal.

As to the precise time of the calamity the Wilness contrary to its usual custom tells the truth, for by a remarkable coincidence he was on the spot at the singed. exact time of the fire. But this was doubtless a concession to the world, given in order to cover his ordinary mask, and audaciously conceal the actual facts-In order to drink from the same fountain all the English reporters have been at pains to make their accounts agree, in this respect with that of there met the flames coming up that street and the the Witness.

In refutation, Mr. Editor, we give the facts exactly as they came under our observation as eye witnesses.

Between half-past three and four o'clock on Friday morning we were all awakened by a loud report which the savages mide with a cannon is breaking the barriere surrounding the Church, and we saw immediately after a body of them advancing towards the Seminary armed with muskets and one of them carrying what seemed to be a vessel full of inflammable matter, one of them had an arm-ful of hay which he had picked up on the road outside the Seminary, this they threw in the stables the door of which they broke open with their ages. Father Lacan awakened by the noise hurried out and found himself with one of his employees, face to face with four or five armed savages. In passing from his chamber through the court yard he observed the hose which had been hacked to pieces evidently by the stroke of an axe.

On perceiving Mr. Lacan one of the incendiaries, the father of Chief Joseph, armed with an axe, raised the weapon to strike, on being remonstrated with for his helnous conduct, and were it not for the interference of one of his compatriots in crime, who arrested his arm, we should have to regret an act still more dreadful than that which was perpetuated.

During this time the fire was spreading rapidly. and we saw the ruffians (bandits) armed with muskets and hatchets parading and marching in triumph round the cannon which they had takes from its place, and dragged convenient to the house of their minister Parent. Then they passed away part of the day with a few English reporters and others in brigeurs (mencurs) of that clique. In the space of two hours and a half all was consumed from the base to the summit. It was utterly impossible to stay the progress of the flames, but thanks to the assistance of the enthusiastic population, the contonts of the Church, the Sacristy, and the first flat of the Seminary were saved.

The Catholic Indians, the statement of the Witness to the contrary, displayed a zeal and devotion truly admirable, as all of us can testify who had seen them work. After such an act of vancalism bearing for their safety, the women and children took reiuge at a distance, but confidence has been reestablished by the presence amongst us of the Quebec police, who keep the savages at adistance. At the hour at which we write they are encamped at Hadson, fronting Oka, concerting without doubt with ostiain intriguers differing from them in nothing save color. We cannot, Mr. Editor, enter into more minute details for an Enquete has been instituted by the Government, which will make known the truth, and cause justice to be done. (Signed) THE CITIZENS OF THE VILLAGE OF ORA.

THE "MAIL" ON THE INSURRECTION AT OKA.

vain. Nothing could be done. Aid came from Portland, in the shape of the town engine and fire-men, but the fire, aided by the wind, proved a combination too much for the gallant workers, and, almost in despair, they saw the fiames advance on them, not alowly, but with a rapidity that appalled the stoutest hearts. The Carleton engine came on the ferry-boat and lent its aid also. The buildings were a mass of flames at the end of Smyth and Drury Lane, and while the workers were vainly struggling with the flames there, a momentary gale took the fiames across Union street to the opposite houses, and then they receded, but their touch had been fatal, and in less than five minutes Union street was doomed to destruction. Both sides of the street were soon

IN THE GRASP OF THE FIRE,

and the men were obliged to drop their branch pipes and run up the street, after which they drag-ged the hose after them. Another lot of men were working at the foot of Union street, and by placing boards in front of their faces managed to battle with the flames until their cicthing became

Proceeding along Smyth street in a southerly direction the fire soon reached Nelson street and then extended to Bobertson place. Then it extended to Robertson's wharfs and then up the South wharf. As it gained Nelson street on the south, it combination made a terrific heat that could not be borne. With the strong wind from the north-west, the entire wharf was soon in a blaze. Half-a-dozen wood boats were at the head of the market slip, and at the end of the wharves about the same number of schooners. Before the fire had assumed formidable shape on the North wharf, the men on the vessels began to pour pails of water on the decks. The water was low just then, and something like this was necessary to extinguish the sparks that were continually showered down on the ships. The vessels at the head of the slip were in a quarter of an hour on fire in so many places that it was im-possible for each outbreak to receive attention. The flames passed over the masts and soon swept the shops on the South wharf. Not a house west of Ward street was capable of withstanding the flames; they went done as if by a hurricane. The schooners in front were hauled out to a place of safety. Many of the occupants of the stores near here were helping their unfortunate brother merchants elsewhere, and some arrived just in time to save their books. Others were just enabled to witness the destruction of all their stock. Embers lodged in the steeple of Trinity Church, Germain street, and nothing could be done to save it, for the fire was so high as to be almost beyond reach.

The fire was now left to pursue its own way. A the news spread that some wooden houses in Horsefield street, as well as others in Duke street, near the Victoria Hotel, were on fire, the alarm became intense, as it was seen that the fire was spreading north, south, east and west to Germain, Charlotte, Duke and Horsefield streets. Not an engine was to be had, and everything was going down before the unrelenting fire. A building in Charlotte street had hardly become a prey to the flames when others on each side followed suit. In half an hour all but the Germain street side of the square was in ashes. The Victoria Hotel and St. Andrew's Church were in great danger, and the hotel guests and the employes began to make preparations for seeking new quarters. Very little time was given to collect their valuables, and in the majority of cases the people had to leave with a scanty wardrobe. About the some time Saint Andrew's Church took fire, and it did not stand long. Adjoining the church was a two-story brick building occupied as a millinery shop in the lower story, and the Beacon, Pioneer and Sylvan Lodges of Oddfellows, as well as the Millicett Encampment, had the upper flat. Some of the members managed to get into the building and save most of the regalia and paraphernalia prior to the structure being destroyed. The building at the southern corner of Duke and Union streets and on the opposite corner caught fire simultaneously. To say that the fire raged fiercely here would too faintly describe the terrible manner in which it kept on, unheeding the streams of water directed The engines were obliged to shift from this quarter, the heat being most terrific. There lowing despatch from the Mayor of St. John :-- "Wo was danger, too, of the hose being burned, and of most need money, bedding, food and clothing for all things the preservation of that was most essen- | the women and children."

tablishment ; Garrett Cotler, of James Noyes' es-tablishment ; the mother of ex Mayor Read and his two aunts ; two men whose names are unknown. run over and killed; and Hugh McGiverin of Strait Shore. The body of an unknown man was their fellow countrymen in distress, and, he had no found on Prince William street at four o'clock doubt, would come forward in the same generous Thuisday morning.

Many persons are reported missing, but we do not care to mention names, hoping that they may yet turn up all right. There were many persons hurt. Accidents were quite common, and we regret to say in particular among the brave firsmen. There is no regular postal head quarters in the city proper. Every street, square, and alley is filled with furniture. and thousands of people are without either food or shelter. The International Company's steamer New York sheltered and fed one thousand persons last night, and the vessels in the stream have large numbers of people on board. Thousands had to get away from the lower part of the city by boats.

BANGOR, Maine, June 21.- A St. John despatch, at midnight, says that thirty bodies have been recoverand as many more are missing. The Insurance is now estimated from all ac-

counts to run up to \$10,000,000, and this will not cover one-third of the actual losses. The Imperial of London, Etna of Hartford, Stadacona, Royal Ganadian, Boyal Guardian, Queen, Provincial, North British, and Northern all lose heavily. The damage to the warves and shipping has been extensive, but thus far no estimate can be reached.

THE LORES.

No clear estimate of the value of the property destroyed or of the insurance can be given. Certainly ten or twelve millions are gone, and the insurance men think their risks may run up to five millions. The entire business portion of the city is destroyed. Not a leading establishment has escaped. All the principal dry goods stores, the leading groceries, all the ship brokers, commission mer-chants, all the wholesale liquor houses, flour, provision, coal, salt, lumber, tea, and West India good are utterly wiped out. Forty odd blocks, or nearly 200 acres south of King street have not six buildings remaining. The valuables of the Bank of Montreal and Bank of Nova Scotia were removed to the vault and safes of the Bank of New Brunswick. It is not known how the latter stood the test

OTTAWA SUFFERERS.

OTTAWA, June 21 .- Among the sufferers in this city by the St. John fire, are Hon. Isaac Burpee, whose loss is estimated at \$200,000; Mr. Justice Ritchie, \$60,000, and Mr. Francis Clemow \$10,000. Mr. Clemow has an insurance of \$5,000.

The Bank of Montreal has received a telegram that the vaults in its building at St. John are believed to be intact. The Grand Trunk railway has offered to ship goods to River du Loup free of charge,

AID FOR THE SCPPERERS.

NEW YORK, June 21.-Consul Warner, at St. John, teleuraphs to the Mayor of New York as follows :-"St. John almost totally destroyed, All public buildings burned. Few business houses left. Fully one-half of the residences in ashes. Send all aid you can, 15,000 people homeless."

NEW YORK, June 21.-Mr. Archibald, British Consul, called on the Mayor to-day to consult him in regard to what could be done in the matter of furnishing aid to the sufferers at St. John,

PORTLAND, Me., June 21 .- The Mayor called a public meeting for the relief of the St. John sufferers, who need all the cooked provisions and bread they can get. A large meeting of citizens was hold here to take measures for the relief of the people of St. John. A considerable sum was contributed, and a steamer leaves to night with a heavy freight of food for the sufferers.

BANGOR, Me., June 21.-At a meeting of citizens to-night, over \$3,000 were raised for St. John, and a special train started for the distressed city, taking 60 barrels crackers, 3,000 pounds of cooked meat, bread, tes, coffee, canned meats, &c., blankets in profusion, and 12 coffins for the dead. Over \$6,000 are already raised in Portland.

Boston, June 21 .- Mayor Plerce received the following despatch from the Mayor of St. John :- "We

NEW YORK, June 21.-Despatches from the principal cities the country report meetings of citizens called to raise for the relief of St. John. At Chicago \$6,500 were raised on 'Change. PORTIANO, Me., June 21-The committe forward-ed to night to St. John 175 barrels bread, 250 cases cooked meat, 800 pounds cheese, and a large lot of blankets. A list of subscribers to the St. John fire has been opened at the British Consulate, New York. Pre-sident Babcock, of Stonington and Providence Line, sent the following to the Mayor of St. John :---" In view of the terrible calamity which has befallen your beautiful city, and appreciating the support extended in former years by your citizens to the Stonington and Providence lines, I beg to offer free transportation from here to Boston for any supplies forwarded by this city, and also authorize you to draw on me for \$500 " At a meeting of the Ottawa Oity Council, a grant of \$1,000 was made. The City Council supplemented their first grant by 500, making a total of \$1,000. It is expected that in addition to this there will be \$2,000 from private subscriptions.

His Worship the Mayor occupied the chair, Thomas White, Jr., officiating as secretary.

Mr. C. J. Brydges, in moving the first resolution, said that Montreal, had ever been ready to help doubt, would come forward in the same generous way to assist the sufferent at St. John. The resolution was a mere formal one, and, after reading it, he would read some resolutions which he had received from St. John. He moved that this meeting desires to express its deep sympathy with the people of St. John, and assure them that this is not a mere argression, but will be followed by some substantial aid. (Hear, hear.) He con-sidered the fire almost without a parallel, and could assure them all was gone. He had received the following :

To C. J. Brydges, Esq. Montresi :

There are about 12,000 homeless ones; many are old and infirm; a great many are very young. In almost every case they are in a bad condition for clothing. The stating Bink and Interrolonial Railway car shed are their present home, and it is cheerless in the extreme. Their friends from the surrounding country, including Montreal, are sending ample provisions in the shape of food, but what they are worst off for is money and clothing for the females and children, also men. Pray send up all the clothing you can and money, it will be well spent on what was a few days ago a happy people, but now helpless and powerless. (Signed) R. LETTERIL.

Some gentlemen who had arrived in town from St. John that morning, said the scene was one of the most terrible to conceive. Rev. J. F. Stevenson, LLB, seconded the mo-

tion. He believed they should act energetically and without delay, taking steps for collecting food clothing, anything that would be useful to the sufferers. The scene almost beggared imagination. The resolution was carried.

Ex-Mayor Hingston moved that this meeting earnestly presses upon the City Council the neces sity of immediately voting a grant of \$50,000 out of the city funds in aid of the intense suffering created in St. John by the late fire, which has placed more than one-third of the entire population without either homes or the power to purchase food for their daily wants. It would be probably stated that the Council were labouring under diffcultice, but they should remember they had plenty of precedents to show-Chicago, Quebec, St. Johns, and St. Hyacinthe.

Hon. L. H. Holton, in seconding the resolution, remarked if there existed no precedent, surely the calamity was sufficiently terrible for them to establish one for time to come. He believed the resolution was one that would be concurred in by every citizen, and hoped they would not rest satisfied by going this far, but give of their means besides. (Applause).

The resolution was carried.

Sir Francia Hincks moved that the following gentlemen form a committee to solicit contributions of money and articles from the citizens, and attend to their being sent forward :---

The Mayor, Hon. L. H. Holton, Sir F. Hincks, Jos. Hickson, R. B. Angus, Hon. E. G. Penny, Hon. P. Mitchell, W. Workman, R. B. Grindley, Hon. T. Ryan, A. Robertson, T. Workman, M. P., Sir Hugh Allau, B. Devlin, M. P., Gilbert Scott, L. A. Jette, M. P., Hugh McLennan, A. Taillon, M.P.P., A. Allan, Ald. Nelson, Hugh Mackay, F. B. McNamee, R. Thibaudeau, G. W. Stephens, Chas. Alexander, H. Shorey, Ald. Clendinneng, Ald. E. K. Greene, Ald. Mercer, D. Masson, Ald. David, Dr Hingston, Ald. Hood, Judge Coursel, T Т Davidson, Ald. Genereux, A. W. Ogilvio, M.P.P., A. Desjardins, M. P., R. McLen, H. Lyman, B. Archer, W. Darling, A McGibbon, E. Murphy, A. A. Stevenson, C. Garth, C. J. Brydges, Hon. J. Hamilton, T. A. Crane, D. Sinclair, T. White, jr., C. S. Cherrier, H. Bulmer, W. Kinloch, John Rankin, J. Stewart, S. Kinnear, F. W. Thomas, T. Cramp, Jas. Lord, J. H. R. Molson, E. Mackay, M. P. Byan, A. Darling, Jos. Mackay, John Lewis, J. S. Hall, J. F. Power, J. S. McLachlan, R. White, J. D. Gibb, Jas. Johnson, R. Benny, Dr. Howard, Hon. D. A. Smith, James Court, O. Dufresne, Dr. O'Leary, with power to add to their number. Sir Francis Hincks concurred in all that had been

said by Mr. Brydges as to the calamity. The denerstive not compare, c

PERSONALS.

HENNESSY-Mr. John Pope Hennessy has been sworn in Governor of Hong Kong.

5

BIGGAR-Mr. Biggar is still persuing his policy of "Obstruction" in the House of Commons. ST. JOHN .- Re-building has already commenced

at St. John's. EMMET-Robert T. Emmet was one of the gra-

duates from the military academy at West Point.

ROSSA-Mr. John O'Donovan Rossr, who recently graduated from the New York Law University, has been admitted to the bar.

SHERIDAN-General Sheridan is about to go on an expedition to the Wind River country Wyoming Territory.

MOTLEY - The grandfather of John Lothrop Motley, the late distinguished historian, came to this country from Belfast, Ireland.

IRELAND-The population of Ireland is estimated by the Registrar-General to be in the present month 5,338,996.

BURKE,-The clergymen of St. Fatrick's Church Quebec, of which Father Burke is the Parish Priest, are discouraging Sunday pic-nics.

TICHBORNE A man named Oliver Perry, at prosent confined in a Penetentiary in America, says he was second mate of the " Osprey" that picked up Tichborne off Brazil.

BURKE-At the great Catholic Jubilee meeting in Cork-the call for which had 37,000 signatures-Father Tom Burke was the orator of the occuston.

SI'LLIVAN-Mr. A. M. Sullivan is putting the finishing touches on a work called "The New Ireland," which will shortly be published by a London house.

ULL-Sitting Bull is in Manitoba, and the Canadian police are keeping an eye on him. He promises to deliver up his horses and arms and settle down to farming.

FRISBIE-Gen. Frisble, of California, is said to be at the City of Mexico working up a plan for the cession to the United States of the five northern provinces of Mexico.

MURPHY-Mr. Edward Murphy has on show a valuable collection of Irish manuscripts and Irish books at the Caxton exhibition now being held in the Mechanic's Hall.

KRUPP .- Krupp is prepared to manufacture a 124ton gun, if need be. The charge would be 500 pounds of gunpowder, and the weight of the projectile would be a ton.

O'LEARY-Mr. Peter O'Leary, of London, so wellknown as agent of the Irish Agricultural Labourers Union, was recently presented with a testimonial. He is coming to Canada.

BEATON-Mrs. Ruth Beaton, "the largest woman in the world," died recently in Vernon county, Wis. She was fifty-four years old, seven feet four inches in height, and weighed five hundred and eighty-five pounds.

O'LEARY-Daniel O'Leary, champlon pedestrian of the world begins his walk of 6,000 miles in six days at the American Institute Rink, on July 2. The two best walkers of New York State will walk against him.

FAGAN-The passenger who died on board the "City of Brussels" on her way to Liverpool was an old man named Peter Fagan, a native of Dundalk, who, after thirty-five years spent in America, was returning home to die.

MACDONALD-Sir John A. McDonald is expected to visit Montreal in the course of a week on his way to the Eastern Townships. A movement is on fout to get up a picnic to St. Helen's Island during his visit.

MACMAHON-President MacMahon has pardoned 844 more Communists. M. MacMahon assured a deputation of manufacturers ho will retain office till 1880, and answer for order at home and neace abroad.

SHERMAN .--- The Pope gave medals to be presented to Mrs. General Sherman and other Americans, in recognition of their services in representing the Americans Catholics at the Jubilee.

Some \$50,000 worth of property belonging to the Roman Catholic Church has been destroyed by fire at Oka, near Montreal, and great is the quantity of printer's ink and paper which has been already consumed over the event. Some, if not all, the Indians, became Protestants some years ago; and this was the starting point of a religious enmity which has frequently been manifested in a very angry and very serious way.

It is not easy to reach any just conclusion at this distance from Oka. Were we to believe the Montreal Witness, the Catholic priests are responsible for all the trouble. Whether this be the fact or not, we have a strong conviction that an extreme Protestant coterie in Montreal has dons much to keep alive the flame of discord in Oka. It has been grist to their mill, and they have never seased to use it frely. Hardly had the police been among them when the Catholic church is found to be in flames, and all attempts to save it from destruction were unavailing. Other adjoining buildings were also destroyed. It is not unatural that this crime should be charged to the Indians.

It is a shame that such a state of things should be allowed to exist in the Dominion. It is a matter with which the Ottawa Government has had to do, and we feel compelled to say they should strain whatever constitutional or legal rights they have to put on a basis which will insure peace and quiet in the future the relations between the In-dians at Oks, and the Catholic Uhurch. It is a dangerous question to be made the shuttle-cock of fanaticism or even of religious zeal. We appeal to the Dominion Government to take the matter in hand, if it can possibly do so, and end the seemingly overlasting feuds which have made the name of Oka infamous throughout the country.

FEARFUL FIRE AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE TERRIBLE VIBITATION OF WEDNESDAY --- THIRTY LIVES LOST AND MANY PER-SONS MISSING-200 ACRES OF BUILDINGS DESTROY-ED - FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS AND HUNGRY-THE PROPERTY AND INSURANCE LOSSES-PUBLIC BUILDINGS DESTROYED -HELP FOR THE SUF-FERERS, &C., &C.

Wednesday last was the most calamitous day over known in the annals of St. John. Nothing could have burst more suddenly on the unexpecting citizens than the fire which destroyed so many valuable lives, wasted property by the millions' worth, laid an arrest on many and varied forms of industry, and spread not only desolation, but terror and consternation all around. The public buildings, palaces of commerce, temples of religion, banks, palatial residences, newspaper and telegraph offices, school houses, almost everything indeed of which the citizens of St. John felt proud, were all in a few hours laid in ruins, and the loss of the hotels, churches, school houses, banks, &c., was made a thousand times more painful by the lamentable destruction of life accompanying it.

The fire was discovered in the building owned by Mr. Fairweather on the south of York Point Slip, next to MoLauchlan's boiler shop, and to the latter building the flames had spread before the latter building the flames had spread before the their, lyes in the fire. Benjamin Williams, Ger-firemen had arrived. The engines arrived and did main street ;; Harold Gilbert, near the Victoria their best to stop the flames, but all efforts were in Hotel Wm. MoNeil, of James Adams & Co.'s es- Namee, etc., etc.

tial. The engine was taken down Duke street, but it seemed as if the fire did not wish to part company, and kept up a rapid pursuit.

When the fire had reached the Market Square and had obtained a strong hold on the many fine buildings there, several explosions were heard, coming from one of the hardware stores. This caused a general scattering of the people. The reports were heard as far up as the Court House. The fire now entered King street on the west side from Germain street and Canterbury street, extending north on Charlotte street to the St. John Hotel, burning the Trinity School in its course. The Bank of British North America was saved. The police office and station opposite were burned. The shipping floated down the harbor to places of safety at an early stage of the fire. There was no loss of shipping by fire except a schooner in the Market slip. At an early part of the day the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s office was burned and its valuable batteries and apparatus destroyed. The office is now established in the Intercolonial Bailway station. Some of its wires are cut off. A great quantity of the good saved fell into the hands of thieves, who hung around like vultures eager to avail themselves of any opportunity that afforded to carry off what they could lay hands op. The ballast wharf was covered during the night with thousands of people anxious to escape by water. So was the railway track and ground around the track between the ballast wharf and Courtenay Bay. The post office in Carleton was used last night for the reception and transmission of mails. The evening mails were made up and sent off for there in time.

The following newspaper offices, with their plant and stock, were swept away : The Freeman, the Evening Globe, the Daily Telegraph the Daily News, the Watchman and the Religious Intelligence. The the watanman and the recigious intelligence. The Globe, Telegraph, News, Intelligence, and Watchman had job office. Messrs, Chubb & Co. lost their large job office, book bindery, &c. Messrs. McMillan lost theil job office, building, &c. Mr. Knodell lost his job office. The following are amongst the

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BURNT.

1.1.1.

Post Office, Bank of New Brunswick, City Hall, Custom House, Maritime Bank, Bank of Montreal, School Trustees' office, Bank of Nova Scotia, Academy of Music (in which was the Knights of Pythias Hall), the Victoria Hotel, Oddfellows' Hall, No. 1 Engine house, the Orange Hall, King Street; the Temperance Hall, King street east; Dramatic Lyceum, Victoria school house, Temple of Honor, Barnes' Hotel, the Royal Hotel, St. John Hotel Acadia Hotel, the New Brunswick House, Bay View Hotel, Isternational Hotel, the Orphan's Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Institution, &c.

The clurches burnt are : Trinity, St. Andrew's Methodist); both on Germain street ; the Baptist Church, Germain street, the Christian Church, Duke Steet; St. James's Church, Leinster Street; the Cenlenary Church; St. Phillips', Carmarthen street; Mission Methodist, Pitt street; Mission Church, St. David's Church, Reformed Presbyterian Church, Shefiield street, and Mission house.

THE KILLED. G. "

The following persons are reported to have lost

On Saturday the Philadelphia subscriptions for the suffers reached \$4.222.

Up to Saturday the Halifax collections of cash in aid of St. John amounted to \$15,000. More clothing was sent.

A Brockville despatch says the County Council granted \$200, and the Town Council \$500. The Mayor was also authorized to receive individual subscriptions.

A public meeting to devise means for the aid of the St. John sufferers was held in Belleville on Monday night.

At a meeting of the Oity Council of the County of Renfrew the Warden was authorized to telegraph the Mayor of St. John to draw on the County Treasurer for \$300.

The sum of \$1,000 has been granted by Guelph. A meeting of the ratepayers of Sherbrooke on Saturday, instructed the Council to remit at once \$1,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at St. John, N.B.

At a meeting, on Saturday night, in New York, to take action in regard to the sufferers at St. John arrangements were made for a mass meeting on Tuesday evening, at which the Mayor presided.

The Boston subscriptions, in aid of St. John, already amount to over \$13,000. There will be benefit performances on Thursday.

MONTREAL'S REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS CALL UPON THE CORPORATION FOR \$50,000.

On Saturday the Long Room of the Mechanics' Hall was crowded by leading merchants and bank. ers, to devise means for the relief of the sufforers by the St. John fire. Amongst those present were His Worship the Mayor, Gilbert Scott. F. W. Thomas, E. Murphy, C. J. Brydges, ex-Ald. Garth, Hon. T. Byan, Rev. J. F. Stevenson. Andrew Robertson (President Board of Trade), ex-Mayor Hingston, J. H. B. Molson, Sir Francis Hincks, Hon. L H. Holton, Edward Mackay, Hon. Peter Mitchell,

ly speaking, with that of St. John.

Hop. Thomas Ryan, in seconding the motion, referred to the generous way Montreal had been treated by her sister cities in her day of trouble, and hoped the citizens would supplement the Corporation grant.

Mr. Thomas White, Jr., informed the company that contributions of money, clothing and other light articles would be received at the Hon. Mr. Mitchell's office, 181 St. James street, and heavier goods, provisions, stoves, crockery, etc., at the Bonaventure depot. Ald. Clendinneng had already promised a load of stoves.

Hon. Peter Mitchell, on behalf of his native Province, thanked the people of Montreal for the sym-pathy they showed. Fifty-two years ago Montreal was in ashes, and then the people of New Bruns-wick came, nobly to their aid. He had no doubt Montreal would as nobly reciprocate (applause). Crockery, knives and forks, boots, and shoes, cloth ing, and stoves, were articles at present most needed, and he hoped many would follow'Ald, Clendinneng's example. (Applause.) He felt proud of the action of the Dominion Government, and was glad to be able to contradict the statements that had been promulgated through the country. He telegraphed to the Hon. the Premier, and received the following reply :---

"Hon, P. Mitchell-

"Have sent 200 tents; three or four hundred on the way; have also sent \$20,000, and a number of blankets.

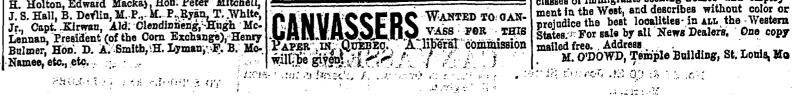
A MACKENZER. (Loud applause.) That he was sure would afford satisfaction to the whole of the people of the Dominion. (Applause.)

Hon. D. A. Smith moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor, for the prompt way in which he had moved in the matter.

The Mayor acknowledging the compliment, said it would always be his duty to ac as promptly in all matters of such great importance. The meeting then adjourned.

THE BURNT-DOWN CITY.

St. John, the city which has met with such a sad calamity, is built by the side of the beautiful river of that name. The first settlement on it was made in 1635 by a French nobleman named Charles St. Etinne, Lord of Latour, who was afterwards appointed Lieutenant-Governor. The city proper was founded by the Boyalists in 1783, and it was created a town by Royal charter in 1785. The city was regularly laid out and well built. The buildings were chiefly of brick and stone, and the fact that so many of the vast structures were guited shows with what vehemence the fire must have raged. The city was well lighted with gas, and excellently supplied with water from a lake four miles in rear of the city. It has for years been a town of the greatest commercial importance, both marilime, manufacturing and agricultural. It has a population of over 54,000 inhabitants, more than one third of whom are now without a home.



THIERS-M. Thiers, who may succeed MacMahon as President of France, is one of the best of Catholics. "I often invoke God," he says. "I am happy to believe in his existence, which lunatics and ignoramuses deny, but in which educated men find their consolation and hope."

WALES .-- The story is circulating in England that the Princess of Wales is going to live at Copenhagen, being so outraged by the last public scandal in which her husband has been con-cerned that she will not consent to live with him any longer.

CONROY .-- On Tuesday evening, Dr. Conroy, Apostolic Delegate, received the members of the various Catholic Societies, at St. Michael's Palace, in full regalia. After speaking to them briefly, His Excellency was presented with an illuminated address, on behalf of the Catholic citizens of Toronto.

DERBY-The result of the diplomatic exchanges between Lord Derby and Prince Gortschakoff have, says the Times, resulted by "Frankness has been met by frankness, and the result is a conviction that the war, for which we may hope the speedlest termination, ought not to endanger the good relations between England and Rusats."

'CARBOLL-Mr. Joseph N. O'Carroll recently delivered an address on Irish literature before the Catholic University Literary and Historical Society, Dublin, saying in the course thereof that "since the breaking up of the Young Ireland party in the political troubles of 1848, we have had several Irish writers, but not an Irish literature."

OWD-At the last meeting of St. Patrick's National Society, arrangements were made for the fitting reception of Rev. Father Dowd on his return from the pilgrimage in August next. It was decided to send a deputation to New York to meet, and welcome him, and the executive of the Society was empowered to complete arrangements for receiving him here. It was at a meeting of this Society the Montreal pilgrimage originated through Mr. Mullarky, the President.

CCLESIASTICAL-His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec has instructed the priests of the diocene to impress on the parishioners the necessity of using every defence in destroying the potato bug. His Grace directs that prayers be offered to God, through the intercession of Ste. Anne, patron of this Province, that she may be pleased to relieve the country from this visitation. A solemn mass will be held in Ste. Anne's Chapel in the Basilica on Tuesday morning, and the relics of the Saint will be exposed for veneration immediately thereafter.

THE EMIGRANTS' GUIDE.

A LARGE 48 Column Newspaper with illustrated heading is now out. It is an honest Guide for all classes of immigrants seeking homes and employment in the West, and describes without color or

BERTHARTIN RETAILED AND COMPANY with a real manager against the manager and THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

6

WFEELY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending June 9th, 1877 :

5,000

Number of purchasers served during the corresponding week of last year : 4,239.

Increase 761.

CARRIAGE BUGS.

Just received a new stock of Linen Carriage Bugs. Prices, from 95c to \$1.25 each.

UMBRELLAS.

Four cases more new Umbrellas from 38c to \$3 each. Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, only \$1 each.

SPECIALTIES.

Bathing Drawers, new patterns, 10c. Gents' Summer Undershirts, from 22c. Ladies' Plain Colored Silk Scarfs, 8c. One bale Barnsley Linen Crash for Boller Towels,

only 9c per yard, well worth 14c.

Hochelsga Cottons, 64c. American White Cotton, 7c. Double-fold Grey Cotton Sheeting, 18c. Window Hollands, from 18 inches to 64 inches wide.

Gents' Four-ply Linen Collars, only \$1.25 per dozen, same as other stores sell at 25c each.

LINENS! LINENS!!

Grass Linens for Costumes, 13c to 33c. Tasso Linens for Costumes, 151c to 33c. Grass Linens for Boys' Suits, 13c to 25c. Plain and Striped Linen Drills for Boys' Suits, 20c to 28c yard.

Linen Diapers, extra value, 25c to 55c. Fine Fronting Linens, 35c to 88c. Heavy Fronting Linens, 50c to 95c. Plain Stair Linens, colored border, Sc. Figured Stair Linens, all widths, from 131c. Linen Crumb Cloths, extra good value. Linen Crumb Cloths by the yard, all widths. Unbleached Huck Towels, 50c to \$4.25 doz. Bleached Huck Towels, \$1.10 to \$8 doz. Bleached Damask Towels, \$2.25 to \$3.80 doz. Turkish Bath Towels, 19c to \$1.20 each. Turkish Bath Towels striped, very cheap. Bleached Turkish Towels, extra value. Roller Towelling, useful make, 6c to 84c.

Roller Towelling, extra heavy, 9c to 17c. Barnsley Crash for Bollers, only 9c yd. Real Russia Crash, 10c to 14c yd. Fine Damask Napkins, 70c to \$1.33 doz. Extra Fine Damask Napkins, \$1.68 to \$5.75 dos. Fine Damask Table Cloths, \$1.10 to \$5.50. Fine Damask Table Cloths, all sizes. Pillow Linens, from 38c. Linen Sheetings, all widths, from 48c. Useful Lace Curtains, from 85c per pair, Our store for good and cheap Curtains. White Cotton Sheetings, all widths, from 21c yd. White Pillow Cottons, all widths, from 18c. White Counterpanes, all sizes, from \$1.25. See our windows for Costumes, Linens, and Lace

Curtains.

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DEATH TO INSECTS. LIFE TO PLANTS. LYMAN'S PHOSPHORUS SOAP,

For Destroying Insects, Worms &c., on Plants and Trees, Gives vigor to Plants and new life to vegetation. It destroys all Insects on Roses; produces fine

blooms and deep color. It destroys Caterpillars from Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and from Apple and Fruit trees, by

simply washing the nests with the Liquid Soap, or sprinkling the leaves.

BEVIEWS. P. Statistics A SOUVER OF BAPTISM FOR CHRISTIAN PARENTS AND CHILDREN. By a priest of St. Sulpice of Montreal. This little book is a translation from the French. It is printed in large, clear type, and is written in a clear and forciable style. It is an excellent book, and we can cordially recommend it to our friends.

THE FAITH OF OUR FATHERS .- There have been few works published of late that have been so successful as " The Faith of Our Fathers," By Bishop Gibbons. Nearly 15000 copies of this book have been sold in four months. As we reviewed the first edition, we can now only chronicle the success of the work. The price in paper is 45 cts; cloth, 90 cts., and cloth guilt sides, \$1.10. To be had at Sadlier & Co., 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE PEARL AMONG THE VIRTUES .- This is a translation from the German. It is the work of one of the Jesuit Fathers whose order suppressed in the New New German Empire. Chastity is "The Pearl of the Virtues," and the reader is constantly reminded of the benefits-spiritual and temporal, which chastity brings with it. It is neatly bound, and is printed in large type. Bound in Cloth, 70cts. Cleth guilt edges, 90cts. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR CONFESSION AND COMMUNION.-This excellent little "guide" has the "Reimpriatmur" of the Archbishop of Quebec upon its pages. We know of no better book, for the young especially. It has too the advantage of being cheap, as the object of the work is to obtain a circulation, and not to make a profit. The book can be had, bound in Cloth, for \$18 per thousand, while bound in paper, it is only \$11 per thousand. Address -Rev. Father Drolet, P. P., St. Columba, Sillery, Quebec.

CATHOLIC WORLD .-- June, 1877 .-- D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal. Terms \$4.50 per annum ;

single copies 45c. The following is the contents of the present number :---

The Papal Jubilee (Sonnets). Pope Pius the Ninth. A Vision of the Colosseum, A.B., 1873 (A Poem). The Doom of the Bell. Wild Roses by the Sea (A Poem) Divorce and Divorce Laws. From the Hecuba of Euripides (Translation). Six Suany Months. To Pope Pins IX. (A Poem). The Present state of Judaism in America. Letters of a Young Irishwoman to her Sister (Conclusion) Prose and Poetry of Ancient Music. The Romance of a Portmanteau. The Brides of Christ (Sonnets). Shakspere, from an American Point of View. New Publications.

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

Nicholas Minturn. Fragment of a Tragedy by Lord Lytton. My First Salmon. Evenings in the Library, No. 5, Longfellow. Dean Stanley and Socrates. Shakespearlan Studies—Macbeth Act 1. Life's Dawn. Historical Fragments of the War of 1812. An Anxious Day Forty Years Ago. What He Cost Her. Current Literature, Musical. Music -My Love Loves Me! Humorous Department.

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

Contemporary Art in Germany. A Dream Land City (A Poem). The Androscoggin Lakes. The Niebelungen Lay. Erema; or, My Father's Sin. mply washing the nests with the Liquid Soap, or prinkling the leaves. It is invaluable for the Grape Vine, whether in-Business. An Order for a Cameo (A Poem). Bird's Business. An Order for a Cameo (A Poem). Bird's A. LEVEQUE, ABOHITEOT, No. 12 PLACE D'ABMES, MONTBEAL.

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MONTREAL.

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

HEAD LYRIC. Α

Said B 2 A the other day,

THE MURDERED ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS. The statue of Mgr. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, who was murdered by the Communists, has just been placed in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in the Chapel of St. George, where the statue of Mgr. Mor-lot formerly stood. The work was commanded by the City of Paris, and the sculptor, M. Bonassieux, represents the lamented prelate at the moment when he is falling mortally wounded. With his right hand he bleases his murderers, whilst with his left he supports himself against the wall, and on this spot the sculptor has placed a gilt paim branch, and near it the inscription : "24 Mai, 1871." The figure is of life-size, is placed on a base of stone two feet in height, from the Jura, and faces the group of St. George killing the dragon. The inauguration took place recently, without any pomp.

THE STARS.

In a recent lecture in Edinburgh on "The Stars," Prof. Grant said that a railway train, travelling day and night fifty miles per hour, would reach the moon in six months, the sun in two hundred years, and Alpa Centauris, the nearest of the fixed stars, in forty-two millions of years; & cannon ball, travelling nine hundred miles per hour, in 2,-700,000 years and light, travelling, 185,000 miles, per second, in three years. Light from some of the telescopic stars takes 5,750 years to reach the earth; from others 500,000 years. These stars therefore, may have become extinct thousands of years ago, though their light comes to cur eyes. Alpha Lyra is 100,000,000,000 of miles from us and its magnitude and splendor are as 20 to 1 compared with our sun. The sun is neither greater nor smaller than most of the stars,

BIGOTRY IN THE NORTH OF IBELAND. When, asks the Ulster Examiner, will Belfast, with its 70,000 Catholics, elect a Catholic mayor, as Limerick, with not as many hundred Protestants, put in a Protestant? When will Belfast give the freedom of its franchise to a man, no matter how eminent, not of the true blue in creed and politics? We have much to learn, after all, from the generous and big-hearted people south of the Boyne. We have much to learn from those who profess a religion which is said to be aggressive, but whose votaries can be seen only to be aggressive in showering with liberal hand honors and trusts on men of another faith. Are the members of our local boards in the North really dead to all feelings except the narrow prejudices 'of bygone times, and will they maintain their crabbed intolerance before the broad views and advancing strides of a refining influence, which all the rest of men meet half-way, and cultivate and cherish more and more every year?

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

A report received currency among the German papers that on the occasion of the Emperor William's eightleth birthday the Pope addressed to him an autograph letter of congratulation. This report was taken up by some of the Berlin Liberal papers, which further stated that for some time past communications have been passing at Rome between the Papal authorities and some German persons of consideration. These latter are represented as giving the Curia more accurate information respecting the conditions upon which harmonious relations with Germany could be re-established than it had hitherto obtained, especially " from a certain court circle."

This remark is perfectly well understood at Berlin. It refers to the entourage of the Empress Augusta who is avowedly opposed to all the legis-lation against the Catholic Church. Many of the officials attached to the personal service of her Majesty are prominent Catholics. They would not be likely to counsel the compromise here alluded to.

"J. A. V."

In the French column of the Montreal Witness, "J. A. V." (the Rev. J. A. Vernon) recounts his touching meeting with the Dr. John Dixon, a French Protestant United States Congressman, whom he had educated at the Pointe-aux-Trembles Missionary Institute eighteen years ago. It appears

JUNE 27, 1877.

per ton, \$3.50 to 9.00, Straw do \$6.00 to 8.00, Wood, hard, \$3.50 to 3.76, Coal delivered \$6.00 to 8.50 TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

n na natakan menyampakan di butah keraman di kuma na perintaka bibagian di kumangan penangan di Kabupatan di Sa Kabupatén di kuma nangkang jang di kuma di kabupatén di kabupatén di kabupatén di Kabupatén di Sabupatén kabupat

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fall per bu, \$1,60 to \$1,62; wheat, spring, per bu, \$1,44 to \$1,46; barley, peribu, \$075 to \$0,65; cats, per bu, \$0,50 to \$0,50; peas, per bu, \$075 to \$0,00; ye, per bu, \$0,65 to \$0,00; dressed hogs per 100 lbs, \$10,00 to \$0,00; beef, hund quarters, \$4,00 to 7,00; multion; per 100 lbs, \$7,00 to \$0,00; chickens, per pair, \$0,60 to \$0,00; forlis, per pair, \$0,00 to \$0,00; ducks, per brace, \$0,76 to \$0,80; grese, each, \$0,07 to \$0,00; ducks, per brace, \$0,76 to \$0,80; grese, each, \$0,17 to \$0,18; butter, large rolls, \$0,00 to \$0,00; butter, tub dairy, best, \$0,16 to \$0,16; eggs, fresh; per dozen, \$0,14 to \$0,141; spplies; per bri, \$1,60 to \$3,50; postatoes, per bag, \$1,20 to \$1,30; onlows, per bu, \$0,90 to \$1,00; lomatoes, per lu, \$0,00 to \$0,00; \$0,10; her doz, \$0,00; to \$0,05; pur-safa, per bag, \$0,00 \$5,10; her doz, \$0,00 to \$1,00; sings, per bag, \$0,00 \$5,10; her doz, \$0,00 to \$0,05; pur-safa, per bag, \$0,00 \$5,10; hay per ton, \$8,00 to \$17,00; straw, per ton, \$3,60 to \$1,60; her doz, \$0,00; to \$1,00; traw, per ton, \$3,60 to \$1,60; her doz, \$0,00; to \$1,00; batter, bar sufas, per bag, \$0,00 \$5,10; hay per ton, \$8,00 to \$17,00;

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JUNE 27, 1877.

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SPECIALITIES.

Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine.



FARMERS' COLUMN.

A solid farmer of the Yolo County, who seems to have been very successful in dry as well as wet seasons, informs us that there is wisdom in changing from one kind of wheat to another each year, al ternately. He says that in making this change he is very careful to select the seed from those who use diligence in keeping it clean .- California Mail.

SALE OF TINBER.-The Free Grant Gazette says :-The sale of Muskoka timber limits took place on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at Toronto. We could have wished that the pine would have been left on lots for the sole use of the actual settler; but it sprears that large majorities in the present and in all the previous Provincial legislaturers, have thought differently, the value of the pine always being claimed as a Provincial revenue, until the settler obtains his deed. We trust, however, the provisions of the Timber Act will be interpreted as favourably to the actual settler as possible. We caunct say however, that the timber officers of the Grown have always been actuated by that spirit. A large timber revenue has al ways been the " hobby' in that branch of the Crown Lands Department.

Source CATTLE.—The "soiling" system, as it has come to be styled, consists of feeding rtock with green forage cut from the field, and put into mangers or racks. It is proposed as a better method than pasturage. More food can be got from the same amount of land in this way, and there are many luxuriant fodder crops that cannot be utiliz-ed as pasture, at any rate without enormous waste. Of these we may name peas, green corn, rape, Hun-garian grass, and cabbage. There is no small waste for the system of pasturing stock, by trampling and fouling with manure. The great objection to the soiling method is the labor involved in cutting and carrying the fodder. It is also questionable whether cattle do so well stabled or yarded as when they have some liberty, and are "free to wander and to roam." We are not quite sure that it is a fair issue to put soiling and pasturing in opposition to each other. Cannot the two plans be combined? In early spring there is a luxuriant growth of grass and, in spite of waste, cattle will thrive on a comparatively limited area of pasturage. During the flush of grass, let some crops be growing for use on the other method. When, under the influence of the midsummber heat, the grass fails, have recourse to the solling system. For a succession of crops on the exclusive soiling plan, rye sown in the fail, oats sown every two weeks, corn planted in drills, peas and oats, grown together, cabbages, pumpkins, &c., furnish a sufficiency from early spring until so., furnish a summency from early spring until the approach of winter. A partial resort to soiling implies fewer crops. Indeed, forage corn is all that is needed to eke out a failing pasturage and keep cows in full flow of milk. The culture of this one product and its utilization for soiling makes a great additition to the stock of summer feed, and to the profits of the dairy. We do not see how the ordinary farmer can dispense with some such supplement to his pastures. SHALL WE WASH BUTTER .- At the Farmers' In-

stitute at Sugar Grove, Ill., one of the regular ques-tions for discussion was : Shall Butter be Washed. Mr. Gillett said the point was, to get the butter-milk out as easy as possible. He thought butter was better without washing. It causes the butter to fade, and it spoils quicker. Washing carries away the milk sugar in butter. One great mistake with butter-makers was, they do not churn at the proper temperature. This is 62 degrees Fahrenheit. Salt does not preserve butter. He salts butter at the rate of one ounce to the pound. Professor Hall said : Butter, whether washed or not will keep. Formerly we did not wash butter; now we do wash; don't think we shall go back to the old plan. The difficulty is, we wash butter too much. The caseine must be got out. In doin this entirely by working, we are apt to wash too much; use the "Boss" churn, manufactured by McDermaid & Palmer, Rockford, Ill. It is air-tight barrell shaped, and the cream may, in it, be easily brought to the proper temperature. Certainly our washed butter brings "way up" prices and it is much less labor. Professor Morrow thought, much iojury might be done in washing butter; a little water will go a great way. Unwashed butter as a rule is over-worked, to get the buttermilk out. In relation to the keeping qualities he asked, "is butter to be made to keep, or to be eaten?" A voice answered with emphasis, "To keep! We want to keep butter on account of the better price it brings at certain seasons. If washed butter will keep better than unwashed, it is a prime point to know in this connection." Mr. B. C. Green said: When we came West we found we made fully as good butter, if not better, in Orange Co., New York, and we got the best prices for it. Farmers who work their butter in water usually wash it too much. In washed butter the caseine is not washed out so well. For this reason he thought that washed butter did not keep so well as unwashed. We must make, said he, our butter so it will keep, to guard against low markets. In washing, the butter takes up moisture. If this, and the caseine be not washed out, it will not keep. Forty pounds of butter may be made to hold two quarts of water. This should be worked out. Mr. Ingham thought factory butter does not, as a rule, keep well. They do not salt, or work it enough; but it can be made to keep. He washes his butter carefully, and works it carefully, so as not to break "the grain." Another speaker said that he takes the butter from the churn, drops it into water, and then lades it out. Next day he works it thoroughly, but carefully, and salts one ounce to the pound. Such butter will keep. Mr. Woodruff said: I wash the buttermilk out, and then work until the texture is right. This I tell by the looks. If over-worked, it is greasy; if not, it breaks with a peculiar fracture. The subject of coloring butter coming up, Mr. A. J. Grover said he bought his butter and would not eat colored butter. A pale sample of butter was shown him, which raised a laugh, in which he good naturedly joined. Mr. Ureen said it was fashionable now to color butter made in winter, and certainly it looks nicer. If annatto was used it was entirely harmless. If the gentleman had got a very poor sample of colored butter he did not blame him for sending it back. A speaker said : I now color my butter with one of A speaker said: I now color my butter with one of Professor Hall's Jersey cows. A voice: "Mr. Hall colors his butter." Mr. Hall acknowledged the corn, or rather the coloring. He could get enough more for the butter to make it pay. The material, aunatto, is entirely harmless. Mrs. Thomas Judd, appointed to prepare a paper on butter-making, but who had not been present when the subject first came up, having entered the hall, was called tor. Mrs. Judd classed the making of good butter as a fine art. She had known it from her childhood, and she remembered the old-time dairy house, with its big dash churn, resting on a clean, flat stone, near which bubbled up a spring of cool, pure water. It has its own peculiar asthetics. How to preserve it in all its delicate flavor is one of the questions. It in all its delicate havor is one of the questions. It is said washed butter will not keep. Butter will keep whether washed or not, if nicely made, and properly worked and packed. I am certain I have tasted butter that was, washed, said she, and that commanded so high a price that none but the rich could afford to eat it. If you want a thing well done do it, yourself. Honest care in all the processes, from the milking to the packing, will produce good builter, whether washed or not. If inipure water is used, however, the last stage of such butter will be, like the unclean spirit spoken of in the Scripture, worse, than, the first. The lady was warmly, applauded at the close of her address.



MONTREAL DIVISION.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFT'ER MONDAY, 11TH JUNE, TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Hochelaga for Calumet Bay at 5.00 p.m., and Mile End at 5.10 p.m.

Returning will leave Calumet Bay at 7.60 a.m., arriving at Mile End at 9 50 a.m., and Hoche-laga at 10,00 a.m.

Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome at 6 p.m.

Returning leave St. Jerome at 6.30 a.m., arriving at Mile End at 8.00 s.m., and Hochelaga at 8.10 a.m.

City Passenger Cars and Omnibuses will be in attendance at Mile End and Hochelaga on arrival and departure of each Train.

DUNCAN MACDONALD. Montreal, June 14th, 1877. 46-2

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO.,

MANUPACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

333 ST. PACL STREET, MONTREAL.

A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand

BOSSANGE & GARDINER, MONTREAL. GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH CALF MOROCCOS, KIDS AND OTHER

HOUSE IN FRANCE :

THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOK-ING RANGES-Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00. REFRIGERATORS,

ESTABLISHED 1864.

GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE. 424 NOTRE DAME STREET.

NOTICE.

OVER 200 SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATS, of the Latest Styles and Best Fabrics to be Sold from \$6.50 to \$8.50.

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

S. GOLTMAN, Merchant Tailor,

GUION LINE.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.-Chief Justice Bichards has

been appointed Deputy-Governor, to act in the ab-

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FEES .- An order-in-coun-

cil has been passed, reducing fees of parties requir-ing scales, measures, &c., to be verified under the

DEPARTURE OF THE WINSLEDON TEAM .- The Wim-

STEEL RAILS .- The steamer " Dominion" brought

some fifteen hundred steel rails for the North Shore

Railway; they are consigned to the bank of Mont-

GOLD MEDAL .- Mayor Waller to day presented

Willie Brown, the boy who saved a companion from drowning on Eunday last, with a gold medal, as a

STOPPED RUNNING .- The steamer Geneva, in con

nection with the Montreal, Ottawa & Western Rail-

way, has stopped running, some trouble having arisen between the captain and owners of the ves-

sel. A speedy settlement of the difficulty is looked

BRICELAYERS' STRIKE AT TORONTO .- The course of

the bricklayers in continuing the strike, now that

the funds are decreasing and men to take their places are constantly arriving, is considered very

unwise. It is probable that the employers will go

back on their offer of \$2.50 a day at the completion

of the contracts, and will only pay the former rate. DROWNED.-Last Friday afternoon about ive o'clock, Miss Minnie Chase, a young lady about seventeen years of age, stepdaughter of Mr. A.

Mitchell, was drowned while bathing in the river

Speed, Guelph, which runs through the grounds of D. Guthrie, M.P., and another young lady, who was in the water with her, had a narrow escape, being rescued after she had sunk once, by a lad named

MERCER ESTATE .- Some time ago Robert D. Mer-

cer, of London, England, commenced an action at Osycood Hall against the Attorney-General of To-

ronto, to get possession of the estate of the late Andrew Mercer, of Toronto, whose heir-st-law he claims to be. After hearing the evidence taken in Evidence taken in

England on commission in support of the pedigree of the claimant, and evidence for defence, and heat-

ing arguments of counsel, the Master of Chancery

has just decided that the claimant has failed to

real, and are to be land. d at Three Rivers.

bledon team, under command of Colonel the Hon. Henry Aylmer, M. P., sailed per steamship Sardin-

sence of the Governor-General.

Weights and Measures Act.

ian on Saturday for England.

reward for his bravery.

for.

Sanford Mills.

merly.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS Sailing from NEW YORK every TUESDAY for QUEENSTOWN and LIVEBPOOL.

MONTANA	4320	Tons.
WYOMING.		
WISCONSIN	3720	**
NEVADA		46
IDANO		LE .
ABIN PASSAGE	\$55, \$	65 , \$75.
TERMEDIATE-or Second Clas		\$40
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WILLIAMS	& GUI	ON,
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Under Contine with the Government of Canada for the Convey-ance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS

1877-SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS-1877 This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships :---

		Commanders.
SARDINIAN	.4100	Lt. J. E. Dutton, R. N. R.
CIRCABSIAN	.3400	Capt. J. Wylie.
POLYNESIAN	.4100	Captain Brown.
SARMATIAN.	.3600	Captain A. D. Aird.
HIBERNIAN	.3434	Lt. F. Archer, B. N. B.
CASPIAN		
SCANDINAVIAN	.3000	Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R.
PRUSSIAN	.3000	Lt. Dutton, R. N. B.
AUSTRIAN	.2700	Capt. J. Ritchie.
NESTORIAN.	.2700	Capt
MORAVIAN	. 2650	Capt, Graham.
PERUVIAN	. 2600	Capt R. S. Watts.
MANITOBAN	.3150	Capt. H. Wylie.
NOVA-SCOTIAN	3300	Capt. Richardson.
CANADIAN	2600	Capt. Millar
CORINTHIAN	. 2400	Capt. Jas. Scott.
ACADIAN	1350	Capt, Cabel.
WALDENSIAN	. 2800	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
PHOENICIAN	. 2600	Capt. Menzies.
NEWFOUNDLAND		
The Steamers of	of the]	LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE

prove his heirship, and consequently the estate (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch remains the property of the Government as for-THE DUNKIN ACT .- A deputation of advocates of Foyle to receive ou board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC.

Moravinn..... 16th June. Sardinian 23rd " Peruvian...... 30th " Polynesian...... 7th July RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND,

Special Reduction in Rates of Passage

Cabin \$80, \$70, \$50 (according to accommodation)

THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are in-

tended to sail from the Clyde and Portland at intervals during the season of winter navigation. Canadian 14th June

Phoenician 21st Waldensian -

Corinthian ---

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW.

Cabin \$60

Intermediate 40 Steernge 25

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

For Freight or other particulars apply to :---In Portland to H. & A ALLAN OF J. L. FARMER ; in Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDERORUYCE OF E. DEPAR & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue 4 Septembre : in Antwer to Aug. Schutz & Co., or Richard Brans; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & Roon; in Hamburg, W. GIBBON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLN in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BRO-THERE, JAMES Street ; or to

the Dunkin Act, consisting of Senator Aikens, City Commissioner Coatsworth, Mr. J. T. Moore, and Dr. O'Reilly, waited upon Archbishop Lynch, to endeayour to persuade him to alter his views on the Act. WATER COOLERS, His Lordship, however reiterated his former views, CHURNS; and gave full reasons, from his point of view, for opposing the Act although he expressed himself -ALSO,strongly in favour of temperance, and said in past days he had taken the greatest interest in Father CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS. CHEAPEB THAN EVER AT Mathew's meetings in Ireland, and had himself in-L. J. A. SURVEYOR. stituted temperance associations; he had also enjoined the temperance pledge until the age of 21 524 Craig Street, Montreal. on every boy he had confirmed since he became (SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK.) bishop.

MANUFACTURES.

GUSTAVE BOSSANGE,

16 BUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, PARIS.



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our facilities now exceed those of all the Wood Engravers of the Dominion combined, and, in consequence of this, we are enabled to give superior work at lower charges than good engraving can be done for elsewhere. As we do not canvass, parties requiring Cuts will do well to obtain estimates from us.

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A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressingcooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in Promotes the growth of the Hall, keeps the botter a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists. HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street

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And of

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1	¢¢		1,000	00
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5	**	100 00	500	0 0
5	e 1		250	00
25	ci.	10 00	250	00
500	Building	Lots, valued each at	250,000	00
50	Prizes,	" 24 00	1,200	
20	**	" 20 00	400	60
42	"	" 18 00	756	00
8	"	" 6 00	48	00
12	44	" 32 00	384	00
12	"	" 6 00	72	00
12	*	" 30 00	360	00
290	"	" 3 00	870	00
1000	"	" 2 00	2,000	00
2000	44	" 1 00	2,000	00
1	PC .	" 4 00	. 4	00
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All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT All fickets will be committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases. The FIFTEENTH of AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing.

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H. & A. ALLAN,

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A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC

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TO MAJOR JNO. LANE, GREENFIELD, Mass. DEAR SIR,---I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would await the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the applica-tion of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. En-closed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

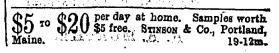
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Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price-a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable institutions.

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Ladies' Fans, 3c each.

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Heavy Grey Cottons, 6c yard.

Splendid Prints, 33 inches wide, 6c yard.

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Linen fabrics were made long before the first

Linen has been used by those same persons for

over three thousand years without being worn out.

Ireland at present is the great seat of manu-

factures in Linen, as the following table will

NUMBER OF SPINDLES.

Scotland

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Hurrah for Ireland on the Linen question.

These Irish Linens may be had in every variety

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NOTRE DAME STREET,

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100 yards Grey Chambly Flannels, only 30c a yard.

pages of authentic history were written.

Presonal-Mr. James Dakers, of the Montreal PERSONAL-BIT. James Lakers, of the Montreal Telegraph Company, with his family, sailed from Quebec, on Saturday last, for Europe. Very few men holding similarly responsible positions have applied themselves with greater devotion to their duties than Mr. Dakers, and we are glad that the directors have extended to him leave of absence for three months. Mr. Dakers has been over thirty years connected with the Montreal Telegraph Company, and well deserves a holiday. We hope his family will have an enjoyable trip, and that he will come back with renewed vigour.

HIGHWAY ROBBERT, Mr. A Prevost, a patent lamp agent, doing business at 635 St. Catherine street, complained at the Central Police Station, late on Friday night, that he had been set upon a few minutes previously by three men. Two of whom held his arms and throat, while the third rified his pockets of their contents-about \$6. He became partially unconscious, and on recovering the use of his senses had hastened to the police office. The detective accompanied Mr. Prevost, at his request, in search of the robbers, and arrested three men on Sanguinet street whom Mr. Prevost believed to be the offenders. Arrived at the station he withdrew his charge, and the man were releas-ed. / Mr. Prevost was on his way home to his residence on Elizabeth street at the time.

ACCIDENTS ON THE STREET.—On Friday afternoon as the younger son of Mrs. Sheehan, fruiterer of Craig steet, was returning to the shop with a quan-tily of eats the horse which he was driving shied at a dog and rushed madly down the street. The vehicle was first thrown against a bydrant, and afterwards against a lampost throwing out the youthful occupant violently upon the sidewalk. He was picked up and carried home by his brother, and a physician summoned when it wesascertained that all his left ribs were broken and that one of them had entered his lung. About 8.15 p. m., on Saturday an old woman of 62 named Genevieve Danis, residing at 74 Atwater Avenue, was knocked down as she was crossing Inspector street at Cha-boillez Square by a horse and carriage driven by John Mayberry, a carter of St. Fellx street. The shaft of the vehicle struck her in the forehead inflicting a severe cut and blacking and bruising the right eye. She was removed to the Police Station in an unconscious, and was attended by Dr. Leprehon, who ordered her removal to the General Hospital. Mayberry was arrested by Constable Martel. DABING ROBBERY .-- \$23,000 STOLEN IN MID-DAY FROM THE GRAND TRUNE OFFICES .- One of the most daring and clever robberies ever perpetrated was committed on Friday, by which the Grand Trunk Railway Company have been victimized to the extent of twenty-three thousand dollars. The modus operandi was simple and unhappily successful, and indicates, by all appearance, the hand of a skilful operator. The facts, so far as ascertained, gathered from authentic sources are very brief. Such details as have come to our knowledge are withheld for obvious reasons. Between twelve and one o'clock Friday Mr. David Faulkner, paymaster, having re-ceived the usual monthly funds from the Bank of Montreal for payment of the employes, deposited the amount in his bag; returned, to the office, as usual, locked the door of his office, which is on the third flat of the general offices on Jacques Cartier street, and went to lunch. He was absent about twenty minutes. Upon his return he found the

door of his office shut, but unlocked and the money gone. The door was opened by a patent key. Communication was at once had with the police, a strict search was made, but no trace of the missing funds could be discovered. No clue has as yet been obtained. The trains were thoroughly watched, but nothing satisfactory has as yet been discovered. The detectives are using every vigilance. On Saturday two men were arrested on suspicion at Prescott Junction, but after examination they were let go, as nothing was found on their persons to create suspicion.

LITERARY & B IRISHMENS' UNG

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

ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P......President. C. D. HANSON Chief Inspector. 17 June 6, 1877.

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

The business of this Company for the year 1878 was more than Three Times

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Reference is made to over Two Handred recipients of in demnity, on account of Injuries from Accidents, as to the treatment of Claimants at the hands of the Directors.

THIS IS ESSENTIALLY THE ONLY Purely Accident Insurance Company IN CANADA

AND THE ONLY ONE THAT HAS MADE

The Special Deposit With Government FOR THE SECURITY OF ITS IDLICY HOLDERS.

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DRRMIUM BOOKS FOR 1877. CANADIAN ITEMS.

A Good Acr.-Mr. Dwight, Superintendent of the Montreal Talegraph Company, has placed the wires in his division in Ontario at the disposal of all parties wishing to communicate in reference to the relief of the people of St. John who have been rendered destitute and homelees by the late fire.

INTELLIGENT MUTHS —On Wednesday afternoon a passenger coach, nearly filled with mutes from the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville, passed through Guelph going west. The conductor of the train stated that a larger number had got off the train at Toronto. The children, some of them well up in their teens, were neat, bright and intelligent, and the wende warner is which there candd and the rapid manner in which they could com-municate their ideas one to the other from the ends of their fingers was truly marvellous .- Guelph Mer-CHITN.

CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION .--- The excursion of the Press Association of Ontario this year is to be to Halifax, including in the trip a visit to the leading points on the line of the Intercolonial Railway and in the Maritime Provinces. A proposal has been made that the Quebec Press Association should join their brethren of Ontario in this trip. We hope the proposal will be carried out, and that as many as possible of the members will go. The meeting of the Ontario Association takes place in Montreal on the 1st of August, when the party will proceed on its trip. It is to be hoped that all who are willing to join will send their names to Mr. White, at the Gazette office immediately, so that arrangements may be made. The cost of the entire trip, is is estimated, will not exceed from fifty to sixty dollars.—Montreal Gazette.

ST. PATRICE'S CHURCH, HAMILTON .- We make the who has gracioualy consented to perform this im-pressive ceremony on the invitation of His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton. Dr. Conroy will hardly find in our wide Dominion a more sturdy, though unobtrusive, flock than the Catholics of Hamilton. Through many trials they have passed with uncomplaining fortitude, and the Church has blessed them with a succession of devoted pastors which has been a living testimony of their devotion, from the earliest foundation of the city up to to the present day. Old St. Mary's and the little chapel in St. Patrick's Ward, around both of which so many sacred memories, dear to the hearts of so many good souls, still cluster, must henceforth divide their honors, though they will hold the people's affection, with the newer, grander and more impos-ing structure in the east end of the city, dedicated to Ireland's Patron Saint. It is a sign of progres-sion, if not of aggression. The Catholics of Hamilton, whose splendid schools are a blessing to their children, an honor to themselves, an example to the whole country, have heretofore been somewhat remiss in the matter of Church Architecture. But this one reproach they have handsomely taken away, in the erection of the noble edifice to be publicly opened on the first of next month. We con-gratulate them, therefore, with feelings hallowed by human ties, which nothing within this life either can, or ought to, sunder, on the great honor and dignity whigh will crown this magnificent evidence of their devotion, in their having their generous offering to God's everlasting glory, dedicated to His worship, by one who is not merely the representa-tive of the Pope, but also the Blahop of one of the most ancient sees of Ireland, which owes its patern-ity to St. Mel, the nephew of St. Patrick. All Ca-tholics rejoice in those frequent manifestations of the one great truth of the double universality of the Church—the same in all time—the same in every place. But to the Irish Catholics—and they abound in Hamilton-the occasion is one of especial gratification. His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic will be assisted by his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto; their Lordships Bishop Walsh of London, Bishop Jamot, V.A., of Northern Canada, and Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, N.Y. The Delegate Apostolic will preach at the opening services in the

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JUNE 27, 1877.

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