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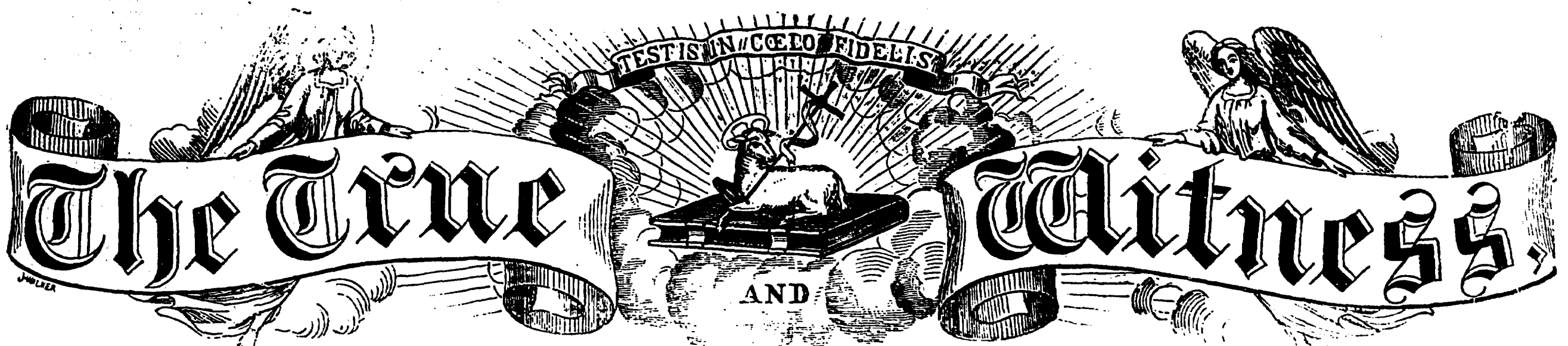
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The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1877. NO. 39.

NEXT WEEK.
THE POPE'S ALEGATE TO CANADA.

The Right Rev. Dr. Conroy,
Bishop of Ardagh.

NEXT WEEK.
In next Saturday's Edition of the TRUE WITNESS will appear a

PORTRAIT OF THE
Pope's Alegate to Canada,
DR. CONROY.

NEXT WEEK
WILL BE COMMENCED

A NEW STORY
KATHERINA,
A STORY OF IRISH VALOUR IN
THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.
BY
M. W. KIRWAN.

GERMANY IN ARMS.

We clip the following *Morceau* from the *Dublin Irishman*. No doubt numbers of Germans will respond, not because they love fighting, but because their own or their fathers' property will be confiscated:—
"All Germans in Britain and Ireland have been called to arms. Several houses in Dublin, in which German waiters were employed, have thus been suddenly deprived of their services. The German Reserves are called out—therefore, Germany must be preparing for some blow."

WHY DID BISMARCK RESIGN?
A contemporary throws out the following hint as to the probable cause of Bismarck's resignation:—
"Was the true reason for Bismarck's temporary withdrawal from the duties of the chancellorship, that a change in the anti-Catholic policy of the empire had become a necessity in view of the war which has since begun? The man of blood and iron perceived that Germany would be drawn into the conflict should England and Austria interfere between Russia and Turkey, and that it would not do to have as passive opponents of the government the 15,000,000 Catholics that form nearly one-third of the empire's population. Unwilling that he himself should revise his own pet policy, has he gone aside for a time while others inaugurate the change?"

THE TURKISH NAVY.
The Turks have a Navy paid for by Englishmen; engineered by Englishmen; and commanded by an Englishman as well. All the iron-clads are English built, and the Turkish fleet is an English squadron flying the Ottoman flag. We learn that:—
"The duration of service in the Turkish navy is eight years active service and five years in the reserve or *redif*. There are in all about 50,000 sailors, equally divided between branches of the service. In time of peace not more than 5,000 to 6,000 sailors are actively engaged. There are 23 iron-clad ships, carrying from 2 to 17 guns; 4 iron-cased batteries, of 2 guns each; 17 screw steamers, carrying an aggregate of 640 guns, and about 80 other steamers, making a total of 115 steamers and 1,600 guns, but they do not represent any addition to the strength of the navy."

THE MONTH OF MARY.
The practice of dedicating the Month of Mary to the Mother of our Saviour commenced in Italy. From Italy it spread to France, and from thence it became universal. A contemporary says:—
"In every land where the priests of Jesus Christ continue the work for which He came into the world the shrines of the Mother of God will at this time be radiant with ornaments, and the praises of the Queen of Heaven will resound on every side. 'Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with thee: Blessed are thou among women,' said the angel, and this salutation is daily on the lips of the Madonna's devoted children. They know the love they pay to Mary: is pleasing to God, for He so loved her as to choose her for to be the Mother of His Son. They know that the Apostles and the first Christians considered her as sacred and entitled to great reverence. They know that the wisest and noblest Christians have contemplated with awe her dignity as Mother of God and her many prerogatives, and have sought intercession with her Divine Son! They know that she is powerful with Jesus, who will gladly grant any request she may have to make. Therefore, to please God, to honor His Immaculate Virgin Mother, and to obtain the graces and favors which she will lavishly dispense, the children of Mary will, during this month, often assemble around her altars, contemplating her glorious privileges, and praying for her protection."

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

All accounts agree in saying that the Russian Navy is not as large nor as powerful as that of their antagonists—but then it is their own. We learn that:—
"The duration of service in the navy is fixed at ten years, of which seven are in active service and three years in the reserve:—
"The personnel of the fleet is as follows: Eighty-nine admirals, 1357 officers, 540 pilots (officers), 215 artillery officers, 88 port architects, 331 admiralty officers, 291 doctors and 504 civil employees and functionaries. Total, 4,089 officers. The number of men is 25,943.
"It is a difficult matter to get at the actual resources of the Russian navy, as the Russian Government has discouraged the inspection of its shipyards and arsenals. Thus it is not at all improbable that a considerable fleet of iron-clads will issue from the shipyards of Nicolaieff and Taganrog on the Black Sea to dispute with the English and Turks the possession of that important area of water."

PROTESTANT EFFORTS IN ROME.

Under the heading of Protestant efforts in Rome our London contemporary, the *Weekly Register*, gives some startling instances of uncoothness upon the part of the enemies of our Church. Writing of the aggressiveness of Protestantism the *Register* says that it is:—
"Displayed in the most public and offensive method. There is a triumph for small minds in bestowing insult on the imprisoned Pontiff; and missionary Protestantism rejoices in building its conventicle just opposite the residence of the Cardinal Vicar, its 'Free Italian Church' facing the Castel St. Angelo, where every visitor to St. Peter's must pass it by, its schools in the immediate neighbourhood of the Vatican and in scattering its tracts in churches, or thrusting them into the hands of unsuspecting loungers on the Pincio. A party of strangers—English-speaking, of course—visited the Vatican Galleries and Museums when they had reached the Sistine Chapel, one of their number, who seems to have been a minister, addressed his companions and proposed that a collection should be made within this chapel, to be presented to Rev. Van Meter, one of the most vigorous propagators of missionary Protestantism in Rome. Rev. Van Meter is about to withdraw from the Eternal City, as his 'sneers of war'—the contribution of enthusiasts in England and America—have seriously decreased, because the insults were not in proportion with the money he received. The collection was made, and realised nearly 400 francs. The guardian of the chapel, not understanding the language spoken by the strangers, were totally ignorant of the nature of the proceedings. So the triumph was achieved, and the hearts of the minister and his friends were made glad. The respectable class of Protestants are thoroughly ashamed of it, and denounce it as a vulgar outrage in the strongest terms. A case somewhat similar occurred some time ago. A Protestant, well-known for his hatred of Catholicity, entered the Vatican under an assumed name, and was present at an audience given by the Holy Father. He now boasts of having held in his hand a number of copper coins bearing the effigy of Victor Emmanuel, when the Pope blessed the rosaries held by the persons at the audience; and he laughs at the idea that the Pope blessed these coins unconsciously! How charming a deceit!"

TURKEY AND THE MIRIDITES.

A new element of disturbance has lately come to the surface in European Turkey, and if reports be true, has already been able to exercise an important influence on the course of affairs. This is the mutual hostility between the Porte and Miridites of Northern Albania, which is rapidly developing itself. This people were formerly among the staunchest defenders of the Sultan. But now, it is said, their disposition has been so altered, that the PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO reckons on their assistance, in the event of the renewal of warlike operations between himself and the Ottoman Government. His confidence in the assistance of these new allies, and his opinion of their 'capacity for mischief,' have had no inconsiderable share in sustaining the tenacity with which he has insisted upon concessions that the Pashas at Constantinople are most unwilling to grant. The *Tablet* says:—
"The Miridites are a homogenous people consisting of many branches descended from a common parent stock. They are all Catholics, and are estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000. They occupy the northern portion of Albania, immediately adjoining Montenegro, including all that mountainous district, which has the White Drina on the North, the Black Drina on the east, and Rasan-Arsen on the South and stretches down in gently sinking declivities to the Adriatic coast on the West. Since the time of Scanderbeg, the middle of the fifteenth century, they have occupied a position of almost complete independence with respect to the Porte. The several tribes were subject to the control of their own chieftains in all domestic matters, while the whole country acknowledged the authority of an hereditary ruler of the House of Doda, who claimed descent from Scanderbeg and from a French family named Dabakia. This common ruler of the whole race bore the title of Prince; he acknowledged the Sultan for his Suzerain, but paid no tribute, being only obliged to send troops to assist the Porte when attacked by foreign aggressors. The military genius of the people rendered easy the

fulfilment of this obligation, and for centuries they were counted among the most faithful supporters of the Ottoman throne. In the very last war with Russia they fought with great bravery and distinction, under the command of their prince Bib-Doda, first on the Danube and subsequently on the Crimea; and the Prince was not only decorated by Abdul-Mecjid, but was raised to the rank of Pasha. These friendly relations, however, came to an end with the accession of Abdul-Aziz who seems from the beginning of his reign to have aimed at breaking down the independence of the Miridites by gradually undermining and suppressing their ancient privileges."

WHAT THE "NATION" THINKS OF THE POLICY PURSUED BY MESSRS. BIGGAR AND PARNELL.

The *Nation* supports the policy of "obstruction" as pursued by Messrs. Biggar and Parnell. The following extract from our contemporary will show that the *Nation* does not mean to rest and be thankful:—
"The denunciation of the conduct of Messrs. Parnell and Biggar uttered by Mr. Butt some nights ago in the House of Commons has, we believe, caused a feeling of pain among the mass of the Home Rule party in Ireland and England. Mr. Butt's complaint of Messrs. Biggar and Parnell was that they were wasting the time of the House by a system of mere obstruction—a thing, he said, which the Prime Minister himself should not be allowed to do. But supposing this charge to be quite true, we may be permitted to doubt that it will constitute a crime in the eyes of the Irish people. What interest have they in the smooth and speedy despatch of the House of Commons? The House of Commons is not their friend; the House of Commons has no intention of doing anything for their advantage; the House of Commons means to obstruct and reject every measure proposed by the Irish representatives for the benefit of Ireland. This being so, the time of the House is of no consequence to the Irish people. To economise it is no business of the Irish members. Let the Government, if they choose, complain of the drag which is being put on the overloaded parliamentary machine; from them the expression of grief or indignation will come naturally enough; but that it equally well becomes an Irish Home Rule member is more than we can see. The Irish members, so far, have done their part well; but if they are in earnest, and if Ireland is in earnest, their future policy will not consist of a mere repetition of the past. It is in their power to do something more than put forward the same pleas, meet with the same refusals, and then begin the operation over again."

VERY HIGH AND VERY LOW.

The unmanly squabbles between High Church, Low Church, and Broad Church are having a bad effect in England. When Christians pelt each other with mud, scepticism is encouraged, and when infidelity is amused Christianity is not benefited. We learn from an English Contemporary that:—
"The Ritualists are ill at ease. And little wonder that they are! It would be amusing, were it not pitiable, to witness the vigour with which the various Church organs of different sections of the State Church in England pelt each other with mud. The President of the English Church Union, as is well known, is the Hon. Mr. Wood. This gentleman is the son of Lord Halifax (formerly Sir Charles Wood), of Hicketon Hall, near Doncaster. The Vicar of Hicketon, too, like Mr. Wood, is a vehement High Churchman, and recently sent a letter to the *Yorkshire Post* (which may be described as a half-and-half Church organ.) The editor, in a leader of Tuesday last, mercilessly retaliates upon the Vicar of Hicketon. Speaking of the Ritualists, the rev. correspondent described them in his letter as 'a powerful and a growing body, possessed of intelligence, learning, and position.' It is little wonder that the Low Church editor of the *Yorkshire Post* crushingly rejoins by stating that there is 'much exaggeration in all this.' It states that some weeks ago an article appeared in a religious political newspaper, written in favour of disestablishment, arguing that bishops should be self-elected, and it contained the extraordinary statement that not one of the prelates who occupy the four chief sees in the Protestant Church in England is either mentally or morally fit to take charge of the smallest parish in England. This is certainly a remarkable statement, and one that, we think, may be fairly recommended to the consideration of Dean Stanley and other great guns of the Protestant Church in England. It is all the more important as coming from one of the Church's own organs."

A COMPARISON OF THE BELLIGERENT FLEETS.

Single-handed on land there cannot be much doubt that Russia is more than a match for Turkey. Nor does it appear that single-handed at sea, the result of the conflict is likely to be the other way. The Turkish fleet has been modelled on the English system and built in England, but it was built by contract. A contemporary thinks that:—
"The Russian iron-clads are all built specially for the waters on which they are to be engaged, and are therefore, all available. No one will question for a moment the courage and seamanship of the British sailors, but latterly, owing to some unforeseen circumstance, they are brought in danger of their lives by the awkwardness or stupidity of those who manage or construct their ships: Witness the loss of the Captain, with 500 lives, and the Vanguard, fortunately without any sacrifice of life; the explosion on the Thunder, and the frequent breaking down of the machinery of the most valuable ships in the English navy. Such are

rarely if ever heard of in any national fleets, and it therefore suggests that if this vast naval power is strong in the number of its ships it is certainly weak in their management. The question of fuel also enters into the consideration of the relative strength of the belligerent fleets. Russia has her own coal at or near her own coasts, while England and Turkey must draw and depend on depots of supply that some unforeseen event may cause to become exhausted. If an iron-clad is swift and powerful it is always at the expense of an immense consumption of fuel, which, if it fails to be supplied, leaves the mighty vessel as helpless as a log. When the shallow and exposed entrances to the Russian fleet cannot enter them, but the Russian fleet would be "bottled in" effectively as at Sebastopol. It, however, the Turkish fleet, unaided by the British, is beaten in a single great battle and driven toward Constantinople, so that the Russians may seize and torpedo the Black Sea entrance to the Bosphorus, then the united fleets of Europe could not force the passage again if vigorously resisted."

AN IRISH WAKE.

The "wake scene" in the *Shaughrann* has been often hissed in England. It is a gross exaggeration of Irish Character. We take the following from the *Dublin Irishman*:—
"Dion Boucicault has done much to elevate the Irish drama—his labour has been so excellent that, even now, we hesitate to criticise any portion of any of his plays. It will be felt, however, that the criticism of the kindliest.
"We object, then, to the 'wake scene' in the *Shaughrann*, because it is not consistent with his work. It is a false note in a fine melody. It is a patch upon the purple of his merit as an author. The wake scene might have appeared in any of the poor plays that traversed Irish life—the *Shaughrann* itself is a noble production.
"We speak of the wake scene as it is put upon the stage rather than the substance of it. If Mr. Boucicault had ever listened to the *carine* in the country, with its mournful modulations and impressive wail, he would not have made the Mourner a ragged old hag, with dress in tatters, hair and red kerchief pulled over her face, pipe in mouth, and jug in hand. Such a presence would be considered a dishonour to the corpse in the poorest hut. It is no credit to our country anywhere, and must give strange ideas of the Irish to the ignorant English and Scotch."

"It would have been as easy to make the scene picturesque, as repulsive. Let the Mourner be robed in a deep blue Munster mantle, or in the scarlet Connaught cloak, with the hood, in either case, drawn over her dishevelled locks. Then you will have a weird and wild presence, but a picturesque one. This would be a real representation not creditable to the country, and we trust that Mr. Boucicault will at once approve of the change, and the Dublin manager will at once adopt it.
"A 'wake' is not the ludicrous thing some people fancy who hear only of the occasional scandals committed in its name in great cities among a disreputable class. It is an ancient and a sacred custom, practised by the Oriental, practised by the Greeks, and preserved by the Celts from of old time. It has a meaning, a pathos, and a poetry which should not be forgotten."

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

There has been a change of policy in India, Lord Lytton the Governor-General, is encouraging the policy of placing natives in the highest positions in the State. This boldness startles some of our English contemporaries, but the "*Nation*" thinks otherwise. It says:—
"For some reason or another as yet unknown, Lord Lytton, the Governor-General of India, recently announced his intention to employ natives in the higher service of that country. 'The Viceroy's new cry,' we read, of 'India for the Indians,' we believe to be as erroneous in theory as it is mischievous in practice.' The proper cry, in this old lady's opinion is 'India for the English.' 'It must ever be borne in mind,' it is said, 'that in admitting the natives of India to places of trust, and in conferring upon them political duties and privileges, we are holding out to them means and opportunities for attaining native ascendancy, and weakening English rule. The triumph of native ascendancy! the weakening of English rule! Surely the idea conjured up by these words is something awful to contemplate. The triumph of native ascendancy! The triumph of Armageddon is a pleasant vision in comparison. 'When we take into account,' it is added further on, 'the weighty truth uttered by one of India's most successful and experienced administrators, Lord Dalhousie, that no prudent man would venture to predict the maintenance of continued peace in India, it may well be a matter of surprise to learn from the present Viceroy that the future policy for India is to be one, which, should a war from without or a rebellion from within threaten her, will add a hundredfold to the complications which must ensue.' In other words, India is disaffected, and in a time of rebellion native officials would be likely to side with their own country rather than with England, whose interests alone, and not those of India, are to be considered in this connection. England conquered India for the purpose of self-aggrandisement, and it must now give up the prize or rule it with that same purpose held steadily in view. Other supporters of the British dominion in Asia may advocate its continuance on the ground of its services to the people of India and to civilization generally in that quarter; it is the proud confession of this West-English newspaper that it is and must be maintained for the advantage of England; Constitutional government, or ruling a people in accordance with that people's wishes, may be a very good thing in certain places, but this West-English priest will have no constitutional government in India, if the existence of British authority in that country is thereby imperilled."

CUBA.

Affairs in Cuba look badly for the Spanish forces. Our latest telegrams inform us that General Martinez Campos has suffered a defeat, and if so, we may expect to hear of some important changes before long:—
"The Spanish army found itself assailed fiercely on the front, flank and rear; and as experience teaches us that any army similarly circumstanced, if not utterly annihilated, will suffer a disastrous defeat, it is but natural to suppose that something very much like that has befallen the grand army now on its imprudent advance into a hostile territory leaving the enemy in unknown numbers on its rear, at liberty to cut off his base of supply, if not to develop an overwhelming movement to crush it.
"Two brigadier-generals are reported killed in the attack, and General Martinez Campos is said to be shot through the thigh. No estimates can be made yet as to the losses of men and material on either side, but it is surmised they must have been very heavy."

IRISH EMIGRATION.

The Registrar-General (Dr. Burke) has prepared and presented to Parliament a very interesting paper in the shape of certain observations on the emigration statistics of Ireland for the year 1876. A contemporary summarizes the document thus:—
"There were 38,315 emigrants left Ireland in 1876, being a decrease of 14,082 as compared with 1875, and being by far the smallest number that left the country for any year since 1851, the date at which the returns commenced to be collected. The decline of the great exodus stream is markedly the fact that the emigration of 1876 was little more than one-third of the annual average for the preceding 24 years. Another noticeable fact in last year's emigration is the sustained and increasing disfavor in which the United States is held as a theatre for emigration. In 1876, 16,787 of the emigrants from Ireland went to England and Scotland, 14,887 to the United States, 3,655 to Australia, 1,558 to New Zealand, 677 to Canada, and 43 to other countries. In other words, little more than a third of the total emigration went to the United States, which in former years absorbed the vast bulk of the people who left the Irish shores.
"The highest absolute number (1,355,827) of Irish born is found in the United States of America, next in order comes Great Britain with 778,638 (570,868 in England and Wales, and 207,770 in Scotland); then follows the dominion of Canada with 219,451, Victoria with 100,468, New South Wales with 62,943 New Zealand with 29,733 Queensland with 29,972, and South Australia with 14,255; 4,377 in Newfoundland, 3,712 in Prince Edward Island, and 3,569 in Western Australia. Munster and Ulster lost 9 per cent. of their population by emigration during 1876, Leinster and Connaught only 3 per cent. Two-thirds of the Ulster emigration was to England and Scotland, especially to the latter country. During the year, 12,137 immigrants (nearly all hailing from the United States) landed at Irish ports. During this period of twenty-five years it appears that 2,443,592 persons, or 42.2 per cent. of the population emigrated from Irish ports."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN PRUSSIA.

The following list will give some idea of how they manage things in Prussia. The record will stand at the wrong side of the account when Prussia comes to square up.
THE "CULTURKAMPF" IN PRUSSIA.
"In Prussia the six following Bishops have been deposed by the Government:—The Archbishop of Breslau, the Bishops of Paderborn and Munster, and the Auxiliary Bishop of Posen. The proceedings against the Bishop of Limburg, and Bishop Namzowski are still going on. The Sees of Treves and Fulda are vacant by death.
"About 600 members of different orders and congregations have had to leave the diocese of Cologne, amongst whom are 120 priests, who had been active in the cure of souls.
"The following houses have been dissolved:—The Carthusians in Hayn, near Rath; the Franciscans in Aix-la-Chapelle, Hardenburg and Dusseldorf; the Dominicans in Dusseldorf; the Jesuits in Aix-la-Chapelle, Bonn, Essen and Cologne, the Lazarists in Cologne, Neuss, Munsterfeld, Malmady Bedburg; the Trappists in Marianwald; the Redemptorists in Aix-la-Chapelle; the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, in Marienthal; the Christian Brothers in Burtseid; the poor Brothers of St. Francis in Cologne; the Alexian Brothers in Aix-la-Chapelle. Besides these the following have been expelled: The Benedictine Nuns in Bonn and Viersen; the Poor Clares in Derendorf; the Carmelite Nuns in Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne and Neuss; Sisters of Notre-Dame in Essen; the Ursulines in Hessel, Cologne, and Dusseldorf; the Sisters of the Poor Child Jesus from 15 houses; the Sisters of St. Charles Borromeo, from the orphanage in Cologne; the Sisters of Christian Charity in Crefeld, Solingen Steele, and Viersen; the Sisters of the Holy Cross in Rath; the Sisters of St. Francis in Villich, of St. Salvator in Muhlheim on the Rhein, and of St. Vincent in Norf, near Neuss.
"In the archdiocese of Cologne there are 94 parishes without a pastor, 81 without a curate.
"In the diocese of Paderborn 90 priests have died since the May Laws, and there are none to supply their place.
"In the diocese of Munster 60 parishes are without a priest.
"In the diocese of Treves 140 parishes, with 136,573 Catholics, are without a priest. The whole diocese has 731 parishes; consequently one-fifth of the parishes are without a priest. Last year (1876) 25 parish priests of this diocese died.
"In the diocese of Limburg 17 parishes—in that of Hildesheim 11, (with 6,640 souls), in that of Breslau 64,

CAMERON OF LOCHIEL: OR, THE RISING IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The attempt made by Prince Charles Edward Stuart in 1745 to win back the crown of his ancestors is one of the most striking of all the romances of history. Romantic it certainly was in its inception; for "bonnie Prince Charlie," as the Scots fondly entitled him, invaded Great Britain at the head of no more than seven followers, with the bold design of overturning the established government, which had at its back large armies and great resources both in money and war material.

He was a man of great influence among the Gaels of Scotland; being the representative of a family noted for personal prowess during many generations, at least in their own rather limited sphere; and being, besides, of so amiable and kindly a disposition that his memory is still fondly cherished among the Highlanders, who love to call him "the gentle Lochiel," following their own fashion of borrowing a chieftain's appellation from the name of his house.

"King of France with forty thousand men, Who first marched them up the hill, and then marched down again."

Donald Cameron did join the prince's standard, and the other Highland chiefs soon came flocking around it. However, it must not be imagined that Lochiel was a vain or impulsive man, who saw in the rash project an opportunity of gratifying his own ambition by the exercise of his influence, or of ministering to his taste for martial exploits by the wide scope which an insurrection would afford him.

How the prince overcame Lochiel's hesitation may be briefly stated. On August 5th, 1745—the year of famous Fontenoy—Charles Edward landed at Borodale, on the Southern shore of Lochnaunagh, on the coast of Inverness-shire. Lochiel, as a loyal and faithful subject, hastened to the place for the express purpose of dissuading the Prince from the enterprise.

"No," answered Lochiel, "I think it due to my prince to give him my reasons in person for refusing to join his standard."

"Brother," responded Fassfern, with energy, "I know you better than you know yourself. If the prince once sets eyes on you, he will make you do what he pleases."

But Lochiel would not be persuaded to dispense with the respect he thought due from his loyalty. He pursued his way to Borodale, and the interview between him and Charles accordingly took place.

"At the picture thus presented, of his sovereign going alone to destruction, the loyalty of 'the gentle Lochiel' was fully aroused. 'No,' he rejoined; 'I will share the fate of my prince, and so shall every man over whom nature or fortune hath given me power.'"

That was enough. Lochiel had given his word. On the 30th of August the Stuart standard was unfurled in the valley of Glenfinnan, with the Camerons of Lochiel and the Macdonalds of Keppoch drawn up in martial array under their respective chiefs. Such proceedings, although done, it might be said, in a corner, could not long be hidden from the Hanoverians; and in consequence a well-appointed English force under Sir John Cope moved from Edinburgh northward, with the intent to nip the insurrection in the bud.

On the 28th of September, 800 Highlanders, under the command of Lochiel and O'Sullivan, surprised the Scotch metropolis, seized the guards at the different gates, secured the guard-houses, and without bloodshed made themselves masters of the city. This sun of the 27th had gone down on a Hanoverian Edinburgh; the sun of the 28th rose on a Stuart one. No enterprise was ever

better planned, and none ever more successfully carried out than this exploit.

Meanwhile Lieutenant-General Cope, in haste to repair the mistake wrought to his cause by his erroneous strategy, had embarked his troops at Aberdeen, meaning to come by sea to the defence of Edinburgh—a very short cut when compared with the long and rugged roads the prince's troops were compelled to traverse. But the snowy limbs of the hardy mountaineers had been left out of his calculations, and when he landed at Dunbar on the 29th the city was already lost to his side.

Nevertheless he set out confidently for Edinburgh, deeming his regular and well-appointed troops more than a match for twice the force of half-armed irregulars that could be brought by the prince against him. The latter, on his part, was quite as confident, and set out from the city on the 30th to meet Cope on the march and give him battle. On the 1st of October, the two armies were arrayed against each other at a place about seven miles from Edinburgh, and a battle ensued which is variously called Prestonpans and Gladsmuir. In the whole history of war there is nothing more astounding, and indeed ludicrous from some points of view, than this celebrated engagement. The English force, duly trained and admirably armed for the era, supported by cavalry and artillery, and posted on ground which was only approachable by a narrow pass or over a morass, outnumbered the prince's force by some 400 men.

The Highlanders, on the other hand, had been got together only during the five or six previous weeks, knew little or nothing of discipline, had but a limited number of muskets among them, had not the advantage of even a single piece of cannon, while many of them, besides, were compelled to put up with such makeshifts for weapons of war as bludgeons and scythe-blades tied on to pitchfork handles. Yet the first line of the prince's army, of itself, captured the enemy's artillery with a rush ere the cannoners had time to give them more than five discharges, put two regiments of cavalry to a disgraceful flight, and, after a single discharge, threw down whatever muskets they had among them, drew their great broad-swords—their claymores—and with a mighty shout dashed helter-skelter, target on arm and claymore in hand, on the regular infantry drawn up against them in hostile array.

In five minutes the battle was at an end. The loss on the prince's side was trivial—35 killed and 70 or 80 more or less wounded; but with the exception of some 300 infantry who escaped by flight, and the cavalry, who had turned tail previously, Cope's army was annihilated. Men, money, arms, baggage, guns, mortars, all fell into the hands of the Highlanders.

Lochiel and his Cameronians must have been distinguished greatly in this brief but decisive fray, for they were selected to be the advance guard on the triumphant return march to Edinburgh. In less than three hours after the battle the chivalrous chieftain and his gallant clan swept proudly through the city gates, their bagpipes screaming "The March of the Cameron Men," and themselves displaying in triumph the colours they had taken from Cope's dragoons.

This victory made Charles master of Scotland, with the exception of two or three fortified places which he had not as yet the means to reduce. Having had his father proclaimed king in almost every town, by the Scotch title of King James the Eighth, the prince, under the guidance of O'Sullivan, determined on an irruption into England. Some time was spent in organizing his irregular levies into at least the semblance of an army; and at length, on the 19th of November, with a force under 5,000, he crossed the border into Cumberland. As the clans set foot on English soil, they drew their claymores, and flourished them in the air with shouts of exultation. Lochiel, too, drew his, but being careless in the enthusiasm of the moment, he cut his hand; and many of the clansmen grew pale at the sight, regarding the trifling matter as an ill omen, because the first blood drawn within the borders of England was not only Highland blood, but the blood of their beloved chieftain, their "gentle Lochiel."

Undismayed by any sign or portent, O'Sullivan, who was the real headpiece of this adventure, pressed on to Carlisle, the first fortified town that lay on his route. The artillery he had with him was much too light to make a ready breach; but his address was equal to the emergency. He opened trenches as if he meant to make a formal siege of the place, but carefully forbore to fire a single gun, lest the garrison might learn how ill prepared he was to reduce it speedily. His formal preparation so alarmed the defenders that within four days they surrendered the town with all its stores in arms, ammunition, horses, plate, and money, and agreed not to serve against Charles for a year.

The march through England from this forward was a continued triumph. Preston received the prince with joy; Manchester went into ecstasies of jubilation on his account. But though thousands on thousands of Englishmen flocked around Charles, and gave noisy vent to their feelings of satisfaction at his coming, in multitudinous shouts and hurrahs, yet when arms were offered to them, to enable them to assist the cause they professed to have at heart, nearly all were unanimous in declining the perilous gifts, on the ground that they "did not understand fighting." Only between two and three hundred of the hundreds of thousands of English Jacobites had the courage to take up arms for Charles, and these were incorporated as the "regiment of Manchester," under the command of Colonel Townley, a member of the steadfast Catholic family of Lancashire, from whom the present Lady O'Hagan sprang.

Hoping for better success elsewhere, O'Sullivan still marched southward. Two armies, each more than double the number of that which he virtually led, were closing around him from different points, and it required the most consummate martial skill to avoid a collision with one or other of them. But the Kerry general's genius triumphed over every difficulty; and at length, having outmanoeuvred the Duke of Cumberland—the same who was so well beaten at Fontenoy—on the 16th of December he entered Derby with colours flying and bagpipes playing loudly. But now, within 120 miles of London, most of the Scottish chiefs grew dissatisfied with their position. They did not care whether Charles wrested the English throne from the grasp of George the Second. What they aimed at was the overthrow of the Union between England and Scotland; and they were anything but content to risk everything on behalf of the English Jacobites, who had all through behaved in a cowardly way. A council of war was held in Derby on the 16th, and the Scots expressed themselves so strongly in favor of an immediate return to their own country, that, notwithstanding Charles's vehement opposition to the project, it was finally determined to retrace their steps. O'Sullivan and the other Irish officers persuaded the prince to acquiesce in the arrangement by pointing out to him how unlikely it was that the Scots would fight well if they followed his standard unwillingly; and on this showed representation Charles at length reluctantly gave way.

An incident relating to Lochiel during this famous march is a good illustration of the unscrupulous way in which the English Hanoverians discredited their foes and endeavored to excite strong prejudice against them. One evening, when the chief of the Camerons entered the lodgings assigned to him, his landlady, an elderly woman, threw herself at his feet, with uplifted hands and tears in her eyes, and begged him to take her life, but to spare her two children. "The gentle Lochiel" was naturally much astonished, thought the woman

could scarcely be in her senses, and asked her to explain her meaning. Whereupon she, astonished in turn at his amiable demeanor, informed him that it was his blood that she had seen on the walls of the children of their fathers' foes. Lochiel simply answered that they would not injure her or her children, or buy person whatsoever. She called aloud, "Come out, children! the gentleman won't eat you;" and going to a press she liberated two youngsters who had therein been concealed, and who in great affright threw themselves at his feet.

By the 30th of December the prince's little force had crossed the Eak into Scotland. When we remember that the expedition into England lasted some six weeks, that it was undertaken in the worst season in the year, and was conducted in the teeth of two large armies, either of which ought to have been capable of annihilating the little band of heroes, we have no words to express our admiration of O'Sullivan's strategic skill, or of the hardiness and daring displayed by our Gaelic brethren of the Alba. But with this incursion the sun of Charles Stuart's success began to set. On the 28th of January, 1746, indeed, he gained the important victory of Falkirk, near Stirling; but it was not nearly so complete as his former one at Prestonpans. His army was on that day about 8,000 men—nearly double what it had ever been before—but the Lowland contingents fled at the very first shot leaving Lochiel and his Camerons with some of the stoutest wing of the enemy; and despite the utmost efforts of the gallant chieftain, the few Highlanders were giving way, when a contingent of some 400 men of the Irish Brigade—who had made their way over from France during Charles's southward march—opportunistly arrived on the scene of conflict, and drove the English right before them as gallantly and effectually as at Fontenoy.

Notwithstanding this victory, the end was drawing near. The prince had no money left; the supplies sent from France and Spain, when they did not fall into the hands of the British, were compelled to be sent to the bottom of the seas; food was almost unobtainable in the barren Highland district; and desertions from sheer starvation became things of daily occurrence. In vain did the indefatigable O'Sullivan and others of the Irish officers plan and execute with striking success a number of dashing and serviceable martial exploits. What they did was generally undone by some folly or carelessness on the part of the Highland leaders. Even Lochiel himself joined in the cry to besiege Fort William—a place of such strength as that the only fruit of an effort to reduce it was to harass and fatigue still further troops which had already been wearied and worn out.

At length, on the 27th of April, the fatal night of Culloden began. Opposed to less than 5,000 half-starved and outworn troops on the prince's side, appeared double their number of English veterans, under the Duke of Cumberland. Lochiel with his Camerons, among others, formed the right wing of Charles's army, the dispositions for which had been made by O'Sullivan with his usual ability. The right and centre broke through the English in despite of every obstacle; but the Macdonalds, on the left, refused to charge. They had been accustomed to take up position on the right wing in the Scots armies for centuries, and nothing could induce them to fight on the left. All the heroic efforts of the rest of the force were thrown away. In vain did Lochiel and his clan crush upon a couple of English regiments; in vain did the Macintoshes cleave through the English centre; the stubborn Macdonalds would not advance a foot. They preferred for a while to stand as targets for the bullets of their foes. The Duke of Perth appealed to them, but they would not make a step forward; and at length they left the field. An affecting incident is related of the chieftain, Alexander Macdonald of Keppoch. When he beheld them turn their backs in defiance of his earnest entreaties, he exclaimed, "My God! have the children of my tribe deserted me!" and with a pistol in one hand and a drawn sword in the other, he advanced alone to the enemy. He had got but a little way when a musket-shot brought him to the ground. A clansman rushed to his aid, and raising him up, besought him with tears and prayers not to throw away his life; but Keppoch desired this faithful follower to take care of himself, and staggered forward towards the hostile line. A second shot struck him, and he fell to earth again, to rise no more.

Hopeless disaster to the prince's arms was the result of the Macdonalds' stubbornness. The enemy were able to outflank him so thoroughly that the contest could no longer be sustained. Nevertheless, a portion of the right wing held together, and marched away in orderly retreat, bearing with them the gallant chief of the Camerons, who had been sorely wounded in the sanguinary fray.

After Culloden the chances of Charles were gone beyond hope. Not the least romantic part of the whole romantic story is the narrative of his subsequent wanderings and escape to France, but into that we cannot enter now. Lochiel was unable to take any further share in his prince's perils, but had to lie concealed until his wound was healed. In due time he contrived to escape to France, where he was appointed so the colonel of a regiment. But he did not long survive the wreck of his clan, his hopes, and his fortunes. Death claimed the chieftain in 1748. Fitting words to describe his chivalrous character did his countryman Campbell put into Lochiel's mouth when he wrote:—

"Pale wizard, avant! I have marshalled my clan— The swords are a thousand, their bosoms are one; They are true to the last of their blood and their breath, And like reapers descend to the harvest of death. Though my perishing ranks should be strewed in their gore, Like ocean-weeds heaped on the surf-beaten shore, Lochiel, untainted by flight or by chains, Shall a kindling life in his bosom remain, Shall victor exult, or in death be laid low, With his back to the field, and his feet to the foe; And leaving in battle no blot on his name, Look proudly to heaven from the death-bed of fame."

THOMOND IN THE YEAR 1641.

By MAJOR MURKIN.

In the memorable year 1641, the native chieftains of Ireland, knowing that the king of England was at issue with his parliament, and that the English garrisons in Ireland were weak, and half of them under the command of Irishmen, thought the time had come to get back some of those estates which former confiscations had taken from them. A number of those chieftains, with Sir Phelim O'Neill and Maguire in the North, broke out into open rebellion, and the noise of this, and especially of Maguire's attempt to seize the Castle of Dublin threw the whole population into a ferment, the English settlers being anxious to defend themselves and hold what they had, and the Irish, in general, ready to march in any direction, and seize everything belonging to the enemy which was not either too hot nor too heavy for them.

At this time the county of Clare was under the lieutenantship of Barnabas O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, who was very much attached to King Charles, and who, a few years subsequently, went over to England and served his majesty in the war against the parliament. The earl had been managing his government with the help of the chiefs of his own

name, assisted by the O'Grady, MacNamara, Hogan, Delaboyda, and others, and his office had been a troublesome one at the quietest of times. But now, when the general confusion began, his difficulties grew tenfold along with them, and there was never an Irish Custos Rotulorum more hampered and thwarted by his coadjutors and officers.

In the month of November, 1641, the cry ran through Thomond that O'Neill was coming—the real meaning of which was that the men of Tipperary had made incursions into Clare, across the Shannon, and were making *creaghs*, and carrying off cattle from the English settlers—and from some of the Irish *betaghs* as well—not having time in the hurry to make the proper distinctions; or thinking, perhaps that such persons were friendly to the government, and no better than mere English. The chief of these *reivers* was Mortagh O'Brien. Fitz Daniel of Armagh, in Tipperary, who obliged the Bishop of Killaloe to fly for safety to Limerick, and threatened to besiege the strong house of Castle Bank, belonging to Mr. Washington, and defended by that gentleman and his friends. At the same time came the news that Turlogh O'Brien, of Tullogmore, in the county of Clare, had brought a number of kernes from Galway to strengthen his following, and was seizing the cattle of the Englishmen, and driving them into their strongest houses and swarming together throughout the country, the most stirring and turbulent of all being the O'Briens—to the great confusion of the Lord Lieutenant of the province, who was the head of that formidable tribe, and was at his wit's end to manage them.

The earl now summoned all the gentry and householders of Clare to meet him at Inish, for the raising of a force to keep the peace. This force was soon raised, since it was composed of the followers of the chiefs then present; and it was commanded by Dermot O'Brien, Esq., Conor O'Brien, Esq., John MacTeig MacNamara, Donough MacTeig MacNamara, Turlogh MacMahon, and other Irish gentlemen. The earl then put himself at the head of the army, and marched to Castle Bank and Killaloe to prevent the incursions of the men of Dubhara. He sent Dermot O'Brien across the river to Mortagh O'Brien, who had carried such a *creagh* into Tipperary, demanding restitution of the cattle. Mortagh refused; whereupon the earl sent a force into Dubhara, who swept over a large district, and brought back some cattle which were "supposed" to have been taken from the gentlemen of Clare. This was a rough and ready mode of enacting justice, but it was the most convenient at the time, and it saved the king's lieutenant a good deal of time and trouble. The earl then turned his attention to the other namesake, Turlogh, who had been complained of by John Burke for "lifting" cattle, and sent a body of horse and foot after him. But Turlogh protested it was all Burke's malice and desired to be excused from waiting on the earl at present; but he would go in a short time and prove that it was Burke himself who had carried off the cattle. The troop returned with this story to earl, who saw himself at a nonplus, and not able to get his man. But he did the next best thing. He seized some of the common sort, who were accused of stealing Englishmen's cattle, and gave orders to hang them. But his officers objected in the case of the majority of them, who had friends in the camp. There were two of *calthers*, however, who were strangers, and those were accordingly strung up, to the great relief of the earl's mind, seeing that he wished to do his duty and give satisfaction to all parties, the complaining Englishmen especially.

The narrative of these county Clare events is not to be read in any history of the time. It was written by one of the English castellans of that country, Mr. Cuff, who held the castle of Ballyaly situated on a small lake of the river Fergus, near the town of Ennis. Mr. Cuff's manuscript was preserved in his own and in other families, and printed, about forty years ago, by the Camden Society of London, as an interesting illustration of the general history of Ireland at the period to which it refers. It is a very simple and unpretending record of events, but it gives one a pretty good idea of the sort of place the county of Clare must have been in the days of Sir Phelim O'Neill, when the population of all Ireland was less than that of Pennsylvania in our own day, and the people relied more for their subsistence on the flesh of their cattle and the fish of the rivers than on any product of agriculture. Cattle represented the life and wealth of the country in peace, and was the chief "sinews of war" in times of trouble.

Whatever the Irish movement might have been elsewhere, it was not a bloody one in Thomond, the demonstrations being mainly seizures of cattle. In December Oliver and John Delaboyda, "both esquires," went with a great gathering and drove away the cattle of John Twisden and Thomas Randall, of Dallevany, and other Englishmen. The earl sent immediately after the Delaboydas, and had Oliver brought before him. But Oliver managed to clear himself, and the earl, in order to secure him in some way, made him a magistrate, with a power of martial law. But Mr. Cuff says that when Oliver returned home he began to drive away the Englishmen's cattle, as before. Owen O'Loughlin, also, and his three sons, with divers others of the barony of Burren, "drove" the lands of Balcashien, belonging to Gregory Hickman, and those of Balcarra, belonging to George Colpis, Esq., and many other gentlemen. The O'Grady's, also, were formidable enemies of their English neighbours. Hugh O'Grady, of Stratagolow, made a *creagh* on the lands of the Hibbards, and cleared off everything that went on four legs. The earl sent a force against Hugh; but this chief had notice of their coming, and, driving his prey before him, went over the border into Connaught, till the Lord Lieutenant had ceased to follow him; after which he came back to his place, and took his beef and mutton wherever he could find it, as before, and preserved a cheerful trust in Providence.

The Earl of Thomond, having raised and officered his forces, distributed them into several districts for the protection of the settlers; and for the support of the "garrisons" as they were called, he made a levy of twelve pence on every townland. This, being paid reluctantly, was found insufficient, and another plan was adopted at the same time—that of billeting the men of these garrisons upon the farmers and gentry of these districts. This was the immemorial custom in Ireland, where the holders of land paid their rent in kind, and in time of war or trouble received the followers of the chief into their houses, and supported them in return for their holdings or *gaballs*. It was a custom that produced much discontent and many quarrels among the Irish themselves, and in the present case the Englishmen thought these billetings as bad as the cattle robberies. The men quartered on them were nearly all Irish, under their captains of Irish race; and it is easy to understand how they must have longed to be rid of their too familiar guardians and protectors, who would make themselves quite at home in the Englishmen's houses, and think themselves badly treated if they did not receive the most cordial kind of hospitality. The families of those English settlers were greatly annoyed by the necessity that was upon them, and in order to get rid of it they broke up their households, and leaving their homes, came together in some of the largest and strongest mansions. At the same time, they declared they would rather defend themselves than have the help of any of Lord Thomond's Irish companies or garrisons. The composers of history, learning these facts, wrote down that the settlers fled to the castles to save their lives from the blood-thirsty Irish. The settlers fled to save their bacon, beef, and bread, and to be free from the license in which their Irish guardians would naturally indulge

in the homesteads. They did not like the Irish love of "cooehing," the familiarity of the gay Irish captains with their wives and daughters, or the wild work the kernes and galliglasses were for ever making among the servant maids in the kitchens and the dairies.

The Englishmen fled from another grievance also. Their defenders, the O'Briens, O'Grady's, and MacNamara's, told them they had no need of arms, since they, the Irish, would protect them. The settlers took them to save trouble. No wonder the settlers ran from their homesteads to the few strong houses, leaving the free and easy garrison boys to shift for themselves. The latter seeing themselves so unthankfully cut, all over the country, complained to the earl that the English were shirking their obligations and also carrying away with them a great quantity of excellent arms which the army had great need of. This last statement was true enough; and his lordship, who was as much exercised by his army as the army was by him, gave his officers permission to ask the settlers what arms they had, and take from them those they did not want for their defence. This was just the commission to suit the ideas of the O'Briens and the O'Grady's, and they went to make inquiries accordingly. This brings us to the most particular part of Mr. Cuff's manuscript, and the siege which that gentleman's friends and family sustained in Ballyaly Castle, on the river Fergus, against a party of Irishmen, acting ostensibly under the orders of Lord Thomond.

This castle, which had "a reasonably strong ward" contained a quantity of arms which the Irish desired to have, and the Cuffes and their English friends resolved to keep. The latter knowing what men who made a *creagh* of eleven cows and thirty sheep, and brought them in to victual the garrison. In February, 1641, Dermot O'Brien, one of the earl's officers, with Turlogh O'Brien and others, came before Ballyaly with a force of a thousand men, and demanded the surrender of the place. This being refused, Turlogh O'Brien set his people to surround the castle and make huts and cabins to shelter them in their encampment. After this the besiegers would venture near the castle enclosure and talk at the top of their voices with the men on the wall, swearing at them, threatening them, and promising them that Sir Phelim O'Neill would be shortly among them and scatter the *Sassenachs* of the county of Clare to the four winds of heaven, with the blessing of God on his endeavours.

That night Sir Daniel O'Brien sent a body of men to pass the castle in the dark and take post in the haggard; and they succeeded in doing so; by which means they made it perilous for any of the garrison to venture out for water. In the morning the men on the walls could see that the Irish had entrenched themselves within *patron* shot of the castle, and planted their big "goon." This piece of artillery, five inches in the bore, was five feet long, and made a terrible show in the eyes of Andrew Chapling and his friends; but it was not half so bad as it looked, being made of *leather*, "which was little better than half tanned." The Irish charged this "goon" with great ceremony, and, at the proper time, turned it off with a blazing sod of turf; but it did not answer their expectation; the powder broke out at the hinder end, and the bullet stayed within. "The garrison breath'd again," the battery terrified them no longer. "The enemy's shot at their 'spick holes' did as little damage; but their own musketry hit and killed several of those sent on a forlorn hope with relief to the party in the haggard who soon began to suffer for want of food. Three men who attempted to carry a pair of guans and a sieve to the haggard, to enable the sufferers to grind some of the corn and make flour, were shot down on the way.

Water was now grown so scarce in the castle that the garrison were obliged to boil their salt meats two or three times in the same water, and tried to save the rain water with sheets and vessels. On Sunday, 27th February, two of the Cuffes, with a score of others, made a desperate sally, first attacking the men in the haggard, who, being few in number, were overpowered and killed; and then, rushing out upon the *sows*, succeeded in taking possession of both, after killing and mortally wounding the workmen, and sparing Adam Baker, an Englishman, who had been engaged in the service of the besiegers. The destruction of these engines greatly disheartened the Irish, and they made no more attempts on the castle, though they remained before it till the 12th of March, at which time they broke up, and went off to lay siege to another castle.

The latter was the Castle of Incheroane, the residence of Mr. Anthony Heathcot, Gileduff O'Shance, the O'Grady's and some Connaughtmen were those who tried to get into his holding; but he stood on the defence and sent off messengers to the Earl of Thomond, promising him a rick of wheat if his lordship would be pleased to relieve him. The earl sent Captains Dermot O'Brien and MacNamara towards Incheroane, and followed them himself with fifty English soldiers; but before he arrived the Irish had burned the rick of wheat and gone off. When the earl's force had retired they came back again, and the Grady's and the Rowans fell upon a number of man sent out from the castle for fresh provisions, and killed nine of them.

A little after this the garrison of Clare Castle joined with the men of Ballyaly to set out in search of a prey. They had gone but about two miles when they met with Connell O'Horr, whereupon Thomas Cuffe killed him for a relief. They made a circuit and took a considerable prey, and, coming back, left it at Clare Castle with the Nortons, the latter promising that the next should go wholly to Ballyaly. The Cuffes, suspecting an ambush, prevailed on the Clare men to accompany them on the road home. In a short time they found themselves beset in a wood and among the hedges, near Knockrow, by a strong body of Irish; and a wild skirmish began at once, both sides using the musket only. In this affair the English, being the better armed party had the advantage; and the Irish, falling back, allowed the Cuffes to get into Ballyaly and the Clare Castle ward to return home "in safety."

From this narrative of the Earle manuscript it may be gathered that Barnabas O'Brien of Thomond though willing to do the king some service, was a chief who sympathized with the other and wilder O'Briens of Clare, and the rest of the native chiefs and gentlemen, and did not wish to be too hard on them. A little after the parliamentary general, Lord Forbes came into Clare, and took Summity Castle, Lord Thomond's residence, at the same time requesting that his lordship would march with him against a body of Irish encamped at Six Mile Bidge. But the earl excused himself, saying frankly that he did not wish to fight against his kindred and so many of his name; and as this course of conduct injured him a good deal with the men of the English interest, he resolved to get himself out of such a predicament, and so went away to England, where he joined the king, and received a command in the royal army. Ludlow, in his memoirs, states that though the earl said he had no money to lend the English commander, the soldiers who afterwards took possession of his castle, found two thousand pounds in gold concealed in a crovie of one of the walls; and there was probably some truth in the story.

THE PARAL LEGATE.—REV. DR. CONROY, the Papal Legate, sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, Thursday, en route for Quebec. He will land at Halifax, and consecrate Dr. Hanna's new cathedral of that diocese; and is expected about the 25th inst. The Irish Catholics are getting up a demonstration of welcome.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.—The Catholics of Halifax have subscribed \$1,750 to purchase a pair of horses and carriage for the new Archbishop; the presentation will be made after consecration.

BISHOP TAMARSKI.—The Royal Court for Ecclesiastical Affairs has published its sentence against Bishop Tamszewski; it decrees his "dismissal from office" as suffragan bishop of the archdiocese of Posen and canon of the cathedral.

THE PAPAL CELEBRATION IN OTTAWA.—The approaching celebration of the Pope's accession to the episcopate promises to be a grand affair, the arrangements being now nearly completed. On Sunday, the 30th, there will be a procession to all the churches, the *Te Deum* being sung in each church, while on Monday the illumination takes place, as well as a pyrotechnic display.

A VETERAN PRIEST DANGEROUSLY ILL.—The veteran priest, who has held the position of parish priest of Cobourg for upwards of thirty years, is now lying dangerously ill. His Lordship Bishop O'Brien is at present at Cobourg with Father Timin. The reverend gentleman is now in his 92nd year, and is not expected to recover.

THE POPE.—The propositions which the Catholic agitation is assuming in Austria and France have reduced the Nuncio to seek instructions from the Cardinal Secretary of State in case of remonstrance being made to them. The Holy See has replied that they are to impress upon the bishops to follow the example of the English Catholics, while attaining their ends, avoid causing any embarrassment to the Government.

A RARA AVIS.—Father Giovanni, who has a most exquisite tenor voice of extraordinary compass, purity, and limpidity, belongs to the Order of Franciscans. He was born at Lucca, but went to Rome two years ago, and only since that period has taken lessons in music. He is thirty-five years of age, tall, robust, and well proportioned, and possesses, the inhabitants of Rome declare, the most delightful voice in the world. He sang the High Mass on Easter Sunday at the Church of the Stimmatte.

CARDINAL LEDOCOWSKI.—For the apprehension of his Eminence Cardinal Ledocowski, the district court of Inowraz has issued the following disgraceful writ: "Cardinal Count Mielcias Ledocowski, condemned to 2½ years imprisonment and a fine of 300 marks, or in default 3 months' imprisonment, for high treason, resistance to the State power, and transgression against public order, is to be arrested, and delivered to the next court of justice for the execution of the present order."

THE LATE BISHOP GUIGES.—The magnificent monument erected in the Roman Catholic Cathedral Ottawa, to the memory of late Bishop Guiges, was on Wednesday inaugurated with imposing ceremony, by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, assisted by the clergy of the district. The monument consists of a chapel, on one side of which is a mausoleum, on the other an altar of Our Lady of Lourdes. The monument, altar steps and platform are of polished marble, of beautiful colors and exquisite workmanship.

A PROTEST FROM OSSORY.—The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ossory, Dr. Moran, has convened a diocesan meeting, to be held on Whit-Monday, in the Park of St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny, to which are summoned both the clergy and laymen of Ossory who feel aggrieved at the restrictions placed upon the liberty of the Universal Church by the proposed legislation of the Italian Government. The meeting will also be called upon to protest against the withholding of justice to the Catholic people of Ireland in the matter of equality of educational rights with their dissenting brethren.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.—PROGRAMME OF THE ROMAN CELEBRATION.—The following is a translation of the official programme issued for the celebration of the Episcopal Jubilee of Pius IX.—I. The majestic Eudoxian Basilica, known under the name of St. Peter in Chains, where his Holiness received fifty years ago, Episcopal consecration, will be sumptuously decorated, under the direction of the architect of the Basilica, who is also a member of the Roman Committee for the Celebration of the Jubilee *Peter*, etc. 2. On the 31st of May and the first two days of the month of June there will be celebrated in the aforesaid Basilica a solemn Triduum of thanksgiving to God for the preservation of the precious life of the Common Father of the Faithful. 3. Each day, after Vespers, at half-past six, a sermon will be preached, and the sermon will be followed by Benediction with the Most Holy Sacrament. Sermons are to be preached on each of the three days. 4. On the 3rd of June Masses will be celebrated from day-break. At seven o'clock there will be Mass and general Communion for the members of the Italian pilgrimage organized by Count Acquadem, in his capacity of President of the Council of the Society of the Youth of Italy, established at Bologna. At ten o'clock there will be a grand High Mass, to be celebrated by a Cardinal specially designated by the Holy Father for that purpose. In the afternoon the Blessed Sacrament will be exposed on the principal altar, prayers for the Holy Father, and a solemn *Te Deum* will be chanted, and all will conclude with the *Tantum Ergo* and Benediction with the Most Holy Sacrament. The Cardinals and Prelates in Rome for the Jubilee will assist at the Mass and at the evening devotions, and the music will be Palestrina's, sung by the Pope's choir—unaccompanied under the direction of the *maestro* Dominico Mustaf.

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND AND THE ITALIAN "CEREMONIAL ANNUES BILL."—The following protest has appeared in our Exchanges:—The Catholic Union of Ireland have heard with grief and indignation that a bill against the so-called abuses of the clergy has been introduced in the Italian Parliament. In union with their brethren in Italy and throughout Christendom they protest against this unjust and sacrilegious measure. They protest, as children of the best of fathers, Pius IX., the common father of the faithful, whose sacred rights as Vicar of Christ, and the divinely appointed head of the Christian family on earth, this bill violates and tramples under foot. They protest as Catholics, to whom our Lord Jesus Christ has given the right, of which this measure seeks to deprive them, of recurring to the pastors of His Church, and especially to the Sovereign Pontiff for direction, for guidance, and for support in all their doubts and spiritual necessities. They protest as Christians, believing in a sacred hierarchy which God has instituted for the government of His spiritual kingdom, and which this bill would thwart, degrade, and enslave in the discharge of its sacred duties. They protest as sons of Catholic Ireland, which, through weal and woe, has always remained faithful to the Holy See, and which hereby or schism has never separated from the Infallible Chair of Peter, because this measure endeavours to tear Catholic Italy from the Roman Pontiff, who is her joy, her glory, and her crown. They protest as men, by whom the principles of justice, of honour, and of fair play are still cherished, because this measure, if passed into law, would violate the pledged faith of treaties; would encroach on the most offensive way on the rights of the clergy, who have always been a class of citizens, without reproach, and well-deserving of their country; would set up the civil authority as judge in the spiritual domain, which is altogether outside its competency; would force the judiciary to condemn the innocent, who had acted only in accordance with their conscience; and in flagrant violation of the Italian Constitution would, assuredly, entail a religious persecution. Signed, on behalf of the Catholic Union of Ireland, GRANARD, PRESIDENT, Dublin, March 17 (Feast of St. Patrick), 1877.

THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

The following is a part of Cardinal Manning's article on the Vatican Council now appearing in the *Nineteenth Century*:

No one who has watched with any attention the pontificate of Pius the Ninth will believe that the definition of the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff was the work of any parties or intrigues. Faith may move mountains but cliques and cabals are too human and too narrow to move Ecumenical Councils. Not just men only, but thoughtful men, will seek for wider and more adequate causes of such effects. And such causes lie on the surface of the history of this pontificate.

THESE GREAT GATHERINGS.

I. 1. Before the Council of the Vatican assembled, Pius the Ninth, had three times called the Bishops of the Universal Church to Rome. In the year 1854, 206 cardinals and bishops assembled for the definition of the Immaculate Conception; in 1862, 265 Bishops came for the canonisation of the martyrs of Japan; and now a third time 500 Bishops assembled from all parts of the world to celebrate the eighteenth Centenary of S. Peter's martyrdom. No pontiff from the beginning, in all the previous successions of 256 Popes, has ever so united the Bishops with himself. Each of these three assemblies had a special significance. In 1854 the Bishops assisted at the promulgation of a doctrine of faith by the sole authority of their head; in 1862 the Bishops with an unanimous voice declared their belief that the temporal power or primacy of the Roman Pontiff is a dispensation of the providence of God, in order that the head of the Church may with independence and freedom exercise his spiritual primacy. In 1867, 560 Bishops unanimously proclaimed their adhesion to the pontifical acts of Pius the Ninth, both in the teaching of truth and in the condemnation of errors—that is to say to the syllabus then recently published, which is a compendium of the acts of Pius the Ninth in the many and important encyclicals and other letters of his pontificate promulgated before that date.

In these three assemblies at the tomb of the Apostle and around the throne of his successor there was an explicit act of submission to his Primacy, and a more than implicit confession of his infallibility. The Act of 1854.

It may be truly said that since the year 1854 the subject of the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff had been more than ever before the mind of the episcopate. If Pius the Ninth did not bear an infallible office, what was the act of 1854? The Bishops who assembled at the definition of the Immaculate Conception were not an Ecumenical Council, nor any council at all. They were not convened as a council, Pius the Ninth defined the Immaculate Conception. His act was, therefore, infallible or nothing. The world outside the Catholic Church no doubt accounted it to be nothing; but the whole episcopate and the whole Catholic unity accounted it to be infallible.

It is certain, then, that the events of 1854 powerfully awakened in the minds of both clergy and laity the thought of infallibility. In like manner the canonisation of 1862 elicited from the mind of the Church an express recognition of the prerogatives of the successor of Peter. For many years, by allocutions and apostolic letters, Pius the Ninth had been condemning the doctrines of philosophers and revolutionists. His Supreme office as teacher of the Universal Church had been denied by those who endeavored to restrict it to the dogmas of faith. In the midst of this continuous warfare, the bishops assembled in 1862, and addressed Pius the Ninth in these words:

THE DECLARATION OF 1862.

"Long may you live, Holy Father, to rule the Catholic Church. Go onward, as now, in defending it with your power, in guiding it with your prudence, adorning it with your virtues. Go before us, as the Good Shepherd, by your example: feed the sheep and the lambs with heavenly food; refresh them with the streams of heavenly wisdom. For you are to us the teacher of sound doctrine, the centre of unity, the unfailing light to the nations kindled by divine wisdom. You are the Rock, the foundation of the Church against which the gates of Hell shall not prevail. When you speak we hear Peter's voice, when you decide we obey the authority of Christ."

There can be little discernment in any man who cannot perceive how these two events brought out the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff—that of 1854 in the defining of a dogma of faith, that of 1862 in matters which, though not dogmas of faith, are nevertheless in contact with his supreme office as "teacher of all Christians."

THE GATHERING OF 1867.

3. But, powerfully as these two events tended to bring before the minds of men the subject of the authority of the Pontiff as the successor of Peter, they bear no proportion in their power and efficacy to the Centenary of S. Peter's martyrdom in 1867. In the month of June in that year Bishops from all parts of the world began to arrive in Rome. There were Bishops who travelled from regions which lay far beyond any practicable road. Some came from the furthest East, others from the extreme West, some came from Africa, some from South America, some from Australia. Thirty nations were represented by their Patriarchs, Primate, Archbishops and Bishops. All languages were to be heard and all costumes to be seen in the streets. It was said that the population of Rome was nearly doubled by the concourse of Catholics from all parts of the world. Now what was the motive of this assemblage? It was simply the faith that Pius the Ninth is successor of Peter and heir of all his primacy with all its prerogatives and gifts. Since the Council of Chalcedon and of the second of Lyons—for the number at the Lateran council is doubtful—500 Bishops had never assembled together; at Chalcedon, where they exclaimed "Peter has spoken through the mouth of Leo," Leo was not there. But in Rome at this time Peter's successor was at their head. It was not only the festival of the martyrdom of Peter, but of his primacy all over the world. The Bishops when they met around the tomb in the great Basilica of Constantine, knew that they were making a profession of faith in the office of his successor.

THE CENTENARY OF ST. PETER.

4. It does not belong to the story of the Vatican Council to describe the external ceremonial of the Centenary; but it does emphatically belong to the right appreciation of the acts of the Vatican Council that the bearing of the Centenary upon it should be fully understood. It is not too much to say that of the proximate causes of the definition of the infallibility of the Centenary of St. Peter's martyrdom was the most powerful. And this will be made clear by a simple narrative of facts.

The solemnities of the Centenary consisted in the following acts:

First in the Consistory of the 26th of June, at which 500 Bishops were present. The number being so great, it was held in the tribune over the atrium of S. Peter's where the *cama* on Maundy Thursday used to be laid. It was in this consistory that Pius the Ninth for the first time publicly announced his intention of holding an Ecumenical Council.

Secondly came the festival of the Centenary. The first Vespers were sung by the Pope with great solemnity in S. Peter's on the evening of the 28th; the Pontifical Mass was sung on the following day at the high altar in the presence of half the Bishops of the world.

Lastly, on the 1st of July the Holy Father gave audience to the Bishops to receive from them their address or response to his allocution on the 26th. (To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DEATH OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF CAVAN.—William Humphreys, Esq., the high sheriff of Cavan, died at his residence, Bailiwoise House, on the 5th ult. His death was unexpected, and very sudden.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.—Chevalier O'Clery gave notice in the House of Commons that he would ask the Irish Chief Secretary if similar inquiries made to the Scotch National teachers, as to the advisability of teaching Gaelic, should not be made to the Irish National teachers with reference to the Celtic language.

ANOTHER COMPLIMENT TO O'LEARY THE FERRYMAN.—In addition to the other tributes to O'Leary's pluck the Irishmen of London are about to present him with an address and testimonial. It is stated by his friends that he intends leaving for the United States in the course of two or three weeks, and that there is no prospect of any further matches in which he will take part.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.—Mr. Butt, M.P., in a letter to the hon. secretary of the Association for the Cultivation of the Irish Language, says:—"I have great pleasure in accepting the office to which the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language have done me the honour to elect me. I beg to enclose my subscription to the society, and am, dear sir, yours very faithfully."

THE DEFERRED HOME RULE COUNCIL ON THE OBSTRUCTION POLICY.—At a meeting of the Belfast Home Rule Council the following resolution was passed:—"That this Council unanimously accord a vote of thanks to Messrs. Biggar and Parnell for courageously defending the rights of the people against the overwhelming majority of the House of Commons, and faithfully carrying out the compact with their constituents, and according to the wishes of the Irish people."

THE "LEO" MONUMENT.—We observe that the poems and writings of J. K. Casey ("Leo") are about to be published, with a biographical and critical introduction by "Owen Roe," who has kindly undertaken this gracious task at the request of the relatives of the deceased bard's compositions. All the lectures which "Leo" delivered will be included in the work, together with one hundred and fifty poems, ballads, and songs. The sole object for which this work is now being published is to erect a monument over "Leo's" yet unhonoured grave in Glasnevin.

THE CABINET AND THE OBSTRUCTORS.—The *Central News* says:—"We understand that the Cabinet has had under its consideration the conduct of Messrs. Biggar and Parnell in obstructing public business during the present session, and has arrived at the conclusion that in consequence of the standing order which prohibits proposed business after half-past nine no steps can be taken at present, but Ministers have determined that under no circumstances will they submit to the half-past twelve limit in future." Of course Messrs. Biggar and Parnell will continue their policy notwithstanding such decision.

MORE THAN A CENTENARIAN.—"Traveller" writes me to the effect that he has a great great grand-uncle by marriage, by the name of Dowling, in Freshford, county Kilkenny, who was born in March, 1752, and has a son now living who was born in 1793. The latter, therefore, is now 84, while last month his mother was 119. "Fourteen months ago, when I saw her last, she was able to walk to chapel. When his Eminence was in that locality, some few years ago, he visited her, and expressed his opinion that she was then the oldest woman in Ireland, and older than any one he had ever conversed with."—*Irish Times Correspondent.*

THE TWO ANCIENT NATIONS.—A curious incident of the St. Patrick's Day celebration in California was the toast—"China and Ireland, the Two Ancient Nations"—proposed at the banquet of the Hartford Knights of St. Patrick. The response was made by Young Wing, one of the Chinese Commissioners of Education. He said that however the two ancient nations may differ, the days are not far distant when these differences will vanish before the light of knowledge and truth. We may here add another curiosity of speech from the celebration at Cincinnati. Governor Young of Ohio was speaking to an Irish toast when he declared—"We are all Americans, but we will all keep in our remembrance that we all came from that country from which Bob Morgan brought the Shamrock."

THE LAND BILL.—Those members of the Irish party who made themselves conspicuously hostile to the Land Bill are "hearing about it" from their constituents. The *Roscommon Messenger*, a trusted organ of the popular rights, says that unquestionable great dissatisfaction exists in that county with the O'Connor Don and the Hon. Mr. French, and at a tenant-right meeting at a place called Taughmoneill last week one of the leading speakers pronounced the former gentleman that his celebrated "bullock and butchers theory will cost him a seat in Parliament the very first opportunity. Captain Stapcoole followed the members for Roscommon in walking out of the House when the division on Mr. Butt's bill was about to take place, and the result is that he has also given great dissatisfaction to his constituents in Ennis, where a vote of censure has been passed upon him in public assembly.

MR. BUTT AND MR. O'CONNOR POWER.—The following letter has appeared in the *Freeman*:—DEAR SIR, Mr. Butt, in accordance with the views of the *London Times*, thought proper on Thursday night last to protest in the name of the Irish nation against the policy recently pursued by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar in the House of Commons. Had I been in the House on the occasion to which I refer, I should have asked our distinguished leader, as I now do very respectfully, what commission he has received from the Irish nation to interfere with the members of the Home Rule party in any action which they may deem it their duty to take on purely English or Imperial questions? It seems to me that it is the duty of a Home Rule member to give Mr. Butt an unqualified support on those great Irish questions upon which the Irish people are almost unanimous. But the policy which requires an Irish representative to surrender his judgment to the leader of the Home Rule party on other questions strikes at the very principle by which men differing widely on those questions have been united on the question of Home Rule.—Yours faithfully, JOHN O'CONNOR POWER.

A PARISH PRIEST EVICTED.—Some time ago the Messrs. Muegrave, of Belfast, purchased from the late Mr. Tom Connolly M.P., a place called Carrick, situate in the parish of Glencolumbkille, in the county of Donegal. Portions of the estate were reserved at the time of sale including the site of the Catholic chapel and about two acres of adjoining land, which the generous landlord kindly presented to the parishioners. After making their purchase the Messrs. Muegrave, it appears built a hotel upon it, and for the improvement of this structure they begged a portion of the land adjoining the chapel from the parish priest. It was given them, and then they erected a wall to fence their premises off from the chapel yard. Three houses, with pieces of land adjoining stood upon the Messrs. Muegrave's property—that of the parish priest, the Rev. John McGroarty, and two belonging to sub-tenants of his. Father McGroarty wishing to build a wall round his premises was answered by a notice to quit, and on the 4th ult., himself and his sub-tenants had their furniture carried out of doors. An indignant crowd assembled, and demolished the wall which the Messrs. Muegrave had erected on the parish property.

GENERAL NEWS.

Several Russian merchantmen have already been captured by the Turkish fleet.

Constantinople despatches report that Austria has recalled all Austrian officers in the Turkish service.

Fifteen engines and 300 railway carriages from Warsaw for Roumania with troops have been stopped by floods.

The frontier of Persia has been entirely closed on account of plague at Reskd and Tabriz.

A despatch dated Erzerum 2nd, says, the son of Schamyl, a Circassian chieftain, was expected to take command of the Circassians who, however, refuse to submit to military organization.

ATHENS, May 3.—The English declaration of neutrality has plunged the Greeks into despair; they say, if Turkey is victorious they will gain nothing, and if Russia, they lose all chance of gaining Macedonia and Thracie. A military company has been organized, and unless resolutely opposed by the Government will cross the frontier in a day or two, not so much to fight as to provoke a collision between Greece and the Porte.

A despatch from Vienna says the Sultan has declared that he will not unfurl the Standard of the Prophet to arouse Ottoman feeling until all other means of defence have failed.

When the Emperor Alexander finished his speech to the troops at Eichenau he crossed himself with tear-dimmed eyes. There is a legend that no Romanoff will ever reach the age of 60. The Czar is now 59, and is a fatalist.

A Vienna despatch gives the following account of the battle of Kars.—The centre of the Russian army of 40,000 strong, under Melikoff, attacked Mukhtar, five miles from Kars, on April 29th. The Turks fought desperately, and the Russians, supported by a powerful artillery, succeeded in dislodging them from their position. Mukhtar called out all his reserves, and attempted on April 30th to recover lost ground with 60,000 men, but was defeated and driven back under the guns of Kars. The Russian losses were considerable and those of the Turks enormous.

CONVENT INSPECTION.—A petition was presented to the House of Commons, from Inverness, in favour of the inspection of convents and monasteries. These institutions do not interfere with the comfort of our Northern friends, and it would take an ingenious fellow to discover what right the "creatures" have to interfere. Some inquisitive House Keeper ought to examine the document carefully, for we remember how Mr. Newdegate was drawn last year into a remonial which could not have emanated from any community far removed in morals from the Turks of Bulgaria.—*Catholic Times.*

CATHOLIC FRANCE.—A petition from all the Catholics of France has been presented to Marshal MacMahon praying him and the Chambers to employ every measure in their power towards causing the independence of the Pope to be respected, towards protecting his administration, and towards securing liberty of conscience to the Catholics of France, and the Bishop of Nevers has written a letter to Marshal MacMahon, requesting the President to declare that the France of Charlemagne and St. Louis accepts no solidarity with the Italian Revolution.

THREE BLOODY CASOCKS.—Three bloody casocks hang in the Church of Notre Dame, Paris. The first belonged to Archbishop Abbe de Paris, shot dead at the great barricade of the Faubourg, St. Antoine, June 24, 1848. The second was that of Sibour, cut down by the knife of Verger, in the Church of St. Stephen of the Mount, January 3, 1857. The third was worn by Archbishop Darboy the day he was murdered by the Commune. It is rent and cut into shreds, although the blood and mud that covered it when it was taken from the body of the dead Archbishop, have been washed off.

BISMARCK BURST IN EFFRIGY IN SCOTLAND.—Prince Bismarck is not popular among the Catholics in Scotland, and an Inverness paper states that when the news of his retirement reached Strathglass in that county, a number of farmers met and resolved to burn the German Chancellor in effigy. Accordingly, an old coat and hat were procured and stuffed with straw. After being drawn through the mud and beaten with sticks, the effigy was thrown on a fire specially prepared, and disappeared in smoke and flame amidst the wild gesticulations of the bystanders. Strathglass is the Catholic stronghold of the Scotch Highlands.

INSINER IN ROME.—A Roman correspondent, writing last week, says:—This week his Holiness received Canon Walsh in private audience, and granted him, with much benignity, various privileges and indulgences, amongst which were the privileges of erecting a private altar and saying Mass thereon wherever he may happen to be during his travels; the privilege of bestowing the Apostolic Benediction, with plenary indulgence, to those in proper dispositions after each sermon he may preach in Lent, Advent, on Sundays, and feasts, besides which the Holy Father granted through his hands a Benediction, with plenary indulgence, to Lady Stratford Kivan, wife of Sir George O'Donnell, who confers great benefits on the Church at Westport, Mayo; and to their relations in the third degree. Sir George O'Donnell is an illustrious descendant of Lord Tyrconnell, who was received with great honour by Pope Paul V. in Rome in 1608, and who is buried in St. Peter's in Montorio.

DEATH OF MADAME DANIEL O'CONNOR.—On the 7th ult., the widow of Mr. Daniel O'Connor, son of the great Irish patriot, General Arthur O'Connor, died at Cannes, France, at the age of 57. She was remarkable for her intellect, piety, and charity. The remains are interred in the family vault at the Bignonos, beside those of the illustrious General and his sons. In the late war his two grandsons fought gallantly for France, Captain Ferdinand O'Connor, of the 10th Chasseurs, a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and his brother, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who has distinguished himself in the army and in civil life.

ITALY AND THE PAPACY.

The *Liberte*, of Fribourg, never tires of discussing the Pontifical Question. It sees in the *vis-a-vis* of the Pope and the Government of Italy a feebleness and inferiority opposed to a permanence and inviolability. One cause of the inequality of the forces in antagonism is the universal character of the authority wielded by the Pontiff. He numbers his adherents by millions on all points of the globe. In many of the States of Europe the Catholics are in an actual majority, while even in Protestant countries they are strong and influential minorities. Whatever affects the Pope touches the apple of their eye. The difference between the crown and the tiara do not merely move the passions of Italian public opinion, but arouse deep chords in the souls of two hundred millions of people. The day on which the struggle reaches a crisis will witness a commotion in Europe and America. The Papacy is not an Italian institution, but a universal institution. The crown of Italy, in meddling with the Papacy, intervenes in a dangerous manner in every State where there are Catholic subjects. The resultant evils trouble all the governments, and sooner or later, either through deference to Catholic sentiment, or from motives of ambition, some power will arise to abrogate the restrictions on the liberty of the Church's Chief. Thus the Papacy is a source of immense embarrassment to the Government, which is ever open to reproach for the liberties it withdraws, or those it leaves intact. Situation intolerable, which must bring the young kingdom to ruin.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

SUBMARINE SNAKE-CHARMING.—Coming Events say that, hitherto as the English people are to sensational performances, the last attempt in this line by Mr. James Swann, who is now performing at the Wilhelm Theatre, Magdeburg, is calculated to arouse their most vivid expectations. This "man crocodile" not only performs under water with eight caymans and alligators from seven feet in length upwards, but also introduces submarine performances with six serpents.

SPRING OF FRESH WATER AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.—It is well known that in many places springs of fresh water arise from the bottom of the sea. M. Toselli proposes to make use of them. Their water, brought through flexible tubes held at the surface by suitable buoys, would furnish ships with supplies of water they are often in need of. M. Toselli appears to have studied the question carefully, and provided for the preservation of his apparatus in the face of storms.

VISITING ANTS.—There is a species of ant at Sarinam which the inhabitants call the visiting ant. They march in troops with the same regularity as a large and powerful army. As soon as they appear, all the coffers and chests of drawers in the houses are left open for them, as they are sure to exterminate all the rats and mice, and other noxious animals, acting as if they had a peculiar mission from nature to destroy them. The only misfortune is they pay their visits too seldom. They would be welcome every month, but they do not appear sometimes for three years together.

TREE PLANTING IN ALGERIA.—The railway companies of Algeria had up to 1st of June, 1876, planted on the way from Algiers to Oran 14,000 fruit trees, 98,900 forest trees, and 344,000 trees of different species on the open plains and slopes, making in round numbers 457,300 trees. Since then the number has been sextupled, the companies estimating the number actually planted by them on their lines as 4,000,000. If to these particular plantations be added those which have been made in the three provinces by the proprietors, large and small, such as the eucalyptus, the acacia, willow, poplar, &c., it will be seen that in fifteen or twenty years Algeria will be vastly improved.

SOLAR SPOOTS.—Gauthier states that as the result of three and a half years of observations on the solar phenomena, by means of the equatorial of the observatory at Geneva, kindly put at his disposal by Professor Plantamour, he finds himself entirely justified in concluding perfectly with the theory of Zollner as to solar spots being scoria floating upon the liquid, and possibly even within the denser, gaseous portion of the solar surface. They are apparently the result of cooling depending on the radiation from the surface of the sun; and this explanation of Zollner is the only one that seems to him not to contradict both ordinary laws of physics and well-known facts.

THE DATE PALM.—The utilisations of the date palm and its products are very numerous. The stems yield starch, and timber for houses, boats, fences, fuel, &c., as well as an inferior kind of saw. The leaves serve as parasols and umbrellas, and for material for roof-covering, baskets, brushes, mats, and innumerable utensils. At their base is a fibre, which is spun into excellent rope. From the heart of the leaf is cut, a thick honey-like juice exudes, which, by fermentation, becomes wine—the "toddy" of India—or vinegar, and is also boiled down into sugar. The young shoots, when cooked, resemble asparagus; and the dates themselves are dried and ground into meal, from which bread is prepared.

THE AMERICAN BULL FROG.—The American Indians are known to be excellent runners, being almost able to match the swiftest horses. The bull frog of American swamps is also well-known for its surprising power of leaping—often compassing three yards at one leap. In order to make a trial of its powers, some Swedes made a match between a young Indian and a full grown bull frog. They caught one in a pond and carried it into a field at some distance, where applying a burning loggot to its tail, the irritated animal bounded across the field towards the pond as fast as it could, the Indian following with all his might. The race was however no match the frog had regained the pond before the Indian was within many yards of it.

A FORMIDABLE SPIDER.—The sands of the steppes of Central Asia are the abiding-places of many species of loathsome and poisonous creeping things. Mr. Schuyler speaks of the phalangia (*Solpuga araneoides*) one of the long legged spiders known popularly as the Harvest man, or the Grandfather-Greybeard, which has long hair, and when walking, seems as large as one's two fists. This formidable beast is giving to biting when irritated, and with its jaws makes four little holes in the flesh. Its victim feels at first no more discomfort than from the sting of a gnat, but after a time the pain spreads all over the whole body, and is accompanied with fever and great exhaustion. A Chinese officer states in his travels in Turkestan that the body of the largest solpuga is the size of a butter-nut.

SABINUS AND HIS DOG.—After the execution of Sabinus, the Roman general, who suffered death for his attachment to the family of Germanicus, his body was exposed to the public upon the precipice of the Germiniac as a warning to all who should dare to befriend the house of Germanicus; no friend had the courage to approach the body; only one remained true—his faithful dog. For three days the animal continued to watch the body, his pathetic howlings awakening the sympathy of every heart. Food was brought him which he was kindly encouraged to eat, but on taking the bread instead of obeying the impulse of hunger, he fondly laid it on his master's mouth, and renewed his lamentations. Days passed thus, nor did he for a moment quit the body. At length it was thrown into the Tiber; and the generous creature, still unwilling that it should perish, leaped into the water after it, and clasping the corpse between his paws, vainly endeavoured to preserve it from sinking.

SELF-REGISTERING BAROMETER.—A Paris journal describes an improved-registering meteorological apparatus, the arrangement consisting essentially of such an alteration of the printing barometer, that the use of electricity is done away with, and on the other hand, the fulcrum of the principal lever in the apparatus is fixed, while the barometer tube itself, or the aneroid box, moves, an arrangement having special advantages. In its mechanical construction, this instrument consists principally of a clock work, by means of which a cylinder is made to revolve in a uniform manner, carrying with it a sheet of paper upon which the record is to be made. Above the cylinder stands the barometer, this being so adjusted that the rise or fall of a thousandth part of an inch causes a lever to rise or fall by a corresponding movement, in this way releasing the detent of an auxiliary piece of clock-work, which is thereby in a simple and beautifully easy manner set in motion. The movement of this clock-work, as thus produced allows the barometer tube itself to fall or rise, thereby again interfering with the movement of the clock-work, and automatically stopping it. Meanwhile the up or down movement of the barometer has been followed by the corresponding movements of a pencil, whose mark on the sheet of paper produced an exact record of the extent of the barometric change, without any of the uncertainties or discrepancies which have characterized other methods of construction.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

At 66 1/2 Craig Street.

M. W. KIRWAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. J. GILLIES, PUBLISHER.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. To all City Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, May 9.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1877.

Wednesday 9th—St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St. Gregory was surnamed the theologian, from his profound skill in sacred learning. He was born in the beginning of the fourth century. Vigil of the Ascension. Cromwell repulsed at Clonmel 1649. Schiller died 1805. Thursday 10th—St. Antoninus, Archbishop of Florence, 1450. In the severe pestilence which raged at Florence in 1447, and the following year, this holy Archbishop was the first to expose himself in visiting the afflicted. The famine as usual followed the first scourge. Antoninus stripped himself of almost everything, and by his influence many rich persons were moved to do the same. Ascension of Our Lord. Holyday of Obligation. Friday 11th—St. Pius the Fifth, Pope. Born 1504, died 1572. Battle of Fontenoy 1745. Charleston South Carolina surrendered to the British 1780. Earl Chatham died 1778. Saturday 12th—St. Nereus, Achilleus, Domitilla and Pancras, Martyrs. Moses crossed the Red Sea, B.C. 1491. Sunday 13th—St. John the Silent. Sunday within the Octave of the Ascension. Pope Pius IX. born 1792. Monday 14th—St. Boniface, died 307. Henry Grattan died 1820. O'Connell's remains deposited under the Round Tower, Glasnevin, 1869. Vaccination discovered 1790. Tuesday 15th—St. Simon. Born in Kent. Lived to be one hundred years of age. Died in France 1265. O'Connell died at Genoa 1847.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. B." CHAPEAU VILLAGE.—We have consulted a lawyer and have been advised not to insert the communication. There is a serious charge against some one. If you could modify the charge, we would be happy to oblige you.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Yes, Mr. Bray has announced that he will deliver a lecture on the "Roman Catholic Church in Canada—in its Civil Aspect," about the 15th of May.

THE ASCENSION.

To-morrow will be celebrated one of the greatest of Christian festivals—The Ascension of our Lord. At the period of His birth, said an eminent divine, though He brought joy to us, and though angels were sent from on high to congratulate the earth on His coming, still there was something in beholding the Son of God leaving His Father's throne to assume human nature for our sakes, which must fill us with anguish and sorrow when we reflect on the life of pain and suffering which He was about to endure. With the Church during the past Lent we commemorated all the sorrows and griefs of His dolorous passion—of His pouring forth on the cross the ransom for the sins of the whole world—of His taking the sting from death, and of His rising on the third day from the dead, glorious and immortal, the dread Conqueror of sin and hell. We have seen Him go down to the spirits that were detained in prison, who sighed for that happy day of their deliverance, and many of whom had remained in that desolate state for thousands of years in expectation of His coming. We have seen Him rise glorious and immortal from the grave into life and glory. We have seen Him for forty days conversing with His disciples—speaking with them of the kingdom of God—speaking to them of the Church which He had established on earth—ordaining sacraments, and giving them His last solemn commission to preach the Gospel to every nation upon earth, thereby imposing an obligation on all mankind to receive the Gospel from their hands. He said to them before His ascension, "Go ye into the whole world and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved: but he that believeth not shall be condemned." During these forty days the angels were in joyous expectation of His return to heaven. He had quitted that glorious kingdom where He had dwelt with them for countless ages, and had humbled himself to our frail human nature, and to all the ignominies and sufferings to which it is subject. The angels had witnessed all this: they had seen His humiliation when He was born in a stable at Bethlehem—they had seen Him during His forty days' fast in the desert, when they had been sent to assist and console Him; and they had seen Him during His agony in the garden, when they had strengthened Him without affording Him any consolation, because He was then draining to the last drop the bitter dregs of

the cup which He had taken for our sins. The angels who had seen all this, and who had witnessed His treatment before that vacillating hypocrite, Pilate—they who had seen their glorious Lord fastened with ignominy to the cross and raised on high amidst exulting and deriding shouts, to hang for three long hours in the most excruciating agonies—they who had beheld all this, and had witnessed the dreadful separation of the soul from the body, must have longed ardently for His return to the throne of His Father. He had come down to this earth for a time. He had opened the gates of heaven, which for four thousand years had been closed against mankind; and now, when His mission has been accomplished—when the work for which He had been sent is fulfilled, He has no longer any need of remaining here. The earth becomes from henceforth to Him a place of exile. That heaven which He had quitted is now His home, and the angels who had witnessed His banishment are now joyously expecting and awaiting His approach. Hence it is, that with prophetic spirit the royal Prophet exclaimed, "Lift up your gates, oh you princes, and be ye lifted up, you everlasting gates, and the King of Glory shall enter in."

He did not return to heaven in a chariot of fire like the prophet Elias, nor was He drawn by horses through the air like Habacuc; but He ascended in the mighty majesty of His own power; and His disciples turned their eyes towards Him and looked after Him in His glorious flight, with hearts filled with sorrow at the overwhelming loss which they had sustained: and whilst He ascends, there is a heavenly messenger sent to them.

He has gone before us, to the end that where He is, we also may be. He is gone, after having achieved all the good for which He had come; and hence the Royal Prophet has said, "Arise into thy rest, thou, and the ark of thy sanctification." What is that sanctified ark? It is that Body which has been broken on the cross, which has been treated so unworthily by sinners; which has met with so many indignities during His mortal life, but which has arisen from the dead and ascended with Him into heaven, spiritualized, glorified, impassible, and immortal.

What Christian is there who ought not to blush to make that body the abode of sin, which, in the person of Christ, sits in the presence of God, in the highest heavens! He has gone there to intercede for us, and we daily obtain that intercession in the holy Sacrifice of the Mass. It may be said that there can be no necessity or occasion for what is called mediation upon earth, and that there is something in the awful mysteries of the altar which derogates from the infinite dignity and value of the sacrifice which was offered on the cross. God forbid that the Catholic Church should countenance such a doctrine. No, it is equally abhorrent to us as it is to those who make the objection, and in charity we must suppose that they make it in ignorance. We believe that the sacrifice of the cross was fully adequate for all the purposes for which it was offered; that the merits of Christ's blood were infinite; that the ransom then paid for us was fully and completely entire and sufficient. It would in fact be unscriptural, irreligious, and blasphemous to suppose that He left our redemption incomplete. No; one drop of that precious Blood would be quite sufficient to ransom the sins of the whole world. Though we renew that sacrifice in an unbloody manner daily, we do so, not from any insufficiency of the sacrifice of Mount Calvary, not because it is necessary He should a second time pay the price of our ransom, not to add to the merits of His passion and death, which were in themselves infinite, and could not be increased, but in the sacrifice of the Mass we offer, or rather He Himself, who is both priest and victim, offers invisibly, by the hands of the priest, that adorable sacrifice to His heavenly Father, not to pay over again the ransom for the sins of the world, which, as already said, was fully paid before, but to serve to His beloved children as a lasting memorial of His love and affection for us, that, according to His own declaration, we might ever have a memorial of that which is the strongest proof of love. "For greater love no man hath than to lay down his life for his friend." He desired His apostles to do it for us, in order that we might be continually reminded of His love, and be enabled, through the sacrifices of the Church, to apply to our souls some of the rich treasures and merits which He purchased for us on Calvary. This is fully proved by what Christ does in heaven.

He has gone, likewise, to send down the Holy Ghost upon His apostles and the members of His Church; and during those blessed days which intervene between Ascension Thursday and the anniversary of the descent of the Holy Spirit, we should imagine that we are placed in the same situation as His disconsolate disciples from the time of His departure, until the holy Paraclete descended upon them.

During that period they remained shut up in a room, persevering in prayer, and in holding communion with God; weaning their souls from sensual communications, and making their hearts void of every thing pertaining to the earth, in order that the Holy Spirit on His descent might replenish them with an abundance of His grace. That great miracle which visibly took place there, is perpetuated since from year to year, and from day to day, in the Church of God; and hence, if we be prepared on Whit-Sunday, as the apostles were, that same Holy Ghost who came down to them, will descend into our hearts, and inflame them with divine love, and replenish them with his sevenfold graces. He will come to us from our heavenly Father, and be to us as a real Paraclete; and, therefore, while we lament with His disciples, that our Redeemer has quitted the earth, we should recollect His words, "When I go, the Paraclete shall come: my Father will send Him in my name, and He will console you, for He is the Comforter." Our duty, then, should be to dispose our souls so as to discourage every earthly gratification, to mortify our sensual appetites and desires, and to destroy within us every trace of sin, that when the Holy Ghost, on the day of Pentecost, descends into our souls, He may find them prepared to receive all His choicest blessings.

"O King of Glory, Lord of Power and of Might! who didst, on the day of Thy ascension, ascend up to the heavens in triumph, oh, do not leave us orphans, but send down to our souls the Paraclete, the Spirit of Truth, whom Thou hast promised from Thy Father."

AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

When the funeral of the fireman Barry took place last week, the pastor of St. Patrick's Church made no charge for the requiem Mass that was offered up for the repose of his soul. The church was draped in mourning, a sombre catafalque was erected, and innumerable tapers were lighted around the body. Barry was an Irishman and a Catholic, and the pastor of St. Patrick's generously refused to take any money. Barry died bravely at his post, doing his duty like a man, and his remains were duly honoured by Catholics and by Protestants. So far so good. Another death, however, takes place in consequence of injuries received during the fire. This time it is a citizen, Mr. Beauchamp. He was nobly doing his best to arrest the progress of the flames, and to save the property of the inmates of some adjoining houses. He, too, died in the discharge of a good work. His remains were taken to the Parish Church, and there was a magnificent requiem Mass on the occasion. The church was draped in mourning, and an impressive ceremony preceded and followed the sacrifice of the Mass. On this occasion the cure thinks proper to charge \$100 for the Mass, and in consequence an invidious distinction is drawn between the pastor of St. Patrick's and the pastor of the Parish Church. A paragraph is inserted in the evening papers, praising the one and, not censuring, but invidiously drawing a contrast between the two cases. The insertion of such a paragraph was bad taste in itself. Both men deserved and received the respect of the citizens at large, and the petty spite which induced the comparison to be drawn must have been born of bigotry. We would be glad to allow the paltry insinuation to pass, but we must point out the difference in the two cases. Barry was a public servant, who died in the discharge of a public duty, while Mr. Beauchamp was a gentleman of good means, some say "rich," and his obsequies were ordered by his family, and had nothing to do with the public demonstration. He died as a private citizen, heroically assisting in an act of charity, and he was buried as a private citizen, while the sympathy of the public was liberally extended to his afflicted friends. The cases were thus totally different, and the invidious slur which it has been attempted to throw upon the pastor of the Parish Church, passes harmlessly away.

VILLA MARIA.

Three miles from Montreal, sheltered by the the Mountain upon one side, and commanding a frontage view of the St. Lawrence stands the Convent of Villa Maria. The frigid regularity of Conventual establishments is here somewhat relieved by the artistic elegance of the buildings, and the monotony of the coup d'oeil, is broken by what looks like a private residence connecting two wings of the establishment. The scenery is magnificent. In summer the St. Lawrence looks like a thread of silver winding through an emerald lawn, and far away the border mountains between the States and Canada, rise with lofty ruggedness some thousands of feet into the air. Dorval and Lachine are in view, and here and there the thread of silver, knots into a wider area, and the white sails of some trim clipper, goes merrily over its surface. Villa Maria is truly a Mountain home, and the history of its foundress is not without interest. The institution itself was founded in 1854, but Villa

Maria has a more ancient history, to conjure up associations of the early struggles of the Colonists. The "private residence" to which we alluded was once the abode of the Governor General of Canada, and the record of its history would form an interesting chapter in the annals of "Villa Maria." But it is of the Convent as an institution we wish to write to-day. Belonging to the order of the Congregation of Notre Dame, founded by the heroic Marguerite Bourgeois, the convent has more than realized the object for which it was founded. Of this order Villa Maria is the principal institution, and it was founded by the late much regretted superioress, Sister La Nativite. The number of pupils vary from 150 to 180, and every branch of education, necessary for a lady, is taught within its walls. Whatever is calculated to develop the mind, and to keep pace with the intellectual advancement of the age, finds a ready home in Villa Maria, with that moral training and religious instruction, without which education may prove a danger and a snare. Under the guidance of the late superioress, Sister La Nativite, the Convent of Villa Maria made considerable progress, and last week it was our privilege to witness an examination in the grand salon. The room was handsomely decorated, and that simple and because simple, exquisite taste for which conventual establishments are noticeable, lent a classic beauty to the scene. The examination, however, was not of an ordinary kind, and the fair pupils of the establishment were not required to tax their talents in displaying their knowledge of science or of art. All that had been done before. This time the examination was a more homely, but of no less interesting a kind. It was, in fact, from the drawing-room to the kitchen; from the studio to the pan. A prize for "Domestic Economy" had been founded by Mrs. Edward Murphy of Montreal, and the young ladies of the institution were struggling for the mastery in the science of airy trifles, Charlotte Russe, and galatine cream cakes, and some mention of delicate things called "ladies' fingers." The Domestic Management and the Culinary Art were the subjects of examination, and the responses proved that the pupils had been well instructed in all the mysteries of house-keeping. Rows of smiling and happy faces testified that contentment dwelt within the walls of "Villa Maria," and the Musical *soiree* displayed the grace and culture which are taught by its accomplished guardians.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

There is a marine monster called the "Cuttle fish." This creature has no means of defence, except by obscuring its retreat. When attacked it spurts out an inky substance which darkens the water, and then it tries to escape. It endeavours to "blind" its assailants. It never attempts to meet its antagonist in open combat but, by enveloping them in darkness, it tries to bewilder its foes. This is the position of the *Tribune* of Toronto on the Immigration Question. It endeavours to escape our arguments by throwing column after column full of ink into our face. It wriggles and twists and turns, spurts ink, and tries to cover its retreat in the dark. But we are acquainted with the trick, for we know exactly in what direction the Cuttle fish is trying to make off. We shall not pursue through the inky substance, for in that there is only a shadow—we shall pin our opponent in another way. The *Tribune* knows it has been caught in a trap and it cannot so easily escape our clutches. Let the *Tribune* answer these questions, or we shall not notice its shadowy assaults any more:

Was Mr. Foy an Orangeman before he was appointed agent for the Dominion in Belfast?

Was he appointed because he was an Orangeman?

Did he receive \$500 from the Ontario Government to encourage Orange Immigration from Ulster?

Did he print 40,000 handbills by order of the Government, while no other "agent" had the power of ordering printed matter?

Did some of these pamphlets contain the phrase, "even some of the Indians are Orangemen?"

Did he exercise exceptional power in Ulster?

Is he still the Government agent for Belfast?

Let the *Tribune* deny any one of those statements if it can, and if it cannot, let it be as good as its word and call for the dismissal of a man whose Orange antecedents, and whose Orange surroundings, are doing much to embitter Catholic feeling in the Dominion.

THE "CITY OF BRUSSELS."

Up to the time of our going to press there was no news of the "City of Brussels" that sailed with the pilgrims from New York for Liverpool, on Saturday fortnight. The ship is seventeen days out to-day—not including the day of sailing. There is much anxiety felt in Montreal, for it is well known that the ship is not a slow one.

"SCENE AT THE BONAVENTURE STATION ON THE DEPARTURE OF THE IRISH PILGRIMS FOR ROME."

The departure of the Irish Pilgrims from Montreal to Rome, furnished the *Canadian Illustrated News* with a subject for an illustration—or more correctly, with a subject for a cartoon. We must admit that we were not prepared for the illustrated fantasmagoria to which the *News* treated us. Upon more than one occasion we have noticed a friendly hand in its editorial columns, and we can even vouch to acquit the courteous gentleman who sits in the editorial chair of the slightest complicity in connection with the cartoon in question. We have to deal with the artist not with the editor. And of the artist we can only say that in his "Scene at the Bonaventure Station on the departure of the Irish Pilgrims for Rome" he intended to lampoon our people, and he succeeded. The Irishman is caricatured with lantern jaws and decrepid form, and lest there should be any mistake, the sash and shamrock stand out in bold relief to mark his nationality. We shall not forget the incident to our illustrated contemporary, and when we know a little more of the artist we hope to be some day able to return the compliment he has paid us.

ANOTHER VACANCY IN THE SENATE.

Another vacancy takes place in the Senate in consequence of the death of the Hon. Mr. Wilson of Montreal. We trust that the Government of Mr. McKenzie will now show the Government of Catholic Quebec a good example by appointing an Irish Catholic to the vacant place. We have no desire to make all issues of this kind a test question of religion, but when we find our Catholic fellow-countrymen ousted from all political positions it is time we should bestir ourselves. Quebec hesitates to appoint one Irish Catholic to its Senate, let the Dominion take the initiative, and thus do something to allay the bitter antagonism which some Irish Catholics now feel towards the administration of Mr. McKenzie. Such an appointment will be politic, and it will be just, and we expect that the Government will eagerly embrace an opportunity by which they may show their impartiality.

THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK—MR. MURPHY.

The election of Mr. Edward Murphy as President of the City and District Savings Bank, did not surprise the citizens of Montreal. Mr. Murphy has been a director of the Savings Bank for 16 years, while he has been a resident in the city for a little more than a half-century. As an Irish Catholic, we can rejoice at the advancement of our coreligionist and our countryman. Cut off from political power in Canada, it is only in the area of commercial pursuits that they can prove themselves the equal of their surroundings. Of Mr. Murphy's personal character we have no occasion to say anything to the Irish Catholics in Montreal, and to those outside we can only point to the position he has been elected to, as the testimony of his worth.

DEATH OF THE HON. CHARLES WILSON.

The Hon. Charles Wilson, formerly Mayor of Montreal and Senator for the District of Rigaud died on Friday night, the 4th inst. The deceased gentleman was born at Coteau du Lac, P.Q., in 1808. In 1851 in 1852 and again in 1853 he was elected Mayor of Montreal by acclamation. In 1854 he was created a Chevalier Commander of the Order of St. Gregory and was called to the Senate in 1867. Mr. Wilson was, we believe, of Scotch and French parentage, and he was a Catholic.

UNION.

What about the proposed UNION of the various Irish Societies in Montreal? If we are to become a power in this city it can only be done by standing shoulder to shoulder. Time will come when it will be necessary for the Irish people to put forth all their strength, and that can only be done by Union. If we cannot unite on political questions, at least we can unite when Faith and Fatherland are assailed. We hope that this question will not be allowed to drop, and that we shall soon hear of something practical having been done.

THE "CLERICAL ABUSES BILL."

The "Clerical Abuses Bill" has been thrown out by the Italian Senate. Such is the news we learn by telegraph, and it should incite the Catholics of the world to renewed exertions in the cause of the Church. There can be little doubt but that the opinion of the Catholic world has had some influence upon this decision of the Senate. The throwing out of this infamous bill must satisfy Protestants that we have justice on our sides. But we must not rest and be thankful. The same or a modified bill may again be brought into the Italian Parliament, and it behooves the Catholics not to lose sight of the grave issues at stake.

REVIEWS.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY.—Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

The April number opens with a comparison of the University systems of England and Scotland. "The Genius of Islam" is a discussion of the vitality of the teaching of Mohammed. It is followed by an account of Mr. Wood's explorations at Ephesus. We have a glance at those works which affect the internal communications and the irrigation of British India. Then follows a review of Mr. Cameron's story of African travel, undertaken with the view of joining Dr. Livingstone, but, being too late for that, carried out alone. The essay on Russia, treats of the past, present and future of that country, going back a thousand years, and showing her small beginning and her rise, until she possessed a despotic government. From Russia to Turkey is but a step, and in the next article, "Reform in Turkey and Coercion," an attempt has been made to pick to pieces the ideas of coercion and control. The closing notices, under the head of "contemporary literature," are very full and varied.

BELFORD'S MONTHLY.—May. Toronto: Belford Bros. Montreal: Drysdale & Co.—Contents:

Nicholas Minturn. Welcome to May. Colonial chapter in the History of Education. The Gerard St. Mystery. Her portrait (Illustrated). Forest Rangers and Voyageurs. Love and Fancy. Frank Mahoney—"Father Prout." The Bivouac of the dead. What he cost her. Current Literature. Musical. Music—"Good night my sweet." Humorous Department.

Belford's is unusually interesting this month. "Forest Rangers and Voyageurs," embraces an interesting period in the early History of Canada, when the company of traders known as the "Honourable Company of Adventurers from England trading into Hudson Bay."

CANOLLES.—The fortunes of a partisan of '81. Toronto: Belford Bros. Montreal: Drysdale & Co.

An interesting work—written with care, likely to have a large circulation. The story is laid in the Southern States. Canolles is the hero of the tale and struggles through many a stormy tide by flood and field, during the trying times of '81.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.—A historical sketch of the inception, location, construction and completion of the line of railway uniting the inland and Atlantic provinces of the Dominion, with maps and numerous illustrations.

This work is the report of Sandford Fleming, and it is, perhaps, one of the ablest engineering works ever issued in Canada. The illustrations are numerous, and the "history" is complete in all its details. The work is to be had at Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, MONTREAL.—PRICE LIST, 1877.

This is a large paged book of 140 pages. It is an illustrated and descriptive catalogue of iron, steel, tin, and general hardware goods. There are upwards of 100 illustrations in the book, and it has already passed through its fourteenth publication. Nearly everything from a needle to an anchor is illustrated in the list, and the price of each article is conveniently at hand.

THE IRISH MONTHLY.—Price 18c. each, or \$2.00 a year. Battle Bros., & Sheil, Montreal. Contents:—

The New Utopia. The Irish Children's First Communion. Beyond the Rhine. Love's "Roll Call." Lectures by a certain Professor. At the Sunset. The Sagan Earl of Desmond. Sonnet. Continuous Revelation. Relics of Richard Dalton Williams. New Books.

The Irish Monthly for May is above the average. The stories are healthy, and the historical references are full of keen perception. The Monthly is well recommended by the Freeman's Journal, the Nation, and many other Catholic and Irish journals.

YOUNG IRELAND.—Battle Bros., & Sheil, Montreal.

Young Ireland sustains its reputation. Racy and patriotic, it is just the class of journal that our young Irish Canadians should read.

The following appeared in Saturday's Edition:—

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

In our Weekly Edition we promised to give an account that appeared in the Irishman of a visit made to the Political prisoners. We find on referring again to the report that it contains but little beyond the account of ex-Sergeant-Major McCarthy's health, which is "growing worse." We notice that Mr. O'Connor Power has given a notice of motion about the prisoners, and that another effort will be made to obtain their release. England could well afford to let them go, and their retention only contributes to increase the sympathy of Irishmen for their fate.

THOSE KILKENNY CATS.

The many sects into which the Church of England is divided, are not likely to differ in order that they may agree. The Rev. Mr. Roy of Montreal is in trouble for exercising his "private judgment" a right which the Church

to which he is attached undoubtedly allows him. Then in Scotland there is a little war about the "Confession of Faith" and that plausible document is we hear to be, if possible "revised and remodelled." We are often twitted with the story of the "Killkeny Cats" as applied to Irish politics, but unless the gentlemen of the "private judgment" school can regulate their business with more decorum we can fairly make them a present of the lizard.

THE ALLOCATION—WHAT ABOUT MONTREAL?

The Catholics of Europe are responding to the Pope's Allocation with loyal fervour. France, Austria and Ireland are making themselves heard. Nor are the Catholics of Germany and England quiet. All are working to treat—in the words of an eminent divine—"with Members of Parliament, Corporations, and other representative bodies, suggesting to them in what best way they can influence the higher powers to assist in restoring and preserving the liberty of the Holy See and the Catholic Church." Let us again urge upon our Catholic representatives in the Council the necessity of taking action, and thus place Montreal as one of the foremost in the list of active Catholic cities in the world. There are enough of Catholics in the Council to accomplish this good work, and we again urge them to consider the necessity of having it done.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO?

No one imagines that England intends to remain a passive spectator of the struggle between Russia and Turkey. Single-handed Russia must succeed in this conflict. If Turkey is left alone she must lose her feathers. Whether they are plucked in Asia Minor or in Turkey proper, it matters little—England cannot stand idly by, and before long we may expect to hear that she is in the middle of the fray. After Ireland, England would relinquish all her possessions to hold her grip of India, and if Russia succeeds in firmly planting her troops—either in European or Asiatic Turkey—English interests will be threatened, and war must ensue. It is somewhat remarkable, that in view of this contingency, a cablegram from London informs us that the following important *morceaux*, which appeared in England's declaration of Neutrality, when France and Germany went to war, does not appear in the document now before the world:—

"We are firmly purposed and determined to abstain from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war now unhappily existing between these sovereigns, and to maintain peaceful and friendly intercourse with each of them."

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

When the members of the Toronto field battery offered their services to the Imperial Parliament, in the event of England becoming engaged in war, there was something of a splutter made by the English press. They lauded the patriotism of their "gallant Canadian kinsmen" and applauded the policy which gave to Canada a responsible Government of its own. The Daily Telegraph, with that gushing haste for which it has become noticeable, grew magnetic over the news, and flashed its sparks of admiration in the face of the Canadian people. We learn by telegraph that in a leader on the subject the Telegraph said:—

"Virtual political independence has not produced alienation, but has only strengthened the ties that bind the distant kinsmen to the British crown in bonds of sympathy."

The old, old story. Suppose the paragraph ran thus:—

"Virtual political independence has not produced alienation, but has only strengthened the ties that bind the Irish nation to the British crown in bonds of sympathy."

To secure that result would be a greater triumph for British policy than the offer of a field battery from Toronto.

AN IRISH INVENTION.

It is not often a member of the Irish Constabulary distinguishes himself in scientific military invention. They are indeed supposed to be policemen, but they are more a local military force for the suppression of national sentiment than for the discovery of crime. However a member of the Constabulary has invented what is called by a contemporary "something like a gun." The inventor or inventors are:—

"Sub-Constables Kernan and Patchells, of Waterford, and will (so we are informed) shortly be brought over to the War-office for inspection. It consists of 40 chambers of regular rifle size, enclosed in a single cylinder. The chambers can be simultaneously charged with cartridge, fired, and cleaned out with such rapidity that the weapon fires 800 rounds per minute. The inventors calculate that if 10,000 men were armed with 1,666 of these guns, they would fire 1,332,000 shots per minute; whilst if 166,000 men were armed with the Martini-Henry rifle they could not fire more than 1,200,000 per minute. In other words, 10,000 men armed with 1,666 of the "Irresistible Guns," as they are called, would be equivalent to 100,000 men each provided with the ordinary British rifle. The gun is built on wheels, and is cased with bullet-proof steel; and in case of retreat, the men could still fire about 800 shots per minute."—*Coming Events.*

ARMS FOR THE CITADEL, QUEBEC.—The ship "City of Quebec," daily expected to arrive, has on board ten large 84-pounder rifle guns, 7,000 shells, and a quantity of other materials.

THE LESSON OF OTTAWA.

Mr. Currier resigns, and immediately issues another address expressive of his determination to contest the seat again. Then there is a rush of "many Richmonds" for the field, and among the rest are two Irish Catholics—Mr. Waller the Mayor, and Mr. O'Hanley. But what is the result?—It is openly declared by the friends of both the Catholics that they would not get the party vote. It was said that Scotchmen would not vote for Irishmen, and so the two Irish Catholics had to stand aside. And this in a City where the majority of the people is Catholic. Yesterday's Gazette admits that we have reason to complain that "our representation" in Parliament is not greater than it is. We are 500,000 in all, and our representation in Ottawa is miserably small. The Gazette is right when it says "we ask no favours on account of creed or nationality," but we ask justice, and it will be our own fault if we do not unite and get it. The Irish Catholics of Ottawa have, we think, committed a mistake. They should have nominated either Mr. O'Hanley, or Mr. Waller.—split up party—and thus teach the Reformers a lesson in political strategy. If it was a Conservative issue, we would say the same—never mind party—put principle first, and teach Reform and Conservative candidates that we will no longer allow ourselves to be made to do cats paw work for Canadian politicians.

CAN IT BE DONE?

The Irish Canadian publishes a list of the members from Quebec who voted against granting Amnesty to O'Donoghue. The following is the list:—

MEMBERS FROM QUEBEC WHO VOTED AGAINST AMNESTY TO PROFESSOR O'DONOGHUE:

Table with 2 columns: NAME OF MEMBER, CONSTITUENCY. Lists names like Aylmer, Barthe, Bechard, Boyer, Cauchon, Cheval, Christie, Delorme, Fiset, Fréchette, Helton, Jette, Lafamme, Lejeune, Langlois, Laurier, Pettes, Pouliot, Robillard, Scriver, Workman and their constituencies.

The Canadian, however, makes a mistake when it says that there was only one Irishman in the number, Mr. Workman, the member for Montreal West. We think that Mr. Aylmer is an Irishman too, but we are not surprised to see his name among the rest. But what of the French Canadians! There are sixteen of them in the list we give, and if the Irish Catholics have any power in their constituencies, they should not forget to use it when the proper time comes. We do not however say that greater issues than that of Amnesty for O'Donoghue are not likely to be involved when the elections take place, but the amnesty count alone is a strong one. We would like to see an alliance between the French and the Irish in Montreal. It would be an admirable set off for the present three cornered duel, in which the Catholic majority fight between themselves, and the Protestant minority come in for the spoils.

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD AND THE POPE.

The Comte de Chambord has, it is reported, written a letter to the Holy Father. A contemporary says that the letter contained the following passage:—

"I have been afflicted by the reading of your noble Allocation, and join my protest to that of the whole Catholic world against the outrages committed on the Holy See and the Church," adding, "I should desire to carry my homage to you in person, but such a step on my part would be turned by the Revolution into another arm against the august Pontiff."

CATHOLICITY IN CHINA.

From Les Missions Catholiques we learn that Catholicism is progressing in Eastern Tong-King. The following are the statistics, and we believe they are far in excess of any furnished during any previous year for the district:—

Table with 2 columns: Category, Count. Includes Dominican Missionaries, Native Priests, Native Priests, Seculars, Total Population, Catholic Population, Districts, Christian communities, Pupils at the Mission Dieu, Seminary-Colleges, Number of students, Orphan Asylums, Religious Tercentaries of St. Dominic, Baptisms of Infants, Baptisms of adults, and Marriages.

LATEST NEWS.

The Lachine Canal was opened on Monday. Austria, it is stated, has resolved to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina.

The Trans-Vaal Republic, in South Africa, has been annexed to the British Empire.

The extra session of Congress has been postponed until the 15th of October.

The Quebec police force has finally been reorganized and the dead-lock is at an end.

An attempt is about to be made to stock the rivers of the Province of Quebec with salmon ova. The crop prospects in the Province of Quebec are reported as being exceedingly favourable.

It is stated that Russia is making great efforts to raise a loan in Paris.

The Russians have been twice repulsed, with heavy loss, in their attacks on Kars, but according to latest accounts have succeeded in capturing the city.

A demand upon Mexico will be made by the United States Government for an apology and reparation for the unjustifiable arrest of the American consul at Acapulco.

Serris is apparently again preparing for war: the members of the military administration, dissolved in February, have been summoned to resume their place.

Some Greek troops have had a collision with a Turkish detachment which crossed the border in pursuit of brigands. This may probably hasten a rupture between Greece and Turkey.

The Porte has notified the representatives of the Powers that it has declared the blockade of the Russian Black Sea ports. Three day's delay will be granted to vessels wishing to enter, and five day's delay to those desiring to leave the Euxine.

London, May 7.—A Berlin despatch reports that Russia has made a direct proposal to Roumania for an offensive alliance.

Preparations for contingencies are still going on in England. The shipment of stores and ammunition to Malta and Gibraltar is being continued, the whole class of smaller turret ships have been ordered to be prepared for sea with the utmost despatch, and a number of regiments have been placed on the list for active service abroad.

In the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian Diet Ministers made their reply to the recent interpellations on the attitude of Austria relative to the Eastern troubles. They stated that while observing a strict neutrality they reserve the right of intervention for the purpose of terminating or localizing the conflict.

After several days' silence intelligence has been received of progress of the operations on the Albanian frontier. It is stated—but the statement appears almost too infamous to be true—that the Turks have persuaded twenty thousand South Albanians to take up arms against Montenegro on condition that the little mountain principality should be given up to pillage. All the northern clans of Albania are reported to be in favour of Montenegro.

Among other reports to hand is an improbable rumour to the effect that Russia has guaranteed to Roumania the possession of the Dobruja. The country known by this name consists of the north-eastern portion of Bulgaria lying between the Black Sea, the Danube and an imaginary line drawn from Silistria to Varna. But in view of the extreme probability of the intervention of the Powers in the event of any dismemberment of Turkey, it is hardly likely that Russia would openly propose the annexation to Roumania of a portion of territory so essentially Turkish, with the fact staring her in the face that such a step must inevitably bring her into conflict with Austria, and probably with England.

The Porte has issued a circular declaring that Roumania has forfeited all right to consideration by her betrayal of the Sultan's confidence in concluding a convention with Russia, and that she will, in future, be regarded as in the power of the enemy.

ATHENS, MAY 7.—On the occasion of the speech publicly delivered here in honor of the memory of the Greek generals who died during the war of independence, a large number of those who attended the parade shouted for war. They proceeded to the residence of the Prime Minister and renewed their cries beneath the windows. The Minister addressed them, saying that, while he comprehended their enthusiasm, he must earnestly urge the necessity of prudence.

EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS.—The fifth edition of Baron de Worms' book, The policy of England in the East, recently published gives the effective strength of the armies of the different powers as follows: Russia, 1,789,571; Germany, 1,248,834; France (inclusive of the reserves and territorial army), 1,118,325; Austria, 954,268; Italy, 871,871; England, 655,808; and Turkey, 629,376. In the Turkish army there are 154,376 to 475,360 irregulars, while in the other European armies, with the exception of France, there is about an equal proportion of active and reserved forces. In respect of fleets, France has 63 ironclad vessels as against 61 possessed by Great Britain, but the latter power has 449 other war vessels, as compared to only 366 in the French navy. Russia has 31 ironclads and 124 other men-of-war; Turkey has 21 ironclads; Italy, 17; Austria, 12; Germany 8; and Greece, 1.

DISBANDING THE U. S. ARMY.—There is talk of disbanding the army altogether for want of any appropriation to maintain it, and on account of the peace of the country.

PETER'S PENNY.—The private contributions from the Diocese of New York will, it has been stated, exceed \$60,000; that of San Francisco, \$75,000; Philadelphia, \$30,000; Baltimore, \$25,000; Brooklyn, \$20,000; New Jersey, \$20,000. Besides these vast amounts, large numbers of fine articles manufactured in the United States are on their way to Rome. Albany sends to Rome the sum of \$6,000, exclusive of \$5,000 gold, contributed by the pastors to defray their superior's expenses while abroad.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Friday, Minister Melega, in answer to an interpellation relative to the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, said the agitation was the work of private individuals, and deserved no serious consideration. The Powers were convinced that the Church and Pope enjoyed complete liberty and independence. The Powers have never addressed any observations to the Government on the subject. The interpellation was postponed.

THE EASTERN QUESTION IN BRIEF.—The real purpose of the impending war between Russia and Turkey is to secure a naval expansion for the former. Russia has no outlet for communication with the rest of the world but the Baltic, and its ports are frozen up nearly half the year. Its dream for centuries has been commercial developments in the Black Sea. But the Turk, keeping watch and ward at the Dardanelles, has stood in the way of its realization. There are other serious differences between the two nations, prominent among which is religion, but as we have said the predominant cause of the quarrel is the desire for commercial expansion and free navigation of the Black Sea on the part of Russia. The Turk will fight with as much tenacity, perhaps, from the peculiarity of his religious belief with more heroism than the Russian. But the weight of men and material of war would seem to be against him.—N. Y. Shipping Gazette.

PERSONALS.

SHERIDAN—It is reported that General Sheridan is to be appointed Minister to Central America. MCKENZIE—Crazy Horse has surrendered to Gen. McKenzie.

BURNS—About £600 has been subscribed towards erecting a statue to Robert Burns at Dundee. BUTT—The Butt Testimonial fund is progressing favourably in Ireland.

CONROY—The Right Rev. Dr. Conroy is expected to arrive on Saturday.

PURCELL—The Venerable Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati is reported to be dying.

SECOCHI—Father Secochi, S.J., head of the Roman Observatory, has discovered a new comet.

SPALDING—Bishop Spalding is the youngest Bishop in the American hierarchy. He was born in Kentucky and is now only 37 years of age.

DEVLIN—The many friends of Mr. Devlin M. P. will be glad to hear that he continues to improve in health.

ANGLIN—Up to Monday Mr. Anglin had not resigned. In his paper, the Freeman, he scolds the idea of a dissolution this year.

GALBERRY—The Right Rev. Dr. Galberry, Bishop of Hartford, Conn., and Father Synnot have left New York for Rome.

POWER—Mr. John O'Connor Power, M.P., is supporting Messrs Biggar and Parnell in the "obstruction" policy in the Imperial Parliament.

TASCHEREAU—Archbishop Taschereau goes to Halifax next week to be present at the consecration of Archbishop Hannan.

HAYES—President Hayes has issued a proclamation convening Congress in extra Session on the 15th October.

SULTAN—The Porte has decided to grant general amnesty to Bulgarians. It is reported that the Sultan has resolved to proclaim a holy war.

AH TER—Ah Tee, the oldest Chinaman in New York, died the other day. He was a Catholic. May be rest in peace.

MEANY—Mr. S. J. Meany has returned to Montreal from New York. The prospectus for forming a new daily paper under the editorial management of Mr. Meany is out.

MURPHY—Mr. Edward Murphy of the firm of Frothingham and Workman has been elected president of the City and District Savings Bank, Montreal.

NORFOLK—A delegation, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, left London on Sunday last, for Rome, to attend the Papal Jubilee. He bears congratulatory addresses from 500,000 signatures.

JOUVENT—Rev. Father Jouvint warned his flock in St. Anne's Church, Ottawa, on Sunday last against selling their votes in the present election.

HAYES—The President is already receiving his reward for banishing wine from the White House tables. A new institution in Alabama is called the "Hayes Inebriate Asylum."

OBBIEN—The Kingston correspondent of the Toronto Globe says that the rumour is again current that Bishop O'Brien of Kingston is to be made an Archbishop.

KHEDIVE—The Khedive of Egypt has satisfied the Porte of his inability to render any further assistance to Turkey on account of Abyssinia having declared war with Egypt.

MACKENZIE—The rumor that Mr. Mackenzie is to retire from the Public Works Department and take the Presidency of the Council is said to be correct. Mr. Scott will succeed him.

HELEN—Sister M. Helen, Mother Superior of the Convent of Villa Anna, Lachlor, was presented with a splendid carpet for the parlour by a number of the former pupils.

BURGESS—The Transvaal Republic in South Africa has been annexed to the British Empire. The President—Burgess—has protested against Annexation, but counselled peaceable submission.

GLADSTONE—Latest advices from England say that there is a likelihood of Gladstone losing a number of the Liberal votes if he attempts to go against the policy of the Government on the Eastern question.

CARLYLE—Thomas Carlyle, the author of "quesh them by God quesh them" (meaning the Irish) has written a letter to the Times cordatory of England's expected interference in the war.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT—The engagement between the Duke of Connaught and Lady Rosemond-Jane-Frances, second daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, is announced.

SHAMROCK AND MONTREALERS.—The Shamrock and Montreal Lacrosse Clubs meet for a friendly match on Saturday. The proceeds are to be given for the relief of the sufferers of the late fire.

AOSTA—A Rome despatch states the Duke of Aosta has sent the Pope a chalice worth \$2,400, accompanied by an autograph letter, asking the Pope to offer a prayer for the repose of the soul of Prince Amadeus' wife.

SITTING BULL.—The surrendering Indians are all destitute, having eaten their dogs and many ponies and for weeks subsisted on roots. Sitting Bull, with 300 or 400 lodges, is reported 150 miles north of Tongue River encampment.

VON MOLTKE—A despatch from Metz says a serious conflagration broke out in the Cathedral during service on Monday. The structure was badly damaged. The Emperor William and General Von Moltke were present.

ODONELL.—The Holy Father recently granted a benediction with plenary indulgence to Lady Stafford Kirwan, wife of Sir George O'Donnell, Mayo, Sir George O'Donnell is descendant of Lord Tyrconnell, who was received with great honor by Pope Paul V. in Rome in 1608, and who is buried in St. Peter's in Montorio.

UNION ALLETT.—The annual convention of "Union Allet," composed of Canadians who have belonged to the Papal army, will be held in Ottawa this year on the 1st of July. Catholics of the city are preparing to give them a splendid reception, and the demonstration promises to be on a grand scale.

MOLONY.—Thos. J. Molony, Barrister, has been, for the fifth time in succession, elected President of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society of the city of Quebec, being his third re-election by acclamation. Upon retiring from office, a year ago Mr. Molony was presented with a gold medal and address by the members of this Society, of which he was the first President.

BIGHAM YOUNG.—The Mormons are apprehensive of Brigham Young's arrest in consequence of the general indignation aroused by Lee's confession. Measures are being taken for the Prophet's protection, and night meetings and drills are being held. The celebrated Nauvoo Legion has also received orders to be in readiness.

HERR VON DACHROEDEN.—The Grand Master of the Prussian National Masonic Lodge in Italy, Herr von Dachroeden, has followed the example of the Marquis of Ripon and deserted the Lodge for the Church. News of his conversion to the Catholic faith has been received at Berlin, and has caused much sensation both in Masonic circles and at the Prussian Court, where he was an important and trusted person.

THE ROMAN SENTINEL.—When Pompell was des troied there were very many buried in the ruins of it who were afterwards found in very different situations. There were some found who were in the streets, as if they had been attempting to make their escape. There were some found in deep vaults, as if they had gone there for security. There were some found in lofty chambers. But where did they find the Roman sentinel? They found him standing at the city gate, with his hands still grasping the war-weapon, where it had been placed by his captain. And there, while the heavens threatened him; there, while the earth shook beneath him; there, while the lava stream rolled, he had stood at his post; and there after a thousand years he was found. So let Christians stand to their duty in the post at which their captain has placed them.

A. LEVEQUE, ARCHITECT, No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

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

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

HALDIMAND & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SIGN OF THE LOCK.

Have constantly on hand a complete and extensive assortment of Cooking, Single and Double Stoves of all kinds and Patterns, Potash and Sugar Kettles, Paint, Glass, Putty, House Furnishing Hardware, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Coal, Bar and Hoop Iron of all sizes, Chains, &c., and a large assortment of SHELF HARDWARE. PRICES MODERATE.

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

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

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

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

NEW DAIRY BUTTER Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED do., CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts), AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

APPLES (very choice, for table use), ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet), LEMONS, BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS ORATEBEN, 1363 St. Catherine Street.

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS & SHOES, 333 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand.

ST. ANNS MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—The Third Annual General Meeting of the above Society for the election of a Board of Directors, and other business, will be held in the Society's Hall, Murray Street, on WEDNESDAY, 9th INSTANT, At 8 O'CLOCK P. M. T. J. QUINLAN, Sec.-Treas.

MONTREAL Superior Court, No. 2352. Mary Eliza Laughlin of Montreal, only authorized, Plaintiff; vs. Charles Walters, gentleman, of Montreal, Defendant.

An action for separation of property was this day issued in this case. Montreal, 25th April, 1877. A. BRUNET, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of John Largey, who left Keady, County Armagh, Ireland, for Canada about 35 years ago. Or of Maria, his daughter. Address—H. BRETTARGH, Priest, Trenton, Ont.

THOS. LARKIN, Book & Job Printer, 138 ST. JAMES STREET, (Opp. St. Lawrence Hall).

Orders of every description executed with neatness and despatch. NO. 25 OF McGEES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

For this week will contain beside the usual amount of interesting reading matter and illustrations. THREE SPLENDID DRAWINGS OF THE IRISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PILGRIMS, viz: SCENE AT THE PIER IN NEW YORK—CHAPEL IN THE INTERIOR OF THE STEAMSHIP—PARTING OF THE PILGRIMS WITH THEIR FRIENDS OFF SANDY HOOK.

NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF BRONZED AND CRYSTAL GASALERS, SETTEES, TABLES AND STOOLS FOR GARDENS. NEW DESIGNS. UNION WATER METER COMPANY METERS AT CHANTELOUP'S.

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig Street. PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, Hotel and Family Ranges.

St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str. 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2 '75]

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCKSMITH, BELL-RINGER, SAFF-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER NO. 17 ST. GEORGE STREET, Montreal.

Steamships. ALLAN LINE. Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

Table listing steamship routes and schedules for the Allan Line, including destinations like Sardinian, Caspian, and various ports in Europe and North America.

FROM PORTLAND Sarmatian 21st April Caspian 28th "

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND, Special Reduction in Rates of Passage Cabin \$50, \$70, \$50 (according to accommodation)

THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are intended to sail from the Clyde and Portland at intervals during the season of winter navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND, Cabin \$60 Intermediate 40 Steerage 25

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

For Freight or other particulars apply to:—In Portland to H. & A. ALLAN or J. L. FARMS; in Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDERHOUT; or E. DEPAS & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAS & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOESANON, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHMIDT & Co., or RICHARD BERNIS; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & ROON; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HCOG; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENGROVE, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal July 10, 1876.

"GUION LINE" ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS Sailing from NEW YORK every TUESDAY for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

MONTANA 4320 Tons. DAKOTA 4331 " WYOMING 3716 " WISCONSIN 3720 " NEVADA 3135 " IDAHO 3132 "

For further particulars apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York. Or to HART BROTHERS & CO., Cor. St. John & Hospital Streets, Montreal.

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several

Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

Wood and Iron Coffins of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52]

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

JOBBING CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.—[March 16, 12m] INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL. No. 581.

GRAND LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF His Honor JUDGE COURSOL, President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart, And of the Honorables J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUMET,

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

And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect. The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD.

List of Prizes: 1 Prize in Gold of \$10,000 00, 2 Prizes of \$2,000 00, 3 Prizes of \$1,000 00, 5 Prizes of \$500 00, 10 Prizes of \$250 00, 20 Prizes of \$100 00, 50 Prizes of \$50 00, 100 Prizes of \$25 00, 200 Prizes of \$10 00, 500 Prizes of \$5 00, 1000 Prizes of \$2 00, 2000 Prizes of \$1 00, 4000 Prizes of \$0 50.

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeit, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases.

The FIFTEENTH OF AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing. Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets. Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-Director F. X. COCHUE, 256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

PREMIUM SILVERWARE. A \$4.50 SET OF SILVER SPOONS GIVEN AWAY! TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER FREE. The Old Reliable EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., of Cincinnati, O., will furnish every subscriber of this paper a PREMIUM \$4.50 SET OF EXTRA PLATED SILVER SPOONS, on conditions named in Coupon.

Our readers will take notice that all communications about the foregoing advertisement must be sent to the office of the firm that advertises it at Cincinnati.

THE MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX. ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE. A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY.

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

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY. PRICE, \$5 PER PACKAGE. Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable institutions. B. E. MCGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street.

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

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL

Book & Job Printers

195 FORTIFICATION LANE. All orders promptly attended to.

GO TO HEBLIAN'S BOOT STORE. 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. BE OFF! You Sufferers! GO TO HEBLIAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, and get a pair for yourself for almost nothing!!! Politeness let him go quick!

RELIGION! WHAT IS IT?

It means harmonious development. It means to speak the truth always. It means to be honest. It means to eschew malice. It means to resist evil in all its forms. It means to accept all goodness in harmonious proportions.

Go to CHEAPSIDE for a large and varied stock of HOSIERY.

Hosiery, Gloves and Umbrellas. Hosiery, Gloves and Parasols.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

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

Coloured Silks.

Seal Browns, \$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50. Navy Blues, \$1.00 \$1.25 \$1.50. Cafe au Lait, \$1.50. London Smoke, \$1.25 \$1.50. Plums, Prunes, Greys, Drabs, Holbein Greens \$1.25 \$1.50. Myrtle Greens, \$1.25, \$1.50. Pink, Lavenders, &c., &c.

Go to CHEAPSIDE for Silks.

Silk Velvets, \$1.50, up to \$14.00. Velvetens, 50c up to \$1.50

Go to CHEAPSIDE for the best

French Cashmere at 50c

Go to CHEAPSIDE for the best

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

Dress Goods. Dress Goods.

1 Lot Dress Goods 10c, yard, worth 20c. 1 Lot Dress Goods 12c, worth 25c. 1 Lot Worsteds 20c, worth 40c. 1 Lot Worsteds Serges 25c, worth 50c. 1 Lot Brilliantines, 16c, 17c, 18c, 25c. 1 Lot Crystallines, 20c, 25c, 30c. 1 Lot Grenadines, 25c, worth 50c

Black! Black! Black!

Black French Cashmeres 50c, 60c, 75c. Black Lustres 12c, worth 20c. Black Lustres 15c, worth 22c. Black Lustres 20c, worth 30c. Black Lustres 25c, worth 40c. Black Crapo Cloths 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c. Black Paramatta 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c. Black French Merinoes, 50c, 60c, 75c

Go to CHEAPSIDE for Cheap Goods.

Tailoring! Tailoring!

West of England Tweeds and Coatings. West of England Trousers. French Coatings and Vestings. German Coatings. Scotch Tweeds. Canadian Tweeds.

J. B. LEITHEAD, Manager.

1 Case Ladies' Skirts, Beautiful Goods.

Mantles! Mantles! Mantles!

Ladies go to CHEAPSIDE and get a Parisian Mantle for \$3 and \$3.50. Mantles made up to order. Silk Mantles to order. Velvet Mantles to order. Ulsters and Waterproofs to order. Mantle Silks at CHEAPSIDE. Mantle Velvets at CHEAPSIDE. Mantle Cloths at CHEAPSIDE. Mantle Fringes and Trimmings at CHEAPSIDE

House Furnishing Goods.

Good Sheetting, 2 yards wide, only 25c a yard. Horrockses' Sheettings, Plain and Twill. American Sheettings, Plain and Twill. Wigan Sheettings, Plain and Twill. American Unbleached Sheettings Plain and Twill, all widths, 72-inch to 90-inch. Table Linens, 40c and up. Table Oilcloths. Stair Linens, all widths. Window Hollands, White, Buff and Green. Pillow Linens and Cottons. Linen Sheettings. Table Napkins and Cloths. Towels and Towelings. Roller Towelings and Crash. Huckaback Towelings. Lace Curtains, \$1.25, up to \$12. Piano Covers, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$11, \$12.50, \$16, at

Small Wares.

Coats 300 yard Spools 55 dozen. Crochet Cotton; Mending Cottons. Linen Tapes, Elastics. Linen Buttons, Pearl Buttons. Bed Lace & Carpet Binding. Crochet Braids. Cordon Braids. Flosselle. Silk Russia Braids. Embroidery Silks. Embroidery Cottons. Hair Pins, Hat Crapes. Embroidery Edgings & Insertions. French Embroidery 18 inches deep. Window Cords & Tassels. Picture Cords. Cushion Tassels. Toilet Covers & Toilet Sets. Turkish Towels large sizes. Knitting Cotton in white Seal Brown. Navy Blues & Cardinal put up in 2oz Balls. Sewing Silks & Twist. Glove Buttoners & Bodkins. Hair Crimpers 10c pair. 1 Case Antimacassars in all the new shapes. Tidy Buttons all Colors. Chalmers Flannels.

At the Grand Dry Goods Emporium, CHEAPSIDE,

437 and 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

Montreal, May 2nd, 1877.

CITY ITEMS.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.—His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin was in town on Thursday.

St. Ann's.—A number of children made their First Communion at St. Ann's on Thursday last.

THE SUFFERING.—The men who are suffering in hospital—Harrison, Nolan, Beers and Stollery—are all doing well. The men speak in high terms of the attention paid them by the hospital authorities.

The Witness in an editorial last night approved of Mr. Perry's conduct in remonstrating with the Orangemen when they appeared with insignia at the funeral of Mr. Lynch.

THE LATE WILLIAM FERGUSON.—The funeral of this respected citizen who met his death in Sunday morning's disaster, took place on Friday. The service was performed at No. 1 station. The route was Craig Street to Victoria Square, to St. James Street, to St. Lambert's Hill, thence up the Main street to the Cemetery.

FUNERAL OF THE BRAVE LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday, all that was mortal of the late Mr. John Livingston, who, with others, fell a victim in the St. Urbain Street holocaust, on the morning of Sunday last, were conveyed to their last resting place with all the respect due the character of the deceased, brave in his capacity as a fireman, his devotedness as a husband, tenderness as a father, and the true piety of his comparatively short life.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S LITERARY AND BENEFIT SOCIETY.—This society of young, prosperous, and industrious Irishmen are completing arrangements for holding a grand picnic early in June. From the success of previous ones it is reasonable to expect the picnic this year will be as successful. The place of rendezvous is not yet decided upon.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The semi-annual meeting of this Society was held Wednesday night in their room, Toupin's block, when, after the reading and adopting the reports of the Treasurer and Auditors, which shows that the Society is steadily and surely attaining a position of affluence and stability. The members on the roll now foot up to over 400. This, when it is considered that none are admitted over the age of 40 years, shows a strong list of membership highly creditable to the Society. The treasurer's report shows a balance on hand, after meeting all demands of over \$2,500. After routine business the following officers were unanimously re-elected.—President, Mr. Michael Harrington; 1st Vice-President, Mr. John Power; 2nd do, Mr. Arthur Jones; Secretary, Mr. Joseph McCann; Assistant do, Mr. Daniel O'Neill; Treasurer, Mr. Lawrence Power; Collecting Treasurer, Mr. Stephen D. Trapp; Assistant do, Mr. Edward Cummings; Grand Marshal, Mr. John Dwyer; Assistant do, Thomas Lovett and Michael Wixted. After which the following resolution of condolence and sympathy with the victims of Sunday's fire was carried unanimously.—Resolved, That this society has learned with deep regret of the late lamentable accident at the fire in St. Urbain street, whereby several brave firemen and citizens lost their lives whilst nobly endeavoring to rescue their fallen comrades from the debris of the burning building; and be it further Resolved, That this Society tenders its sincere condolences to the families of the victims in their great affliction, and that this resolution be published in the city press.

(Signed) MICHAEL HARRINGTON, President. JOSEPH McCANN, Secretary.

THE LATE FIREMEN.—The following communication has been received in relation to the late disaster:—

St. Patrick's Academy, Point St. Charles, May 3rd, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—In common with the citizens of Montreal, I beg to tender my condolence on the irreparable loss sustained by your noble and self-sacrificing Brigade, while in discharge of their sacred duties, on Sunday morning last.

I need not say that sympathy without practical aid, under such melancholy circumstances, would be entirely misplaced. You will please find enclosed, the small sum of five dollars (\$5) as my contribution towards the bereaved families' fund. As neither this note nor contribution is intended for the public, you will please hand over the amount from a friend.

Yours &c., most sincerely, Wm. McKay, PRINCIPAL. To J. Beckingham, Esq.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S LITERARY AND BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—At the semi-annual meeting of the above association which was held on the 1st inst., for the election of officers and other incidental business, abundant proof was evidenced of the good work of the society. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term; Mr. P. J. Brennan, President; Mr. John Davey, 1st Vice-President; Mr. Hugh Brady, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. J. Murphy, Treasurer; Mr. Jas. McGuire, Recording Secretary; Mr. P. A. Finn, Cor. Secretary; Mr. John Brown, Collecting Treasurer; Mr. E. H. Herbert, Assisting Collecting Treasurer; Mr. J. B. Lane, Librarian; Mr. William Doherty, Assistant Librarian; Mr. James Dowds, Marshal. Hall Committee: Messrs. James Mc Carv, W. P. McNally, M. J. Kelly, F. Brady, P. G. McLaughlin, L. Mooney, W. Doherty, W. E. Fagan, and J. Le-Hoist. The re-election of Mr. Brennan without opposition was hailed with enthusiasm. The Secretary's report was presented. It shows 144 members in good standing, 20 members erased for non-payment of dues, 3 members resigned, and 34 new members initiated during the term. The constitution of the Association wisely expels members for non-payment of dues. The Librarian's report proves the library to be in excellent condition; 365 volumes had been received during the term, for which the Association is indebted to the following gentlemen: Rev. Father Hogan, Rev. Father O'Reilly, Prof. McKay, Mr. B. Devlin, M. P., Mr. J. W. McGavran, M.P.P., Mr. B. Kelly, Mr. J. B. Lane, Mr. T. Burke, Mr. James McGuire, Mr. James McCary, Mr. P. Enright, Mr. D. Burke, Mr. D. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. P. J. Brennan, President, Mr. Wm. Doherty, Mr. J. J. Lanning, Mr. P. H. Shea, Mr. J. Hughes, Mr. J. White, Mr. J. McNeil, Mr. J. Moran, Mr. J. O'Brien, Mr. James McKennan, and Mr. George Clark.

The following is the Treasurer's report for the six months ending 30th April:—

Total \$1,011.39. Total \$1,011.39. Before the meeting separated, a vote of thanks was passed with acclamation to the Misses Ford, Mr. S. J. Meany, LL.B., Mr. James Wilson, Mr. B. R. Kelly, Mr. James Conrick and Master Harkins, for the assistance they gave the Society at the concert held in their rooms on the 12th April, and by whose exertions it was made a genuine success.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

CONFIRMED.—Forty young ladies were confirmed by the Bishop of Ottawa on Thursday.

It is stated that the Halifax garrison is shortly to be reinforced by the 42nd Highlanders.

RELIGIOUS.—Three religious ladies of the Convent of the Good Shepherd in Quebec on Thursday morning renewed their vows for life.

FIRST COMMUNION.—At St. John's Church Quebec, Thursday morning, 233 children made their first communion, a large portion of them being children of the Reformatory, under the charge of the sisters of the Good Shepherd.

NEW CHURCH.—The Roman Catholic Church at River Ouelle, erected in 1792, is being demolished to give place to a new edifice.

Brome and Richmond Counties have given a majority for the Dunkin Act.

All accounts from Ottawa say that the lumber trade will be bad this year.

THE NEW R. C. ARCHBISHOP.—The Archbishop of Quebec and Bishop of Montreal will take part in the consecration of Archbishop Hannan on the 20th inst.

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.—A shock of earthquake was felt in the vicinity of Oshawa at half-past ten o'clock Wednesday night, very distinctly and lasted eight seconds.

THE 42ND.—Forts in the neighborhood of Halifax, N. S., are being supplied with improved guns and ammunition, and much activity is displayed by military authorities in a quiet way. Three ironclads are stationed there, and another regiment of soldiers, the 42nd Highlanders, is expected shortly.

Notice has been given that four-dollar counterfeit notes on the Dominion Bank are in circulation in Toronto. They are of the old plate, the paper thin and of a greasy feeling, the engraving darker than the original, and the cashier's signature engraved, not written as in the genuine notes.

LAND SLIDE.—TEN PERSONS BURIED ALIVE.—A terrible land slide is reported to have taken place on the bank of the Veillet, a tributary of the Batican, in the parish of St. Genevieve, county of Champlain, Quebec, about 100 miles northeast of Montreal. At the point where the slide occurred the bank is eighty feet high. Over an acre of land fell and buried a saw and grist mill and a dwelling house and turned the course of the stream. It is positively asserted that ten persons were buried alive. The bodies of Mrs. Massicotte, wife of the owner of the mill, her three children, aged respectively three, seven and twelve years, and Mr. Cloutier, father of Rev. Mr. Cloutier, of Three Rivers, has been recovered. They are hardly recognizable.

VILLA ANNA, LACHINE.—A ceremony of a most interesting nature took place at this convent on Thursday last. A large number of former pupils of the Villa met at two o'clock in the grand hall of the institution and presented to Sister M. Helen, the popular and gifted Mother Superioress, a magnificent carpet for the parlour. The presentation was a surprise to most of the Sisters, and the respected recipient was so affected that she could scarcely respond. And, indeed, it was a rare occurrence, this *rendezvous*. Some were there, Mothers of families, others just beginning life as brides, a few aspiring to higher, holier things appeared in the humble garb of the religious, but one and all were, for a few short hours, once more the school girls of yore. Old times were talked over, absent ones remembered, convent troubles and trials discussed; in fine, from each group one, it seemed, could hear nothing but "Do you remember?" "Will you ever forget?" or some such prelude to the recalling of a long-forgotten trick or prank. Addresses were read in French and English, and after partaking of a splendid lunch provided by the Sisters, farewells were spoken, and the happy group dispersed, pleased and grateful for the happy opportunity given them of spending a few short hours amidst the scenes of childhood's years with the cherished friends of yore.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC.—The annual election of officers and council for this Society, held last week, resulted as follows:—Officers.—Thos. J. Molony, President; Wm. Slatery, Vice-President; Jacob Griffiths, Treasurer; Patrick Morgan, Recording Secretary, and John Trihey, Corresponding Secretary. Council: Messrs. Jas. Walsh, N. P., S. B. Jennings, Michael Dunn, Richard Barden, Patrick McCormack, Edward O'Connor, Frs. Gleason, James Batterton, John Brady and Wm. Byrne.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

Thorne Centre, J. S. \$2; Three Rivers, Mgr L 2; Lachine, Rev. M. P. 2; Hemmingford, Rev. J. D. 3.50; Fairfield, Rev. D. J. G. Mc D, 2; St. Hyacinthe, M. H. 5; Smiths Falls, P. Mc D, 2; Kazabazua, B. S. 4; Granby, P. C. 2; Kinkora, Rev. J. O'N, 4; Perth, P. D. N. 2; Read, J. M. 2; Morrisburg, D. Mc D 2; Cornwall, D. Mc D, 2; Eardley, J. Mc G, 2; Halifax, Rev. A. Mc I, 5; Missisquoi, Rev. E. S. 2; Iona, J. T. 2; Thameville, M. C. 2; St. Scholastica, J. M. 2; Sorel, J. M. 2; Hamilton, S. F. J. 2; Lacolle, H. B. 2; Douglastown, Mrs. H. G. 2; Renous Bridge, Rev. J. C. 2; Grand River, T. C. 1; Collins Bay, H. McK, 25c; New York, J. F. 2; Monckland, A. R. Mc D 2; Shoobred, C. M. S. 2; Six Mile Cross, T. K. 1.50; Lindsay, C. L. B. 6; P. C. 2; Testarville, P. G. 2; South Duro, G. C. 2; Point St. Charles, J. R. 2; Egerton, J. B. 2; Oak Point, Rev. W. M.; Springtown, P. K. 2; Bath, Mrs. H. McK, 2; Longueuil, G. B. 2; Buckingham, P. Mc F. 1.50; Cow Bay, Rev. D. J. Mc I, 2; Tenneyson, J. Mc K, 2; Grand Falls, J. O. 2; West Osgoode, J. M. Mc K, 3; Scarborough Junction, J. J. 1; St. Patrick's Hill, T. W. 2; Lacolle, T. W. 5; Eganville, D. B. 4; Lucknow, P. M. 2; Chippewa Falls, T. D. 2; L'Assomption, P. F. 2; Cedar Hill, J. G. 2; Cote St. Paul, Dr. A. D. A. 2; St. Hughes, Rev. G. B. 2; Quebec, E. C. 2; Warkworth, W. K. 2; M. C. 2; Point St. Charles, Prof. D. 2; Avonmore, C. Mc B, 4; New Richmond, T. F. 1; Mile End, J. O' B, 2; Cote des Neiges, J. Q. 2; Mayfield, W. H. 2; Per P. L. Escott—McIntosh Mill, J. L. 1.50; Warburton, J. Mc E, 1.50. Per S. L. St. Eugene—J. O' C, 1.50. Per P. H. Osceola—D. G. 2. Per P. F. Shamrock—E. S. 6. Per M. A. E. Woodstock—Ingersoll, J. O' C 2; London, Right Rev. Dr. W. 2; Wallaceburg, J. P. 2; Beachville, M. Mc L, 1; Toronto, J. J. F. 2; St. Catharines, Capt. W. Mc L, 2; S. W. 2; J. F. J. 2; St. Thomas, Rev. W. F. 2; London, J. O' C, 2.50; Hamilton, C. C. 2; J. Mc C, 2. Per J. M. Quebec—S. R. 2; J. U. G. 3; T. D. 2; J. R. 2; J. S. 2; L. A. C. 2. Per Rev. O. S. Chambly Basin—Rev. A. T. 4. Per P. P. O. Halifax, Self, 2. J. M. 2. Per P. C. Portage du Fort—Bryson, W. Mc V, 2. Per L. S. Sheenboro—Self, 1.75; J. M. 1.75; J. S. 1.75; W. D. 1.75; E. C. 1.75; P. M. 1.75; G. M. 1.75; Fort William, W. J. 1.75. Per S. K. Almonte—Panmure, J. M. jr, 2; Olandeboye, L. K. 1. Per Rev. W. J. K. Toledo—Self, 2; Morton T. T. 2; Delta, Mrs. L. C. 2. Per Rev. P. J. S. Grand River—H. J. 2. Per J. C. Almonte—T. Mc A, 1; Powell, M. G. 1; M. K. 2. Per M. H. O' B. Sillery—J. C. 2. Per Miss M. Mc E. Rockburn—B. Mc C, 1.50; J. M. 1.50; J. M. 1.50; J. L. 1.50; J. Mc C, 1.50; J. O' N, 1.50; Hardmen's Corners, J. W. L, 1.50; P. D, 1.50. Per R. E. Brockville—J. S. 2. Per J. C. H. Read—J. M. G, 2. Per A. B. Mayo—M. L. 1.50. Per P. W. Erinville—Gloves, J. G. 50cts; C. H. 0 cts; D. C. 50cts; Kalladar, J. A. 50cts.

TO OUR BELOVED AND REGRETTED PARISH PRIEST, THE REVEREND FATHER I. G. G. PLAMONDON.

VENERABLE PASTOR.—It is with a deep sorrow, and profound affliction, that we heard of your being called to another parish. We expected that the Divine Providence would let us enjoy, for a longer time, so kind, and so talented a Guide, to lead us some time yet, in the paths of virtue.

Your departure is greatly felt in the Parish of Rawdon, we feel sensibly for the good done to us, during the short time we had the pleasure to live under your vigilant care. It is needless to mention all the good works which have been effected by the thousand means at your disposition, to bring on things to a good issue.

We have been the witnesses of your zeal, and charity and the many fatigues, which your heart of a father undertook for the welfare of our souls. We have listened with delight to the eloquent speeches, and have received that great amount of instruction given to us, with the greatest satisfaction.

We cannot forget the many good advice, that you gave us, through love for us.

We have no more at our command to express the feelings of gratitude which are pressed in our mutual hearts. Permit your inconvertible parishioners, to return you their best thanks for the good that has been done through your blessed hands, of a Priest and father.

We cannot let you depart without testifying your Reverence our affection our respect and devotedness and attachment.

We shall not forget the examples of virtue which you have left us, and these will be our models to imitate.

Our children will remember with delight their dear Pastor, and beloved Father; and will not forget the well meant instructions given to them in order to prevent them from falling into the snares of error and indifference. They will often come and pray in the beautiful Chapel, which you have built in addition to our Convent, this temple erected to the honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, is the testimony of your ardent love to procure salvation to those of this parish, who had the happiness to live under your fatherly care. Before bidding a last adieu to our beloved Father, we beg of him the favor of his fervent prayers, when at the altar, to beseech God to grant us peace, the love of religion, and the preservation of our faith. Receive these, our feelings of our eternal gratitude, as the token of our homage, and the profound veneration and respect for your kindness to us, and in return be pleased to give us your blessing for us and our families. The Parishioners of St. Patrick of Rawdon. Rawdon, 16th April, 1877.

GREENBACKS AND SILVER.

Table with 3 columns: Greenbacks, Bouquet, Sold. American Silver.

MONTEREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Table listing market prices for Flour, Extra Superfine, Spring Extra, Superfine, Strong Bakers', Fine, Middlings, U. C. bag flour, City bags, Oatmeal, Corn, Pease, Barley, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Dressed Hogs, Beef, Ashes, Firsts, Pearls.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whigs)

Table listing market prices for Flour, Family, Grain, Rye, Peas, Oats, Wheat, Fall Wheat, Meat, Ham, Veal, Bacon, Pork, Hides, Calf Skins, Deacon Skins, Poultry, Eggs, General.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Table listing market prices for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Dressed hogs, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Onions, Turnips, Potatoes, Turkeys, Hay, Straw.

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

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

LIST OF BOOKS, INSTRUCTIVE & DEVOTIONAL

FOR THE MONTHS OF

MAY AND JUNE.

Table listing various books for sale, including 'New Month of Mary', 'The Child of Mary', 'The Life of the Blessed Virgin', 'The Wonders of Lourdes', etc.

D. & J. SADDLER & CO., 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.