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MON'TREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1878.

82 per annum

RITUALISM.

The Ritualistic spirit of the age, which seeks to exalt human reason over the divine reason to drive God out of the world, is characterised by Cardinal Pecci, niw Leo XIII, in the following extract from a Lenten Pastoral addressed to the cler-

gy and laity of his diocese in 1876:-

"Human reason, like the man of sin described by St. Paul, rises in revolt with its weapon of negation, sets itsult above all that is called God, takes profane possession of the temple, parades itself for God in His place Tell me, my dearly beloved, what place is there left in this world for the Creator and Redeemer of man? Alas! if he still finds a shelter in the hearts of the faithful, few as they are in the world—if there are still some souls at whose door He knocks and hears an answer-yet speaking of society at large, he has no home left for Him on earth. In the name of science He is spirit of independance, He is excluded from teaching under pretext of liberty. He is driven from His dominion of morals. The cry, 'We will not have this man reign over us,' never sounded more noisy nor more audacious than in our day."

PROTESTANTISM.

A Protestant paper thus pronouncing Judgment on Protestantism.—The Christian Intelligencer says:

"When such a man as professor Goldwin Smith deliberately writes, 'The foundations of general morality have been shaken, and a crisis has been brought on, the gravity of which nobody can fail to see,' it is plain that the days are evil and threatening. Who has brought about this state of society? The Tyndalls and Darwins, no doubt, by their atheism and materialism are responsible for much of the result. But we change the present widespread moral weakness also upon the men who have stood in pulpits professedly Christian, and assailed creeds and confessions, sneered at orthodoxy, advocated a ruinous liberalism, prated about advanced thought and taught men that it is of no consequence what a man believes."

Precisely so. And who are the men who have assailed creeds and sneered at orthodoxy, but Protestants? The "widespread moral weakness," the ruinous liberalism" which the Intelligencer deplores is nothing else than the legitimate results of the principle of "private judgment," which Protestants inculcate. And what is it that Protestantism, with its count- cuss the increased taxation on tobacco, and a man less sects and diverse opinions as to the doc trines of Christianity teaches, mos logically, but most fulsely, but that "it is of no conseuence what a man believes?"

HUMILITY OF LEO XIII.

The Semaine Religiouse, of the diocese of Rouen, in its last number, gives the eloquent allocution pronounced by his Eminence Cardinal de Bonnechose, in his cathedral, to a crowded andience, after his return from Rome. From this allocution, which contains the most interesting details of the last Conclave, we extract a piece of information until now unknown, and which the Archbishop of Rouca who tells it- has from the surest source. His Eminence Cardinal de Bonnechose is just after relating what took place on Tuesday. He tells as follows what took place on Wednesday:-

"Cardinal Pecci, who had received the previous evening the greatest number of votes, was on Wednesday morning pale and full of consternation. He sought one of the most venerable members of the Sacred College, in whom he had the fullest confidence, and said to him before the opening of the voting papers, "I cannot restrain myself; I feel the necessity of speaking to the Sacred College; I fear it is making a mistake; they have given me the reputation of being learned, of being clever; I am nothing of the kind. They suppose I have the qualities necessary for a Pope; they are mistaken, I would wish to say this much to the cardinals"

"Happily his interlocutor replied to him in these words:—"As regards your learning, it is not for you to judge of it; that is our business. As regards your qualities for the Papacy, God knows them, and leave that to Him." He obeyed; and in a very short time, the number of votes recorded in his favor going above the two thirds, he was declared elected."—Translated from l'univers.

THE NEW EARL OF LEITRIM.

The new Earl of Leitrim has offered a reward of £10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of his uncle, and intends to inaugurate his accession to his title and estates by redressing all grievances among his tenantry. Arbitrary evictions are to cease, tenants unable to crop their lands are to be supplied with seed, as the young earl says that without crops he cannot expect rents. The poor and destitute on his estates are to be provided for in a home to be established for them in Milford, and saved from the ignominy of entering the workhouse. These are but some of the changes said to be about to be introduced. In the address to the congregation on April 7th, in the Cathedral, Letterthe strongest possible terms.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN HOL-

Holland is going to have a system of compulsory education forced upon her. Herr Bappeyne, the new premier, has devised a plan for making the State pay thirty per cent. of the cost of all schools, if conducted on the godless principle, and the proviso is added that for those children who are not on the school list no grant is to be paid.

A Catholic contemporary in Holland comments on this point as follows:

"This measure is taken from the book of Belgian Radicals. Our 'Liberal' legislators never object to the high pressure of tyranny. With money and for money, everything is to be enforced. On our part a simple protest against the bill will be sufficient; for we need not care how much the 'Liberals' will gain at our cost. The more they take and ask, and banished from the region of beings to gratify a proud | they have power enough to do so, the better our opportunity of showing our independence of the things of this world and besting Mammon. Our schools will go on flourishing in the teeth of the efficial disfavor, and yet we shall not have to trench cent from l'eter's pence."

On this the Cavan Anglo Celt remarks:

"Identically parallel is the case of Ireland and the effect also is the same, viz., the maintenance of the Catholic faith despite all the wiles of a Protestant State."

We American Catholics may here find an example to follow, or at least to confirm us in systematized and efficient system of Catholic schools and colleges, for the education of Catholic children, whether the State taxes us or not make us help to support such schools, but that means through which every Catholic child may receive a truly Catholic education.

"ALLEGED FENIANISM AT MUL-LINAVAT."

Under this heading the Kilkenny Moderator, of the 10th instant, says:—

On Saturday night last a number of "the boys, of sweet Mullinavat were drinking in a public house in that village. A soldier belonging to the 18th Regiment, the Royal Irish, who was on furlough, was amongst the party. The men began to disnamed Knox, it is alleged, used the disloyal expression, "God b—t the Queen and all the royal family if the present Government goes to war with Russia, the Irish will rise in arms, and you (addressing the soldier) and every Irish soldier will have to do the same" The soldier, in the most praiseworthy manner, condemned such language, and informed Knox that he would report the matter to the constable. Knox, it is stated, replied "Be d—d you and the constable." The soldier immediately communicated these facts to Constable Twiss, who took down his statement. Knox was immediately arrested, brought before a magistrate, and remanded till next petty

LORD LEITRIM.

A FEARFUL SCENE AT HIS FUNERAL.

The body had been conveyed to Killadoon a residence which he owned, near Celbridge, County Kildare, about nine miles from Dublin. The funeral left Celbridge at twelve o'clock. At twenty minutes past two a sort of flendish yell, announced that the hearse had reached the corner of Church Street. There was an evident tension holding the dense mass. As the funeral procession approached the churchyard the mob closed in around the hearse, and a perfect chorus of yells, groans, hisses and cheers rang out. The occupants of the mourning coaches were jostled about, and with difficulty obtained an entrance within the gates. The police tried to form a line around the hearse, but they were swept away with an impetuous rush. The language used by reference to the dead man was horrible. A reinforcement of police came on the scene. Fresh efforts to remove the body led to fresh and more violent scenes.

At last the coffin was got into the cemetery, and so the church, which was filled by a very large and mixed congreation, who showed unmistakebly by their manner that they were present out of sheer curiosity. The full service was read, but very little attention paid to it. At its conclusion the coffin was borne out toward the vaults. At once a furious rush was made through the church after the coffin, and for some time the confusion and indecorum were as great within as without the church. The moment the mob outside caught sight of the bear-headed mourners, a terrible howl of execration went up, and amidst hisses, cheers, groans, and ribald implications, the body of the murdered man, guarded by double lines of police, was laid in its last resting-place. Those familiar with the Irish history of the present century will be strongly reminded by all this of the far more tear ful demonstrations which took place around the kenny, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Devitt, Bishop of Raphoe, referred to the murder, which he denounced in Fitz-Gibbon, and that other equally detested Irishman, Lord Castlereagh.

DONEGAL MURDER.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN ON THE MURDER.

The following is an extract from a letter which appears in last week's Spectator:-

Though a Worcestershire incumbent, I am well acquainted with he remote part of Ireland to which the late murders have given a melancholy interest. It is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, to which I always return with undiminished pleasure, after visiting the most picturesque countries in Southern Europe. The mountains, though not high, are singularly graceful in outline, and clothed with white or purple heather, intermixed with much natural wood High, precipitous rocks break the surface, and in the recesses of the woods are namerous lovely little lakes, bordered with white waterin frequent cascades over the mossy, fern-covered boulders. Lofty mountains are dimly seen in the of 300 policemen were on the ground, and so serious distance, and in fine weather the tints in the hillwarmth and brilliancy; but the great charm of the landscape is the sen, which here p netrates the hard appeared, and made strong special lecturers in every direction—a transcaper. the shore of the open ocean; but the two great bays, let the Catholic Times, containing the Allocution enclosed by grand and hold chiffs, the latter softer | those of them present were greatly excited, and in character and full of islets, on which seals bask, frequently disturbed the speakers. A resolution and among which the strong tide is over rushing to was carried to petition farliament in accordance or from the ocean. So near the Atlantic, rain and wind must often be expected, but the climate is took place, but no serious disturbance. never cold The Gulf Stream il ws near the coast, and poer Lord Leitrim's house, not at Milford, but our determination to provide, in a thoroughly some seven or eight miles distant, was partly fitted | day night, says: with mahogany that had been washed ashore on his estate. Tourists have rarely visited this charming neighbourhood; they hasten on to the grander but bleaker scenery of the further west, and after the recent crimes will fear to linger in Donegal at for secular, godless schools. It is unjust to all. Yet the kidnapping of strangers for ransom, after the Italian fashion, has never been an Irish practice, and ordinary crime is little known in does not relieve us from the duty of furnishing | Donegal, where the resident gentry scarcely lock their houses at night. The murder of Lord Leitrim was the result of a long series of contentions with his tenantry, and those who have nothing to do with land may expect nothing but civility in any part of Ireland. One may even be a landlord, and enjoy perfect safety, so long as one is content with receiving the customary rent, leaving the peasantry to their own devices. An old friend of mine held a small estate near Lord Leitrim's for many years, and, though an Orangeman, was an universal favourite with his tenants, who were all Roman Ca-

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN KILMAL-LOCK.

A correspondent of the Cork Examiner tells the following singular story:-

About a fortnight since the Rev. Mr. Den, Protestant curate in Kilmallock, who resides a short distance from the town, between the Old Blossom Gate and the mansion house of Ash Hill Towers, heard, or fancied that he heard, a knock at his door at about twelve o'clock at night. He opened the window of his bedroom, and asked what was he wanting. Getting no reply, he retired, and in a short time the knock was repeated. He again opened the window, but with a like result The next night the knocking was again heard, and Mr. Dea then made a report to the police that some persons were annoying him. On the third night, two policemen went to the scene, and lay in ambush near the house, they heard nothing until Mr. Dea raised the window, and asked did they hear anything, adding that he heard the knocking going on at a fearful rate. The police entered the house, and they also plainly heard the noise. They returned to barracks, but the constable (a Protestant) could not be convinced of the noise being in the house. On the next night he went there, and also waited in ambush, but heard nothing until he entered the house, when there was the noise rising from a "dead" knock until it reached the rumbling noise like that made by a heavily weighted cart. Aftee this many Protestants of the town, accompanied by Mr. Weldon, J. P., went to the house and they all heard a noise as described. and explored every room and corner, even an old garret in the house (through which one of the exploring party fell). When they went to the room where the noise was supposed to be heard, it was then heard in another. One or to persons were then put in each room, and the noise then seemed as if proceeding from the walls. The noise still continues to be heard, commencing sometimes as early as 9 p. m., and at others not until about 12, and continues until about 4 o'clock. Many are the surmises as to the nature of the affair, but, of course no opinion on the matter can be advanced. Therefore, I merely state the facts as I know them.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE IRISH PARTY.

We learn from a letterof Mr. John Bright, M. P., to the Tullamore board of guardians, that a petition in favour of Mr. Butt's Land Bill had been sent to him by that body for presentation to the House of Commons; and that Mr. Bright is of opinion there is no chance of better government for Ireland so long as the Irish members refuse to unite with the English and Scotch Liberals. He concludes his note by saying:—"An Irish party hostile to the Liberal party of Great Britain insures a perpetual reign of the Tories." We are very glad that Mr. Bright has opened his eyes to this fact, and we hope all the Liberal party of Great Britain will soon come to a thorough understanding of it. The state of the case eppressed in sother words is, that there is no chance of a return to power for the English Liberals until they come to terms with the Irish of these Christian women was Sister Eulalie. She explained his errand at the palace, therefore was the Rule party. That is every promising condition of the remaining of the scourge, but none of the remaining Siters the remaining site of the scourge, but none of the remaining Siters the remaining site of the scourge, but none of the remaining site of the site of the remaining site of the site of the site of the remaining site of the site of t

"NO-POPERY" DEMONSTRATION IN GLASGOW.

BURNING THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION. -:0:-SERIOUS RIOTS,

A Central News telegram, dated Glasgow, Saturday, says :---

This evening a crowd numbering 12,000 people gathered on Glasgow Green in a heavy rain, in answer to a placard calling upon the Protestants of the city to "assemble and publicly burn the Pope's Allocution regarding the establishment of the hierarchy in Scotland." A rumor had spread that the Roman Catholics were determined to resist what they considered a contemplated insult, and that to make an effectual resistance they were ready lilies, and fed by rapid, clear streams, which pour to use firearms. The magistrates had taken precontionary measures to preserve the peace. A body was the disturbance anticipated that the authorities in every direction—a tremendous surf thunders on hierarchy, and concluded by burning an oiled copy Swilly and Multoy, resemble inland lakes, the former | The Catholics seemed in a small minority, but with the views of the speakers. Many free fights

A later Central News telegram, dated Sun-

A riot, baving some connection with the burning, last night, of the Pope'e Allocation, occurred on Glasgow Green to-night. During the evening twenty thousand people assembled on the Green Many gathered round an anti-Papal lecturer, named M'Intyre, and from stone-throwing by boys a general disturbance took place. Missiles were used, the iron palings broken, and the staves used as weapons, Many people were seriously hurt, and ten rioters were apprehended. But for the pressince of a large body of police the disturbance would have been very serious.

A telegram in the Freeman, dated the same night, says:-

Notwithstanding the comparitive quiet attendng the burning of the Pope's Allocation on Glasgow Green last night, when a disturbance was anticipated, a religious riot has occurred after all, To-night about 20,000 people had assembled on the Green, some of them gathered round a well-known anti-Papal lecturer, named M'intyre, and from stone-throwing by the boys a general row took place. Stones and other missiles were freely thrown, and the iron railings were torn up and used as weapons. Fortunately, a strong body of police were present, or the riot would undoubtedly have assumed a much more serious form. As it was, many people were severely hurt-one man so seriously that he had to be removed to the infirmary. Ten of the rioters were arrested. While about 100 boys belonging to the Duke-street Reformatory, in which a rebellion of the boys occurred forty of them ran off Fifteen of the forty have since been apprehended, but the others are still at large. Considerable insubordination has been manifested in the institution for some time.

The Freeman of Tuesday says:-

Four men were tried yesterday for taking part in the riot on Sunday on Glascow Green between Orangemen and Catholics, consequent upon the lost four millions of her inhabitants in a few years, burning of the Pope's Allecution. Each was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment, and to find of these beasts of prey, Lord Leitrim, who was the security to keep the peace, or undergo a similar term of imprisonment. Two others forfeited pledges of £5. The magistrates said they did not care what driving through one of his properties; one of those religion the rioters were—that rioting would be suppressed with vigour.

SISTERS OF CHARITY AMONG THE Says the Constantinople correspondent of the

Philadelphia Press. "The typhus epidemic is raging here to a fearful extent among the troops and the fugitives. A sanitary commission, under the presidency of the sultan himself, has been formed to check its ravages. The Imperial summer residence at Alemdagh, in the elevated region beyond Scutarie in Asia, has been given up for a hospital. Barracks for the sick have been erected at Fanar-Bagtche. near Kadikeuy, and other places The gardens on the Seraglio Point, one reserved for the promenades of the ladies of the Imperial hatem, are now covered with sheds for the accommodation of typhus patients. There is hardly any part of the old Seraglio region that is not now invaded with hospitals. Sad are the scenes witnessed in them. The bier is stationary before the door to carry away the dead, for hardly an hour passes that some poor creature does not breathe his last sigh. The small pox has attacked chiefly the women and children fugitives, while the men suffer from typhus. The devotion of the Sisters of Charity to the care of the sick is beyond all praise. Nothing deters them from the performance of their pious duties neither contagion epidemic, virulence, the pestilential atmosphere of the hospitals, or the fact that several of their number have succumbed to the malarious influences to which they are subjected. When one falls, another takes her place, as soldier succeeds to soldier in the gaps made in the ranks by deadly missiles. Among the most zealous of these Christian women was Sister Eulalie. She tening to their relief from France."

THE EARL OF LEITRIM.

A SHOCKING REASON FOR HIS DEATH.

Reference has been made to the murdered Earl's merciless enforcement of his legal rights with respect to his tenantry. In England the belief is universal that the murder was agrarian. Not so in Ulster, where, of course, the man, and everything connected with him were infinitely better known. There it is set down to private vengeance. The Earl was convinced that he was lord of all his tenants' belongings, free to dispose of them at his will. No Turkish pacha was more profoundly self-satisfied in his right to do what he pleased with the Graur rayabs of his pachalik; and, if reports does not caluminate him very much, the visits of a Turkish Pacha were never more dreaded by his subject Christian rayahs than were those of Lord Leitrim by his terrified tenantry. Woe for the household where his keen eye detected comeliness. He insisted on his right to choose out of his tenanta' families whomsoever he pleased for "domestic service." The popular opinion gave a terrible interpretation to the phrase.

Should the chosen one prove coy and troublesome, vengeance fell upon the family which refused to minister to the pleasures of the lord, worse and more inexorable than upon a mere defaulting tenant. It is openly stated now in Ulster that Lord Leitrim met his death from causes of this kind. The Irish peasant is proverbially tender about domestic honor. Can we be surprised that some one outraged in this point so sought to avenge the "unutterable wrong" of daughter, sister, sweetheart-nay, perhaps, one dearer still?

THE DONEGAL MURDER.

A FRENCH JOURNAL SEIZED FOR EXPRESSING ITS OPINION ON THE SUBJECT.

A Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette

By order of the Minister of the Interior, La Commune Affranchie, a journal published under the inspiration of Felix Pyat, was seized at all the kiosques this morning for an article upon the murder of Lord Leitrim, which began as follows:-" There are no longer any welves in England, a country for which our Opportunist politicians express of more admiration than they do for Athens; but instead of wolves, there are lords, some 300 of whom have framed laws to protect themselves in possession of land which their ancestors acquired either by force or by fraud," After alluding to the fact that Scotland is as much "ravaged by wolves" as last week, were being marched to church to-day, England, among the "wolves" "Duke Sutherland," the Duke of "Bucelone" (? Buccleuch), and Lord Fitzwilliam, the wirter goes on to say :-" But it is Ireland that suffers the most from those carnivorous animals, which, not having been subject to such a battue as the French people got up for their wolves in 1793, threaten the inhabitants of Ireland with exterminaton. Ireland is depopulated by them, and There is much to be said in favour of 1793. One owner of 200,000 acres of land, has just been knocked over, together with his clerk and coachman, while terrible acts of revenge taken by farmers against their masters." In conclusion, the writer says that he should like to know how many men met their death by the cruel proceedings of Lord Leitrim during the time that he was in possession of his property.

RUSSIA.

RELATIONS OF THE EMPERON TO HIS PEOPLE.

Says the Russian correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, " the fourth day of the Carnival the Emperor sends his state carriages, with outriders and postillions, to carry the school children to the Champs de Mars, where they amuse themselves for g few hours. This he does every year, and he also seuds them to the opera one evening, and provides them each with cakes. This year the man who supplied the cake attempted to make a little money out of it, so he gave a short measure. But the Emperor, walking about and talking to the children asked one of them if she had had berbun, and as she replied in the negative the ruse was discovered and the man reprimanded. This little anecdote illustrates the kindness of the Emperor's heart; and another occurrence which I am about to relate goes still farther to prove it. He was visiting the hospitals, according to his habit and among the patients he found a common soldier whose wound was prowish should be complied with, and gave orders at the hospital and at the palace that he was to be called at any hour of the day or night when the man should be dying; and sure enough about two o'clock one morning a messenger came from the hospital, they fight for such so Emperor ? kund nearl

SHAUN OF THE TORCH;

THE PETRIFIED TROOPER A LEGEND OF BALLINCOLLIG CASTLE.

the "Mitra," situated near the "Red Abbey," to the ed it-up. south of Cork, and took their way thro' the gloomy suburbs, and along the dark and desolate, rockencumbered west road that led to the barony of Barretts. The troops consisted of a captain; a sergeant and about fifty veterans, who had stood the brunt of many a field, and bore the mark of many a scar, taken in the wars between James II., and his loving son-in-law, William of Orange. The peasant in his dismantled cabin, with the old autumn breeze whistling through its smoke-begrimmed rafters, listened with a shudder to the ring of the iron hoofs and the clang of the scabbards, and huddled closer to his hungry little ones, as if to shield them from the dreadful visit; but the tramp of the boofs died away, and the Irish peasant furtively crossed himself in the gloom of his desolate hut, and prayed God to shield him and his from the horrors of civil war and the tender mercies of the Williamites.

On, still on, went-the detachment, bent for the present on higher game than harassing the miserable peasantry; -on in the darkness and silence, unbroken, unless by whispered conversation, mingled with the sullen roar of the flooded Lee, that rushed on its way to a short distance to the right of the midnight wayfarers.

The sergeant, before mentioned, was stationed with another trooper a rear guard, and beguiled the way with snatches of hymns and psalms and the ribald songs of camp followers, oddly jumbled together, moistening his lips occasionally from the contents of a flask he carried, strapped to his saddle how and which, to judge from the reluctant manper in which he took it from his mouth, must have contained something stronger than water. After one of those oft-repeated applications of the flask, he cleared his throat, and in a hoarse voice, gave

"First horn of Egypt smite did ho, Of mankind and of beast also, And withered in'—

"Close up, Gideon Fox; have I not often held forth to the in goodly English on the sinful practice of nodding asleep on your horse during night march. You! I have scattered good words in abundance. but they have fallen on the rock and are lost. I might as well preach to the rebelly Papishes There are wells in Jordan, but Gideon Fox is not athirst. There is manna in the wilderness, but-What is it you say? I wouldn't offer you a drink from the flask. Oh! man of Bellal, do you thirst for the usquebaugh of the rebel Irish? Would you meddle with the fiery liquors of the man, James Stuart?

There was an old prophecy found in a bog—
Lillibulero, bulleg an la,
That Ireland should be ruled by an ass and a dog,
Lillibulero, bulleg an la,
And now the old prophecy is coming to pass,
For Talbot's the dog, and—
No, James is the dog, and Gideon Fox is the ass—
lara, lara." lara, lara.

"Silence in the ranks," cried a stern voice from the front. "Sergeant Grimsby, you are at your old tricks again. You had better keep silence, or I shall have your tongue slit in order you may sing

all the better." "I stand rebuked Captain; I was only giving a word in season to this confounded ass-I mean Gideon Fox, our brother in the Lord-when"-the speaker suddenly drew a pistol and fired at some object, then jumped his horse over a low hedge and galloped away, disappearing altogether in the

darkness. "Follow, follow some of you," said the Captain; "it may be some lure of the Rapparees. Follow to the rescue of brave old Grimsby, whom, if ever he comes back, I shall put under arrest for quitting the ranks without leave. Hark! he is calling."

"I have him," cried the sergeant, from a distance. "He is the captive of my bow and of my spear. The word of the Lord and of Gideon-Gideon-and of Habakuc Grimsby. I have captured an uncircumcised Philistine-I mean a Варрагес.-

"O the Rapparces, the Rapparces, They lead a pleasant life On the mountains, in the valley, At the feast and in the strife, When the fight is"...

I stand rebuked. A light, Gideon Fox, or this damn-I mean this ungodly Papish will escape. By this time some of the troopers had got to him, a light was struck, and a torch soon flared on the night wind, revealing the Sergeant struggling with a powerful but unarmed peasant, while the trained

troep horse stood quietly by. " What is this, Sergeant Grimsby?" said the Captain, riding up as some of the troopers bound the peasant's hands behind his back,

"Who is this man?" "One of the unrighteous, Captain; a man of Belial, a Rapparce. Ha!" he cried as the light fell on the peasant's face, "If is is not that vessel of iniquity, 'Shaun of the Torch,' as the Irish call him. Oh, but I have seen him gliding from house to house like Satan, when that demon of ungodliness, Governor MacGillicuddy, ordered the suburbs of Cork to be fired, and sorely harrassed God's chosen people. Oh, but you shall hang as high as Mordecai, while Haman sits in the gate Master
Shaun of the Torch!—

'There was an old prophecy found in a bog-Lillibulero bullen.'"

Come, come, bring on the prisoner," said the Captain. "Try if you can, Sergeant, to keep from talking; you are more like one of Cromwell's old Ironsides with a cross of the Cavalier, than a simple voteran of his Majesty, King William. Remember we are in the barony of Barrets, and cannot be far

from our destination." A light glimmered in the distance; the bound prisoner seemed to keep his eyes on it sorrowfully though he uttered not a word.

"Is that Barrett's stronghold, yonder?" said the Captain, riding up.

The prisoner regarded him gloomily, but made him no answer.

"Listen to me. If you guide us faithfully to the Castle of John Barrett, I shall give you your free-dom and a handful of gold pieces; refuse, and you shall hang like a dog on the first tree we meet."

The prisoner's dark eyes glistened.

"Will the Sassenach captain let me go if I guide to the gate?" he said.

"Yes, but no treachery, Master Torchbearer, or that long carcass of yours may be food for the ravens by daybreak."

The prisoner held up his pinioned hands. "Unbind me," he said, "the Sassenach troopers have sharp sabres and deadly pistols; the Irish peasant has but his naked hands. I will guide you | brough the "South Gate" at break of day. to the castle gate; when there we part, and you

shift for yourselves." After a good deal of demur, and a few words in to be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided, till after some it be taken or another to be avoided. ocean from the half morass that encompassed it.

you to the castle of the Barrets : let me go my way." "Not if I can help it, dog of a Baparee," said the nothing left in the flame?" Sergeant, presenting a pistol, which was immedia-tely knocked up by the captain, who said—

and placing a purse of gold in his hand. "Go; but form bearing a torch in one hand appeared and dis-

and placing a purse of gold in his hand. "Go; but form bearing a torch in one han beware if we catch you again, you shall assuredly appeared between some trees."

By John fitzgerald.

The man gazed at the purse in his hand, by the hand providing devil is that providing devil is that a strong detachment of mounted trooper; then ding it fercely away, who it fell at the feet told them that he of the torce shilling forth from the old hostel, or tayere called of the horse of Grimsby, who dismounted and picking on the other strong detachment of Redva blev." to the addition of Grimsby, who dismounted and picking a purse of gold in his hand. "Go; but form bearing a torch in one han appeared between some trees."

"Fire and purse," cried the hand in the strong detachment of mounted trooper; then ding it fercely away, who dismounted and picking on the other strong detachment of the torce of Grimsby, who dismounted and picking on the other strong detachment of the torce of Grimsby, who dismounted and picking on the other strong detachment of the torce of Grimsby, who dismounted and picking on the other provides the hand.

"My heart's bifter curse go with the yellow dross of the Sassenach," the peasant said; may it be the means of a miserable death to whoever retains it, and brings him and his to sorrow and degradation." He disappeared round an angle of the wall, and

presently a wild, prolonged whistle rang out on the night air, the light from the loop hole disappeared and all was dark, 'Dismount, and picket your hor-ses," commanded the Captain. & Now keep together. Trumpeter advance, and follow me.

The postern gate made but a feeble resistance,

and the troopers followed their captain to the foot of the keep, and stood close under it, without a shot being fired, without a sound to break the stilness but the rush of the autumn, night wind through the battlement of the castle, and the subdued tramp of the troopers.

A muttered order, and the sudden blare of a trumpet, awoke the echoes far and wide, flinging its brazen summon to the highest battlement and as suddenly dying away: then a voice spoke-

In the name of their most potent majesties, King William and Queen Mary, of England, Scotland and Ireland, I, George Wilton, Captain in their majesties Cavalry, do thereby summons John Barrett, of Barrett's Castle, to surrender to me the same castle and barony, on their Majestie's warrant the same being lawfully forfeited to the Crown, for your support and adherance to the cause of James Stuart, falsely styling himself James II. Said castle to be disposed of according to their Majesties will and pleasure; you, Colonel John Barrett, overholding the same at your risk and peril."

He ceased, and waited for an answer, but no answer was returned; and all ramained dark and desolate as before.

"Light up the torches. Come forward with your hammer, master smith. Now John Barrett, I give you five minutes to surrender; the consequence be on your own head."

A dozen torches soon flared in the hands of the troopers, and flung their wild and ghostly light on the faces of the veterans, the grey walls of the keep with its small iron studden door-and high over all the grey battlements of the still silent castle, where as yet no sound was heard, though some thought they caught occasional glimpses of a wild face, that one moment seemed to peep through an embrasure, again was seen at a loop hole, and again disappeared altogether.

"Break me down that door! Let the rebels look to themselves."

A gigantic trooper advanced, and, taking off his buff coat, he hired his brawny arms, with sinews like an Hercules; then swinging a ponderous hammer round his head, he brought it down with a bang against the iron-studded door. It scarcely vibrated the might as well have struck the solid rock on which the costle was built. A rain of blows succeeded, but without effect, till the giant flung away his enormous hammer completely exhausted.

Darkness and silence; the night wind flickered the torches, and strag mournful dirges through the deserted battlements, but he human face met their fierce gaze, no human voice fell on their ears.

"Bring on that petrid," cried the now excited Captain. "We shall see if gunpowder will smoke this wolf of the Barretts from his lair. You, Grimsby, and the smith, fix it in its place, and when the door gives way storm the den of rebellion. Cut down all who oppose you, but give quarter to those who ask it. Forward 1"

The men scattered themselves round the angles of the building to avoid the danger, the sergeant and the giant advanced and fixed an odd-looking engine against the door; then setting fire ta a slow match they retreated round the keep.

In less than aminute there was a blinding glare masonary, the men rushed up and beheld the door | through the cave, or the howl of a beast of prey? | rent from its hinges, and a breach in the keep, revealing part of the narrow spiral staircase

"Forward! A purse of gold to the first man that mounts the battlements. Surgeant Grimsby, will you not strike a blow for his majesty? You shall win that purse you hold before you keep it." The Sergeant seized a torch and sprung over the

rubbish and up the spiral stairs, made dangerous by the breach, followed by many of the troopers, with the captain at their head, to the rooms above ;-deserted! Up again to the battlement ; -deserted still! No one oppose them, neither chieftain or retrainer; nothing but the wild night

"Ha, the ways of the unjust are dark and full of troubles," said Grimsby. pointing to a rope fastened to the hattlements, and falling downwards; "the his eyes, fixed and glassy, gazing on a passage in damned,-I mean the ungodly Papishes, have gone down by that Jacob's ladder; let us follow."

They hastily descended and searched every nook and corner without avail; not an opponent met them. Every thing of value had been removed, and enraged troopers indulged in very intemperate you." language on the Rapparees and Papishes, and 'Shaun of the Torch in particular.

"Shall I cast a burning brand into this den of the unholy? Or, Captain, shall I exterminate them, root and branch, and let the raven croak, on their desolate walls, the jackal howl in their lonely dwellings?"

"Hush old brawl; would you fire the property of the Crown? As for croaking, no raven or jackal fled still holding the torch through the cave. can equal yourself. Trumpeter sound 'boot and saddle : we must return to Cork. I shall affix the jamite soldiers, scouring the country, found a star-King's mark to this den of treason, and wee to who-

ever dares to efface it." He nailed a parchment bearing the great seal to a bench in the keep as he spoke, and followed by his but he was unfit for service, and was sent home to citizenship.

growling troopers, rodeaway. "Extinguish the torches; let us not be a mark never seen more. for the rebels. Seargent Grimsby, Gideon Fox, are

you on the alert?" Neither of the men answered to their names The captain rode back and and called them aloud but they had disappeared, and the march was resumed without them. As the troop was some distauce from the castle, and in a wild part of the road the night growing decidedly worse the capiain in the grave yard not far off. She, at least felt not deemed it imprudent to wait. Suddenly from the side of the road came a deafening yell, anda number of dark forms sprung on the surprised troopers. Some were instantly dragged from the borses, while the Irish skein drank their life-blood. Other fought madly but struck at random, while lothers put spurs to their horses and fled amain; but of all the troopers who left the " Mitre" on that eventful Autumn night, scarcely half a score of weary and bespattered men and their captain were admitted

"Henrken to words of wisdom, Gideon Fox. Though we bring neither shekels of gold not season from the Sergeant, the prisoner was placed shekels of silver as spoils of the enemy, yet is my in the centre of the troop, and the march was re- purse well lined with gold of the Philistines-I sumed, the peasant pointing occasionally to a path | mean Captain Wilton-and when we reach the

"A murrian on thy plying pate, seeking after forbidden things. Did I not tell thee—bol'— M. To: shame, Grimsby: is this the way you would have me keep my promise? You are free; here is the head and cut short his speech. Another was your reward," he continued, turning to the prisoner aimed at Gideon Fox, but missed its mark while a

> "Fire and pursue, oried the half-brained trooper "It is that prowling devily! Shaun of the Terch."
>
> Both men fired their pieces, but a mecking laugh
> told them that he of the torch was untouched. They galloped wildly after, back towards the castle, calling on the others to follow, but they were too distant, or occupied in saving themselves.

> The old trooper was at the heels of the fugitive when they reached the foot of the castle, and raised his heavy sabre to strike him down, but Shaun sprung into a sort of cave, and, with another mocking laugh disappeared.

> The old soldier sprang from his saddle and gave chase, calling on his comrades to follow, which he undauntedly did as fast as possible.

> "Come on, Gideon Fox; the brand of the Amlekite shall light us to his destruction. This way; stoop: I'd have broken my skull only for my morion. On for King William and revenge; unearth the rebel even from the bowles of the earth!"

> They followed the retreating figure whatever way it led; guided by the rays of his torch, unheeding which way they went, in the blind desire to overtake and slay. Gideon Fox held an extinguished torch in one hand and his sabre in the other, keeping as well as he could his companion in view, till he stumbled and fell, and when he recovered his feet he was in darkness; the other had disappeared.

> "Seargent, seargent, where are you? What way am I to take?" These close rocks flung the words back into his

throat, but no answer was returned. A wild fear came over the heart of Gideon Fox he stooped and groped over the floor of the cave for his extinguished torch, which, striking his head several times against the rock, he recovered—but it was useless-the sergeant alone had the power to strike a light. He called wildly to his companion to return, and in desperation groped blindly through the subteranean passages, reckless whither they led,

"Come back! come back! oh, give me the means of striking a light, and do not let me perish in this fearful darkness. Come back, and let us grope our way from this accursed place! Come back! come back!"

No answer came from the half maddened trooper. who stopped panting and exhausted in the cave Surely he must have been there for hours; perhaps he shall soon see the antumn sunlight peeping through some of the passages; or horror! perhaps he shall never see the blessed light of day again! Oh! war, war, why did he ever leave his mother's peaceful home in merry England, with the roses twining round the porch and the stream rippling past the door, that often sang him to sleep with its weet lullaby! Is he getting mad, or is it the rip. pling of the stream he hears? Yes it is water sure enough, and flowing onward; he groops along; perhaps if he follows its course it will lead him to daylight and freedom. Thank God! he can dip his hand in its icy wavelets and feel which way it runs. He drinks eagerly and follows, groping on its course, sometimes shouting for his companion.

Good God! what a cold thrill of horror runs through the veins; the stream has suddenly disappeared from the earth! He was in darkness, helpless and alone, with no human aid to save him. with a frightful, lingering death as his doom! No wonder the strong trooper uttered a cry of agony, and fell senseless to the ground.

How long Gideon Fox remained on the floor of the cave he could never tell in after years. When at last his senses returned, he lay on the bare earth, with his heart, and blood and limbs apparently as cold and as hard as the rocks around him. He sat up eh! with what difficulty, and rubbed his eyes. Oh! was it posible he had lost his sight!

"Sergeant, sergeant! help for an old comrade! help, for I am blind!

Blind | no, no; he remembered all; the cave. Shuan of the Torch; and the rest. Is this mad-Gideon Fox, in his unutterable agony, listened—

"Help I help Gideon Fox, if you are human, save me! I am congealing into ice. "Seargeant Grimsby, can it be possible you are

here? I have the torch, have you the flint and steel?"
"Yes, they are in my pouch. I cannot move,

am dying." Gideon Fox groped in the dard for the flint and

steel, and after many weary attempts succeeded in lighting the damp torch. Oh! what a sight met his gaze.

The Sergeant sat on a fragment of stalagmite that the droppings of ages had formed in the cave, his hand extended, holding the captain's purse, as if in the act of offering it to some unknown figure; the cave, as if some one had gone recently through it :- but, horror! all the lower part of his body seemed to be turning into stone.

"Come, Seargeant, be a man; stand up and let us fly from this accursed place. Come I'll help

As well might he try to move the roof of the "Come Grimsby, look at me, man; we shall fight side by side again. Have you lost your senses?

No answer came from the dead or dying sergent. Gideon Fox stooped and looked in his face' and met but that glassy stare forever fixed on that passage in

At day-break a few mornings after, a party of Willving and crazy trooper at the entrance to a range of his native place a maniac. Sergent Grimsby was

On a will cold, stormy night' in one of the dreadful famine years, a peasant, once a small farmer -turned adrift on the wild world from his little holding,crawled for shelter from the bitter blast into a grim cave, accompanied by two half famished children. Their mother lay happy, at rest, though coffinless, the bitter pangs of hunger. He laid the children down on a wisp of straw he had brought with him and cried. -

"Rest, avourneen! machree, an' ye'll sec the fine fire I'll be makin' bimeby. I'll be back in a minit." When he did come back, the children sleptthank God, not the sleep of death. He carried a large bundle of furze far into the cave, and soon had a fierce fire burning against an odd-looking lump that stood up in the floor of the cave, with a piece standing straight out from it like the arm of a sign post. Then he brought the sleeping children and laid them quietly by the fire; they'd wake too soon to hunger and misery, God help them. Pile on more faggots. Look! look! there is his green little farm in the fire, which his cruel landlord took from him, and left him the rotting potatoes. Look! there is his Norah milking the cow, and the children playing at her side. More fire! There is his golden crop of wheat, one ear of which he never tasted.

children, he rushed from the cave into the howling night blast.

One month after, a gallant steamer sailed from Liverpool to the land of the "Stars and Stripes." (It contained among its parsengers, a comfortable look ing, but melancholy, man and two well-dressed, but delicate children. The man was civil and kind to all about him, but no one knew from whence he came, though many remarked that before he started he exchanged for gold dollars a number of ancient looking coins of gold; bearing the effigies of William and Mary, and dated 1689.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

REMARKABLE REPORT FROM CALIFORNIA SENATORS.

-An adress to the p-op's of the United States upon the evils of Chinese immigration has beenn prepared by a Committee of the Sevate of the State of California the opening passages of which are given below. On the tnird of April, 1876, in the Senate of the State of California, the Hon. Creed Haymond offered resolutions, which were uanimously adopted, authorising a Senatorial Committee to investigate the Chinese question. The report says :---

To the investigation with which we were charged -quasi judicial in its character, and in the unsettled state of the country of the highest importance—we addressed ourselves, having but one object in view, the ascertainment of truth. The facts herein stated are found from evidence adduced before us by all parties in interest. The results in the memorial to the Congress of the United States and this paper stated are the solemn convictions that have been forced upon our minds.

NUMBER OF CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

There are in the State of California over 108,000 subjects of the Empire of China. Of this number, all but about 3,000 are male adults, and that 3,000 are females held in slavery by their own people for the basest purpose. The male adult Chinese population in this State very nearly equals the number of voters in the State. The influence upon our interests are much more serious than it would be if this population was made up of families. Then, according to the accepted ratio, it would only represent a male adult population of about 20,000. This is a view of the situation not fairly presented as yet to the citizens of our sister States.

THE BEFFECT OF THE PRESENCE OF THE CHINESE UPON THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

It has often been said that the State of California is the "Child of the Union." It is certainly true that her citizens are the representatives of Society as it exists in the other States. They brought with them to this State that love of law and order which is part of the traditions of our race, and far from Eastern civilization have founded upon the Pacific Coast a State Government and municipal governments which for a quarter of a century and more have compared favorably with any known to civilization. The laws have been enforced, financial or ligations have been met with religious fidelity, and in all things governmental we have been worthy—we urge it with a just pride—of that exalted station which the States of this Union have taken in the world's empire. We call the attention of the Representatives in Congress from our sister States to these facts, that when they come to the consideration of the grave problem forced upon this State, and upon the Union, they may not attribute the evils which have resulted in this State from Chinese immigration to anything peculiar to the people or government of this State, or to any lack of willingness or ability upon the part of either to grapple with the question. The accident of locality brought the evil to our door, as it might

have brought it, or some other, to yours. All must admit that the safety of our institutions depends upon the homogeneity, culture, and moral In less than aminute there was a blinding glare ness? his feet are turning into stone—into solid character of our people. It is true that the Repubfollowed by a loud explosion and the fall of some ice. Hark! was that the yell of a fiend that range lic has invited the people of foreign countries to our borders, but the invitation was given with the well founded hope that they would, in time, by association with our people, and through the influence of our public schools, become assimilated to our native population.

The Chinese came without any special invitation. They came before we had time to consider the propriety of their admission to our country. If anyone ever hoped they would assimilate with our people, that hope has long since been dispelled.

The Chinese have now lived among us, in cousiderable numbers, for a quarter of a century, and yet they remain separate, distinct from, and an-tagonistic to our people in thinking, mode of life, in tastes and principles, and are as far from assimilation as when they first arrived.

They fail to comprehend our system of government; they perform no duties of citizenship; they are not available as jurymen; cannot be called upon as a posse comitatus to preserve order, nor to be relied to an estate for life only, to demise or lease the upon as soldiers.

They do not comprehend or appreciate our social ideas, and they contribute but little to the support of any of our institutions, public or private.

They bring no children with them, and there is, therefore, no possibility of influencing them by our ordinary educational appliances.

There is, indeed, no point of contact between the Chinese and our people through which we can is reserved in every lease so made, such as a sol-Americanize them. The rigidity which characterizes these people forbids the hope of any essential the cave. Gideon Fox uttered a manlac cry, and change in their relations to our own people or our government.

We respectfully submit the admitted proposition that no nation, much less a republic, can safely permit the presence of a large and increasing element | human minds are differently constituted, and there limestone caves, at a place call "The Ovens," south-west of Cork. They restored him to his comrades, or made to comprehend the responsibilities of opinion may not take along the responsibilities of opinion may or made to comprehend the responsibilities of

The great mass of Chinese residents of California are not amenable to our laws. It is almost impossible to procure the conviction of Chinese criminals and we are never sure that a conviction, even when obtained, is in accordance with justice.

This difficulty arises out of our ignorance of the Chinese language, and the fact that their moral ideas are wholly distinct from our own. They do not recognize the sanctity of an cath, and utterly fail to comprehend the crime of perjury. Bribery, intimidation, and other methods of baffling judicial action, are considered by them as perfectly legitimate. It is an established fact that the administration of justice among the Chinese is almost impossible, and we are, therefore, unable to protect them against the persecutions of their own countrymen, or punish them for offences against our own people. This anomalous condition in which the authority of law is so generally vacated, imperils the existence of our republican institutions to a degree hitherto unknown among us.

This mass of aliens are not only not amenable to law, but they are governed by secret tribunals unrecognized and unauthorized by law. The records of these tribunals have been discovered, and are

mate authorities by the Chinese population. Verily, Sergeant Grimsby, a little of the wine Fire! fire! See how it snaps and crackles round terpreters and witnesses, enforce perjury, regulate brother and his heirs, male."

"Now we part," aid the peasant, "I have guided you speak of would refresh the inner man, or even that odd-looking, projecting lump of stone. Heavens trade, punish the refractory, remove witnesses be out to the castle of the Barrets: let me go my way." some cold meat would not be amish; but have you it breaks, revealing a skeleton hand, and letting yound the reach of our Courts, control liberty of fall a shower of gold pieces. The peasant gazed a action, and prevent the return of Chinese to their moment in horror. Then, seizing his sleeping homes in China without their consent. In show homes in China without their consent. In short, they exercise a despotic sway over one-seventh of the population of the State of California.

They invoke the processes of law only to punish the Independent action of their subjects; and it is claimed that they execute the death penalty upon those who refuse obedience to their decrees.

We are disposed to acquit these companies and secret tribunals of the charge of deliberate intent to supersede the authority of the State. The system is inherent, and part of the fibre of the Chinese mind, and exists because the Chinese are thoroughly and permanently alien to us in language and interests. It is nevertheless a fact that these companies or tribunals do nullify and supersede the State and National authorities:

Their government in the main may be just, but is subject to the terrible abuse which always be. longs to irresponsible personal government. But whether just or unjust, the fact remains that they constitute a foreign government within the bound. aries of the Republic That we have not overstated the facts, we beg to

refer briefly to some of the testimony of reputable witnesses, given under the sanction of an oath, before this Committee.

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

THE SECOND LORD LEITRIM'S WILL.

We (Dublin Freeman) publish below several extracts from a very remarkable document which has passed into our hands, a copy of the will and sixteen codicils of Nathaniel, the second Karl of Leitrim and father of the late unhappy Earl of Leitrim. The Earl, who lived to the age of nearly ninety years, was universally beloved by all who came in contact with him. The great number of codici's to his will were caused by the fact that, as times changed, he from time to time sitered the disposition of his property. In the passages we quote, the Earl's plety, love of his tenants and dependents, and kindness of heart, shine out conspicuously, The first passage we quote is the advice given by the deceased Earl to whichever of his sons succeeded him. How little it was regarded events show:

"I hereby appoint him (Lord Leitrim) my residuary legatee, and forasmuch as all the property which he will inherit is situated in Ireland, as he was himself born in Ireland, and that his family and nearest connections are all Irish, I trust that he will ever consider himself an Irishman, and that he will not adapt the very contemptible modern fashion of looking down upon his country. Attachment to Ireland and attachment to England are perfectly compatible, without either renouncing the former or feeling jealousy of the latter. I hope he will always feel a strong attachment to both countries, for upon the mutual attachment of the inhabitants of each to the other their united strength and happiness must depend; but he should recollect that he never can be of consequence or even respectable in England unless he is respectable in Ireland, for which purpose I trust that he will esteem it both his interest and his duty to have, at least, his country residence in Ireland, to visit his estates as often as he conveniently can, to attend to the wants and interests of his tenantry, and to cultivate their attachment and good opinion. Should he ever attain a seat in either House of Parliament, let him regard it as his most essential duty

TO WATCH OVER THE INTERESTS OF IRELAND

a duty now peculiarly incumbent on every one connected with that country since the Parliament of Ireland has merged in that of England. Whatever objects of ambition he may have, I trust that he will never pursue them by any but honorable means, and that if he attaches himself to a party he will connect himself with men of strict constitutional principles, of liberal, enlightened, and disinterested views, but, above all, with men that are friends to Ireland, There are merely loose hints, upon which I have no doubt that his dear mother will enlarge more fully, and request that she will inculcate upon whoever has the c sons', education, the advantage and necessity in this corrupt age of instilling early into their minds firm constitutional principles, high sentiments of honor and disinterestedness, and, above all, strict moral and religious principles, which are the only safe foundations of political virtue of any good quality whatever. To all my dear children I leave my blessing. I trust that when they are grown up they will continue to be united in interest and affection, as they have ever hitherto been; that they will in every instance mutually assist and support each other, and, above all, that they will have the greatest respect and deference for the wishes and

opinion of their beloved mother" "I hereby empower my above mentioned sons and their sons, when they shall severally and successively, by virtue of this codicil, become seized and possessed of the above mentioned estates, thus bequeathed to them respectively, although entitled lands thereof for any number of years not exceeding 21, and for one or two lives, the years to commence with the lives, and the leases to be in possession and not in reversion, provided also that no sum of money or any other consideration be taken by way

of fine for such lease or leases, and that A FAIR AND REASONABLE RENT

vent tenant would be willing to pay, but not a rack rent." ack rent."
"I cannot venture to assert that I may not possi-

bly have erred in some of the bequests that I have made, or with respect to others which, perhaps, it may be thought that I ought to have made; but opinion may not take place. I can only declare most conscientiously that it has been my most anxious wish to divest myself of any partiality in the little I have in my power to dispose of. Again, I say God bless you all, and I humbly pray that through the intercession of our Blessed Saviour, the Almighty may forgive us all our sins, for we all have sinned, and that we may all, including those that we have lost, meet again in a better and happier world,"

"I fully acknowledge the opinion therein expressed as to the duty of a father abstractedly towards his eldest son, but that principle, like many others, is liable to be influenced by circumstances, and I should not be carried to an extreme. I think I am justified in endeavoring to make some little compensation to my dear son, Charles, for the disappointment he has experience i in having lost his election for the county of Leitrim, and having thus also lost his occupation of Parliamentary business, in which he took so much interest and pleasure. Upon the cause of that disappointment I shall not express any opinion. After much deliberation on this subject I think I cannot act wrong if I imitate the conduct of my respected father, who left the small estate of Bohey, in the County of Leitim, to his youngest son, my dear brother, from whom I found to be antagonistic to our legal system.

These tribunals are formed by the several Chinese companies or guilds, and are recognised as legiti-They tailing it upon his heirs male, lawfully begotten; levy taxes, command masses of men, intimidate in- and in default of issue male, to revert to his elder HIS VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

model profuncial a contraction of amountain felt A correspondent of the Times, telegraphing from San Stefano on March 26th, says

The Grand Duke Nicholas proceeded on board the steam yatch, Livadia, this morning at half-past eight o'clock, accompanied by his son, Prince Engene Leuchtenberg and Prince Oldenburg General Nepokotchjeitsky, Generals Skobeleff, father and son, General Gourko, General Count Schouvaloff, Admiral Popoff, General Levitzky, M. Nelikoff, Dr. Obermulier, and ten other officers of his immediate suite. The steamship Constantine followed in the wake of the Livadia, conveying the remainder of the Bussian Commander-in-Chief's Staff, Generals of Brigade, and Commanding Officers of Guards of the Emperor. At ten o'clock punctually the Livadia steamed from San Stefano. The Grand Duke would not have his flag hoisted, and desired that no salute should be fired, thinking that the sound of salutes fired in his honor might, perhaps, grate harshly on the Sultan's cars. Steaming slowly on, the Austrian despatch boat was the first to give the Livedia a hearty cheer, which was duly returned Three English gunboats dressed ship and hoisted the Russian flag, a compliment which was duly appreciated. A Sweedish gunboat manned her yards, and also sent forth a hearty greeting. As the Livadia came opposite the Dolmabaghtche Palace the Sultan's steam launch came alongside Munit Bey, First Dragoonman of the Imperial Divan with an aide de-camp, came on board to meet his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke. Accompanied only by the few personages who were with him on board the Livadia, the Grand Duke proceeded to the palace at the waterside. On landing his Imperial Righness was met by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Outside the palace there was a company of Civic Guards, with a hand playing the Russian National Anthem. The Sultan received the Grand Duke at the entrance of the palace, and led him up the stairs to his seat. The other members of the imperial family, General Repokotchjeitsky, M. Nelikoff and M. Onou, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. were the only others seated. The Sultan was most cordial in his reception and expressed the pleasure it cave him to see the Grand Duke, and said that he sincerely wished for the good opinion of his neighbor the Emperor of Russia. The Grand Dukheartily reciprocated these expressions of goodwill the stories that were told about his not being well disposed, and added that he only wished to be at peace with-and he repeated the expression he had used before-his neighbor the Emperor of Russia. He thanked the Emperor for the attention paid to Reouf Pasha. The generals and members of the staff were then presented. During the interview the other visitors occupied another room, which had one picture in it, a sea piece, painted by a wellknown Russian artist named Aivasowsky. The visit lusted about half an hour, after which the Grand Duke, followed by his party, crossed the Bosphorus in steam launches and caiques to the Beglerbeg Closk, a charming palace on the Asiatic side, once the residence of the Empress Eugenie. Landing on the marble terrace, we found on our right a Turkish guard of honour and band ; on our left a company of Russian marines, also with band. Here, too, we found officers of the staff who had followed in the Constantine. Shortly afterwards the Sultan's approach was announced The Grand Duke and princes, followed by the principal officers of the stuff, met the Sultan at the water's edge and conducted him to a room prepared for his reception. The Turkish officers were here presented to the Grand Duke, among them being Chazi Osman and Fuad Fashas. The officers formed a circle around the entrance of the Sultan's room. In the midst stood the well known leaders. Osman and Skobeleff. The two generals shook hands most warmly, and said they knew each other well, as they had often seen each other during the siege of Plevna. The Sultan remained about a quarter of an hour. The Grand Duke then recrossed the Bosphorus Dolmabaghtche Palace. Imperial Carriages being in readiness, the Grand : Duke and party drove to the German Embassy, and visited the Grand Duchess of Weimar and Prince Reuss. Thence his Imperial Highness proceeded to the Russian Embassy. There were numerous spectators in streets at the windows along the route, but at the Embassy there was a dense crowd, who cheered enthusiastically on the Grand Duke's arrival and departure. A short religious service was performed in the Embassy chapel, and the whole of the party then returned to the Livadia. The visit, I am assured, has given great satisfaction to the Sultan and the Grand Duke the cordial reception and frank conversation having smoothed away many difficulties. The Russians hope that no further reports may be manufactured to destroy the good feelings now existing. Diplomatic relations have been restored, M. Nelikoff being the provisional representative of Russia. The cagles over the gates of the Embassy, which had been covered during the war, were again displayed to the public to day. The Grand Duke intends remaining at Constantinople for two days, living on board the Livadia. To-morrow the Sul-

PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY IN SLIGO.

tan will entertain the Grand Duke at dinner.

Protestant ascendancy is rampant in Sligo. Of the two members who represent the country in Parliament, the population of which is Catholic in the proportion of ten to one is a Protestant. The Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the country, is a Protestant; of 14 deputy lieutenants 13 are Protestants, and the one Catholic is a nonresident. Of 75 magistrates, but 10 are Catholics, and but 5 of this minority are residents. The Chairman of the Country is a Protestant. The 14 country officers are Protestants. Of 10 barony constables, one is a Catholic. Of the borough magistrates, 12 are Protestants, 5 only Casholics. Of the corporate officials, the Town Clerk is a Protestant, and the Treasurer a Protestant, and the harbour officials, the secretary and harbour master are Protestants. In the Lunatio Asylum, the resident medical officer, the visiting physician, the clerk, the matron, the head matron, the head at-tendant, and at least a moniety of the inferior officers are all Protestants Of the dispensary districts, all the medical officers except one recently appointed, are Protestants, as are also the medical officers of the sanitary department of the union, and the medical officers of the militia, the Constabulary, and the model school. Of the County Imfirmary, the doctor, apothecary, accretary, the matron, the steward, and perhaps more than half the resident purses are Protostants. Of the gaol officials, the doctor and (until lately) the local inspector and matron, are Protestants, as are all the wardens, save one, and he was supposed to be appointed by a mistake. At the workhouse, the octor, the master, the clerk, and matron, the head domestic in the house, and the head nurse in the hospital, the porter, and all the poor-rate collectors, of Wellington boots, and they are to be found and two or three of the relieving officers, were all rouged in battalions on trees around his bedroom. hospital, the porter, and all the poor-rate collectors, Protestants.

THE BOYHOOD OF LEO XIII

We take the following interesting particulars relative to the early youth of the new Pope from the Roman correspondent of the Tablet :-

The present Portiff, the son of Count Lodovico Pecci, by his wife Anna Prosperl, was born on the 2nd of March, 1810; and was baptised by the names of Vincenzo and Gioacchino. His mother always called him by the first name, which was also used by himself up to the termination of his studies, when he began to use the second name, Gioacchino, When eight years old, in the year 1818, his father sent him, along with his elder brother, Giuseppe, to the Jesuit College of Viterbo. There he was taught grammar and humanities under Father Leonardo Giribaldi, a man of great learning and of a most kind temper, until the year 1824, when on his mother's death, he was sent to Rome to the care of an uncle, and to k up his residence in an apartment in the palace of the Marchese Muti. In the November of 1824, he entered the schools of the Boman College, then restored to the Jesuite, and had for his teachers Fathers Fordinanco Minini and Giuseppe Bonvicini, both distinguished for elequenos and virtue of no common order. Three years la er he began to study philosophy. He had for instructors Fathers Giovanhattista Pianciani, nephew of Leo the Twelfth, and Father Andrea Carafa, a mathematician of renown. Young recci signised himself by his assiduity and talent, and in 1828 got the first premium in Physico-Chemistry, and the first accessit in mathematics. From philosophy Pecci pass ed to the course of philosophy, and in the four years of that curriculum attended the lectures of Fathers Giovanni Perrone, Francesco Manera, Michele Z-cchinelli, Cornelius Van Ever broeck, and of the venerable Francesco Xaverlo Patrizi, brother of the late Cardinal Patrizi, and now over eighty years of age. While studying philosophy Pecci was entrusted, despite his youth, to give rep-titious in philosophy to the pupils of the German College. In his third year of philosophy he sustained in 1830 a public disputation, and obtained the first premium. The following year, being then but twenty our years old, he obtained the laures in philosophy. One of his fellow-students asserts that even in Viterbo young Pecci was noticed for his perfect propriety of conduct. In Rome he seemed entirely devoted to study, and took no part in entertainments, con-sazioni, amusements, or plays. His study table was his world, and scient fic pursu't his paradise. At the age of twelve or thirteen he wrote. Latin, prove and verse, with a marvellous facility. Having and hoped that peace would be lasting. The Sultan entered the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, the said he hoped the Grand Duke would not believe all abate Pecci frequented the schools of the Reman abate Pecci frequented the schools of the Roman University to learn canon and civil law Pecci and the young Duke Sisto Riario Sforza, afterwards Cardinal, were the two brilliant youths who eclipsed all the rest of their compan one in study. Cardinal Antonio Sala took much interest in Pe ci and assisted him with advice and instruction. Becoming a doctor in laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI. a domestic prelate and Refendary of the Segnatura, on the 16th of March, 1837. Cardinal Carlo Odescalchi, famous for his humility in renouncing the purple to enter the society of Jesus, gave Pecci holy orders in the chapel of St. Stanislaus Kostka, in Sudrea at Quiroale, and on the 23rd of December, 1837 conferred the priesthood upon him in the chapel of the Vicariate. The young prelate was then sent successfully to govern as Apostolic Delegate the provinces of Benevento, Spoleto, and Perugia.

ALMOST A PANIC.

A BISHOP'S COOLNESS PREVENTS A STAMPEDE.

The Providence Journal, says: _"At the most olemn moment of the Mass, at the Cathedral on High Street, great excitement was caused among the immense assemblage of people by a sudden alarm created in the east wing of the church. The large edifice was crowded to the utmost capacity with people in attendance at the solemn and imposing ceremonies of Holy Thursday, and the congregation was hushed in the spirit of devout worship. Bishop the Sultan, and took leave of him at the Hendricken, surrounded with the other officers of the Mass, was administering Communion at the altar railing to a long line of persons, when suddenly a woman took fright at some noise overhead in the east wing, and impulsively cried out, when immediately those in that part of the church became unnecessarily alarmed and rushed from their seats in great consternation through the aisles for the doors. The alarm spread instantly as the people in the wings rushed in view of those in the nave or centre portion of the church, and quicker than it takes to tell it the whole congregation was on their feet in uproar and confusion. Here was a supreme moment requiring a cool head and prompt action, and Bishop Hendricken proved himself the man for the emergency. Instantly taking a position in the middle of the alter he cried out in his loudest voice to the congregation in these words :- Kneel down at once where you are; there is no occasion for alarm.' and then, as if the Bishop could not be distinctly heard above the noise, one of the clergymen near by repeated, in sonorous tones, the words, which had the effect of checking the people, just as they were beginning to crowd into the already occupied aisles Several men in the congregation also took the situation in at a glance, and helped to restrain the people by their calm! assurances that there was no danger. The venerable head of Mr. Thomas Cosgrove could be prominently seen as he mounted the seat of one of the news and besought the frightened people to be calm and resume their seats. The pecple seeing no smoke of supposed fire or hearing any crash of imagined breaking gallery floors, and hearing the assuring, words of the Bishop, gradually became calm and resumed their accustomed places although a number of the more timid ones could not be persuaded to do so, but left the church. For several minutes there were heart throbbings and much visible agitation, but as the real situation became known, things resumed their wanted appearance. Bishop Hendricken, assisted by the clergy continued the Communion service, and shortly after the grand religious procession with the Sacred Host, passed peacefully through the aisles where all before was excitement and confusion. Had the panie really gone much further there would, in all probability, have been many injured, but what for a moment threatened to be a great calamity was fortunately averted by the timely words of Bishop Hendricken and others, cool members of the congregation. There were at least 1, 0, cople in attendance, but, as in all such oases, was groundless alarm. People should learn there is more danger on such occasions by getting unnecessarily agitated, and frequently what seems nothing of dangerous nature is made a calemity by the unwise and needless rush of a congrenation. The Cathedral has three broad entrances, the main one in front, and one in each wing, affording pretty good means of exit in times of danger.

VISCOUNT BANELAGH.

Vicount Ranelagh whose family name was Jones casts his weather eye about him with a stern discrimination as far as the fair sex is concerned. Some thirty years ago he fought on the Carlist side in He possesses the highest instep among the upper ten, and wears nothing but the choisest Being poor he borrows a horse for reviews.

LEO THE THIRTEENTH AND IRE-LAND.

LETTER FROM HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL CULLEN TO THE LORD BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

the second second second second The following letter from his Eminence Cardinal Cullen to the Lord Bishop of Limerick will be read with interest:-

Irish College, Rome, April 2nd, 1878. My DEAR LORD-I had the honour of presenting at the Vatican, to his Holiness, the beautiful address to him from the corporation of Limerick which your Lordship forwarded. His Holiness received it most graciously, and admired it very much. He commissioned me to thank in his name the mayor and all the members of the corporation for this proof of their kindness, and for their good wishes that he may have a long and glorious careor in the chair of Peter. His Holiness is well acquainted with the State of Ireland, and it was not necessary to inform him of the old and glorious traditions of Limerick, and of the veneration and love which it has always entertained for the Holy See, as he is familiar with its history, having referred in a most feeling manner to the faith and good works of that ancient city. He desires me to say he sends his Apostolic benediction to the mayor and all the members of the corporation, also to their families and friends, together with his heat wishes for their spiritual and temporal welfare. As for your lord-ship, he told me to assure you of his great regard clergy, and of his desire to co-operate with you as far as possible to promoting all your undertakings for the honour and glory of God and the salvation of souls. In concusion, allow me to add that it is impossible to describe the kindness and affection of his Holmess. He is a worthy successor of the great and glorious Pius the Ninth, and he is quite determined to walk in his footsteps-Wishing your lordship every happiness, I remain yours faith-

† PAUL CARDINAL (U.LRN. Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of Limerick.

THE WONDERS OF SWORD SWAL-LOWING.

Benedetti, the sword swallower, who is now astonishing London audiences, it would be hard to imagine. These performances are no mere feats of clover deception, but, as competent authorities have established, are accompanied by the veritable American, any more than they are Franco-Ameridisposal of the swords in the body of the performer, the various internal organs having been adopted for the reception of such abnormal articles by the constant practice of fourteen or fifteen years. There can be no doubt as to the reality of the swords, that being satisfactorily proved during the performance, and latterly emphasised by a startling accident narrated below. Striking the point of a large strong-looking sword into the floor of the stage with such force that it oscillates vigorously for some time, Mr. Benedetti then takes up another sword, and poising it gently with both hands over his mouth, allows it to slip easily down his throat, into which it disappears with as much apparent facility as if it were entering its usual scabbard. Following this, some half-dezen swords of this description are summarily disposed of in the same wonderful manner. The next weapon upon which Mr. Benedetti exhibits his powers is of a more formidable character. Taking from the table a musket of the old pattern, surmounted with a bayouet of more than ordinary length, the performer steadies it over his head, and straightening his body to its fullest extent, allows the bayonet to descend the gullet. When it had descended until there was none of the bayonet visible, he leant forward and turned round several times, swinging the musket with him, and maintaining it in a horizontal position. The last feat of all illustrated most forcibly the extraordinary conditions into which his internal membranes had been trained. Taking the sword which he had first struck into the stage, whose vibrations had hardly yet ceased, he proceeded to smallow it. Surely and completely its whole blade, some two and a half feet of bright steel, disappeared without the least chance of sleight of hand or any conjuring trick whatever being used. One performance of Mr. Benedetti was attended with an accident, which, though exceedingly alarming, produced no cinjury, and afforded unquestionable evidence of the reality of his feats. While swinging the musket found the bayonet suddenly stopped, the gun falling on the stage and the bayonet remaining in the throat of the performer. The bayonet had broken so far down that the consequences might have been terrible had not his presence of mind been equal to the peril. With the assistance of a servant he raised himself steadily upon his hadds, and, by his skill in the disposition of his body, allowed the weapon to glide by its own weight from its tender recentacle until, entering his mouth, he was able to seize it with his fingers and snatch it out. An examination of the broken bayonet demonstrated conclusively the genuineness of the weapon. The extraordinary anatomical phenomena displayed by a performance so remarkable as has been described aroused the attention of the medical men, and accordingly a test was made. In the presence of some eminent anatomists, Mr. Benedetti established the possibility of sword-swallowing. The sword was seen in the gullet of the throat, and its point felt distinctly far advanced in the abdomen. How such a weapon could intrude itself into the interior of the body, and so displace the intervening organs so as to make its passage clear, was the first question which presented itself and demanded solution. It was argued with considerable plausibility that the elasticity of the membrane of the stomach had been so developed by practice that the descending sword elongated it into the form of a pouch pressing down towards the intestines. This, indeed, could slone account for the intrusion of a weapon of such length as that swallowed by Mr. Benedetti. Remarkable as it may seem, the passage of the sword down the asophagus caused no apparent irritation in the throat. This is the most surprising, seeing that the sword was an inch and a half in width, and remombering the painful consequences of any even minute substance coming in contact with the windpipe. This phenomenon could only be accounted for by the assumption that constant practice was able to adapt seven organs delicate as those of the human throat to the reception of such abnormal substances as steel sword blades. The performances of Mr. Benedetti present a remarkable anatomical study, and are an invaluable proof of the vitallity of the organs of the human body, and the effects, which training bears upon them. - Leverpool Journal,

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

At the meeting of the Limerica Corporation held recently—the Mayor presiding—the town clerk read a letter, signed "Godfrey Lushington," dated from Whitehall, in which the writer says that he is directed by Mr. Secretary Cross to acknowledge, the receipt of the memorial from the Corporation of Limerick, praying for the grant of a free pardon for the remaining Fenian prisoners; and to say in reoly that the Secretary of State regrets that he cannot, consistently with his public duty, advise her Majesty to comply with the prayer of the memorial. The letter was marked read.

A WORD ABOUT "SCOTCH-IRISH."

Gentlemen of the press-you who habitually designate the successful Irishman as Scotch-Irish if there is the slightest mixture of foreign blood in his veins, and frequently when there is not-s friendly word with you:--

By the term "Scotch-Irish," you mean something better than Irish, an improvement of Irish stock by an infusion of Scotch blood. You mean to depreciate the Irish and exalt the Scotch, and you rarely take the trouble to find out whether you really know anything about the matter or not. "Scotch-Irish" is a phrase that alips from you without an effort you have seen it used so often that you think it is all right, and as it seems (to you) much more re- and the station-master could not delay. The spectable than mere Irish, you employ it every time you have occasion to speak favorably of a man born in the north of Ireland who has forced his way to recognition by energy and talent. You intend to be complimentary, but the compliment is not for the country that produced the man.

This favorite phrase of yours, gentlemen, is unknown in Ireland, even where the supposed Scotch stop. It returned to the platform to await the element prevails. That element in Ulster, where it arrival of his lordship. Seeing the train stop the was originally "planted," is not now recognised as man in the road took matters more leisurely, and Scotch, but as Irish. It no longer has any distinct existence there. The Ulsterman may occasionally show some Scotch characteristics, but the man as a whole, is Irish. Many of the purest and bravest Irish nationalists have been of that class. They did not however, set themselves up as Scotch-Irish, or claim to be snything but what they were-Irishand sincere affection for you and your excellent men by blood, birth and feeling. It was honor off with the ingenious cattle-dealer. enough for them that they were born of Irish parents, upon Irish soil, and they had no Lord Leitrim ever wrote was one which he desdesire to trace back some thin thread of ancestry patched to the Bursar of T.C.D., enclosing a cheque to Scottish highland or border. They were Irish

Suppose you apply the rate at home, and call New Englanders for instance, Anglo Americans? The name would certainly fit better than the one you apply to Irishmen, for most of the old New Eugland families are of English extraction. But you would not think of using it. The national name, American, is by far the most creditable and satisfactory, and it is a good enough name for all Americans except a few snobbish flunkies who occasionally talk stuff about the Anglo-Saxon race, and would rather be Englishmen than what they are As a matter of fact, there would be more pro-Anything more extraordinary than the feats of priety in calling the whole American people Anglo-American, than there is in applying the Scotch-I ish term to a portion of the Irish; yet every one knows that the name would really be a misnomer, for the people of the United States are not Anglocan, or German-American, or Irish-American, but simply American, and that is the sum total of it. And the people of Ireland are simply Irish, without

derivative prefix of any kind whatever. The stock that goes by the name of Scotch-Irish proud of it, and most Irishman are. But to single and in apparent ignorance of the fact that Scotchworthy of the intelligence that we should like to believe American journalists possess. The matter may not be of much consequence, but in simple justice the hybrid phrase, Scotch-Irish, should be dropped, and the plain word Irish used instead when it is really the proper one to use. What is worth doing at all is worth doing right.

CONVICTION OF TWO MORE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

The jury in the case of James McDonnell, at Mauch Chunk, Pa., charged with the murder of George K. Smith, returned a verdict April 15th At six o'clock the Court adjourned. One of the tip-staffs, at a quarter after seven o'clock, notified Judge Dreher at his hotel that the jury was ready to render a verdict. The bell was rung, and almost immediately the little court-house was packed to over-A little later the grav-headed prisone with the long beard was brought in between a couple of officers with his hands shackled. There was some delay before the jury was brought down from urstairs. At nearly eight o'clock the jury filed in and took their seats. The audience was cautioned against making any demonstrations either of approval or disapproval, and the verdict was then taken. The foreman, in reply to the usual question, stated that they had agreed on a verdict, and they found James McDonnell guilty of murder in the first degree. They were polled by request of the defendant's counsel, and each rendered the unexpected and terrible verdict. The outside public had not supposed they would find a verdict in a higher degree than the second, while a majority looked for an entire acquittal. A motion for a new trial was made immediately upon the discharge of the jury. McDonnell, when arrested, "squealed" in the case of the murder of Burns, which occurred on the 18th of October, 1872. His conviction in this case will not interfere, General Albright says, with his giving testimony in that case. Martin Bergan is to be tried for that crime April 22nd, and McDonnell is the principal witness against him.

He can be used until judgment is pronounced. The verdict in the case of Charles Sharpe was rendered April 18th. Manus Kelly, "the Bum," upon whose testimony Hester, Tully, and McHugh vere hung March 26th, testified against Sharpe. He said that he met Sharpe, the defendant, in Wilkesbarre, in 1866, in a sulcop, together with Pat Gallagher. That they were then all members of the Buckshots. They sat down to have a social drink, and began talking about the times. One of them remarked that the times were not so good as they were a few years previous, when Sharpe and Gallagher worked at Yorktown. This led Sharpe to say: "It was a good thing I was there the night Smith was shot. If I had not been there you (Gallagher) would have had a hard time with the Fitzgerald girl (Smith's servant)." At this Gallagher said: "It was a good thing you went South after the murder. You would have been sworn to, by the very clothes you wore that night." To this Sharpe again replied: "It was a good thing I was at the stairs." Then turning to Kelly, the "Bum" he added, with a smile, "If I hadn't been there they would not have made a clean job of it." cross-examination the "Bum" acknowledged the commission of almost every crime in the catalogue, from murder down. He stole three barrels of whiskey for Pat Hester for sixty cents. He poisoned mens' drinks and robbed them. In one of these jobs he was assisted by Sharpe. He broke into stores and houses. Beat, and, in many cases, left for dead, men against whom he had no particular grudge. While in jail at Pottsville, for robbing a shoe store, he confessed to the murder of A.

In consequence of the number of arrests made lately, and of these two convictions, many Mollies are leaving the country.

The Shah of Persia is again to visit Europe. When there before he made many binnders. his visit to the Tower of Landon he shook hands with a lacquey termed a Beef Exter, instead of with the Constable; and when a million sterling was placed into his hand by the Governor of the Bank imagining they were a gift.

THE DREADED NAME.

AN ENGLISH PAPER ON LORD LEITRIM.

Marfair, of a recent issue, says :- There are a goot many stories current about Lord Leitrim. Here is one which I heard from a neighbor of his lordship's. and which I believe has not appeared in print. Close by his lordship's house is a small line of railway, leading on the main Dublin line. One day as at train was about to start the station-master observed, at some distance down the road, a man. dressed like a respectable cattle dealer, who was waving his hat and shouting with the evident in-tention of stopping the train. But the time was up whistle sounded, and the train was moving out of the station when the man on the road called out "Lord Leitrim! Lord Leitrim!" As everybody knows by this time, Lord Leitrim was a man of autocratic habits, and accustomed to rule with a rod of iron. At the sound of this dreaded name the station-master at once signsiled the train to finally arrived, walked into the station, opened the door of a second-class carriage, and got in. "Where is Lord Leitrim?" said the station-master, peering down the road. "I am sure I don't know," said the man, wiping his forehead. Presently it dawned upon the station-master that the name of the terrible landlord had been used as a lure, and the train went

Probably the last letter (says Saunders) the late for £1,500, being a half-years rent for the land he by birth and Irish in heart and spirit, and that held under the College. The letter reached Trinity sufficed. the writer's death. Five days before he fell beneath the blows of his rathless assassins, he was in a seed shop in this city, giving an order for seeds, On leaving the shop he asked the proprietor how soon he might expect the order to be completed. In about a week," was the reply. "A week," exclaimed Lord Leitrim, "where may I be within

a week ?"

A GOOD MOVE.

The Irishmen who belong to the St. Patrick's Society of Brooklyn, are about to do a very graceful thing, preparatory to a ceremony in which all love of wit, geniality and poetical imagery will be in-terested. The 28th of May is the anniversary of the birth-day of Thomas Moore, the sweet poet of Ireland, and the centenary of that event will occur upon that date, 1879. But the society will signify upon the 28th of next month the love and appreciation that all true Irishmen feel for the works and memory of their illustrious national bard, by is good stock. All Irishmen have reason to be holding a reunion and considering a project to erect and unveil in Prospect Park out for special compliment, at the expense of those a memorial bust of the poet on the day whose blood does not contain the foreign mixture, of the centenary. We sympathize with such a movement, and hope that Irisumen everywhere Irish is but little more than an empty phrase, any-way—to do this is invidious and unfair, and not means to do honor to the memory of Ireland's immeans to do honor to the memory of Ireland's immortal bard. He was a poet that could in truth defy the laws of his country to influence its people and shape their characters to the extent that his songs have done. His pooms were full of warmth and soul, as well as wit and noble fancy. They belong to the literature of humanity, and immortality is the least of their deservings. They have penetrated into every corner of the curth where the English language is spoken, and no honors too great can be paid to their author's memory.—Quebec Chronicle.

ODDS AND ENDS. -000-

General Massey, the poet, was born in a mud but Has anybody said that the path of glory leads but to the crematory?

The abolition of hell has reduced the emphatic vocublary of North Carolina to nonsense.

Bayard Taylor said the secret of his enormous power of work is an unfailing appetite. Ours is a small salary and a large tamily .- Elmira Gazzette.

The Czar of Russia is partial to inferior brandy, and drinks it in large quantities mixed with hol-water and sugar. His wife is a chronic invalid.

Lord Palmerston was nover without a wisp of straw in his mouth, and when in the house was always seemingly asleep but yet very much awake. English ladies in search of sweethearts make their

purchases at co-operative stores. The "Army and and Navy" are especially patronized. Parisians are tired of losing their pocket handker-

chiefs at the wash, and now they have their photographs excuted in the centre of each.

George, King of Greece, is never happy except at the billiard table; billiards is the only thing in which he is a proficient. It has taken him years to acquire a smattering of modern Greek.

Prince Lepold, youngest son of the Queen, in spite of his high position, has but one skin; ne has studied very hard, and is the most cultured in the family The income of the ex-Empress Eugenie is about

£50,000 per annum, and she is the owner of Camden House, Chiselhurst, England. Her ex-Majesty is unwieldily stout.

John Law's wedding day, in South Bend, Ind., was elivened in an unusual way. One of his discarded sweethearts went to the botel where he and the bride lodged, called him into the parlor, and shot him.

THE Five year old daughter stood watching her baby brother, who was making a great fuss over having his face washed. The little miss at length lost her patience, and, stamping her tiny foot, said, You think you have lots of trouble, but you don't know anything about it. Wait till you're big enough to get a lickin' and then you'll see -wont he mamma

Sir Aubrey Paul, Baronet, is so poor that he is obliged to make a living by photography." His father, Sir John Dean Paul, was a notorious Strand banker whose frauds broke the bank and led to his tanishment to a colo ial penal settlement, where he remained some twelve years till his death. He was noted for his pious pretences, and for the length of his white cravat, which circumnavigated his neck several times.

Momphis has a thief who signs himself "Necessity He plunders a residence every night, and next day peas a note to the owner of the house, saying that he will restore the property if a suitable reward is paid. He writes a faultless hand, his sentences are always grammatical and nicely constructed, he uses good paper, and does not; misspell a word. The entire police force has been unable to obtain a clue to "Necessity."

Fifteen years ago; Capt. Koitwitz was an honored officer in the Russian Imperial Guard, with an income of 20,000 dols, a year from his private fortune., Lately he threw bimself under a loco-motive in Kansas City and was killed. In the time between his highestiprosperity and his suicide he was, successively a political exile in Biberia an officer in the Union army during the war, an unfortunate apeculator in Western land, and a of England, he put the notes in his pocket, penniless seeker after work that he could not

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1

CALENDAR-MAY, 1878. WEDNESDAY, 1-ST. PHILIP AND JAKES APOSTLES.

THURSDAY, 2-St. Athanasius, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Sir Cahir O'Doherty's rising, 1608. FRIDAY, 3-FINDING OF THE HOLY CROSS. SS. Alexander, Pope, and Companions, Martyrs.

SATURDAY, 4-St. Monica, Widon. SUNDAY, 5-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Napoleon died in St. Helena 1821. Monday, 6-St. John before the Latin Gate.

"Native American" riots in Philadelphia, 1844. TUBLDAY, 7-St. Stanislans, Bishop and Martyr. Monster Meetings at the Curragh of Kildare, 1844

WANTED : REPORTERS, CANVASSERS, PRESSMAN, PROOF - READER

A SMALL VERTICAL BOILER, ENGINE AND STORE-HOIST, to drive a printing press for the

"Evening Post." THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY

THE MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE COMPANYWILL ASSEMBLE AT THE QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS. (DALHOUSIE SQUARE),

To-morrow (THURSDAY) Evening At 7:30.

There are a few vacancies for recruits. Standard 5 feet 9 inches.

M. W. KIRWAN, Captain Commanding

NOW READY.

"LA CAMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE."

REMINISCENCES OF THE

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR,

By W. M. KIRWAN. To be had at DAWSON BROTHERS, Montreal. Price, ir Paper, 75 cents; in Cloth, \$1.

Our Agent, Mr. W. McRae, will shortly call upon our subscribers in Bridgenorth. Downeyville, and Peterborough.

THE NEW DAILY PAPER

At last we are to have our DAILY PAPER. After many attempts, and the long expectation of our friends, the consummation so devoutly instice, the sooner it ceases the better. Meanwished for, is to be realized. Twelve months ago, this very day, the TRUE WITNESS changed hands; to-day it partly changes hands again. not agitated about it for like Scots A partnership has been formed between the Highland widow, "with the editor and proprietor of yesterday, with three ing cool reflection came," and then gentlemen of this city, by which the TRUE he was only a "Papist son of a ---." The WITNESS and the new DAILY PAPER are made into a joint proprietory. The new paper will be called the

"EVENING POST"

as originally intended, and the first number will be issued about the middle or latter end of this month, the editor of the TRUE WITNESS retaining the chief editorial chair. THE EVENing Post will be a

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

for which department a special editor will be retained. The Post will be

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.

Abuses of all kinds will receive from us such exposures as the interest of the public may require, and while the EVENING POST shall assail no man's religious belief, it will, we trust, combat for FREEDOM FROM INSULT FOR ALL. It will be the open foe of bigotry in every form, and the projectors hope to do some good by enabling men of different beliefs to understand each other better. Hitherto, very often, only one side of the story has been heard, and while the Evening Post will undoubtedly take sides upon some of the grave issues of the day,-yet when both sides of public issues are heard-much hard feeling is avoided and the road to peace and good citizenship made easier.

Intending subscribers are requested to send in their names at once to the Manager of the EVENING POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, 761 Craig Street, Montreal.

The TRUE WITNESS, by this arrangement, will become the

WEEKLY EDITION

authorized by the Manager, will, in a few assin assailant could say was that Russel the Company at Hamilton, Charles D. Carey, days, call upon the public for subscriptions he was attacked by Harneys friends, a Esq, is well and favorably known as a fine unand advertisements.

THE CURSE OF ORANGEISM.

One "Papist" dead and another dying. One Oatholic nurried into the presence of his God, another momentarily expecting the portals of eternity to open and receive his soul. On Thursday, James Harney was walking along Nazareth Street; he has some slight altercation with one Russel, when Russel draws and fires and wounds the "Papist son of a --- " to the death. Found red-handed in his crime, there can be Catholics of the Dominion will expect that the full measure of retributive justice will overvague generalities about "the impropriety of carrying arms," There were no ringing denunciation of the "murder," no indignant "citizens," and "Junos" and "Milos" wrote to the press denouncing the ruffian, found fresh and bloody in his crime. All were silent or nearly so. A few clergymen referred to it but in tones of regret, not in language of fiery condemnation. No, no; press and pulpit failed us once again. Every colourable lie that could excuse the deed was flaunted in our faces. We were told that Harney was a rough, and that Russel was a well conducted man. Of course! "The Orange lady and the Catholic female." Men spoke in bated breath of the attempted, and perhaps successful, assassination, "as a drunken row," when there was not the shadow of evidence to sustain them. The press brought out every petty incident that could varnish the foul crime and with honied phrases spoke of Russels past, his present, and his future. No word of censure; all were silent, as silent as the grave. The city was not excited, the military was not called out, the public was not in the least alarmed, a "Papist son of a --- " had been shot, perhaps to death, and public opinion allowed the "affair" to slide. Mark! there was no revolver found upon him; there was no weapon of any kind in his hand, but there was something in his soul worse, far worse than those, -he was "a Papist son of -- " and that was his crime. Well he was brought to the hospital, and there too, he was subjected to an outrage of the most inhuman kind. Lying upon what he appeared to think, and what may turn out to be, his death bed, with, as believed, only a few minutes, or hours, to live; with the assassins bullet lodged in the region of his heart; yet this stricken man Harney, was placed under a cross-examination by the man, who attempted to take his life. If there were any of the authorities present at this outrage they fied Russel; about that identification there was no question, for Russel admitted having fired the shot, and yet the would be assassin was allowed to cross-examine his victim. If this is Canadian while a day or two passes. The "affair" about Harney is being forgotten. People are morn-"Britons" gave a Concert on Monday last, for the purpose of raising funds to defend the "brethern" who are now awaiting trial for the party disturbances. The Concert was held, and after the Concert a row took place at Wellington Bridge and again a Catholic is shot, this time to the death. The bullet pierced his skull, and in fifteen minutes John Colligan was a corpse, and to the existence of orangeism in our midst the cause must be traced. Now about his death we have little to say. We take our report from another source. For ourselves we know but little, and can express no opinion either as to the origin of the row or the circumstances which lead to his death. The circumstances surrounding them are obscure, and we must await eventualities. But not so in the Harney case. His case is so clear that we shall await with no anxiety the fate of Russel. Unlike Hackett, neither Harney nor Colligan, had arms in their possession. If Colligan intended to attack the Orangemen why was he not armed? Would he venture into a melee against men, all of whom are known to carry arms, while he himself had no weapon of defence? Would he have beareded the armed rowdyism of the Britons, with his

fists? As well might he attempt to face a

soldier armed cap-a-pie, with "a bare bod-

kin." But if the circumstances surrounding

his death are obscure, there is no obscurity

about Harney. His was no shooting affair.

Unlike "Brother Hackett" he did not make

his last will and testament and deposit it in

the keeping of a friend. He was not found

with 70 rounds of ammunition in his pocket.

charge which those friends indignantly derwriter of good judgment and ability, and in deny. And now how is this to end. Gunning- the management of the Company he is assisted Bell attacked and beaten, a bullet loged in his by a Board of Directors composed of men of body, and all because he was a Catholic walking quietly along the street: Carrey shot in the head by an orangeman who laid in wait for him, and coolly plotted his death: Harney shot come already amounting to \$207,000, and we almost to death in broad day-light while walking quietly along the street, and now Colligan offered as a halocust to the genius of orangeism. In each case the Catholics were unarmed, while the orangemen were in each case no shuffling of evidence in his case, and the in possession of revolvers. What does all this mean? Is it civil war or is it a broadcast conspiracy for assassination? Do the take him. And the press, what of it? Nothing | Orangemen mean to deluge the land with blood, new indeed; the press of Montreal leant towards or are they willing to accept the consequences the Orange side again. Star, Witness, Herald of goading the Catholics of this Dominion to Gazette, all, shuffled the issue, and indulged in | madness? Under two attempted assassinations we counselled calmness. We said that the man who "committed a crime gave strength to the enemy." But it appears to be unavoiding with our enemies. They threaten us now with an armed invasion. They vow vengeance upon all our heads and declare that they will put 150,000 Orangemen into our midst on next July. From Tuesday's Witness

> we take the following extract :-BIGGER AND BIGGER .- A prominent Orangeman informs our reporter that if any interference is made with the Orangemen on the ensuing 12th July in Montreal in the exercise of their lawful rights, there will certainly be an Orange Uprising all over the country, and that there will be fully 150,000 Orangemen in Montreal in less than a week after. The feeling amongst Oaangemen all over the country seems to be at fever beat.

Here is treason to the state. The authorities should at once find out who this "prominent Orangeman" is. He incites to civil war, and if there is any law whatever in this country such threats should ass?" not be allowed to pass unchallanged. They speak of "equal rights." What are "equal rights?" Is it the right to insult your neighbours; then there are no "equal rights," for we have yet to learn that Protestants say that Catholics offend them. The Witness too calls upon the authorities to protect the Orangemen; yes, to protect them to fling ribald effronts into our faces. The Catholics of Montreal are, we suppose, to pay an annual tax to "protect" Orangemen to "kick the Pope before them." It is too good a joke. But as we said before in these columns, there are, we fear, serious troubles in store for us all. We Catholics, rich and poor, educated and illiterate, we are to a man unanimous in our opposition to an organization, whose history overflows with hatred and agression to everything bearing the impress of our faith. Despised by respectable Protestants in every land, called "Boshi-Bazouks of Ulster," by the London Times, with should be made to account for it. He identi- a loathsome history, Orangeism are raising here a storm which successive generations will carry on from sire to son, until the craft is no more. In this country all men should be free from the fueds which disgraced the pages of Irish history, but we may all rest assured that wherever Orangeism exists and, with serpent's fangs, poisons the young blood of communities, withers up the impulse of men who might otherwise be generous, and creates in the minds of all good citizens a feeling, a repugnance, of pity or contempt. Let no one think that the "croppies" in this free land will ever allow themselves to be treated as their fathers were at one time treated in Ireland. Such an attempt can only end in trouble to us all. With Orangeism there can be no compromise. Between Catholics and Protestants there is no quarrel; between Catholics and Orangeism there is a feud that nothing can appease. To respectable Protestants opinion we would make any concession by which no principle was violated; to Orange opinions we would make no concession, good, bad nor indifferent. Between us there is a war, wherever we meet there is war, and we prefer that war to continue forever rather than abate the smallest concession to their views. Let the Protestants of Montreal speak and we will harken, and as fellow citizens kindly consider any proposal they may make, but keep Orangeism away from us, for it would almost need another SAVIOUR to wipe away their crimes against their Catholic neighbors.

APPOINTMENT.

We notice with pleasure the appointment of Mr. Walker Kavanagh to the General Agency, of the Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Co. The new agent is son of one of our most respected Irish Catholic citizens, Mr. Henry Kavanagh, Inspector of Canadian

The Company has for the past few years been represented in this city by the late firm of Simpson & Bethune, in whose office Wm. Walter Kavanagh was for five years Inspectorand chief clerk. The stock of the Company has been subscribed to in this He had "no murder in his heart," and did not city to the extent of \$50,000 and the creeping down yonder alley, sweating and

our subscribers as usual. Canvassers, duly tim of last July. The most that even his ass- in the Dominion. The General Manager of of Apuleius—an Evangelical Atlas with anthe highest respectability and standing.

In such hands we are sure that this Company will continue to do well, its annual infeel assured that it is likely to become one of our most successful Canadian Institutions. A local board has been established here which requires no commendation at our hands, composed as it is of gentlemen known to every one of our city, and as business men of integrity and position.

PRECIOUS COLPORTEURS.

Whenever we descry a nondescript of the genus colporteur, we are reminded of a little story, as poor Mr. Lincoln was wont to say.

Once upon a time the Caliph Omar started on? from Cairo on the pilgrimage to Mecca. Now, everyone knows, or ought to know, that a caravan to Mecca, is called by the Bedouin Arabs, Dummalufong; that is, "a thing to be preved upon by everybody." The cunning Caliph, knowing this, placed the crown jewels on the back of a donkey, rightly judging that no properly constituted Bedouin would seize a contemptible ass when there were plenty of heavily laden camels in the train. The way that that ass tried the patience of his master en route was a caution, and it is not surprising that Omar-in spite of the little episode of the Alexandrian library-was ever afterwards considered a Hadji of the first class. An ancient counsellor of the monarch illustrated the situation perfectly when he remarked :- " The miserable beast knoweth not the value of the burden he carrieth! Bishmallah! is it not an

It is strange, but we never see a colporteur without being instantly reminded of Omar's donkey and the precious pack on its back.

As a rule, your colporteur is a brand plucked from somewhere or another. He is always an impecunious professor, is the brand. He "gets" religion just at the providential moment when he is sprouting at knees and elbows. Similarly, his hat is eloquent with the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." His boots with several open mouths, seem to struggle for tongue with which to denounce the partiality of cruel Fate. His shirt would glare manifest, but he has'nt got a shirt. In general, his ward robe is delapidated, and like a political meet ing, is breaking up in disorder. His face has a sour look and he stares vengefully into every groggery he passes, for well he knows the base knights of the spiggot have "shut down" on the credit system. He explores desperately, over and over again, every chink and cranny of his pockets, hoping against hope that some kindly sixpence may have concealed itself for some such painful emergency as the present, but his fingers come forth without having "struck 'ile." He ponders with downcast gaze, over his boots, wondering if, by some extraordinary chance, that much desired sixpence may not be lying therein at that very moment. Furtive search; grinding disappointment. Tries the credit dodge but is cast forth with contumely. Sneaks off with less self-respect than the Newfoundland

dog across the street has. A week passes, and there has been a revolution! His clothes are new and so is his religion. Both the one and the other have an Evangelical cut. His hat, though not new, has a certain indescribable halo of sanctity pervading it. And well it should, for it has done duty on a ministerial head for years. Such a a relic would pass anyone into heaven. His whole air is cringing, insinuating and deferential. He rubs his hands with pious fervor and tackles small reprobates at street corners. His vengeful glare at the men of the Spiggot has changed to a pitying glance of charitable forgiveness. He walks the pavement proudly conscious of a mission and sixpence in his pocket, happy result of the penny collection at his beloved Bethel.

The chrysalis bummer of yesterday has been transformed into the gorgeous butterfly colporteur of to-day.

Much training for his peculiar duties is not needed. A certain pious twist of the eyesa tearful blowing of the nose-a trick of dropping into Bible texts on the slightest provocation-a rotund dwelling upon the "o" in "Popery"-and a general shakiness as from much enthusiasm, fits him out for his trade

back, and forth staggers our interesting Brand on his glorious mission. Here let the good reader recal Omar's donkey and the precious burden that recalcitrant beast carried. Thiggum thu?

O I for the pen of Homer wide awake, to sing the triumphs of the heroic man! Behold him of the DAILY PAPER, and will be sent out to fire the first shot, or a shot at all, like the vic- balance is owned by the first commercial men grunting under his load, like the golden ass that animal, would be whipped at a cart-tail

other world on his shoulder! The sun is hot -he is tired and thirsty. Is it strange, if he curse, with carefully suppressed dudgeon, the untoward destiny which transformed a free and easy tap-room "snoozer "into a laboring Bible ox? He rests against a lamp-post and dreams regretfully of those haloyon days-those Attic nights—when he sought a similar support for a very dissimilar reason. When the lamp-lights. nay Diana herself, doubled themselves for his delectation. When he was free to curse the peelers and offer to fight the force for sums ranging from five shillings to five thousand pounds. When the glorious orb of day and the peeler likewise, caught him napping on the soft side of a plank. When "one dollar or eight days" blasted for a while, the poetry of his life, and sent him to roost in a cage whose bars were not gilded. Shall we wonder if poor "translated Bottom" drop a tear over such memories as he shoulders his pack and passes

At last he espies a child standing in an entry and he approaches.

"Is your Papa within, my sweet child?" he asks mellifluously.

"Father's not in: he's out," responds the too explicit "sweet child."

"Will you inform your Mamma, little one, that a gentleman wishes to speak to her."

The "little one" looks around as if to discover the "gentleman" referred to, and presently the mother appears on the scene. The gentleman fumbles at his bundle and presently fishes out a specimen of his wares.

"Madam." he exclaims fervently, "take this book! In this book you will find-ah!you will discover a-a-variety of things. In this book-um-there is Life! Listen unto me! In this-"

Here the apostle suddenly grabs his pack and takes to his heels, for "madam" has put herself on a war-footing and menaces his flanks with a bucket of soap-suds. This is his ordinary reception, though the fluid varies, being sometimes from more objectionable depths.

Now, here is the same adventure related in Evangelical journals:-

"That eminently pious and zealous young disciple, Mr. Longmachoir, experiences glorious success in his Bible distribution. There is an extraordinary up-rising among the Papists in favor of Bible Christianity. Children run and inform their parents when the benign form of the colporteur, with his burden, appears, and their reception of the missionary is nothing short of enthusiastic. Old Mrs. B. near K. St., can spell large print very well, but protests against any notes in her Bible, as it interferes with her own proper interpretation thereof; Miss L. near M., is "anxious;" Mr. G. "inquiring;" Madame R threw half a brick at the priest's horse, so, her fervor may be imagined. She is instant in "searching."

If the truth were told what would beco of the contributions, and if the contributions were stopped where would the professors, colporteurs, their wives and children find themselves? But the truth will never be told, and the enthusiastic gudgeons who shell out the wherenithal to support the farce love to be deceived if the deception tally with their prejudices. They fold their arms before their domestic hearths and dream sweet, Evangelical dreams. They see thousands of benighted Papist's tearfully, gratefully accepting the Bibles:-they see the dreadful man of sin cloven down by the formidable weapon which they have put in the hands of his miserable followers,-they imagine an Evangelical millenium when the Scarlet Lady shall flee from the seven hills and resounding Bethels raise their lofty heads above the dome of St. Peter's -they see monasteries and convents emptied of their inmates, who rush from midnight vigils and stern mortification into the arms of the world, the flesh and the devil, and, seeing all this, they are happy. Be anything you like, Turk, Jew, Atheist, Mormon or Free Lover, only oppose Popery, and the Evangelical world will receive you with open arms. And, even while the gullible creatures thus dream, the zealous disciple, who is the destined agent of the great transformation, is dodging into secluded rum holes and furtively bolting Evangelical "horns" which are more to his taste than the ten horns of the Beast against which he pretends to wage relentless

It is one of the most suggestive things in the world to reflect on this colporteur business, and the principles which set it in motion. If a deist want a Bible, let him go buy it, but the Catholic has it thrust under his nose at every street corner by a set of scurvy vagabonds who-we'll wager two to one-do not know A bag of Bibles is adjusted to his reluctant the Lord's Prayer, and whose idea of morals is no higher than that of a Kerry goat. The explanation is quite obvious. The devil never troubles himself about the thousand forms of error, providing it be error. His whole effort is against the Church of Christ. A corrupted Bible serves his purpose better than obscene books, for morais may be mended but a lost faith is seldom or never regained. In a properly constituted state of society. the colporteur and the sanctimonious hypocrites who drive

were in good faith, we should praise their good intentions while pitying their ignorance. But they are not in good faith. They know very well that a Catholic child has a clearer and better idea of the Word of God than all the howling dervishes that ever roared in basement of the end. or at camp-meeting. But they ignore facts as plainly visible as the noon-day sun.

If they had a religion to give in place of Catholicity it would not be so bad. But Evangelicism, by the confession of its own supporters, has gone to everlasting smash and is now bordering upon its only logical conclusion -pure Atheism. They deny hell, but let them beware of hell's most conclusive argument lng wife, mother, and other relatives, all of whom

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The Sisters of Charity will hold their annual bazaar on the 20th of May. The bazaar will be held at the Providence Orphanage, at the corner of St. Denis and Mignonne St. We are sure that this bazaar will be liberally patronized by the Catholics of Montreal. There is no more deserving charity in our midst and it becomes us all to do what we can to make the bazaar a success.

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

According to an advertisement, which appears in another column, it appears an effort is being made to establish a new organization, called the "Knights of St. Patrick," in Montreal. We opine that the objects of this society are in keeping with the name it bears, and if so, Irishmen generally will wish it success.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

Colligan, is to be burried on Sunday, and it expected that the funeral demonstration will be an imposing one.

MORE FIRING LAST NIGHT.

Mr. J. Barry, who lives at the corner of McCord and William Street, states that last night about 10:30 a crowd of Young Eritons passed his house in a carriage, and fired a pistol shot at his wife, who happened to be standing at the door. The ball passed within a few inches of her left side, and lodged in the door. All this business will, we fear, have a tragic ending. The limit of endurance has been reached, and one more outrage may, we fear, cause such a commotion as the local authorities will be powerless to quell.

SHEEHAN AND DOHERTY.

John Sheehan and Wm. Dohorty write to us and deny that there was any revolver used in the affair of Saturday night.

NOT FAIR.

yesterday arrested for brandishing a revolver only he, but his casual assistants and servants ruthand threatening to shoot somebody. The lessly murdered along with him. Such an occur-Gozette in its report of the circumstance calls Lacy "a would be assasin." Just so, partial to the end. But the Gazette did not call the cold-blooded murderers who plotted the death of Carrey "would be assassins;" not at all, They were orangemen, and the "would be assassin" of yesterday is a Papist. The Gazette is practicing "Croppies lie down."

A TERRIBLE AFFRAY.

A YOUNG IRISH CATHOLIC SHOT DEAD-SEVERAL OTHER PERSONS WOUNDED.

(From the Daily News.)

Shortly after eleven o'clock last night, a desperate encounter took place at the Wellington Bridge, in which about one hundred persons participated. How the affair originated is up to the present a mystery, but one unfortunate fact is that a young man named John Colligan was suddenly and without warning summoned into the presence of his Maker. It appears that about eleven o'clock a carter calledupon Sergeant Lancey, at the Central Police Station, and informed him that a crowd congregated near the Wellington Bridge. The sergeant did not think this information sufficient to warrant any action on his part, but in a few memerts another carter drove up to the station, and stated that a most serious encounter had taken place at the bridge. The officer at once took all the available men with him, and proceeded in carriages to the locality designated. On their arrival everything was quiet, but they learned that Mr. John Colligan had been shot dead, and that his body had been conveyed to the Sarsfield Hall, on Colborne street. They were also informed that a Mrs. Mechan had been shot in the foot. A young man named Beique, who was returning from a political meeting at Point St. Charles, says that when near the bridge he heard several shots fired, and on coming slill closer, he could see by the flashes of the revolvers that there was a body of about thirty men on one side of the road, and about fifty on the other. vigorously attacking each other. Mr. Beique says he heard frequent cries of "I'm shot" from various

persons engaged in the affray.

Immediately on Colligan's to being carried away from the dreadful scene, Dr. Macdonell was sent for, but, on his arrival, life was extinct. The wound which caused death was made by abullet which entered the head by the eye, passed through the brain, and out behind the left ear. The deceased had neither revolver nor arms of any description on his person at the time he was hurried to an un-

The face of the deceased was white and cold, but appeared as calm as if death resulted from natural causes. The hall was crowded with young men, looking sad and sorrowin), but at the same time angry for the latest victim of fanaticism.

Colligan bore an irrreproachable reputation, and city of Montreal. He was famous for his personal prowess, and although peacibly disposed, was often push my forbearance to the utmost in the case of were intended to appeal to the unconstitutional and took no immediate notice, however, of the demon-

It is understood that the funeral, which will not take place till Sunday, will be on a gigantic scale and that Irish Catholics are to be invited from all quarters to attend. The shorting of Colligan creates intense excitement throughout Griffintown, and in heads sadly and say that this is only the beginning

business. An Orangeman of the name of Lang was and had carried them on not only by means of the wounded in the hip rather severely, and it is report-that several men—Union and Orange—were hurt authority and power as a landloid—by means of in the fray, but are inclined to keep in the back ground.

Our reporter visited the Sarsfield Hall this mornacle that presented itself. The body of the murdered man lay on the secretary's table, coverd with a sheet; and immediately surrounded by his sorrowwere weeping bitterly. Statues of the Saviour and his V rgin Mother were placed one at the head and the other at the feet of the corpse.

The lastest report concerning the death of Colligan is that he was driving in a carriage to his home at Point St. Charles and was taken out and shot to death by an armed party. The noise drew a large crowd of Irish Catholics together, and some skirmishing ensued. The question now is:-Supposing the carriage story to be true, who was the carter that drove the deceased and who were the carters that reported the shooting affair at the police station. They may be able to throw some light on the circumstances.

The fact of five bullet wounds being in the head of Colligan, is a reason why the story of the carriage affair is entitled to a fair share of belief.

LORD LEITRIM.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

-:0:-THE BAD EARL'S CONDUCT EXPOSED.

LORD LEITRIMS "HOME RULE" DEFENDERS.

THE REPORTERS TURNED OUT - THE SECRET SITTING.

MR. GLADSTONE INSULTED.

On Friday night week, the 12th inst., Mr. O'Dounell brought forward his promised motion in reference to Lord Leitrim, and thereby gave rise to a remarkable scene in the House of Commons, The Freeman report begins as follows:-Mr. O'Donnell rose to call attention to the action

of the Government in Donegal with reference to the murder of the late Lord Leitrim, and to move that it is unconstitutional, unsuited to promote the ends of justice, and calculated to foster disbelief in the impartiality of the law. He said-I do not know that I could better bring the facts of this case before an audience which is so largely composed of Eoglish gentlemen than by supposing an imaginary case, which, with the substitution of a few names of persous and places, may easily afterwards be applied to the case of this deplorable murder in Donegal, and to the manuer in which the Government are carrying on the inquiry for the discovery of the assassins. I would ask the House to imagine that on some morning the news appeared in the London papers that a terrible outrage had occurred in some quiet vale of Cumberland in the midst of a population conspicuous for their law abiding virtues, conspicuous for their patient industry, and conspicuous for the practice of the duties of family and civil life. I will further ask the House to suppose that this landlord in Cumberland, accompanied by two ser-A drunken man named Patrick Lacy was vants, had been suddenly attacked in a lonely part of the country and had been shot down, and not riveted the attention of England; but if on further inquiry it was discovered that while no portion of Cumberland was more conspicuous for its orderly virtues and for the absence of vice and crime, vet nevertheless that that portion of what was believed to be a happy English country had been placed at the mercy of one who, by the lamentable shortcomings of the English land law, had been enabled to execute the caprices of some baron of a semi-barbarics age of civilization by means of the chicanery of nineteenth century legal procedure; if it had been discovered that during a quarter of a century these Cumberland dalesmen had been exposed to the tyranny of a mental torture, that they had been in the power of a man of iron-will and ruthless passion, who practically exercised absolute power; if it was known on inquiry that the villages had been cleared, that the valleys in some cases had been swept clear of their inhabitants, that over all was hanging the doom of eviction or of some punishment akin to eviction; and if, sir, it was known that in spite of all that continual torture, these wholesale evictions and that systematic extermination, the relations between the landlord and his Cumberland tenantry had never been stained by one excess of an agrarian character on the side of this unfortunate tenantry; If it were further ascertained that the only case in which that Cumberland landlord had been exposed to outrage, attempted violence, and attempted assassination, was when his life was attempted by the uncle of the humble girl whom he had dishougred (shame), it would have flashed with the strength of conviction upon the minds of all men that in such a long-tried and lawabiding community, whom no extremity of suffering during 25 years had goaded to a violation of the law-it would have struck every Englishman speak. ing with his brother Englishman that it would be in the highest degree unlikely that these peasants had entered into a widespread conspiracy of a mere agrarian character, and that the murder which had taken place would have required an enormous amount of proof to bring it within the category of mere attempts against life and property. If, on further examination, it was shown that this land. lord was known throughcet all the Northern count-

ies as the "Bad earl" (no, no, and shame). Sir A. Gordon—I beg to ask, sir, if this is language which is fit to be addressed to the House of Commons? (Cheers)

Mr. Parneli-May I ask you, sir, to protect the privilege of speech, when that speech conveys the

Mr O'Donnell, resuming, said that if such a man had been noted for his debauchery-(no, no, and shame).

Mr. King-Harman-I ask the hon, member to say whether he can give proofs of what he says, or whether he is maligning the memory of the dead earl on a matter of which he has no knowledge? Dr. Kenealy—There seems to be a systematic at-

dence of Parliamentary speech (laughter.) The Speaker-The language which the hon, member has addressed to the House is to be depreciated as being very strong, at the same time I am not

tempt to interfere with the freedom and indepen-

prepared to say that he was not within his right in using the expressions he did. Mr. Parnell-Hear, hear.

and confined in a lunatic Asylum. If they compelled to engage in personal encounters with harmember for Sligo. What I state it will revolutionary section, which the hon members, stration and in this, perhaps, made a technical be for this House to consider the value of at the however they might foster had not the converse to mistate. conclusion of my speech. I am endeavouring at belong to (a present to bring the broad questions of right, of law, and of justice before the House. I have carefully taken up a sort of imaginary case, and this House will be able to find out whether that which fact through all parts of the city. People shake their I have imagined with regard to Cumberland may be a paralled capable of application elsewhere. Sir, if t was found that this landlord, known throughout In the meantime, the police are making all the all the northern country of England as the "bad exercions necessary to discover the parties in the earl," had carried on these practices of debauchery, business An Orangeman of the name of Lang was and had carried them on not only by means of the the power of eviction so plentifully placed in his hands; if it was known through all the country, beyond the possibility of a doubt, commented upon ing, and was deeply struck with the solemn spect- in the public press, denied nowhere, that he had placed the alternative of eviction or dishenour before the peasant girls on his property, and that when his infamous advances had been slighted he had carried ont his threat of eviction-Mr. King-Harman-Mr. Speaker, I beg to say

that I see strangers. The Speaker-The hon, member having taken notice of strangers, I am bound to take the course I have taken upon a former occasion, and to put the question to the House whether strangers shall be ordered to withdraw. As many as are of that opinion say " ay."

There being a loud volume of "ayes," the Speaker having put the negative, to which Mr. O'Donnell responded.

The House then divided, when the numbers

The Strangers' Gallery had been cleared during the division, but the reporters remained. When Mr. O'Donnell resumed his address there were cries of " Order," " Strangers in the House." The Speaker then said-The seargent will clear

the galleries of strangers. The debate was then resumed in private, with the exception that the numerous attendance in the Ladies Gallery remained undisturbed, the Ladies Gallery being technically " out of the House,"

After the strangers bad been excluded, Mr. O'Donnell read extracts from the Freeman's Journal, as the popular daily paper of Ireland; the Londonderry Standard as a leading Presbyterian organ; the Beifust Morning News, an independent journal and the Irishman, the organ of the Nationalist party, in corroboration of the statements he had made; all of them, he said, being unanimous in relating the same facts as to the licentiousness of the late earl. He condemned assassination most strongly, but begged to remind the House that it was quite possible that the murder of the Earl of Leitrim was not an agrarian offence, but based on motives of private vengeance, and he protested against the conduct of the Government in assuming, before investigation, trial, or conviction, that this offence had been committed as the result of agrarian conspiracy. He, therefore, objected to the branding of a whole barony with the stigma of membership of a murderous conspiracy against the rights of property, while it still remained unprover. What were the incentives to the act? The action of the Government had given the tone to public sentiment and "the murderous tendencies of the Irish pesantry" were now the common theme of English iournals.

Mr. Parnell, in supporting the motion, went over the facts of the case, and also pointed out that there was quite sufficient ground existing for attributing the commission of the act to motives of private vengeance. The whole public opinion of Ireland decidedly declared in that direction.

Mr. King-Harman said there were no proofs of

that. Mr. Parnell said if the hon, member doubted the proofs supplied by the leading journals of the country he was welcome to ask for a Parliamentary inquiry. For his own part, as the House very wall knew, he had no power "to send for persons, papers or records," but the hon, member could ask for a Parliamentary committee if he wished. The fact was, the conduct of the late earl was simply admitted on all hands. He warned the House that the manner in which Irish tenants were abandoned to the worst caprices of men like the late Lord Leitrim tended to destroy all hope in constitutional agitation among the Irish people, and to lead the wilder spirits to think that the only way in which Irish public opinion could ever influence the British legislature was when it winged the bullet of the nssassin. It was a terrible and a deplorable state of affairs, and he implored the House to do something to win back the confidence of the peasantry. and not wantonly to insult them by assuming them to be guilty of crimes that were utterly unproved, and with regard to which the probabilities lay all in the other direction.

The proceedings during the remainder of the private sitting are reported as follows in the London Observer :-

Mr. King-Harman made a strong complaint of what he looked on as an unprovoked attack on the character and actions of the murdered earl-an attack which was unsupported by any ascertained facts, and ought never to have been countenanced

in that House. Dr. Ward protested against the way in which that question had been saised. It had ostensibly been brought forward on constitutional grounds but it had taken the form of an indecent attack upon the dead (cheers). Why was it so brought on? Was it in the interests of the tenants? It was notorious that it was not so, because it was brought on at the most inconvenient time, when Parliament was certain not to listen to it, and was sure to regard it as an apology for assasination. He firmly believed that this, like many other motions of the bonourable members for Dungarvan and Meath, was not for the purpose of promoting great Irish questions, for they brought them on when they knew the result could only be injurious, but solely in order to acquire for themselves a notoriety which in this case looked very like infamy. It was a sad thing, indeed, to find that members of Parliament required to have recourse to the expedient ef endeavouring to found a reputation on apologies for

assassination.
Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell rose to order. Dr. Ward said they had seen that night what almost looked like an apology for assassination.

Mr. O'Donnell again rose to order, and said the charge brought against him by Dr. Ward was an infamous lie (uproar). Mr. Parnell also contended that Dr. Ward had

been out of order.

The Speaker, however, ruled that nothing improper had been said by Dr. Ward.

House would insist on being withdrawn. It was an infamous lie.

able remark.

Dr. Ward, continuing, remarked that Mr. Parnell said it was a hollow fallacy to recommend constitu- member remained visible, and even until after he tional means, but he was not surprised at its being so if that was the hon. gentleman's idea of what Liberal leaders resumed their seats on their benches

belong to (great uproar).

Mr. Parnell again called the hon, member to The Speaker again ruled that there had been no-

thing irregular in Dr. Ward's remarks. Dr. Ward continuing, and things had come to a sad pass when men calling themselves Irish patriots dragged the cause of Ireland through blood and mire in order to build up their own reputations (uproar).

For the third time the hon, member was called to order, with the same result.

Mr. M'Carthy Downing, as an Irish member, expressed himself deeply pained at the scene he had felt bound to express his deep regret that any Irishman could submit such a proposal within a few days only of the three fellow-creatures having found a bloody grave, and while the administrators of justice were engaged in the endeavor to discover the perpetrators of the abominable crime. He had always been an advocate of the Irish tenants, but could never lend bimself to asserting their rights by violence or intimidation. He did not think, how-ever, that the murder of Lord Leitrim was of an agrarian character, and it might have arisen from other causes, glanced at by Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Parnell. Of course it might turn out in the end that it was agrarian, but at the present stage the Government was evidently giving a partial complexion to the case, and he was quite sure that no murder, however terrible, in England could entail on an entire neighborhood of innocent people the stigms and the penalties inflicted.

Mr. Gibson condemned the course that had been

taken by the supporters of the motion. The Marquis of Hartington spoke against the action of Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Parnell; but both he and Mr. Gladstone confined their remarks to the statement that they voted with the minority on the question of the exclusion of the press. They saw no reason why the question should not be publicly discussed. They complained of the hooting to which they had been subjected by the Conservative members as something unparallelled in the history of Parliament. The words of Lord Hartington were specially strong in resentment of the insult offered to him and his right hon, friend.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the conduct of the hon, members for Dungarvan and Meath could only be regarded with reprobation (cheers, and cries of "oh, oh"). He had never used such language before, and he was sorry to do it now; but he was glad to see members from Ireland, and more especially those at the other side of the House. taking the manly course of protesting against such conduct (cheers). He regretted, on the whole, that the press had been excluded, because he thought it would have been well it the speeches of those gentlemen had been published.

Mr. O'Connor Power supported the resolution, and said it was no use attempting to evade the question which had been brought before the House by the hon, members for Dungarvan and Meath. All sides condemned assassination equally; but panic measures and superfluous coercion were not calculated to promote the interests of justice, and the manner in which a crime took place in a special locality should not be seized hold of to punish the innocent or made a handle to fix the stigma of murderous conspiracy on whole classes of the Irish people. That was not likely to create confidence in the justice of the law, Dr. Kenealy defended the whole of the action and

language of Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Parnell. Sir. W. M. Harcourt remarked that it had been

left to Dr. Keneally to defend the monstrous language of those two hon, gentlemen (cheers). What had occurred had had the effect of showing how unfounded were the claims of those members to speak on behalf of Ireland.

Mr. Callan joined in the condemnation of the conduct of Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell.

Sir Patrick O'B ien said it was all a matter of taste (laughter). He had been in the House twenty six years, and had never seen such an example of bad taste (laughter.)

thought, could only be tolerated by the foul rabble which had hooted the corpse of the late earl in Dublin the other day. He expressed his delight at finding other Irish members repudiating the language of those two gentlemen, and hoped that they would not be contaminated by that policy any

A division was then called for, but was not taken as Mr. O'Donnell did not press his motion, and the reporters were re-admitted at half-past twelve

longer.

A correspondent of the Nation sends the following account of what happened when Dr. Ward was called to order:— Both Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell 1080 to call

Dr. Ward to order amid terrific hocting from the

Raising his voice, Mr. O'Donnell exclaimed-"Any suggestion that I countenance assassination

is a foul and infamous lie." Dr. Ward made some explanation which was ruled by the Speaker to clear him of having imputed ap-

proval of assassination to any hon, members, and called upon Mr. O'Donnell to withdraw his statement accordingly, as it seemed to imply unparliamentary conduct to Dr. Ward. Mr. O'Donnell replied that as Dr. Ward was held

by the Speaker to have explained himself in a Parliamentary manner, of course he bowed to the decision of the chair. The cheering for Dr. Ward and the hooting of Messrs. Parnell and O'Donnell were continued during the whole episode.

The London correspondent of the Freeman thus describes the insult offered to Mr. Gladstone by the

infuriated Tories.

The comparatively full and almost exclusive report I was able to give you on Saturday morning of the proceeding at the "private" sitting of the House of Commons requires supplementing but on one point, and that was the marked insult offered to the Liberal leaders who voted against the exclusion of the press. The scene when the Tories found that Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Lowe were voting in the negative was most disgraceful. Those about to vote with the "ayes" had all passed into the lobby, and the glass door was locked behind them as usual by the officials. Instead, however, of moving on to record their votes at the other end, a considerable number remained watching at the door looking into the Opposition lobby. It antry in the House of Commons, a delate was perwas soon seen what they were waiting for. As the ordinary members who might have been expected the Government theory was fully ventilated and to support Mr. O'Donnell's motion passed they were received with no more than usual manifestations, and it was only when Mr. Lowe and Lord Harting-The Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that ton appeared that the Tory manifestation became an expression had been used which he thought the apparent. Yells, shouts of "Yab, yah," hisses, House would insist on being withdrawn. It was hootings, and groans then broke out. Lord that in which the member for Dungarvan had Hartington passed by with a haughty smile charged another member of having been guilty of imprinted on his features. As Mr. Gladstone walked out of the "no" lobby with his usual After a good deal of uproar and contention,
Mr. O'Donnell agreed to withdraw the objectionble remark.

Dr. Ward, continuing, remarked that Mr. Parnell

cat-calls were continued as long as the right hon.

had passed from sight into the House. As the

the notice of the chair was immediately after it was committed. The dist inguished statesman who was subjected to this foul outrage, however, felt reluctant to expose the nature of it, and it was only towards the end of the debate on the general question that Mr. Gladetone first, and Lord Hartigton afterwards, complained of the some in the lobby. Mr. Gladstone snoke most tempt rately, describing the sounds which issued from the Government lobby as ironical cheers of a character that had never before fallen within his experience. Lord Hartington spoke with more spirit, evidently feeling the insult to the veteran statesman, his former leader more than that to himself. He roundly stated that been forced to witness that evening. He assured Mr. Gladstone underrated the character of the dethe House that he had done all he could to prevent monstration by speaking of it as "ironical choer-Mr. O'Donnell from proposing his motion, and he said, was the word which full hound to express his deen regret that any Irish-would better describe it. To the regret of many members, the Chancellor of the exchequer sought to pulliate the outrage by referring the excited feelings of his followers to their belief the right hon, gentleman meant to support the motion of the member for Dungarven, but the excuse may be taken for what it is worth,

Mr. O'Donnell has supplemented his excellent speech by the following excellent letter, which he

has addressed to the Freeman :-

Temple April 13. Sir-The device which covered with the veil of secrecy the exposure of the meaning and scope of the Tory measures estensibly adopted for the sole purpose of discovering the assassins of Lord Leitrim, having prevented a report of my speech from appearing in your columns, I beg to lay before your readers the following brief notes of my address :-

In order to bring home the Englishmen the truth of the situation, I asked them to consider that not an Irish county, but, say, Cumberland or Yorkshire, had been the scene of the deplorable events. If an English landowner of the character of Lord Leitrim had been murdered anywhere in Cumberland, would an English Government have dared, before trial, before conviction of the assassins, to have assumed that they acted in confederacy with the entire population of the district, well known to consist of virtuous, law-abiding, and patient rural tenantry? Would the Government have dared to assume that not motives of private vengeance, but a general conspiracy against the rights of property, had led to the awful crime? Would any English Government have dated to proclaim an English district as suspected of marderous conspiracy, before even a single public investigation had suggested a shadow of a reason for an imputation of such a kind upon thousands of innocent persons? No, an English Government in an English county would have carefully held aloof from prejudging the character of an undiscovered crime. would have carefully respected the honour and the liberty of English people, and would have calmly and wisely proceeded to use the ordinary agencies of detection in all directions, and without conveying suggestions calculated to be used for class any party purposes. Why should the tenantry of Donegal be treated on principles different from a similar body of tenantry in Cumberland or Yorkshire?

There was no excuse for the Government conduct. Had the people of Donegal offered the slightest opposition to the researches of the police and the detectives? There was not the shadow of such an imputation. Had the clergy failed to denounce the enormity of the crime? No, again. The venerable prelate of the diocese had at once and in the most solemn manner warned his people of the dreadful nature and the deep sin of murder on any pretext and under any provocation whatsoever,

It was well known that other reasons besides questions of rent and questions of rights to seaweed and rights of turbary had existed to account for the detestation in which the murdered earl was held. When his life was attempted before it was by a relation of one of his rulned victims. I proceeded to quote the leading press of Ireland upon the notorious facts of the prosecution to which tenants on the Leitrim estates had been subjected, because, with Irish stendfastness, they refused to sacrifice the purity of an Irish home. I need not Mr. David Plunket passed some severe criticism | here remark upon the baseless pretence which sought on the conduct of the minority. He had heard lan-guage from the member for Meath which, he crimes published throughout the length and breath of Ireland.

I commented upon the secret character of the information on which, perhaps, in nocent lives might be sworn away. Whoever heard in broad England within civilized times of criminal investigations without the guarantee of publicity of any kind? I condemned the action of the Government as "unconstitutional," because it employed without proved necessity extraordinary powers, and because it assumed that the crime in Cratico Wood was the result of a conspiracy of tenants against the rights of property when it might very well be the effect of the relentless vengeance of a handful of individuals. I condemned that action as "unsuited to promote the interests of justice," because by branding with an undeserved stigms a whole population it naturally set the natural instincts of many people against a law which seemed incapable of being set in motion in Ireland without outraging the best sentiments of the most numerous and the most worthy classes of the community. Finally, I condemned that action of the Government as "calculated to promote disbelief in the impartiality of the law." because, besides the other reusens, by the branding of the tenantry with the stigma of murderous conspiracy against the rights of property, every man in Ireland felt, and the tenants of Donegal felt, that an intimation was conveyed, certain to be acted upon by the evicting landlords and their allies, that the peasantry of Ireland were in a murderous con-spiracy against the just rights of the proprietors, and that, while nothing could be gained by further conciliation of such a criminal confederacy, the essential security of property required sweeping and unsparing measures of coercion As a result of the intimation which the Govern-

ment had given, as a result of the official rendering of the relations between the evil Earl of Leitrim and his tenantry, the Tory party, the whole Tory press, and a considerble section of the general public, had expended their energies, ever since the fearful crime in Cratloe Wood, in seeking to fasten the guilt upon the natural character and tendencies of the Irish tenantry, instead of waiting, as the Government should have waited, for the calm investigations of impartial justice to have detected the criminals, and to have punished the crime.

At the same time, sir, that publicity was refused t , the exposure of the truth about the Leitrim tenapplied, and in which the murderous proclivities of the tenantry of Ireland were urged as conclusive reasons, not only for going no further in the way of doing justice to the oppressed population of our country districts, but for even condemning the slight approach to a reform contained in the Gladstone Land Act.

I would be permitted to conclude with a single observation on the "opportuness" or "inopportuness" of tearing the mask from the tyranny which weighs upon our country. When Ireland is misjudged, when Ireland is calumniated, when the enemies of the Irish people are loudest in their insolent and interested defamation, then I claim that it is always opportune for an Irish member to vindicate the truth and to smite the lie wherever it were constitutional means. He believed these pro- a consultation on the extraordinary and insulting can be confronted .- I have the honour, sir, to remain your obedient servant,

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FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL.

title that is A to at the COP THE pengin in historities WESTERN DIVISION.

GENTLEMEN.

Charles and Corrected Having received the unanimous nomination of the Reform Party of the City of Montreal, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for suffrages at the approaching election.

firm purpose of protecting the interests of the city against any efforts that may be made to cripple and embarrass her trade or commercial prosperity. If elected, I will support the Jely Administration, in its endeavour to carry out a system of economy and retrenchment.

I shall strenously oppose those measures in connection with the Railway Bill that have not for their object the strict fulfilment of the original contract between the City of Montreal and the Directors of the Northern Colonization Railway Company, and the building of the terminus and workshops within the city.

I shall also oppose strongly all attempts at unnecessary taxation.

All measures calculated to further the education of the poorer classes will receive my hearty sup-

Differential Legislation I will oppose as I cannot see the justice of charging more for licenses in the City of Montreal than in any other place in the Pro-

I shall also move for a bill having for its object the better protection of the working classes with contractors, making every contractor employed by the Government deposit a sufficient sum as a guarantee against fraud on their part in their engagements with their employees.

As your representative in Parliment I shall act independently and I shall be found always ready and willing to support measures having for their object the good and welfare of our Province.

Your obedient servant,

36

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कार्त अविश्वित <mark>कारा</mark> अविश्वास कार्रा THE BEARING YEAR OF APPLES. SHOP

Changing the bearing year of apple trees, in certain cases, is highly beneficial and profitable. The Rural Home refers to experiments in this direction made by Prof. Bedl. The Northern Spy was the variety experimented upon. Last year, which was the bearing year, some of the trees were severely thinned. This year they have a fair average crop of fruit, while the trees of the variety which had not been thinned, are standing close to them without fruit.

GREEN FOOD FOR HENS.

· A daily ration of green food is actually necessary for laying hens. Vegetables, either cooked or raw, are relished also, and serve in some measure to supply the place of green diet: Onions chopped fine and if not a oure, are certainly a preventive of disease in many instances. Growing chickens are even more anxious for green food than laying hens. They crave it, and when necessary to be housed from it on account of inclement weather, it should be provided for them. There is no green food so healthy for them as onions cut up fine. CONVENIENCES ON A FARM.

The successful farmer is he who provides conveniences for the care of his property and the performance of his work; he counts time as an important item in the yearly calculation, and care of all his various effects as a factor in the annual returns. When he puts the horse in the stable there is a place for the barness where it will be safe from weather or any other damage; his waggons and tools are provided with coverings to preserve them; about with coverings to preserve them; about his premises will be found a little shop or room where he keeps his saws, hammers, vises, augers, and the various tools that are needed to mend and put in order the different machines he uses. These simple articles prevent days and weeks of delay, besides adding to the length of time implements will last. It pays to have conveniences, and also get what you do buy of good quality.- Lancaster Farmer.

TURNIPS. Recent experiments have shown the result of growing turnips three successive years in the same ground without manure to be as follows: The first year the yield of roots was 9,388 pounds; the second year 4,956 pounds, and the third year, 1,536 pounds. The result from the same piece of land and the same crop for three successive years, with the addition of twelve tons of farmyard manure, was an increase in the yield the first year to 21,233 pounds the second years crop increased to 24,108 to 25,108 pounds; whilst in the third year a crop was obtained of 38,170 pounds. In these experiments the benefical influence of the farmyard manure is clearly evident two years after its first application, STRAW FUEL.

In these hard times it is well to practice economy in every possible direction, Americans, as a rule, particularly Western farmers, waste an immense amount of everything. There is an old saying that a French family could live well on what an American family throws away. The Mennonites, who emigrated from Southern Russia and came over into our far Western States, are teaching the people of that section an important lesson in this matter of thrift. Prof. Butler writes of them from Nebraska that he had recently eaten a dinner from the Mennonites which was cooked with grass; and he says he has examined straw furnaces in the houses of the bishop and the men of his flock. The house in which the bishop lives has been built two years. It is forty-eight by twenty-six feet.

EGG PRODUCTION. A writer in some late agricultural journal thinks he has found out the secret of making hens lay in winter. He bought a lot of corn that had been damaged by fire and fed it to his hens. He found that they laid wonderfully well all winter. Upon this hint he has since acted, and has found no difficulty in securing plenty of eggs in winter by keeping his fowls in good warm quarters, and feeding thom largely with roasted or parched grain principally corn. This is an easy and simple receipt which every fowl-keeper can follow. When eggs have risen from twenty to forty cents per dozen, it seems worth while to make considerable effort to have a few dozen eggs to put on the market It costs no more to keep fowls when their eggs sell for furty cents a dozen that when they sell for eigh. teen, and we can all see just at this point the profit comes in. Whatever is done at all is worth doing well, whether it be in producing thorough-bred stock, Clauson wheat fruit or eggs .- Columbia Re-

publican. TAN BARK FOR CURRANT WORMS. Mr. Hogg says that the most simple, least expensive, and most certain method of exterminating the gooseberry (and current) caterpillar, is to cover the surface of the ground, early in spring, all round the bushes, and two or three inches deep, with fresh tan from the tan-yard. This course can be recommended the more, because of its being so easy and excellent a means of suppressing the weeds, which are so apt to grow up among the low spring branches and are protected by them from the flugers the keep away from other plants. The season for its application, too, is the time in May when young shoots spring up from the collar of the plants, and help to rob and smother them. All of these that have not ample room are easily rubbed out while the tan is being applied. The tan mulching preserves moisture to the roots, and gives off some of the leaves, and this is especially necessary for the gooseberry, which loves humidity, and mildews badly in very dry sir.

CARROTS FOR HORSES. Farmers are slow to learn the value of carrots for horses. They are so nutritious that livery stable men feed out large quantities to their horses, instead of grain. Four quarts of cats and the same of carrots are considered as good for a horse as eight quarts of oass; and horses that are not worked much will keep in good condition on hay and carrots only. A few small potatoes are also very good for a horse, especially to give a smooth glossy coat. The farmer who has no carrets, beets, or turnips for his stock when winter approaches has made a serious mistake. In England where land is dear, the farmers grew immense crops of "mangolds" (beets) to feed out in winter, and if profitable there, why not here? Probably the most easily raised, most pro ductive, and most profitable reot crop in the country is some of the varieties of beets, some of which grow eighteen to twenty-four inches long and yield a thousand bushels to the acre, if the land be highly manured; but the best way to grow them is to grow a crop of potatoes the previous year on the land, with a heavy application of manure, and with no mannie the year the bests are grown, and there will be but few weeds, if the land was kept clean the

CONCERNING QUEEN BEES.

The introduction of a strange queen into a strange hive where only one air-ady reign-, I do not believe troubles the latter any wh t ever. I have put in scores and find the result as follows; The first bee which discovers the intrud-Previous to their removal first May next to the large Brick Store now occupied as furniture shop, two doors east of their old stand, on Rideau Street, offers their ENTING STOCK AT COST PRICES. All are invited to see their ENTING STOCK AT COST PRICES. All are invited to see their enductions that are going. They also guarantee the choicest Wines, Liquors, Teas, General Groceries and Provisions. Their spring importations, now ordered, are the largest yet made, and the premises that they are going into the first made, and the premises that they are going into the first made, and the premises that they are going into the first made, and the premises that they are going into the first made, and the premises that they are going into the first made, and the premises that they are going into the first made, and the premises that they are going into the first made, and the premises that they are going into the first made, and the premises that they are going into the first made, and the premises that they are going into the first made, and the premises that they are going into the first made, and the premises that they are going into the first made, and the premises that they are going into the first made, and the premises that they are going into the first prizes was awarded for various styles of work at the Alexandria bee show I several was handed round among the spectators from hand HERRIXGS, the cheapest in the market. [feb 2a, 78-16ths] er, seizes it by the log or wing and holds en, and

to hand. I find the workers rarely sting a strange. queen; they will keep her encased until she dies or their fury abates, and them release her. I have known one confined in this manner for a fortnight, when she died; it is certain that they must, at least sometimes, feed the prisoner, for a queen will die of starvation in twelve hours.—London Journal of Horticulture. Server milareun auf für

the state of the te HANDLE THE COLTS was it a solitons

The horse submits to man's authority for the reason that he is made to believe man is the stronger He is kind and tractable from being treated kindly and handled lovingly, What a horse is once taught no matter how young, it never forgets, forgets. When the colt is running by its mother's it can best be taught valuable lessons. Man's strength can easier overcome it. The more you talk to and handle a celt, the more it will know and the kinder it will be. No one should ever permit and mixed in their food are exceedingly wholesome a colt to have the mastery in strength, consequently small boys should not handle them until the colt is entirely subdued in this respect. Nor should a colt be ever hitched or led by a halter which he can break. If he once learns that he can break his halter it will take years to cure him of the fault, if It is ever cured. But by the kind handling and playing with them-which any one can enjoy who has a heart within him—they will ever after be easily caught, kind in service and more trusting in danger or difficulty. Now is the season of the year to attend to this matter. When the colt comes about you never abuse him, but with kindness educate a familiarity with him. Thus he will be always gentle and easily adapted to any work. There will be no trouble breaking such a colt. He will naturally take to it. By being treated viciously the colt can also be learned mean tricks and vicious habits.-Iowa Register.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Remittances received at this office to the 15th March, 1878.

Ontario.—Newbury, Miss E O'M, \$2; Rocton, M O'C, 2; Richmond Hill, M T, 2; Toronto, per T J K, C B, 2; D K, 2; T F, 4; T D, 2; Rev J M L, 4; J O'D, 4; M O'H, 2; T D, 4; T M, 2; J H, 2; Very Rev F P R, 8; J M, 2; E O'K, 2; Bro T, 4; P S, 2; Alexandria, A McG, per A McD, 2; Waupoos, J A S, 2; Mount Elgin, J D, 2; Ottawa, N J T, per B Bros, 4; Rearbrooke, D S, 2; Renfrew, T H, 4; Kingsbridge, P H, per F L, E, 2; Hamilton, W J P, 12c; Port Hood, R McD, 2; Hamilton, J G, 2; Pilkington, T O C, 1; Guelph, per T J K, E O'C, 2; D S, 1; M B, 2; Derrynane J P, 2; South Finch, J M C, 2; Fairfield, D J E McD, 2; Madoc, J C, 4; Ottawa D O'C, 1; J G, 4; Metcalf, per P G, P G, 1.50; Fallbrook, per J B, T F, 2; Lambeth, T R, 2; Keyser, J L, 2; Westwood, J S D, 2; Packenham, M C B, 1; Orilla, per Rev N G C, Wm K, 1; Glenroy, J J McD, 1; Bocchwood, per N J P K, N K, 2; M J, 2; J B, 3; Clinton, per N J P K, Mfrs J H, 2; Merrickville, per G G M, T B, C R, 35c; East Hawkesbury, per S L, J W, 1.50; Cortavall, D A McD, 2; Morrisburg, per T McD, H Broa, 2; Egsavville, L C, Sr, 3; Hamilton, W H H, 2; Shamrock, P F, 2; Vankleek Hill, D H, 2; Rast Hawkesbury, per S L, J McD, 1, 50; Walkerton, Win G, 2; Leonards Hill, P P, 2; Dundas, F C, 2; Ottawa, C A G, 2; Guelph, per T J K, P R, 2; P P, 1; J McD, 2; Langhgerry, per A McD, P C, 1; Munster, P B, 2; Downeyville, J T H, P P, 2; Egsaville, T P, 2; Ottawa, P R, 2; Rev N L C, 3; Powell, P K, 1; Almonte, per S K, P R, 4; Lindsay, per D W, J C, 4; Ottawa, per T F, Finance Department, 4; Toronto, per T J K, Hon F S, 2; Beaverton, D A C, 4; Head Iake, per W McR, F R, 4; Hirkfield, per W McR, C McR, 2; South Douro, per D O'C, P S, 2; High Falls, J B, 2; Nassayawa, J M, 2; Picton, H McC, 1:50; Chapman, Rev T D, 2; Westwood, J B, 3; Nisser, P R, 2; J B, 1:50; Newcastle, M L, 1; Peel, J N, 2; Malcolm, per D S, J M, 2; D S, 2; Lucknow, A McA, 2; Brunstons Corners, M H, 2; Toronto, per T J R, J B, 2; Ottawa, ner T F, P O'M, 2; F McD, 2; G B, Remittances received at this office to the 15th March, 1878

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of SIX PER CENT.

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Nov 14 '77 Shareholders will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

The Chair to be taken at ONE o'clok. B. B. ANGUS, General Manager.

Montreal, 16th April, 1878.

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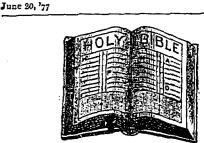
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NOTICE.

THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILDING SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power: 1st. To become an ordinary loan and investment

society, with the privileges accorded to Permanent

Building Societies according to the laws in force.
2nd. To discontinue and abandon the system of allotments. 3rd. To reduce its capital to twenty per cent of the amount now subscribed, except in so far as repects the holdings of present borrowers, who will remain shareholders for the full amount advanced

to them. And if they prefer not to retain such shares, power to make arrangements with them for the repayment of what is due on their loans will be 4th. To increase its capital stock from time to time; to create a reserve fund; to continue to issue temporary shares, if thought advisable; to create a lien on the shares for the payment of claims due to the Society; and to invest its moneys in public

securities, and to accept personal, in addition to hypothecary guarantees as collateral security for loans made by it. And generally for any other powers necessary for

the proper working of the said Society.

H. JEANNOTTE, N. P. Sec. Treas.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, }
District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Mary Donahoe, of the City of Montreal, wife

Plaintiff;

of Henry McVittie of the same place, and duly

authorized to ester en justice by an order of one of

Her Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court.

The said Henry McVittie,

Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted an action separation de biens against the Defendant. CURRAN & COYLE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 23rd April, 1878. in...; 38-75

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

stances suitable for the treatment of discases expending the undersigned Physicians, after having examined the composition of the INFANTS' SYRUP certify that it is prepared with proper medical substances for the treatment of Infants' Complaints, such as Colics, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Coughs, Colds, &c.

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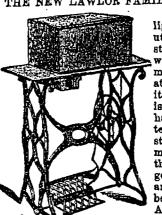
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NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

BEAR HURTING IN AMERICA.—Large game is usually abundant in the Sierras. A great many nears are seen, and spertsmen find plenty of use for their rifles. Two hunters recently killed a grizzly weigh. ing 1,100 pounds. They fired 17 shots at him, and the ferocious savage chased them up trees no less than eight times. Keeping up a running fight with a grizzly is rather exciting work. When you fire at the bear and simply wound him, he forces you to be as nimble as a squirrel in getting up a tree. If your foot should slip, you can sing, "Goodbye !"

VEGETATION OF ABYSSINIA .- Fruit trees-the plum, the orange, the lemon, and the peach-grow wild in the jungle; the vines are luxuriant, and numerous streams everywhere irrigate and adorn this agreeable land, whose rich meadows, lowing herds, sparkling waters, and shady trees, often present a scene of European beauty to the traveller.

THE FULMAR PRIBE.—The Fulmar Petrel, which is exceedingly rare elsewhere, is the most characteristic feathered inhabitant of the Island of St. Kilda, being worth as much to the St Kildan in the way of profit as the reindear to the Laplander or the camel to the Arab. He sells the feathers, which serve him besides for bedding; he calls the pink oil which flows freely from the beak when the body is squerzed; and he salts down the flesh for his winter food—each family laying in several barrels.
"Deprive us of the Fulmar," writes a grateful native, "and St Kilda is no more."

THE CAUSE OF SNORING.—In the act of breathing, the air may travel to and from the lungs through the channels of the mouth or the nose. Both channels units in a common cavity just below the soft palate, which is attached by one end to the hard palate, or bone forming the roof of the mouth and the floor of the nose. The other end of the soft palate hangs loose, and is moved by the currents of air passing in and out of the lungs, as a window-curtain flapped in a breeze. If the air passes through the nose alone, the end of the palate is pressed gently down upon the tongue so as to lessen the movement or vibration, and no sound is heard. But if the wouth as well as the nose be open, so that two currents of air pass in and out together during the act of breathing, the soft palate is thrown into rapid and sonorous vibrations, and what we call snoring is the result. It follows that the remedy for snoring is to keep the mouth shut, and admit air to the lungs only through the channel of the nose. This can be effected by means of a simple cap fitting the head saugly, and united by an elastic band, near the ear on each side, to a cap of soft material fitting the chin.

A STRANGE METHOD OF HUNTING THE TIGER,-ID the province of Onde a singular plan is adopted for successfully hunting this ferocious animal. The track of a tiger being ascertained which, though not invariably the same, may yet be known suffi-ciently for the purpose, the hunters collect a quantity of leaves of the prous, which are like those of the sycamore, and are common in most underwoods, as they form the largest portion of most jungles in the North of India. These leaves are smeared with a kind of dirdlime made by broising the berries of an indigenous tree. They are then strewn with the gluten uppermost, near the place to which the tiger usually resorts during the noonday heat. If by chance the animal should tread on one of the smeared leaves, his fate may be considered as decided. He commences by shaking his paw, with a view to remove the adhesive incumberance, but finding no relief from that expediment, then rube his paw against his head with the same intention, by which means his eyes and ears become agglutinated and occasion such uneasiness as causes him to roll, perhaps among many more smeared leaves, till at length he becomes completely enveloped, and is deprived of sight, and in this situation he may be compared to a man who has been tarred and feathered. The anxiety produced by this strange and novel predicament soon discovers itself in dreadful howlings, which serve to call the hunters, who in this state find no difficulty in shooting the object

of their detestation. THE SPIDER MONKEY .- The queen of all the pets is the black and grey spider monkey from Guiana, consisting of a tail which has developed at one end a body about twice as large as a hare's; four arms (call them not legs), of which the front ones have no thumbs; and a head of black hair, brushed forward over the foolish, kindly, sad face, with its wide, suspicious, beseeching eyes and mouth which, as in all these American monkeys, as far as we have seen, can have no expression, because it has no lips. Others have described the spider monkey as four legs and a tail, tied in a knot in the middle; but the tail is, without doubt, the most important of the five limbs. Wherever the monkey goes, whatever she does, the tail is the standing, or rather hanging point. It takes one turn round something provisionally, and in case it should be wanted often, as she swings, every other limb hangs in the ridiculous repose, and the tail alone supports. Sometimes it carries, by way of ornament, a buach of flowers or a live kitten. Some times it is curled round the neck, or carried over the head in the hands, out of harm's way; or when she comes silently up behind you, puts her cold hand in yours, and walks by your side like a child, she steadies berself by taking a half turn of her tail round your wrist. The spider monkey's easiest attitude in walking, and in running also is, strangely, upright, like a human being; but as for her antics nothing could represent them to you save a series of photographs and those instantaneous ones; for they change every moment—not by starts, but with a deliberate ease which would be grace in anything less ugly—into postures such as a Collet or Broughal never faucied for the ugliest imps. All absurd efforts of agility which you ever saw are quiet and clumsy compared to the rope-dancing which goes on in the bonghs of the Poul-tice. But, with all this spider is the gentlest, most obedient, and most domestic of beasts. Her creed is that yellow bananas are the summum bonum; and that she must not handsomest, best | come into the dining room, or even into the verantechnically conda, whither, nevertheless, she slips, in fear and structed Machine, most durable and parrot's oreakfast out of his cage, or the baby's milk, or fruit of the sideboard; or in which she makes her appearance suddenly and silently, sitting on the threshold like a distorted fiend, and begins scratching herself, looking at everything except the fruit, A complete set of and pretending total absence of mind till the proper moment comes for unwinding her leng by ugli ness and making a snatch at the table. Poor, weak headed thing, full of foolish cunning; always

doing wrong, and knowing that it is wrong, but quite unable to resist temptation; and then profuse in futile explanations, gesticulations, mouthings of an "Oh! oh! oh!" so pitiably human, that you can only punish her by laughing at her, which she does not at all like. At present, she has more than one habit to learn or to recollect, ere she becomes as fit for human society as the dog or cat. Her friends are every human being who will take notice of her, and a beautiful little Guazupita, or native deer, a little larger than a roe, with great black melting eyes, and a heart as soft as its eyes who comes to lick one's hand, and who believes in bananas as firmly as the monkey. When she can get no hand to lick, she licks the hairy monkey for mere love's sake, and let's it ride on her back, and kick's it off, and let it get on again, and take a half turn of its tail round her neck, and throttle her with its arms, and pull her nose out of the way when a hanana is coming-all out of pure love, for the two have never been introduced to each other by man, and the intimacy between them, like the famous one between the horse and hen, is of nature's own making.

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Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers-Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels from 15c to 35c per pair. Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of colors all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 35c per

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Ladies Black Hose. Ladies Self-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Grey, Oxford Slate, best makes, from 15c to \$1.25 per pair, Ladies fancy Hose in great variety. Gents Half Hose, 7c to 75c per pair,

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Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck and long sleeves. Ladies' Merino Vests, low neck and short sleeves. Ladies' Merino Pants. Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

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N.B.—Our lambs wool Underclothing is so packed away, that we can sell from it during the entire summer reason.

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We are now offering an excellent make of Cotton Hosiery, of Canadian manufacture. We desire our customers to examine these goods carefully, and give them a trial, for the following reasons:-Firstly—They are manufactured in Canada. SECONDLY-They possess great merit, and deserve attention.

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MANTLE DEPARTMENT-Up-Stairs (West side). STYLE AND FIT WARRANTED.

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Lustres and Brilliantines, all colors, 12½c, 15c, 20c,

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Silver Grey Challies. Silk and Wool Mohair, beautiful shades.

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Plain Black Iron Grenndine, 20c to 40c. Black Glace Grenadine, all prices.

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Pins, Needles, Buttons, Braids, Thread, Tape, Silk Spools, Silk Twist.

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Queen Bess Corsets, with shoulder straps and skirt supporters. Corsets for Children. Children's Bands. Corsets, French Goods, at 50c each.

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Brown Cotton from 5c up. White Cotton from 7c up. An extra bargain in 36 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth 13c, per yard.

Twilled Cotton, a good make, for 20c, worth 25c sold elsewhere for 25c. Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per

yarıl. Towels, Brown and Bleached, a spledid assortment. from 7c each to \$1.00 each. Oxford Shirting from 10c to 40c per yard; are

splendid value. We believe in the best Goods always ! White Shirts-a good line for 75c each, warranted full finish for evening dress.

A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$2.25 each. Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade

Regatta Shirts, assorted. Oxford Shirts, assorted, for \$1.50 each, two collars, same as sold elsewhere for \$1.75 and \$2. Chiptz and Alexandra Quilte, at greatly reduced

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ODE.

INSCRIBED, WITH PROFOUND CONTEMPT, TO

BY SOGGARTH.

Immortal offspring of an honest sire, I hall thee, Jove-like on stern Justice seat, While crime stands trembling in the fated dock Watching that mighty front whose dreadful nod Shakes the vast globe as far as Tasman's shore! Greatness was born with thee, illustrious wight! Thou pet of Fortune and the boast of Law; Honor's own darling-Bayard of the Bench,-Instance and precedent of all that's pure; Minerva wears thy lovely lineaments. Most patly carved upon her sighing heart, Thy name Posterity shall breathe with pride And Genius, singing Eriu's ancient tame Shall fondly cite thee with thy other self, Blood-sucker Toler, Emmet's murderer!

The strongest arm-The brightest gem in all the British State,-Keen lever of deep, tortuous policy— ls clear discernment of those patriot souls Who, eager sleuth-hounds! do the game pursue Of pension, ribbon, wig, emolument E'eu while, with honied words, they consecrate Themselves to Erin's freedom! With a sneer She deftly moulds the crawling renegades To her imperious will. For, well she knows, A slave is best to hold a land in chains And wield the lash his own base back has felt. She moves along, as Cresar passed through Rome With captives of a title in her train, But, willing captives, shameless flaunting high, The gilded collar of a purchased hound!

Who bold as thou When bandogs ceased to bay in Erin's glens A little while? Thy voice was still for war.— To forge the thunderbolt rhetorical And hurl swift lightning on the foa was thine ! The heroic fire of old Thermopylee Blazed in thy bosom. Marathon Sublime Did suffer eclipse in the light of Keogh. All that the earth doth boast of greatness grew "Small by degrees and beautifully less," When, from the verdent bosom of dear Eire, Arose, like Mousieur Godard's big balloon,-As windy great-thy vastly swelling form! But, dhrimmin-dhu! The very imm'nent flow Of lofty talk which thundered from thy lips Was stopped, dammed, dyked by one poor, paltry

And thirty pieces from great Downing street!

See Justice, passing on, Fearful and trembling, through an honest land, Whose love of justice e'en her foes appland. Bayonets surround her and the clamping steeds Of martial horsemen tramp before; behind A trumpery mob of bailiffs, fiercely brave With hightened ladies and wee Celtic babes! Is it Attila with his lawless hordes Frightening the nations with the stern array? Is it Mahomet from Sahara's sands Leaving a waste and making one before? Is it wild Tippo from the Indian hills Sweeping with fire the cities of the East? Or, is it Cyrus moving towards the dome Which tower's above Belshazzar's guilty feast? No, none of these. It is the body-guard Of blatant, blustering, bullying Billy Keogh!

On glory's heights Macedon's mad boy of genius wept Because another world could not be his: Behold, in Infamy's dark lowest depths, Where Keogh lies moaning in his sullen wrath, 'Another country is not mine to sell !"

Thou traitrous dog, Who dares besmirch the land that gave thee birth And cherished thee, thou viper! at her breast Till thou didst turn and sting her to the heart For all the love she gave thee! May the tongue Which did befoul the aportle of our Isle And call " disgrace" the rev'rence which our hearts Pay to the memory of great Patrick's deeds, Rot in thy craven throat!

Thou menial Knave! Using the Bench to please a Cabinet; Thou echo of the hatred of our foes! Thou castle telephone, bad Jeffries shade! E'en Judas had some taste-he hanged himself, Wouldst thou do pleasure to old Innistail? Go hang thyself in thy judicial robes -Ermine disgraced doth make a proper shroud .-So mankind may, when cross-roads cover thee, In chorus sing :—" Of all his judgments here Not one so just as that he did pronounce Upon himselt!"

IN SEARCH OF A RELIGION.

The World, noticing the mutations of modern belief, supplies us with the following record of the wanderings of a modern member of civilized society in his search for a religion:

Nine years of age-An attentive Sunday school scholar, Ten-Has committed to memory 2,000 verses of

Scripture. Eleven-Joins a church.

Twelve-Model boy. Thirteen-Sent away to a boarding school. Fourteen-not so model. Learns to smoke. Seventeen-Begins to be "liberal,"

Twenty-More liberal. Twenty-one—Slightly skeptical as to the Bible, Twenty-two—Doubts Noah's flood, Joshua's sun. and Jonah's whale.

Twenty-three-Renews Bible belief and becomes Episcopal Low Church Twenty-four-Becomes Episcopal and High

Church and drinks lager. Twenty-six-Joins a scientific debating society and becomes a close student of geology.

Twenty-seven-Orthodox belief wrecken on the " testimony of the rocks." Twenty eight becomes a Unitarian.

Twenty-nine-Becomes a Universalist. Thirty-Attends a course of parlor lecture Radical on all subjects. Starts a community of congenial spirits, who quarrel, bark, bits and scatch each other like cats and dogs, after six week's com-

munion. Leaves. Lawsuit and scandal. Thirty-one-Throws the whole Bible overboard, and laughs it to scorn. Is enraged at the least at the least mention of Moses, Aaron, and the Apostles. Slanders Abraham, David and Solomon. Very proud of speaking oCt, and announcing has principles" in publib. Declares his scorn of peaple who dare not. valmeal,

Thirty-two-Is turned head and crop out of the Universalist Church. Falls through everlasting moral space into nowhere. Begins to think it does not pay to speak out so openly in meeting.

Thirty-three—Becomes a secret rapping-tapping Spiritualist.

Thirty-four—Becomes a piano-lifting, flower-growing, invisible-voiced, and body-lifting Spiritualist, and hunts for K'dd's money under spirit direction.

tion. Thiaty-five-Becomes an apparitional materializing Spiritualist. Communes with Captain Kidd and Shakespeare.

Thirty-six-Detects a fraud Renounces Spiritua-

Thirty-Seven-Joins the Liberal Club and combats everything.
Thirty eight—Leaves Liberal Club and becomes a Theosophist. Grants preminums to ancient wisdom and communes with the "elementaries,"

Thirty-nine-Believes in total annihilation for a year and determines to get all the fun possible out of this life. Forty-Writes a book on "Pure Nothingism."

Forty-one—Renounces Fothingism and joins the Scientists, Worships mathematically, and praises it rhomboids, cubes, triangles, and chemical formulas. Reduces emotion and sentiment to vegetable and mineral constituents. Forty-two-Reads Darwin and ciphers his gene-

alogy down to a clam.

Forty-three—Shakes off Darwin, Takes to sweeden borgianism for a rest, Advertises for some new

Forty-four-Thinks of joining the Catholic Church. Not that he can believe anything at present, but the Church, as he remarks, will " save him the trouble of thining." Temporary finis

CANADIAM CATTLE AND Horses .- An interesting parliamentary return has just been issued giving; particulars of the growth of the cattle trade between America and this country. I take from it the following statistics:—In 1873, 62 cattle were imported into the United Kingdom from Canada, and 362 cattle and one sheep from the United States 1874, 273 cattle from Canada, and one head of cattle and one sheep from the States; in 1875, 1,212 cattle from the Dominion, and 299 from the States; in 1876, 2,655 cattle and 1,865 sheep from Canada, and 392 cattle from the states; and in 1877, 7,649 cattle and 10,275 sheep from Canada, and 11,538 cattle and 13,120 sheep from the States. These figures speak for themselves. Canadian cattle recently landed have arrived in Liverpool in extraordinary good condition and havd realized top prices. With regard to the extensive purchases of horses made, or about to be made by the Government, I am in a position to state that they have only bought some three thousand of the twenty-one thousand they require. Large numbers of very serviceable animals were offered to the Governments in various parts of Great Britain, and the buyers will not have to leave the United Kingdom to obtain the class of beasts they require at reasonable prices. These animals are second-class horses, but first- rate carriage horses are as dear as ever and will always fetch high prices. Hence I would advise Cadadian breeders to bear these facts in mind when breeding this spring .- London Corres pordent

FPP8'S COCOA.—GRATEREL AND COMFORTING.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame,"—Civil Service Gazette, Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoopsthic Chemists, 48 Threedneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, Eng.

The successful cultivation of fruits is not generally regarded as the prerogative of a new country; 33-1 but the fact that as long ago as 1871, Nebraska exhibited at the annual session of the American Romological Society, held at Richmond, Va., the magnificent assortment of 146 varieties of apples, 15 of peaches, 13 of pears, besides plums and grapes, and received the first premium for her display, should awaken attention to the fruit-growing capacity of this wonderfully productive State.

DIED.

KEARNEY .- In this city, on the 30th April, Patrick Sarsfield, youngest son of Patrick Kearney, aged 2

years and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from his fathers residence, Corner Parthenais and Mignonne Streets. on Thursday morning, the 2nd May, at 8 a.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited

HAYES .- At New Mills, Restigouche, N.B. on the 18th iust., at her son's residence, Catherine Hayes, at the advanced age of 88 years. The deceased was a native of the Parish of Killorglin, County Kerry, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in the year 1827, and was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.- May her soul rest in peace.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FAT CATILE - Twenty-one carloads of cattle arrived from the West during the past week for sale in this market. Although a good many of these cattle were brought up for shipment to Britain, yet there remained on the mar'et many more than were needed to meet the requirements of city butchers, consequently sales were dull at prices tending downward, although the quaiity of the cattle offered was better than common. Prices paid by but hers ranged from 4c to 5c per lb. At St. Gabriel Market, where the following sales were made to-day. Fred Rutchings, of Rose Hill, sold a very fine five year old sieer, weighing 2,150 lbs., to Ald. McShane, at 6c per lb., less \$3. This steer is destined for the English market. Mr. Ritchings also sold three steers weighing 3,510 lbs., to E. Charters at 41c per lb., and to L. Monette two steers for \$100, and two others for \$50. L. Elliott of Kingston had three carloads of cattle on the market he sold twenty cattle to Wm. Head at 41c per lb., also two fine bulls to Mr. McShane to be shipped to Britain, the price paid being \$160 for the two. T. G. Conn, of Stuatford, sold twelve steers to H. Benallack at 41c per lb., less \$5 on the lot, he also sold the balance of his load to other parties at from 4c to 41c per lb. A. Knox of Whithy sold two choice steers to Wm. Ryan of St. Ann's Market at 5c per lb., he also sold to other parties nine cattle at 41c per lb. N. Kelley of Toronto sold a very fine herier, weighing 1,000 lbs., for \$51.75. Wm. Head sold thirty cattle at from \$50 to \$60 cach, or from 4c to 41c per lb.

At Viger Market there was a considerable number of balance of milking to milking needs a fackness in the hog trade at present. The only sale reported to-day was twenty-flared Ontario Hogs, sold by P. McConvey at \$4.30 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL MARKET.

Superior Extra, \$600 to 6 15[Canada Wheat, 0 00 to 00

MONIREAL MARKET. 55 c to 607 34 c to 35c 55 c to 65c 89 c to 60c 17 c to 20c 14 c to 15c Pollards, o co to 2 70 Ashes

TORONTO MARKET.

Wheat,
Fall, per bu.,
Spring, per bu,
Barley, per bu,
Oats, per bu,
Pens, per bu, Rye, per bu,
Dressed Hogs,
Beef, hind qur,
Beef, fore qu.,
Mutton per 100 Chickens, pair, Fowls, pair, Ducks, brace, Geese, each, Turkeys, each, Butter, lb rolls,

TORONTO MARKET.

Butter, large rolls, 0.10 to 0.13

121 to 1.23 Butter, large rolls, 0.10 to 0.17

1.12 to 1.00 Butter, tib d. best 0.15 to 0.17

1.13 to 1.00 Butter store p.kd 0.6c to 0.00

0.50 to 0.00 Eggs, fresh, p do 0.9c to 0.10

0.00 to 0.00 Apples, per bri 0.00 to 0.65

5.50 to 8.25 Onions, per bug 0.60 to 0.65

4.00 to 6.00 Tomatoes, per bug 0.00 to 0.00

3.00 to 4.00 Carrols, per doz, 0.00 to 0.00

0.30 to 0.45 Beets, per doz, 0.00 to 0.00

0.50 to 0.70 cabange, per doz 0.00

0.70 to 1.20 Straw, per ton, 12.50 to 13.00

KINGSTON MARKETS.

	_		
Flour, per bbl	\$6 50 to 7 90	Calf Skins per lb	0 S to 0 10
100		Deacon Skins,	o 25 to o 50
Family "		Tallow rendered	0.071 to 0.08
Barley nor hus	o oo to o Go	Turkeys, pair	o 90 to 1 10
Bus 16 16	0 55 to 0 55		0 00 to 0 00
Tye "	0 92 10 0 91	Geese, each	0 00 10 0 00
Peas, ""	0 63 to 0 65	Ducks, pair	o 80 to o 90
Barley, per bus Rye Peas, "" Oats, ""	0 00 to 0 30		0 40 to 0 GO
Wheat, " "	1 00 to 1 05	Potatoes, a bag	0 50 10 0 60
		Cabbages, doz.	o 00 to 0 00
Pork, per 100 lb	s 6 00 to 7 50	Butter, per lb	o 15 to o 20
Pork, in qu. p. l	b 0.07 to 0.08	do print.	0 20 10 0 23
Mutton, per lb.		Eggs, per doz.	o 10 to 0 13
		Lard,	o 11 to o 13
Lamb, " "		Cheese, factory,	
Bacon, " "		Onions per bush	o 00 to o 00
Hides, No. 1			13.00 to 14.00
No. 2,	5 on to n on	Straw " "	6.00 to 7.00
No. 3, all kinds,	4 00 10 0 00	Wood hard	3.50 to 4.00
	, 400 100 00	wood, mard,	3.00 to 4.00
Sheep and Lam	D	Coal delivered	5.50 to 6.50
Skins,	0 go to 1 20	Wood, hard, Coal delivered	
,	•		

GUELPH MARKETS.

White Wheat, 1 20 to 1 25 Treadwell do, 1 15 to 1 20 Spring Wheat, 1 10 to 1 05 Spring Wheat red 6 90 to 1 00 Oats, per bu 35 to 38 Barley do 45 to 51 Peas do 65 to 70 Hay, per ton, 10 oo to 12 oo	Hides, per cwt, 4 50 to 5 c Skins, 0 75 to 1 c Hogs, per cwt, 4 25 to 5 c Chickens, pair 0 80 to 0	13 17 60 50 90 90 38
Straw, 3 00 to 4 50 Wood, per cord, 3 50 to 4 00	Geese, o 50 to o	

THE OTTAWA MARKET.					
Oats, 33c to 35 Peas, 60c to 70 Buckwheat, 50c to 40 Apples, per bbl 2.75 to 4.00 Wood, per load, 1.50 to 30 to 4.50 Sheep pelts, 70c to 7.22 Beef, per 100, 3.03 to 4.50 Pork, 1.amb, per pound, 6 c to 7	c Partridge, 10c to 15c c Eggs per dez, 12c to 14c c Hister in print per lb 17c to 15c o do in pail, 15c to 16c o do in irkin, 12c to 14c o to 16c these, 13c to 14c o Potatoes, per bush, 20c to 25c o 10 ions, 20c to 12c Cabbages per head 5c to 12c				
	Honey per lb, 13c to 14c Hay per ton, 12.00 to 15.00				
1					

HAMILTON MARKETS.

White wheat per bush, \$1.22 to 1.23; Treadwell, \$1.20 to 1.21; red winter, \$1.44 to 1.15; spring, \$1.10 to \$1.12. Oats, \$10 35c. Peas, 65c to 70c. Barley, 50c to 52c. Corn, 48c to 50c. Clover, \$3.75 to 3.89; Timothy, \$1.50 to 1.75. White wheat flour, per bri, \$5.00 to 5.25; strong bakers, \$4.90 to 5.00. Hav, \$12.00 to 15.00. Pointoes, 50c to 55c. Apples, \$4.80. Butter, 15c to 18c. Eggs, 9c to 10c. Bressed hogs, \$5.00 to 5.25. \$5.00 to 5.25.

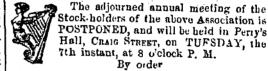
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