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# VOL. XXVII.—NO. 42.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1877.

TERMS: City Subscribers \$2.50 Country " 2.00 In Advance.

FETE DIEU-TO-MORROW.

To-morrow will be duly observed in all the Catholic Churches in Montreal as the Fete Dicu. The Minerec says that :-

"At St. Joseph's Church, Richmond street, a grand service will be held, and the clergy and congregation will march in procession around the church. During the service a collection will be taken up on behalf of the widows and children of firemen killed at the St. Urbain street fire on the 29th ult. At Caughnawaga the annual pilgrimage will be made by the Indians and the faithful through the village. On Sunday the grand procession of the year will take place through the streets of this city, and other cities and towns of the Province, with more than ordinary rejolcing, that day being as, previously stated, the 50th anniversary of the consecration of the Pope. Streets will be illuminated in the even-

#### THE FETE DIEU-ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The societies taking part in the procession of Sunday next will march from the Parish Church of Notre Dame to St. Patrick's, by way of St. James Victoria Square, Radegonde and Lagauchetiere, streets; from bt. Patrick's the procession will pass through Alexander, Dorchester and Bleury streets to St. Catherine, along St. Catherine to St. Urbain. by which street the procession will march to Notre Dame street. The procession will set out at halfpast eight. All the parishes will assist in the fol-lowing order:—Sacred Heart, St. Bridget's, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Joseph, St. James' and Notre Dame. Following will come the Grand Seminary, Dean and Chapter of the Uathedral, and the Canopy under which Mgr. Conroy will bear the Holy Sacrament. In rear of the Host will come the Churchwardens and Gentlemen of the Bar, &c., &c., followed by the parishioners of St. Patrick's and St. Anne's. Rev. Mr. Giband, Directeur de la Congregation des Hommes de St. Sulpice, will act as Master of Ceremonies, and has given orders that none of the bands present are to play in the Church.

## THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.—EPISCOPAL

The following circular letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has been communicated to the press:

Sir,-Have the kindness to insert the following in your journal:

His Excellency Monsignor Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, Delegate Apostolic, will arrive in Montreal at 7 am. on Saturday, June 2nd at the wharf of the Monfreal and Quebec steamboat. From there he will proceed to the Parish Church of Notre Dame, where he will sing mass. The morrow he will preside at the solemn procession of the very holy sacrament, and at 7 o'clock in the evening he will sing the Benediction and Te Deum at the Cathedral. On Monday evening, June 4, there will be, from 8 to 10, a reception in the salon of the Episcopal Palace. Gentlemen alone will be admitted.

On Tuesday evening there will be, at the Jesuit's College, an academical soirce. At this assembly an address will be presented to His Excellency in the name of all the Catholic population in the dio-

cese of Montreal.

His Grace the Bishop of Montreal hopes that the Catholics of his cathedral town will make it a duty to illuminate their dwelling on the night of Sunday. 3rd inst.,

I have the honor to be, &c., P. LEBLANC, . Canon, Pro-Secretary.

# MR. GLADSTONE ON THE RUSSIANS.

The well known saying of Prince Albert that "Ireland was no more deserving of our sympathy than Poland" will not be soon forgotten by our people. At that time there was little sympathy in England for the gallant Poles, and Mr. Gladstone admitted as much recently in the House of Commons. He said:

"We'are told that Russia has been guilty of the greatest cruelties in Poland. [Cheers.] I hear honorable members opposite cheering that statement, but no cheers came from that quarter of the House when at the time those cruelties were being committed in Poland remonstrances against those cruelties were moved from this side of the House. [Cheers.] Upon two occasions the conduct of Russia has been denounced in this House."

## SWITZERLAND AND THE HOLY FATHER.

The Swiss Catholics have not been behind their co-religionists in expressing attachment to the Holy Father. We learn that the

"Catholic Cantons of Switzerland are making preparations to celebrate the Holy Father's Episcop al Jubilee in a worthy manner. The Swiss Pilgrims who will join the International Pilgrimage were expected to reach Rome about the Feast of Pentccost. Two or three Bishops will accompany them.

"At the Vatican, the Swiss Catholics will exhibit among other presents a frame, on the velvet back ground of which there is a cross composed of gold and silver watches from the celebrated house of Pattock of Geneva, the founder of which has become as celebrated for his talents as for his sound Catholic principles. Upon every watch there is engraved the arms of the Holy Father, and the picture bears the following inscription:

#### Apres les nueres du combat La croix apperte le triomphe.'

"On the 3d of June a display of fire works will illuminate the mountains of ancient Helvetia, testifying to the sympathy and veneration of the faith- It is inely expressed by Tourgueneff, in a speech ful Swiss for the Holy Father, and from all the put into the mouth of a conspirator:—'All, all is churches prayers will ascend to heaven for the as it was wont to be. Only in one thing we have of the Vatican." 

NEW ENGLAND FREE LOVERS.

Some more of the "right of private judgment" people have been making themselves heard in the States. Really there will be an end to Protestantism unless men are allowed the "right" of interpretating the bible as they

"The New England free lovers have been indulging in another of their disgraceful gatherings in Boston this week. They commenced their Convention Sunday afternoon, and, after holding half a dozen sessions, wound up with a spirited row at an early hour this morning. In defining the purposes of the singular tribe of men and women who participate in these frequent meetings in Boston it is only necessary to say that they openly encourage and de-fend licentiousness in almost every conceivable form, and the utterances of both sees at the several sessions on this occasion were worthy only of the most depraved of the human kind. None of the speakers endeavored to define their sentiments in chaste language, but, on the contrary, were disgustingly obscene, the women speakers generally excelling in this respect. One of the latter, in particular, seemed to speak for the edification and delight of that portion of the audience given to debauchery, and her remarks appeared to find a hearty response in the minds of many women who listened to her. The Rev. Mr. Hull was more than usually elequent and enthusiastic in his advocacy of his peculiar views, and the resolutions which were offered by Mr. Heywood surpassed in indecency anything ever before submitted to a public meeting."

# MR GLADSTONE AND THE CLERICAL ABUSES BILL

A few days ago a rumour went through the press that Mr. Gladstone had written a letter in favour of the Clerical Abuses Bill. This caused some excitement in Ireland and we learn from the London correspondent of the Freeman the following explanation :-

"I am now in a position to state fully and on the highest authority the facts with regard to the alleged declaration made by Mr. Gladstone as to the Italian Clerical Abuses Bill. It appears Mr. Gladstone received from Signor Mancini a copy of his speech on the bill, and in thanking him for it Mr. Gladstone wrote a short letter. Mr. Gladstone kept no copy of the letter; but he states that it was to the following effect :- That he thought the immunity attached to the Pope could not be claimed by the clergy generally; that a clergyman in Engand counselling a violation of the law or breach of the paace was liable to prosecution, and that he believed the English law would be good for Italy; that he considered the clause making it penal to disturb the peace of families was objectionable and that the statement that he had expressed 'that the Italian laws were not sufficiently severe,' was entirely without foundation. Mr. M'Carthy Downing and Chevalier O'Clery met Mr. Gladstone by appointment and the above is the result of the interview."

## GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Germany cannot keep her eyes from off the regenerated form of France. She looks with suspicion upon all her gallant neighbour does. She thinks that France is as subtle as herself, picien haunts the guilty mind. The Post the Moslems, both civil and military, can read for

"The visit of the German Minister of War to Alsace Lorraine is now avowed to be for the purpose of planning new concentrations of German troops in immediate proximity to French territory. The old excuse is given, of course, that this is meant as a piece of purely defensive policy, but we fear that it is only too acceptable of less assuring explanations. It is very true that a considerable portion of the French army is so disposed as to be capable of rapid concentration against any enemy advancing on the capital from the new frontier of the German Empire. It cannot be forgotten, however, that France is absolutely destitute of fortresses on her eastern borders since the scizure of Strasburg and Metz by Germany, and it is an obvious and natural measure of precaution that a considerable portion of the army should be so disposed as to make up for the deficiencies of fortified defences. Germany, on the other hand, is in possession of the most tremendous chain of fortresses in Europe between France and Berlin, and long before a French army of invation had passed Metz the entire forces of the German Empire would have been mobilised and concentrated. At the same time the North German Gazette announced in favourable terms the arriva of Signor Croce at Berlin for the purpose of pressing on the Imperial Government the propriety of aiding a restoration of Nice and Savoy to Italy."

# BUSSIAN SOCIALISM.

There can be no doubt but that there is much discontent in Russia. The educated classes are not satisfied with the absolution of the Tsar, and the Socialists are at work among their poorer fellow countrymen. We learn

"Their main doctrine was nihilism as it is called -that is, a belief that all laws, human and divine, are oppressions; that political and social distinctions are evil absurdities, and that the work of de-struction should go on till nothing is left but the land equally divided among the common people. preservation and deliverance of the august prisoner' surpassed Europe, Asia, the whole world. Never

terrible a slumber. All around me sleep—cverywhere, in towns, in villages, in carts and sledges, by day or by night, standing or sitting. The merchant sleeps, sleeps the official. The sentry sleeps on his watch, beneath the burning of the sunbeams or in the snowy cold. Slumbers the prisoner in the dock; dozes the judge on the bench. A death-like alumber holds the peasantry. Ploughing and reaping they sleep; sleeping they thresh the corn. Sleeps the father, the mother, the whole household. All slumber! The beater and the beaten both slumber alike. Only the dram-shop slumbers not, never closes its eyes. And grasping a spirit-bottle in its right hand, its brow incumbent at the North Pole, and its feet on the Caucasus, sleeps, with a sleep that knows no waking, our motherland, Holy Bussia.'''

#### KRUPP'S GUNS.

Herr Krupp exhibited a huge gun at the Philadelphia Exhibition last year. It appears now that this gun has been purchased by the Russian Government. We learn that:

"It fires a charged steel shall of 1,122 pounds, with an initial velocity of 1,590 feet a second. The Sultan has ordered a companion piece for the defence of Constantinople. When this gun was exhibited in Philadelphia it was the largest breechloader in the world; but Herr Krupp anxious to prove that cast-steel guns can be manufactured on a scale to vie with the heaviest wrought-iron ordinance, is now finishing at Essen an 80-ton gun. This is about the weight of the great Fraser gun with which the British engineers have been for several months experimenting at Woolwich and Shoeburyness. It falls short of the 100-ton Armstrong guns which are being manufactured for the Italian navy. The Prussian gun-maker is not to be outdone; he is willing to make a 124-ton breechloader if some nation will give him a chance. According to the London Times, the projectile which such a gun would discharge would weigh about a ton; the charge of powder would be about 500 lbs. and the weight of the gun would be 62 tons. These big guns are enormously expensive. The 80-ton breech-loader costs \$100,000; the 124-ton gun cannot be made for less than \$167,500. Horr Krupp is supplying the Russian Government with a num-ber of 11-inch steel breech-loaders, weighing 27½ tons cach."

## RUSSIAN AGENTS IN INDIA-

That Russia is determined to move with stendy stride towards India no one will for an instant deny. All her policy points in that direction. Captain Banbury in his Ride to Khiva says that the Russian troops in Asia are eager for such an enterprise, and we may be sure that there are Russian agents in India to facilitate the way. A Correspondent writes as follows :---

"We are on the eve of great events. The truth is, war correspondents have been so anxious to send telegrams home that they have drawn upon rumors for facts, and fed the excited British public with the result. The Russians are also pushing forward their outposts with silent but sure persistence. During the week the India House has received a statement from Gen. Lumsden, of the Bengal Army, showing that the Philo-Russian speeches of the Liberal Opposition are having a bad effect upon the native army. A great majority of the troops in the Bengal army are Moslems, and the British and Germany illustrates the old proverb—sus- Government having encouraged a free native press, themselves translations of the speeches of Mr Gladstone and the men below the gangway. Should the present war grow and extend as it promises to do, the influence of the Moslems of India may be far greater than it is now. Russia is striving to establish the war as a religious crusade against 'the heathen Turk.' Has Russia counted the millions of Mahommed's disciples? It may be said that native Indian troops are no good against European soldiers. But the Moslem fighting men of India, led by English officers, and doing battle in view of an immediate transfer to paradise as the reward of death in the cause of the Prophet, would represent an awful power should a general European war ever force Great Britain to use it.

## THE FLAG OF THE PROPHET.

The "Flag of the Prophet" is likely to play an important part in the present war. We learn that the flag is a dark green, about two yards long and one and a half wide. It is said that the flag was originally a curtain in the bedchamber of Aischa, the favourite wife of Mahommed. A correspondent says that

"Mahommed was on his deathbed and about to take leave of his Generals, who were about to enter upon a new campaign against the heathen, the dying prophet gave them the curtain that over-hung his bed as a battle flag, so that the faithful should forever remember that they were doing battle for God and His prophet. In 1673 the same flag waved from the walls of Vienna, and again whenever the cause of Islam had to be defended it was unfurled to rally the faithful and encourage them to deeds of heroism. What, however, is the most important feature of this flag is the bolief that any Mussulman who fights and falls under its shadows dies as a martyr, for whom the portals of heaven are opened at once. The unfolding of this time-honored banner took place, with great pomp and ceremony by the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, in person, who handed it to the Scheik-El-Islam in solemn trust. The latter was mounted on a horse

streets of Constantinople. Heralds and couriers preceded the two high dignitaries of State, and, pointing to the unfurled banner, loudly proclaiming to the people that the war for the faith had commenced. The same relic-which the Turks regard with the same holy awe as the Israelites of old did the Ark of the Law-was sent under heavy escort to the Danube, there tolend the Turkish hosts to battle for Allah and his prophet."

#### ANCIENT ATHLETICISM.

Professor Mahaffy has given an interesting review, in Macmillan's Magazine, of Ancient Athleticism. It is interesting j s now, beeause of the O'Leary and Weston perform-

"'The quantity caten' says Professor Mahaffy by athletes, is universally spoken of as far exceeding the quantity enten by ordinary men, not considering its heavier quality." It follows, of course, that Greek athletes did not perform very wonderful feats, as feats are considered in modern times. It is probable that their running was very bad, for they made the course only 125 yards long, and were accustomed to cover that distance with their arms going like the sails of a windmill, and shouting as they ran—two actions which a modern trainer would pronounce fatal to speed. Their wrestling was rather fighting, for it was allowable in the wrestler to break his opponent's fingers, and one man made a practice of it: while their jumping was most probably 'standing jumping, and they carried dumb-bells in their hands. The boxing was really lighting with knuckle-dusters, or with weights carried in the hand and it seems certain that the blows were given downwards or round from the shoulder, as little boys give them, for 'a boxer was not known as a man with his nose broken, but as a man with his cars crushed.' The violent probability is that Tom Sayers would have thrashed any Greek hoxer in five minutes, that Captain Webb would have drowned in an hour or two, and that O'Leary would have beaten him in any walk or run, though the speciality of the Greek runners was endurance. The human frame has not degenerated, but improved; and scientific medicine has taught us how to train, though it has not yet taught us all the scerets of endurance known to the lower races. A Turkish humal lifts weights that would kill an English porter, and a Peruvian would, we imagine, without training, but with coca, outwalk Weston or O'

## THE BLACK SEA.

The Black Sca is not likely to witness any Naval engagements of note during the war. The country along the coast is thus described

in the Cornhill Magazine: On the Black Sea coast the winters are mild en ow falls, perhaps, but hardly lies; all sorts of southern plants thrive in the open air, and the rainfall is so abundant that vegetation is everywhere even up in the mountains, marvellously profuse. At Poti, the scaport lat the mouth of the Bion which every traveller has for his sins to pass through, the most fever-smitten den in all Asia, one feels in a perpetual vapor hath, and soon becomes too enervated to take the most obvious precautions against the prevailing malady. Higher up, in the deep valleys of the Ingur and Kodor, rivers which descend from the great chain, the forests are country might drive a magnificent trade in wood and all sorts of natural productions. This is the general character of the Black sea coast. But when you cross the watershed at Suram, and enter the basin of the Kur, drawing towards the Caspian, everything changes. The streams are few; the grass is withered on the hillsides; by degrees even the beech woods begin to disappear; and as one gets further and further to the cast beyond Tiflis. there is in autumn hardly a trace of vegetation either on plain or hills, except along the courses of the shrunken rivers. In these regions the winter is very severe and the summer heats tremendous. At Alexanderopol, for instance, the great Russian fortress over against Kars, where a large part of her army is always stationed, snow lies till the middle of April, spring lasts only about a fortnight, and during summer the country is parched like any

## IRONCLADS AND TORPEDOES.

The war will for the first time develop the duel between the ironclads and the torpedocs. Both are not much more than experiments, and the world will be curious to see which will prove the most disastrous engine of destruction. The Times says :-

"Every one interested in torpedoes is in expeciation. Now is the hour of trial for this latest instrument of naval warfare, if it can be so called when it threatens to abolish naval warfare altoge-ther. The shallows of the Black Sea bristle with torpedoes. There are torpedoes at the mouth of every harbour, in the bed of every estuary, at every point of the coast where an ironclad of the enemy might be tempted to approach. The first Russians who came to the Danube brought their torpedoes with them, and by this time the Danube ought to be sown with them. We have yet to learn the effect of this new arm. As yet nothing has been blown

be found a weak protection against a bold enemy, The other day one was exploded at Odessa in presence of the Emperor. A barge was the intended victim, and was to be shattered into a thousand pieces. We may be sure the experiment was made with every preparation for success; but when the report was heard a column of water arose amid the acclamations of the multitude, while the barge remained precisely as it was before. However, we shall be better informed on the subject. Monitors on one side, siege guns and torpedoes on the other; such are the first experiments of the new war."

# ERITISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

The hum of preparation goes on steadily in England. War material is being collected, and all the indications of preparation are furnished by the activity of the authorities. The Corre spondent of New York Times in London : 376

"Whether England contemplates the possibility of being dragged into the war at an early date or not, there are all kinds of indications that the authorities are preparing for an emergency. Recruiting is not pressed anywhere, but is going on vigorously.

The enlistments in the by-streets near Westminster have been nearly as numerous lately as they were at an early period of the Crimean war. Last week at an early period of the Original war. Last week there was a medical inspection of some leading regiments with a view to foreign service, and the report is quite satisfactory. At the Tower thousands report is quite satisfactory. At the Tower incusance of muskets are lying ready packed and waiting shipment. Woolwich Arsenal is as busy as "double time" can make it. There have been some field operations at Chatham. A sham fight took place in the outlying districts of the garrison, with a view of exercising the troops at the work of attacking and defending fortified positions. Every modern appliance in assault and defence was brought into play. The Queen has reviewed the forces stationed at Aldershot. Eleven thousand troops paraded. There are about 15,000 of all ranks now in camp. The spectators at the review were startled by singular manouvre towards the close of the march past. Her Majesty had been prepared for it. Some of the English cavalry regiments have lately been instructed in the art of capturing an enemy's ammunition wagon by flinging lassos over the horses heads and galloping off with them under fire. The wagons of an imaginary foe were captured in dashing style by a lasso party. The coup was made with artistic effect. Some extraordinary practice with torpedoes has been registered at Shoeburyness, and the steamers of several of the Liverpool companies have been measured with a view to calculating their capacity for carrying stores or troops. During the Crimean war the Atlantic steamers rendered a valuable service in that way."

# THE COSSACK OF THE DON.

We take the following account from a war correspondent who came across the Cossacks at

"Friend Cossack is a little chap; about five feet five, even on his high heels, but at once sturdy and wiry. His weatherbeaten face is shrewd, knowing, and merry. His eyes are small, but keen; his mouth large, and between it and his pug nose rather redder than the rest of his face-is a tuft or wisp of straw-coloured moustache. His long, thick, straight hair matches his moustache in colour, and is cut sheer round by the nape of his neck. He wears a round ollskin peakless shako which descend from the great chain, the forests are positively tropical in the splendor of their trees with aknowing cock to the right to maintain which and the rank luxuriance of the underwood. If there were a few roads and any enterprise this costs and great-coat which is of this leave to the cost to the large transfer which is of this leave to the large transfer which is of this leave to the large transfer which is of this leave to the large transfer which is of this leave to the large transfer which is of this leave to the large transfer which is of this leave to the large transfer which is of this leave to the large transfer which is of this leave to the large transfer which is of this leave to the large transfer which is of this leave to the large transfer great-coat, which is of thick grey blanketing, comes down below his knees; his boots come up to them. He is more armed than any man of his inches in in Europe, is our little Cossack friend, and could afford to lose a weapon or two and yet be an averagely dangerous customer. Weapon number one is the long black flagless lance, with its vene-mous head that seems itching to make daylight through somebody. He carries a carbine slung in an oilcloth cover on his back, the stock downwards. In his belt is a long and well-made revolver in a leather case, and from the belt hangs a curved sword with no guard over its hilt. Through the chinks in his great coat are visible glimpses of a sheepskin undercoat with the hair worn inside (today at noon the thermometer was over 70 in the sun). His whip completes his personal appurtenances; he wears no spurs. He rides cocked up on a high saddle, with a leathern band strapped over it, a wiry little rat of a pony, with no middle-piece to speak of, with an ewe neck and a gaunt, projecting head, with ragged flanks, loose hocks, limp fetlocks, shelly feet, and a general aspect of knackerism. But the screw is of indomitable gameness and toughness-lives where most other horses would starve—is fresh when most other horses are knocked up—and is fit to carry it rider across Europe as Cossack ponies have done before to-day. The Circassian Cossacks differ in some respects from the Don Cossacks. They ride larger ponies, they wear bushies of Astrachan fur with a scarlet bushy bag, and their great-coat is black, having their bosom slashed with a receptable for cartridges, while they carry their carbine in a cover of Astrachan fur."

## RUSSIA'S: INTENTIONS.

The Herald's St. Petersburg correspondent as the result of an interview with a promin-ent Russian diplomat, gives a statement of Rus-sla's intentions in the event of gaining decisive victories; Russin would insist on the independence up, and some people begin to express themselves incredulous as to the efficiency of the machine. It is also said that the Turks have found a way to make the torpedoes harmless. At the suggestion of Admiral Hobart, divers from Lazistan, the district which supplies a large part of the beatmen of Constantinople, have been employed to taxonic matter. struction should go on till housing. It is not good to be common people. It is not yet the struction should go on till housing the common people. It is not yet the struction should go on till housing the common people. It is not yet the struction should go on till housing the common people. It is not yet the struction should go on till housing the common people. It is not yet the struction should go on till housing the common people. It is not yet the struction should go on till housing the common people. It is not yet the struction should go on the struction should go on the struction should go on till housing the common people. It is not yet the sole was not to the supplies a large part of the boatmen of correspondent was led to believe Russia's war on constantinople, have been employed to remove the two-fold object of gaining the some of them. We give this story with all reserve; which supplies a large part of the boatmen of correspondent was led to believe Russia's war on constantinople, have been employed to remove the two-fold object of gaining the some of them. We give this story with all reserve; which supplies a large part of the boatmen of correspondent was led to believe Russia's war on constantinople, have been employed to remove the two-fold object of gaining the some of them. We give this story with all reserve; which supplies a large part of the boatmen of correspondent was led to believe Russia's war on the trict which supplies a large part of the boatmen of correspondent was led to believe Russia's war on the trict which supplies a large part of the boatmen of correspondent was led to believe Russia's war on the trict which supplies a large part of the boatmen of correspondent was led to believe Russia's war on the trict which supplies a large part of the boatmen of correspondent was led to believe Russia's war on the trict which supplies a large part of the boatmen of correspondent was led to be level to be level to be boatmen of correspondent was led to be level to be level to be level to be 

securitification is a

"Oh, yer, George, I do. But I cannot help my couble. When those we love are in danger the THE PILGRIMS. trouble. MAY, 1877. measure of our unhappiness is full," and the tears again flowed down the fair face over which the The farewells had been said, Beneath the cold grey cloud, young soldier hung, with reasonable anxiety. Just then a regimental bugle sounded, and the That darkly did enshroud notes caused the young man and his companion to The heavens overhead:start from their position, and look with saddened And many a heart-felt prayer stonishment into each other's countenance. Was wasted thro' the air, "The time has come, Florence, I must go. have already said good-bye to your father, and now,

darling, adleu. Florence, Florence, obeer up. Don't tempt me to wish that I had not been a sol-The long last look was ta'en. The sun shone o'er the main dier, or cause me to feel that even glory pales be Tho' clouds obscured the skies .fore the passionate devotion of your love. There His rays the promise bore That on the boist'rous deep are few joys unseasoned by sorrow, Florence, dar ling, and fewer still that are not the more enjoyab e for the trial. 'The path of sorrow and that He would His children keep path alone, leads to the land where sorrow is un-A purpose childlike meek. known. Good bye now, dearest Florence," and the young man bent over the weeping form and kissed Each heart with ardour fills: the tears from the fair cheek of his companion, The "City of the Hills" and quickly turning left the scene of so much In simple faith they seek :misery. The lady seemed moved to stone. Once or

wice, indeed, audible sobs stole through the fingers which now covered the tear-streamed countenance, and at last her head rested upon her arm, as leaning upon a small table she remained wildly thinking of the man who had gone. The measure of her troub es had indeed overflown, for all the wild frenzy of love possessed every crevice of her mind, and life appeared as cruel as the grave. It was her first great sorrow. Florence Hastings had never known a trouble. The path of her life had been strewn with flowers until she met with George Bellew the young Irish soldier. and her first great grief was on that summer's day when he left her to enter upon the Waikato campaign against Potatau and his followers. Her fears conjured up a thousand dangers, and every puff of wind that came from the great ranges of hills that surround Tangarori and Lake Taupo appeared to murmur some imaginary evil, and to whisper some lurking danger for the man she loved. George Bellew, too, was almost unmanned by the devoted passion of Florence Hastings. To him indeed, everything went down before the one thought— Duty! No sentiment could cause him to swerve from the path of honour. Even the love of Flor-ence Hastings could not cause him for a minute to hesitate between duty and desire. But in his present frame of mind George Bellew had no desire to "go where glory walted him," for he, too, had surrendered a noble heart to the custody of the girl from whom he parted. To him her voice was sweeter music than the whistle of a bullet, her society dearer than the companions in the work before him. He had, too, won his honours in the bush, and the Victoria Cross that decorated the bosom of his tunic advertised how George Bellew led the attack upon the Rangaterl Pa, and was one of ten who, out of 94 men, escaped from the murderous fusilade of the entrenched Maories. As he returned to the barracks all was preparation for the departure. The men had already fallen in, fully accoutred for the field, and after changing his blue frock for his scarlet tunic, he took his place as lieutenant of his company, and then the command is given, the men step out, the band plays, and he is away for the field. The road was hilly for a while, and then opened out into the beautiful landscapes that surround the Manikau harbour. The strains of military music float upon the summer air, and the troops look in the best of spirits as they step out under the inspiring influence of Auld Lang Syne." The handsome villas are passed in quick succession, and the family group cluster under the veranda to see the troops en route The road points to Drury; a small bush is skirted, and then the timbers close in the view, and the giant kauri overhangs the road, while its dense But let us leave George Bellew on his way to the Waikato, and return to the stricken girl from whem he parted, and see her when the quiet melancholy that follows passionate regret had settled upon her mind. The flowers bloom as freshly, the birds sing as sweetly, and carol their mission in as joyous tones as they did before, but she neither saw nor heard, for she felt so keenly that her very being was wrapped up in the associations of the past. She noticed nothing, but only knew that George Bellew had gone to face death. Before another day, perhaps, his bones would be left to bleach upon the shores of Lake Taupo. The being to whom of all others in this world the sympathie of her nature were most keenly drawn, around whom her young affections wound with ivy-like tenacity, he had gone to where his chivalrous nature might induce him to be brave to rashness heroic to a fault. In the cool grave-like quiet that followed these reflections, Florence Hastings was wretched beyond measure. With George Bellew her very soul appeared to go, and she looked the mere shell of what she was, while her daeamy eyes appeared to follow in the wake of some moving chimera around her. By nature she felt deeply upon all subjects, and her thoughts eat into her existence, and became part of her being. Tempered with sound judgment though they were, still her love was above all the deepest rooted feeling of her nature. If George Bellew was lost, the fair young life of Florence Hastings was blasted like a graceful tree that is one minute beautifying the land scape, and is the next stricken by the electric fluid. slowly sinks its head and dies. She was too deeply moved to hear the heavy footsteps that passed along the gravel walk until it came to within a few feet of where she still sat. and then a sudden siart. as she looked tremblingly at the man before her,

showed that she almost doubted the evidence of her own reason. The appearance of the man was singularly handsome, while the scrupulous care of his att. 74 showed him to be a man of cultivated taste. He was not, perhaps, more than 25 years of age, and carried himself with that military ease which stamped him as a soldier. A heavy slash upon his right hand was presumptive evidence that he had seen service too, and his deep speaking eyes and firm set lip told of a purpose not easily swayed from its mission. There was, however, a lurking expression which originated in excessive vanity upon the wellchiselled features, and a close observer might notice now and again a look of superciliousness upon his handsome faco. He wanted, in fact, that stamp of manliness without which the most handsome of men fail to win a lady's favour. A woman can trust and love a man whose rugged features impress her with a firm resolve and noble purpose—a being in whom she can see "man" impressed upon his face. Desdemona was but the interpreter of her whole sex when she looked for the "visage of the mind." Then there was Mirabeau-a monster of ugliness-whose boast it was ever to bear away the palm of the ladies' regards from the most crowded drawing-room collection of good looking fellows. A woman wants something to lean upon, some and intellectual manhood as her ideal, and not upon the expressive eye, nor moulded features. though they belonged to an Apollo.

Captain St. George, who stood before Florence Hastings, was not such a man as a true woman could love. Admiration was the highest feeling that she had ever entertained for the handsome soldier, and even that lapsed into indifference, and "Your fidelity to me must have its reward in my finally into dread, when she had discovered the fidelity to you, answered her companion, while he heartless character of the man who now advanced hent even closer towards her now flushed counten- towards the verands. He raised his hat with that hent even closer towards her now flushed counten- towards the veranus. He reason has a man accustomed to be and how in the flower of its youth it had acquired Mr. M. C. Mullarky, President of the St. Patrick's The Rev. Fathers Callaghan Beaubien, Loner- and seven the strength enough to arouse the jealousy of European National Association, under whose suspices the lec- gan, O'Rourke and numerous other gentlemen, of

flushed countenance and unmoved expression upon the lady's face showed that the visitor was not a welcome one.

welcome visitants; and at best I fear my profession

"Captain St. George, I thought my father had given you his own answer as well as mine. This continual prosecution is becoming annoying, and now above all other times is exceedingly disagreeable," replied Florence Hastings as her thought flew away to the line of march where George Bellew was holding pious communion with himself thinking of the girl whose whole existence had been absorbed by her passion for him.

"I am quite sensible by your hesitancy to accept the attentions I have offered you, Miss Hastings; but until I am assured that your affections are en gaged, my excessive love for you will prompt me to hope on. Surely this is pardonable?" he asked with difficulty restrained the impetuosity of the

engaged. I condescend to tell you even this to secure myself from a repetition of those visits."

It was mid-day. The sun poured down its gene-rous rays upon the inhabitants of Parnell, and the

thermometer had mounted to 97 degrees in the shade. A refreshing shower had just swept over the land, and the gaping earth soaked in the luxurious draught with thirsty zeal. A few insectivorous birds, lately imported from England, hopped around the grounds of Mr. Hastings, and afforded a subject of interest to any young speculating colonist who had never seen a sparrow. The perfume from the beds of flowers pervaded the entire open space in front of the establishment, as if they were giving out their most valued gift in thankegiving for the refreshing rain. Nature appeared to don her daintiest garments, and for a few minutes time itself appeared to stand still, so quiet and calm did all the surroundings appear. Florence Hastings was thinking—thinking of the absent, and if a fervent prayer ascended to Him who rules all, it was for the safety of George Bellew. Beside the veranda a narrow walk led to an outer gate through which the workmen and servants passed from the house into the street or boulevard beyond. A Maori was slowly making his way down this path, and he carried baskets full of peaches, ripe and luxuriously mellow, for sale. He was a man of the old school, deeply tattooed, and understood nothing of English, except indeed a few blasphemies, which savage and semi-savage communities are upon her mind, She could send him as a servant to her lover where his knowledge of native char-

to be suspicious, and had gained from experience

"Maori," said Miss Hastings, "do you know that a great war is about to commence again between your people and the Pakeha."

the big guns of the great chief at Auckland have gone to level the pass of the Waikatoes, but I am from the Bay of Islands.

And the great Atiawa
Will sail swiftly hitherward,

asked Miss Hastings, anxiously watching the ex-

"Willingly," replied the aborigine. "I was one of Hongie's men when he swept down upon the chiefs of the Waikatoes, and carried off their cattle and their prisoners to work in the fields of the tribes who live in the Bay of Islands. My father's blood cries to Tawhaki for revenge, and the son has not yet slackened his thirst in the blood of the Waikatoes."

nervously feeling for her purse.

A hurried letter, some instructions to the Maori the promise of a reward, and he departed to weave a web of trouble around the path of Georgo Bellew. The pseudo Bay of Island Maori was a Waikato in disguise, it was Iwikau, who came to Auckland to find out the tone and temper of the people and the Government.

A dangerous enemy had been introduced into the English camp, and funeral clouds were hovering over the path of George Bellew and his affianced

## RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN

PILGRIMS The Pope received the American pilgrims on the 24th inst. The Archbishop of Philadelphia read an address expressing the devotion and affection of the American Catholics. Another bishop read the address of the Archbishop of New York, expressin the same sentiments. Subsequently nine of the Bishops presented the Pope the offerings of their dioceses, amounting to \$25,000. Other offerings were presented by the representative of the American Catholic Assciation. The Pope expressed joy at seeing himself surrounded by the faithful from such distant lands. He dwelt in detail upon the progress of the Church in America, and alluded to the persecutions to which the church was subjected

After the address, the Pilgrims were presented to the Pope, who was seated on a throne. His Holiness remembered how an eminent Cardinal had told him at the commencement of his Pontificate that from America would come the great comfort of the Church. 'He now saw the fulfilment of that prediction. He spoke in great praise of the American nation, the great things it had accomplished,

salutation was almost inaudibly returned, and the si in men, and he would remind them of two he received with a prolonged demonstration of appursuit of material things, and too proud a feeling of independence. They prided themselves on being republicans (here there was a laugh, in which the Cardinals joined), but they must remember that all must bow the head to enter Paradise; they must be humble and not let material things interfere with prayer. He blessed all the American people—Catholics that they might continue firm in the faith, Protestants that they might be illuminated, and prayed that good might descend in abundance upon them all.

#### THE PAPAL DELEGATE IN QUEBEC.

About 8.30 on Thursday the 24th inst., the special steamer, with His Grace Bishop Conroy on board crossed from South Quebec to the Grand Trunk Wharf. She was gaily decorated with flags and streamers. The passage from the Market. Wharf to the ferry pontoon was lined with policemen, who crowd. An open square was also preserved by the police immediately in front of the Grand Trunk shed; this square was lined by the officers of the Society, all in regalia. As the boat neared the wharf, His Worship the Mayor, Owen Murphy, Esq., attended by the other members of the reception committee, advanced to meet His Grace on landing. Amongst the other gentlemen present in the immediate vicinity at this time we noticed His Lordship Judge Taschereau, Messrs. Taschereau and Casgrain, M.P.'s, several members of the local Government, Hon. Thos. McGreevy, the Recorder, John Hearn, Esq., M.L.A. The Mayor escorted Dr. Conroy up the passage in front of the landing, to the open square in front above described, around which floated the colors of the various societies there represented by their officers. His Grace was received by the assembled crowd with uncovered heads, and Mayor Murphy, without further delay, formally welcomed him to Quebec, in the name of the citizens, in the following address:-

To his Excellency the Most Reverend Doctor Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, Apostolic Delegate, Se., Se., Se.: May it please Your Excellency,-On behalf of the citizens of Quebec, I beg to approach Your Excellency, to extend to you, with feelings of the most profound respect and sincere gratification, a hearty welcome to this ancient and historic city. In greeting Your Excellency on your arrival in the capital of this province, it is my great pride to feel that I address not only an eminent divine, distinguished for his learning, wisdom and virtues, but the illustrious representative of His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth, to whom a very large number of my fellow-citizens are closely bound by the sacred tles of faith and obedience. The important and exceedingly delicate mission entrusted to you, and which has brought Your Excelleny among us, of itself affords the assurance that the interests of all concerned will be strictly and carefully guarded and we trust that the result will at least serve to show Your Excellency that the Sovereign Pontisi has no more faithful servants than the Catholics of Canada. It is the sincere wish of the people of Quebec that you may find in your intercourse with both clergy and people some slight compensation for your separation from your native country and flock, and that your sojourn here may be one of unalloyed pleasure and satisfaction.

Dr. Conroy replied as follows :-Mr. Mayor,—I beg most sincerely to thank you, and through you the Catholics of Quebec, for the kind words with which you have welcomed me to your city. At any time the representative of the Holy See would find himself at home in Quebec, which, from its carliest history, has been a beneficent centre of religious authority in North America, and to which, as to their mother, some fifty Dioceses look up in love; but the representative of Pius the Ninth has special claims upon the affec-tion of its citizens. Four years ago, in the darkest hour of his own humiliation, he thought of honoring with a rare mark of honor the Cathedral church of this Metropolitan Sec. The Basilica of Notre Dame shall be for ages a sensible symbol of the special regard entertained by the Sovereign Pontiff for his faithful children in this province. The mission which it has pleased the Holy Father to confide to me is indeed one of grave re but the responsibility it involves is rendered lighter by its object, which is to make peace through the truth, and by the circumstance that it is to be discharged in the midst of a people who, on this, the first day of my appearance among them, have given such striking proofs of their reverence for the authority of the Holy See. For my own part, I shall account it an honor and a happiness to be allowed to labor to the best of my poor ability in the service of the Catholic Church of the Dominion of Canada, and I shall ever remember with feelings of the liveliest gratitude the reception you have this day accorded me.

At the conclusion of this reply the Legate was escorted by his Worship the Mayor to his own carriage, the procession in the meantime being formed and started on its way by the marshals of the different societies, under direction of Colonel Amyot, Government Commissioner of Police.

His Grace Bishop Conroy seemed to be in excellent spirits, and highly gratified at the magnificent reception accorded to him. He frequently returned with uncovered head the greetings of the crowds of spectators who thronged the line of march.

Arriving at Buade street, the societies opened out for the Mayor's carriage to pass through. At the door of the Basilica a beautiful canopy of green had been erected, and the Archbishops and Bishops of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec were assembled to receive the Apostolic Delegate from the care of His Worship the Mayor. Several of those who participated in the procession now dispersed to their homes, but many of them entered the Basilica, where low mass, was said, and Dr. Conroy pronounced the Papal Benediction. The sacred edifice was handsomely decorated for the occasion: colored streamers floated with long rolls of lace over the sanctuary, tastefelly looped up at the sides, while the archiepiscopal throne was beautifully adorned with the rich episcopal purple.

In the evening Dr. Conroy was present at the concert in the Laval University, after which he was driven by the Mayor around the city, to view the illuminations.

It is understood that it is the intention of the Apostolic Delegate to rent a house is Quebec, and to take up his residence there during his stay in

# "THE GLORIES OF IRELAND."

LECTURE BY THE REV. FATHER O'FARRELL.

The Mechanics' Hall has seldom been filled by a more intelligent or enthuliastic audience than as sembled on Friday evening 24th inst. And rarely has any Montreal audience had the good fortune to hear a more eloquent or more liberal-minded lecturer than Father O'Farrell-a name well known and beloved by so many of our citizens. To do full justice to his lecture is an impossibility, and as we cannot give it in full we are compelled to refer briefly to the principal points it contains.

The subject was a masterly condensation of the

History of Ireland from the earliest age to modern times; a history divided into three headings: 1st. The glory and grandeur of its faith, 2nd. The glory of its nationality. 3rd. The beauty of the

scenery.
Mr. M. C. Mullarky, President of the St. Patrick's

The Rev. Father O'Farrell, after thanking his audience for the magnificent reception accorded to him, at once entered upon the subject of the even. ing, by observing that it seemed strange, in view of ing, by observing that it seemed strange, in view of the fact of the decline of small nations, to boast of the glories of Ireland. Referring to Russia, that semi-barbarous nation that had trampled upon the glorious Poles who had once saved Europe, he regeorious Forces was proper us remarked that a nation was illustrious and glorious not by extent of land, but by the upholding of and sticking to principle. He then alluded to the glorious faith of the Irish people—a faith fought for and maintained for 1,400 years; a faith which rivers of blood had not been able to extinguish in rivers of blood nad not been able to example in the hearts of its people. This faith had its existence 400 years before the discovery of America, when the King of Ireland held high Court upon the summit of Tara's hill. Even in those pagan times its people were far removed from paganism, for the grand old melodies of its famous music had come down to our day. He then described in bold come down to our day. He then described in bold, fervid, and startlingly picturesque language the arrival of St. Patrick, who, for the first time, told them of that faith which had been so sacredly upshed; this square was lined by the outcess of the beld. He next dwelt upon the spread of religion, Irish national societies and the St. Jean Baptiste held. He next dwelt upon the spread of religion, the growth of the colleges and schools opened by the growth of the configuration while this knowl. edge was being spread, nearly all the other nations were sinking into barbarism. Ireland sent out her scholars into Europe, into French, English and German cities, and it was admitted by eminent authors that Ireland was the saviour of science, and almost the raviour of religion for three centuries after St. Patrick had arrived. Then the Danes came, and for 300 years the struggle for existence was maintained. The persecutions of the early Irish Christians were most graphically pictured. Glendallough was thirteen times burnt and as many times rebuilt in the 10th century. At Bangor 900 monks were slaughtered at the foot of the altar by these ruthless Danes. He next reviewed the lending facts during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth which have become matters of history. As an illustration of the fearful extent to which this persecution, had been carried, he instanced the fact that in 1654 there were 28 Bishops in Ireland. In 1606 only two remained—John Burke of Tuam and Nicholas Plunkett. His audience would then be able to understand how strong was that faith and how magnificent was that endurance in its behalf. In the 18th century the Irish Protestants, to their great honor demanded the Act of Emancipation, in which Burke and hosts of noble Protestant men broke every link of the chain which bound their fellow-countrymen, and made them free for ever. Penal laws were abolished, and Irish Catholics again stood on their own land-real freemen.

In considering the second part of his subjectthe glory of Ireland's nationality—the speaker observed that while Irish Catholics had a greater share in her first glory, Irishmen of all creeds had a share in her second. Her nationality was the most ancient and illustrious that existed in Europe, and dated back long before the time of Christianity. The Irish nation came from Phonecia and settled in Spain, and learning by tradition they were to have a poetic island in the west, brought with them all their native honor and chivalry. They had a language so ancient that the best scholar could hardly decipher it. These laws were found by Sir Richard Mayne to contain the purest principles of jurisprudence and modern equity. St. Patrick found these laws so perfect that he only thought it necessary to substitute the offices of the bishops and priests in the place of the Druids. It was a singular fact that Ireland had never been invaded during the time of the Romans. But the Normans came, and for 300 years more the struggle was maintained at the expense of life. Torn by inter-nal strifes and divisions, Ireland's nationality was the occasion for a common union against a common foe, and the people united and it was found that the spirit of Irish nationality was as strong as ever.
This contest was continued during Elizabeth's reign when, for ten years, O'Neill kept his standard floating against the armies of Clifford, Essex. Raleigh and many others. The efforts in behalf of her national existence was described throughout the periods of James I. and William. The Eattle of the Boyne was as glorious a theme as could be found and one of which Irish Catholics could be as proud as any others. And here we must give more than a passing mention to some noble thoughts uttered by the speaker as expressive of what Irish nation. ality ought to be and what he wished to see it. I would grasp, said he, the hand of every Irish Protestant, here or in the United States, and say to him Brother, there should be no Orangemen, no Ribbonmen, no Fenians, or any other organization of that kind in this country. We are all men, governed by the same laws; there is the same freedom amongst us all, and we should bear a love for every citizen in the land. You in Canada have nothing to desire which you do not enjoy, in the shape of a free gorernment. (A perfect demonstration of applause followed the utterance of these sentiments.) He then resumed the subject of nationality during the years of '48 and '82, at which latter date a free parliament met at College Green, Dublip. The proudest names of which Catholics were fond were those of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Emmett, Grattan, Flood and Plunket, and surely they (his audience) loved the men who came after them, in Thos. Davis, Wm. Smith O'Brien, John Martin, and, in our ownday,

Isaac Butt. They would feel proud, because the spirit of Irish nationality was not dead, but living. The third part of the subject, the glory of the land itself, was next touched upon. The beauty of Ireland's scenery has been so often described in several lectures given during the past six mouths, and published in these columns, that any further reference to it would be, to a certain extent, superfluous; suffice it to say, therefore, that the gifted speaker's descriptive eloquence was intensely interesting, increased by the narration of the various stages of confiscation, through which the four provinces had passed. In this connection he referred to a book written by a Protestant gentleman of Dublin, Mr. Prendergast, upon the subject which had stirred up more national feeling than any other book that had been written in reference thereto.

In conclusion he believed that Irish nationality was as bright as ever. It was the same old spirit that had survived the defeats of a thousand years. He held that Home Rule would eventually be realized; He was no revolutionist, either here or in the States. but he believed that that which England would not grant in the cause of justice, she might some day grant through fear what she would not grant for love. Ireland asked only for freedom in a free land, for the development of her fisheries, and for the utilization of her waste bogs. If Irishmen could become prosperous here, why not on a land more favored by nature? Ireland's heart could be gained by love if England would only do her justice, and when that justice was done she would find the strong, right arm of the Irish ready to aid her. He did not ask for separation but only for self-government. He held that union with England was desirable. When her desire was achieved he felt that the three glories of which he had spoken would be continued, and be the grand, beautiful land that God had made, but which had been prevented from becoming truly free by man's tyranny.

The lecturer sat down amid deafening applause. A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to Father O'Farrell, and it is but just to add a more truly patrictic and noble lecture has never been delivered in this city.

And tears were on each tace: That God would keep them in His loved embrace. And as, thro' tear-dimm'd eyes And bring them safely to the other shore .-

The Holy Father's voice In benison to hear :-His failing strength to cheer With words and deeds that bid his heart rejoice. So forth they bravely went.—

But oh! the saxious time From weary chime to chime!-And many a knee is bent In earnest, heart-felt prayer, That soon some answering word May from the deep be heard, To ease their brethren's hearts from weight of care.

Oh! blind and hard of heart! Could we not trust His power Who, in each trying hour, Bids anxions fears depart ?-Twas His Eternal will To still their laboring powers, And thro' their pilgrim hours, Their swelling sails with Heaven's own breeze to fill

The time was sad and long That our dull hearts might learn In trying hours to turn
To Him, to make them strong;— Trust Him in everything. And yield sabmissively To His divine decree

Who perfected His Son through suffering. Then glory to the Power Whom winds and sear obey.— We'll trust Him tho' He slav. E'en in the darkest hour. His gift are all our days; To Him we all things owe ;-In childlike faith we bow And in our holy Church glad orisons we'll raise!

Montreal, 14th May, 1877.

# KATHERINA:

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

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

CHAPTER III.

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove, All things below, the saints above, For love is heaven, and heaven is love. -- Scort Auckland was the capital of New Zealand when the great Maori King movement was inaugurated

on the shores of Lake Taupo in 1857. Folkestone in Kent, it is laid out up and down the sides of hills, with wide handsome streets, convenient wharfs, and substantial public and private buildings, built of scoria, presenting in all a solidity justified by the exemption of earthquakes which the province enjoys. The Government House was indeed, remarkbale for its dimensions alone, for of architectural beauty it had none, while the valleys between the hills are occupied with villas, with their neatly-arranged gardens and pleasant sea view. The streets present that activity which pervades all colonial towns, and the pushing energy of the enterprising colonists, manifests itself in every vein of the capital. Not far from the town the Richmond of Auckland invites the successful trader or the Government employees to its somewhat sequestered shades, and the villas grow into houses, the houses into mansions, with elegant veranda, and all the cemforts of an European abode, slightly toned with tropical luxury. The Waitemata opens its broad and scenic harbor below, and the ocean gales cool the atmosphere, which rises to 90 degrees in the shade, under the influence of a December sun. Geraniums grow in profuse abundance along the way, while the mimosas remind us of its bright yellow blossoms, which in winter frames the landscape in a girdle of gold. Step into an enclosure where the neatly-arranged walks, the finished care that accompanies good taste, surround a comfortable mansion, which bespeak the residence of a man of position if not of wealth. Seats of wicker work are placed at convenient distances under the veranda, and books and Berlin wool are strewn about the tables, while the handsomely arranged flower-beds dot the scene with their many shaped forms. At the furthest end of the veranda a young man in the blue undress coat the crimson sash, and the military undress of an English officer of the period, is engaged in anxious convertation with a lady who sits by his side. He is more manly than handsome in appearance, more athletic than robust, and his dark but slight moustache makes him look every inch a soldier. The lady is his junior by some years, and her fair countenance looks but poorly moulded to encounter in the sorrow that, pall-like, covers her face. Her eyelashes are perceptibly wet, and the heaven blue colour of her eyes are dimmed with tears which falling, baptize the joined hands of her own and the young soldier at her side. He mutters something inaudible to all save herself and then like a beacon of hope, a sorrowful smile traces its sad passage over her face, while she looks into the sun burnt countenance of her companion with an expression which speaks of passion tempered with

regret and misery. "Your fears are unreasonable, Florence," said the young soldier, still holding the hand of the fair girl at his side. "You must allow that I can speak from experience, and you know how little my regiment suffered before, when there was more hard work on hands than we are likely to encounter from this Maori King movemeut."

"But there is danger still," replied the lady, "and why should I not fear, George; you have become part of my very existence, and life without you would be valueless indeed."

"Florence, you must not distress yourself this way?" answered the young soldier, while his hand | heart brave and dignified, and looks upon vigorous held the nervous fingers of the lady to whom he spoke, "every bullet has not its billet darling, and, like Desdemona, you may love me even more for the dangers I shall have passed through, when this silly little campaign is over."

"Impossible, George; through life in all its phases I can love no more nor feel no less than I

sorrow, throug good repute or bad repute, Florence, at ease in any society, and advancing towards her strength enough to arouse the jealousy of European National Association, under whose auspices the lec- gan, O'Rourke and numerous of I am yours and yours only. Do you not believeme? bade her good morning with quiet solicitude. The nations, but there were errors of youth in nations ture was given, introduced the lecturer, who was cupied seats on the platform.

"Miss Hastings, I hope I am not trespassing upon your reverie," said Captain St. George, sitting by her side. "Such intrusions are generally unare but cooly received,"

with bland expression, while something more than a leer shot out his keenly-arched eyes.

"Then, sir, if you must know, my affections are

"I thank you for your candour, Miss Hastings and I assure you that I shall trouble you no more your word is law to me, and I shall say good-bye, and he raised his hat and once more left her alone

sure to master early in their social intercourse either with the "pale face" of America, the "pakeha" of New Zealand, or the "sahib" of India. But Florence Hastings had been nurtered amongst the Maories, and had, like many of the early colonists taken an interest in the study of their language. She spoke the Maori tongue with some little ease, and could easily interpret the wild chants and rude similes of the Maories. She was fond of hearing the tradition of the people near whom she had spent the greatest part of her life, and she hoped now that her knowledge of the Maori character could in some way protect George Bellew in his dangerous work. Her ideas were, indeed, undefined, but love suggests a thousand expedients, and the appearance of the old Maori worked hopefully,

acter might, in some form or other, be of service. "Tenacqui," said the old man in Maori salutation which Florence Hastings graciously returned, and after purchasing the contents of his basket she ultimately won his confidence. Rude and untutord though they be, the New Zealanders have learned

the necessity of discrimination.

"Oh, yes," replied the swarthy New Zealander.

the Bay of Islands.

"There away is the tide of Honipaka, Alas, thou [Honipaka] are divided from me, The only tie which connects us Is the fleecy clouds which drift hither Over the summit of the Island Which stands Clearly in sight. Let me send a sigh afar to the tribe Where the tide is now flowing — The leaping, racing, Skipping tide.
Oh for the breeze, the land breeze, That is my bird, A bird that hearkens to the call, Though concealed in the cage.
Oh, the wind of Matariki, These Le Wharporutu And the great Atiawa

"Would you take service against the Walkatoes?"

pressive countenance of the Maori.

"When could you start?" she asked, somewhat

"Now" was the ready reply.

[To be Continued.]

THE VATICAN COUNCIL. (Continued From our Last.)

"All those things which we then declared we now renew and confirm. Never has your voice been silent. You have accounted it to belong to your supreme office to proclaim eternal verities, to smite the errors of the time which threaten to overthrow the natural and supernatural order of things and the very foundation of ecclesiastical and civil power. so that at length all may know what it is that every Catholic should hold, retain, and profess. Believing that Peter has spoken by the mouth of Pius, therefore whatsoever you have spoken, confirmed and prononneed for the safe custody of the deposit, we likewise speak, confirm, and pronounce; and with one voice and one mind we reject everything which, as voice and one mind we reject everyining which, as being opposed to divine faith, the salvation of souls, and the good of human society, we have judged fit, to reprove and reject. For that is firmly and deeply stablished in our consciousness, which the fathers at Florence defined in their Decree on Union, that the Roman Pontiff is the Vicar of Christ, head of the whole Church, and father and teacher of all Christians; and that to him in the person of blessed Peter has been committed by our Lord Jesus Christ full power to feed, to rule, and to govern the Universal Churcfi.' "

The full meaning of this declaration of the Bishops will not be understood unless we bear in mind that they were speaking of other doctrinal acts of Pius the Ninth during his pontificate, of which the definition of the Immaculate Conception, the encyclical, and the syllabus, were the most prominent and the most recent. We see, then, half the episcopate of the Church proclaiming that from the moment that the voice of Pius the Ninth reached them, all the declarations and condemnations of the successor of Peter were to them, not necessarily in all things matters of faith because the greater part of the syllabus is in matters not revealed, but the rule of their teaching. With what consistency or sincerity could this be said of any teacher for whose declarations and condemnations there was no special guidance and guarantee? Without doubt these words did not explicitly declare the Roman Pontiff to be infallible, but half the episcopate of the Church would be not unreasonably accused of great temerity in their language if they had not believed the head of the Church to be in some special way guarded from error in his teaching.

THE COMMISSION OF 1867.

7. The address from which this passage was taken was prepared as follows Nothing can more clearly show how consciously present to the mind of the Bishops at that time was the infallibility of their head. A general meeting of Bishops was convened at the Aftieri Palace, to draw up an address in reply to the allocution of the Holy Father. Bishops of every nation were present, and it was found impossible to frame any document in so numerous an assembly. It was therefore decided to entrust the drawing up of the address to a commission of seven -namely, the Cardinal De Angelis, Archbishop of Fermo, the Archbishop of Serrento, Saragossa, Kalocsa, Thessalonica (now Cardinal Franchi,) Westminster, and the Bishop of Orleans. At the first meeting of the commission it was agreed to entrust the preparing of the first draft of the address to Mgr. Haynald, the Archbishop of Kalocsa. At the next meeting of the commission the draft was examined. In outline it was nearly as it was adopted at last; but in one point, bearing intimately on the history of the Council, it underwent an important revision. As it originally stood, the word infallible was, in more places than one, ascribed to the office and authority of the Pontiff. To this word as expressing a doctrine of Catholic truth, no member of the commission objected. But it was said that the word infallible had as yet been used only in provincial councils, or pastoral letters, or theological schools, but that it had not been inserted in the formal acts of any general council of the Church. and that, inasmuch as the five hundred Bishops then in Rome were not assembled in council, it might be advisable not to seem to assume the action or office of a Council. These considerations were assented to by all. It was then proposed to insert the words of the Council of Florence, which was the last authoritive decree on the primacy of the Roman Pontiff. WITAT IT DID.

To this no objection as to the subject-matter was made; but it was urged that the draft address already contained expressions stronger than the decree of the Council of Florence, which only implicitly contains the infallibility of the head of the Church as the teacher of all Christians, for the address explicitly declares that "Peter has spoken by the mouth of Plus." To this it was answered that though beyond all doubt these words explicitly declare the voice of the Poutiff to be infallible as Peter was, yet this acclamation of the fathers of Chalcedon and that of the third Council of Constantinople were always and not unreasonably, set aside as of little weight in controversy as little more than rhetorical amplifications of the authority of Leo and of Agatho. They were not doctrinal formulas, much less definitions, but only acclamations; and acclamations define nothing, and can form neither objects of faith nor terminations of controversy. It was therefore by the vote of almost all the seven members of the commission, if not indeed by the united vote of all, decided that the words of the decree of the Florentine Council should be inserted. These facts are here noted in detail because their importance will be seen hereafter. They prove that at the Centenary in 1867 the primacy of the Roman Pontiff, with its full prerogatives and endowments, was vividly before the minds of the Bishops. The Centenary in itself, with all its solemnities. admonitions, and associations, threw out into visible and palrable relief the twofold office of the successor of Peter in doctrine and jurisdiction, or, in other words, his primacy and the divine assistance by which it is perpetually sustained in the custody of revealed truth. The facts prove also the circumspection with which the members of the commission avoided everything which could have the semblance of anticipating the action of the Vatican Council, or of engaging the Bishops by any expressions in any declaration beyond the previous and authoritative teaching of the Church. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the impression made by the Centenary upon the minds of the Bishops determined many to promote by all means in their power the closing of a controversy which had for centuries periodically disturbed the Church. THE DOCTRINES OF INFALLIBILITY.

8 It may not be out of place to give you an outline of the question of the infallibility-its origin, its climax, and its determination. But in writing the story of the Vatican Council it will be more fitting simply to trace the history of the question than to treat it theologically. A history is a narrative, not an argument, and the qualities required in it are trueh and accuracy not a polemical deference of the fruths narrated. This belongs to the province of dogmatic theology.

Like other contested doctrines of christianity, the infallibility of the head of the Church has had three periods: the first was a period of simple belief, the third a period of analysis and controversy. The second a period of gradual determination and final definition. The doctrine of the Immaculate Conception is a fair example. It has visibly passed through these three stages. It was implicitly contained in the universal belief of the Church, both East and West, that the Blessed Virwas the first period of unanalyzed belief.

(TO BE CONTINUED.) in produce do no de lega do la comprehe de la comCATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

JUBILEE GIFT .- The Munich Central Catholic Committee have sent eighty chests of presents to the Pope as a jubilee gift.

CATHOLIC MEMBERS .- By the conversion of Mr. Biggar, member for Cavan, of the 102 seats now filled in Ireland, 51, or half of thempare Catholics, a circumstance unknown for about two centuries.

Pilgrims.—The Pope has received 6,000 German pilgrims including 6 bishops; he said: God some-times raises up Attilas to awaken nations; Germany has at present her Attila.

A Conversion.—Baron von Weihe, a member of the Court of the King of Hanover, and at present residing with Count Buquoy at Gratzen (Bohemia), has been received into the Catholic Church, and was confirmed on April 25, by Bishop Jirsik.

SPAIN AND THE HOLY SEE .- The two branches of the Spanish Legislature have passed resolutions expressive of their great satisfaction at the fact of the King's Government continuing to maintain good relations with the Holy See.

THE RELGIAN CATHOLIC MOVEMENT .- .- The Cath-

olics of Ghent and of Brussels have respectively addressed petitions to the King of the Belgians praying his Majesty to claim the execution of the guarantees for the independence of the Sovereign

PERSIA AND THE HOLY SEE .- The Presse of Vienna publishes a telegram from Constantinople stating that the Catholics of Persia are making great preparations to celebrate worthily the Epiecopal Jubilee of the Sovereign Pontiff.

BRAZIL.-The Univers learns by a letter from the Bishop of Rio Janeiro that the Catholics of Brazil, who number 11,000,000, are organizing a pilgrimage to Rome on a national scale. The offerings collected up to the 17th of March amounted to 5,-000.000 reis.

OFFERINGS FROM THE DIOCESE OF ARMAGH. - On Monday, April 30, Monsignor Kirby, Rector of the Irish College, presented to his Holiness the sum of £511 sterling, being a jubilee offering from the Archbishop, clergy and faithful of the diocese of Armagh, in Ireland.

A BISHOP COADJUTOR FOR BALTIMORE.—Our Holy Father Pope Pius IX., ratifying the proposition of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, has been pleased to name the Rt. Rev. James Gibbons present Bishop of Richmond, to be Bishop Coadinter of the Archbishop of Baltimore, cum jure Successionis.

EPISCOPAL PRIVILEGES -Rev. J. Giorda, S.J., of the Jesuit missions in the Rocky Mountains, is invested by the Holy See with the power of administering Confirmation. When previous to 1791 Very Rev. John Carroll was the Superior of the missions in the colonies, he had the same power.

THE BISHOP OF VERSAILLES .- Mgr. Jean Pierre Mabile, Bishop of Versailles, is at the point of death. He seems to have come to Rome to see the Holy Father and to die. After his interview with the Pope he was removed to the house of the Fate Bene Fratelli, and having received all the rites of the Church calmly awaited the final summons.

DEATH OF A CARDINAL .- His Eminence Cardinal Luigi Vannicelli Casoni, Cardinal Priest of S. Prassede, Prodatario of His Holiness, and Archbishop of Ferrara, died in the Palace of the Dataria, in Rome, on the morning of the 21st of April. His death was most edifying. He was created a Cardinal in petto in Dec., 1839, and proclaimed in January, 1841, by Gregory XVI. He was born on April 16, 1801, in Amelia, and was therefore aged seventy-six at the time of his death.

Mr. Hutton, that very promising young member of the Ritualistic party, the hope of Canon Liddon and Canon King, who, after having published a pamphlet to prove the unassailable position of the Ritualists straightway confessed that it was untenable, and left it for the Roman Catholic Church, has within the last few days received the minor orders at the hands of Bishop Ullathorne.—London correspondent of Liverpool Post.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. JAMES SYNAN - Much re-Rev. James Synan, V. F., and P.P., Shanagolden, county Limerick. The deceased, who was brother to the junior member for Limerick County, Mr. Edward Synan, was most popular with his clerical brethren, and not less so with the laity of the city. to whom his many acts of unostentations charity during his administration of St. Michael's parish had especially endeared him.

WHERE PIUS IX. SLEEPS .- Pius IX. sleeps in one of the smallest of the 11,000 rooms at his command. A narrow, humble bed, without curtains or drapery -something similar to those used in seminaries for school boys-a sofa, two or three common chairs and a writing table, are all the articles of furniture; few and simple enough for a Capuchin. There is not even a rug by the bedside to cover the floor of red tiles, not in the best repair. Winter and summer alike, the Pope gets up soon after five o'clock.

DEFEAT OF THE "CLERICAL ABUSES BILL."-We are happy to announce that according to a dispatch from Rome the abominable Clerical Abuses Bill was defeated. The dispatch says:-" The amendment to the first clause in the clerical abuses bill was adopted in the Senate after an exciting debate by a vote of 14 to 93; but after the remaining clauses were passed the whole bill was put on its final passage and rejected—yeas, 92; nays, 103."

A NEW PROVINCIAL OF THE JESUITS .- Rev. Robert W. Brady, S. J., Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Boston, has been appointed Provincial of the Society. of Jesus for the Province of Maryland, which com prises the eastern portion of the United States, and is official residence will hereafter be at Loyola College, in Baltimore. The Rev. William H. Duncan, S.J., who has been Father Brady's assistant, now takes his place in charge of St. Mary's Church, Boston, and the Rev. Michael Byrne, S. J., formerly of Boston College, is appointed to the same church.

CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.-Mr. James Burke, barrister-at-law gave a lecture on Monday evening at the Rotunda, Dublin, in connexion with the Catholic Union of Ireland, on "Sheil." The lecturer described the career of Sheil, his education by Jesuit Fathers, his labours with O'Connell in the Catholic Association, and his career in the House of Commons. Sketches were also given of the gifted ecclesiastics and laymen whose talents proved so valuable in the struggle for Catholic Emancipation. The lecture was well received throughout and the lecturer received a vote of thanks which was passed with much applause.

THE FAMINE AND CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA.-From the China papers it appears that the famine in the northern provinces continues, and the mortality is very great. "The distress in Shantung," says the Celestial Empire, "has we hear reached such a pitch that the unfortunate people are throwing themselves down wells and poisoning them selves with arsenic, unable any longer to bear their sufferings. At Tsi-nan Fu they are bringing their children to the Catholic Bishop, saying that if he will not take them into his orphanage they will kill them. From Tung-chow Fu we hear that a good deal of grain is coming into the provinces through the small rivers, but the people who are famishing are those who have no money to only it.

The Bishop above referred to is distributing over a spire to unless they give a more diligent possible, and especially as to magistracy. Justices however, that flashes have also been noticed in the attention to the duties of their office.—London corstant of Negocialle Chronicle. gln was a person without sin, and sanctified by a famishing are those who have no money to buy it. pre-ominent and exceptional sanctification. This The Bishop above referred to is distributing over ed his resources."

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Society for the preservation of the Irish language is making satisfactory progress in Irc-

THE DEPRESSION IN THE LINEN TRADE,-It is supposed that there are at present 70,000 spindles silent in the Belfast linen trade district

Extraordinary Marriage.-A marriage took place at Tullamore recently or a couple whose united ages amount to nearly 150 years. THE CALLAN TRIALS,-Rev. R. O'Keeffe is renew-

ing some of his suspended actions, as a motion has been made for a suit against Dr. Ryan, of Callan for slander, who was mixed up in the affair. FIERCE FIRE IN DUBLIN .-- NEW YORK, May 17 .-

Merald's cable says a terrible fire was raging on the night of the 16th inst., in Dublin. A bonded warehouse, containing 200,000 gallons of whiskey, was burning. The BUTT TESTIMONIAL.-A few weeks ago the Arch bishop of Cashel sent a remittance of nearly £800,

Butt testimonial; while this week the adjoining diecese of Killaloe sends £218. The tribute is assuming goodly and hopeful proportions. Town CLERK OF DUBLIN.-Mr. W. J. Henry, the town clerk of Dublin has, it was stated on Saturday, given the necessary security required by the Muni-

cipal Council, and will, therefore, resume the per-

sonal discharge of the duties of his office. - Daily DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.-On Saturday, the remains of an old woman, more than one hundred years of age, were interred at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Killeenan. She was married about the year 1798, and her tales of the "rising," &c.,

were often listened to with great interest.

THE POTATO ROT IN DOWN AND ARMAGH .- The potato disease has assumed extensive proportions in Down and Armagh. In one farm in the county Armagh no less than three acres of potatoes will have to be replanted. This saddening state of affairs has been produced by the recent protracted wet weather.

VALUE OF LAND IN THE COUNTY DOWN .- A few days ago a farm of land, situated at Drumgath, near Rathfriland, was put up for auction by Mr. John Toman, and realised the extraordinary sum of £80 per acre. The farm contained over seven acres, and was bought by Mrs. Mary Moore .- Correspondent of Ulster Examiner.

At a meeting of the Irish National Hunt Steeplechase Committee, the Marquis of Drogheda's motion has been carried, by which in future no one will be permitted to ride as a "gentleman rider" at any race meeting held under the Irish National Hunt rules unless he has been duly proposed, balloted for, and elected a gentleman rider for the current year.

THE WAR PANIC IN BELFAST .- The alarming expectations which have been raised by the outbreak of the war in the East, coupled with the closing of the Danube, have caused something like a panic in the grain trade in this town. We learn that recently there was a further advance in the price of ilour of £2 per ton, which is altogether an increase for the past three weeks of £5 10s per ton.

THE HOME RULE CONFEDERATION .- A meeting of the executive of the Home Rule Confederation, presided over by Mr. Butt, M. P., has decided that the convention of the Confederation for the present year shall be held at Liverpool on the 2nd Monday in August. A special report on the conduct of those English and Scotch members of Parliament who. having pledged themselves to support Mr. Butt's Home Rule motion, abstained from doing so, or voted against it, is to be presented; as also, in view of the possibility of a general election, a scheme of electoral organisation and a statement of the strength of the Irish vote in Great Britain.

THE IRISH PEDESTRIAN.—On Wednesday, says the Cork Herald of the 12th inst., Mr. Daniel O'Leary, the pedestrian, arrived in this city from Clonakilty, gret was felt in Limerick the week before last at after a brief sojourn with his friends there. At he receipt of the sad news of the death of the Very | Clonakilty, and again at Bandon, presentations were made to him by his admiring countrymen and on his arrival here an immense crowd met him at the terminus of the Cork and Bandon Railway, and escerted him into the city in an open carriage provided by a committee appointed at a meeting held early in the day in the Mayor's office to raise a fund for presenting him with a testimonial. Last night Alderman Keller presented Mr. O'Leary an address, at the Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the citizens.

PARNELL ON KEGGR.—In the House of Commons recently Sir C. O'Loghlen brought in a bill which proposed that Irish barristers should be allowed to practice in England, and English barristers in Ircland. Mr. Parnell opposed the bill as an anti-Home Rule proposition, and gave an eloquent exposition of the degeneracy of the Irish bar since the Union, laying special stress on the treachery and bribery of Keogh. The member for Meath handled Mr. ex Patriot Keogh with gloves, and mauled his reputation severely. The Attorney-General for Ireland. as in duty bound, stood up for Judge Keogh, but in a half-hearted and ineffectual way, and we commend Mr. Parnell highly for enlightening the House so effectively on the manner in which legal appointments in Ireland are made, as exemplified by the story of Keogh's treachery. The bill was with-

OBSTRUCTION TO IRISH MEASURES IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.—Another obstruction of an Irish measure by English members is to be added to the long list of such performances supplied by the records of the present session. On Wednesday night the Irish Voters Bill was moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Biggar. The provisions of the bill are most fair and reasonable. They would go merely to assimilate the Irish law to the English in some points relating to the elective franchise. So far as the Irish vote is concerned, Mr. Biggar's motion was carried by a considerable majority; but then came in the British obstructives and swamped the vote of Ireland. There were twenty-four Irish members, including tellers, for the bill, and only eighteen, including tellers, against. So many as seventy-five English members were found to support the measue, but the British majority went the other way, and the bill was thrown out. That makes only the 112th Irish motion defeated in the present parliament by British obstructives!

THE ATTENDANCE OF IRISH M. P. '8 IN PARLIAMENT. The great fault, however, of the 1rish members is the indifferent way in which they attend the House of Commons. I supposed there would be fully sixty Irish Liberals in the House this afternoon, but during the six weeks Parliament has been in session there has not been an average attendance in London of more than fourteen or fifteen Irish Liberal representatives, whilst the average attendance in the House has not exceeded eight or ten. Except Mr. Biggar, Mr. Parnell, Captain Nolan, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Shiel, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Butt, and one or two more, there is no attempt on the part of the Irish legislators systematically to discharge their duties. Many of them come over for special divisions, and then return to Ireland, utterly indifferent as to the course of business. Home Rulers will never gain the Parliamentary influence respondent of Newcastle Chronicle.

GENERAL NEWS.

PILGRIMAGE .- The Revd, ladies of the Sorel Hospital Quebec, have decided upon a pilgrimage at an early day to La Bonne Ste. Anne.

FAMINE IN INDIA .- The number receiving relief and employed on relief works in the famine stricken districts of India is increasing to an alarming extent.

Excussion.—The St. Thomas Branch of the Independent Catholic Union have arranged for an excursion across Lake Erie to Painsville, Ohio, by the Steamer Saginaw, on Tuesday, June 5th.

SAUGGLING FROM CANADA.—The Herald's Wash ington special says the detectives have uncarthed a system of smuggling from Canada implicating leading Dominion merchants, railroad baggage masters and Government officials. IMPEACHMENT OF AN EX-GRAND VIZIER,-Among

other items it is announced that the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies has demanded the impeachment of Mahmoud Pasha, the weak and unpopular Grand Vizier under Abdul Aziz, who was dismissed just a year ago. from the dioceses of Cashel and Emly, towards the THE SHAKO.—The present most uncomfortable and

unsightly shako worn by the infantry is doomed, and will shortly be replaced by a neat-looking felt helmet. Orders have been given to the Royal Clothing Factory to arrange for the immediate supply of 200,000 of these helmets.—Whitehall Review.

Russian Patriotism, -A great number of Russian ladies in St. Petersburg have pledged themselves mutually neither to wear silks nor satin nor costly ornaments, nor to give balls, nor to indulge in other luxuries during the present war, but to devote the money which they would otherwise have spent upon such objects to the nursing of sick and wounded of their country.

MURDER AT RAWDON .- The results of the investigation into the death of the man Frechette, of Rawdon, points conclusively to murder by means of poison, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of the guilty parties. The case appears to be a repetition of the old story of a faithless wife and her paramour leagued against an unsuspecting

LA VENDETTA -A Rome despatch says Signor Rizzio, Chief Inspector of Police at Lercara, showed much firmness against brigands at the time of the capture of the English subject, Mr. Rose. On the night of the 15th instant, Signor Rizzio's house was destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder; himself, his wife and two sons escaped alive, though severely burnt. The house had been secretly undermined.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF QUITO.-The Panama Star and Herald of May 2d, states that an autopsy has shown the Archbishop did not die from poison in the wine used on Good Friday, but from effusion of the blood on the brain. The lamented prelate, whose sudden death has cast a gloom over the City of Quito, was a native of that place. He was consecrated in 1855, and since his promotion, had by his piety, humility, and mildness, endeared him self to the clergy and laity of his charge Among either class he probably had not an enemy.

The wars of this century have been the most bloody and costly since the palmy days of Rome and Greece. For its ten great bloody periods, viz the Napoleonic, Grecian, Crimean, Italian, Danish, Austrian (1866), Brazilian, Abyssinian and Franco-German wars-leaving out minor expeditions and skirmishes—the figures foot up 38,967,600,000 dollars expended, and 11,708,600 men destroyed from 1800 to 1871. Two-thirds of this aggregate outlay of men and money are to be charged on the ledger to Napoleon I. up to his closing battle fought at Waterloo.

THE PORTE AND GREECE.—Complications seem to be arising between the Porte and the Government of the Hellenes in consequence of a harsh reply sent by the former to the representations of the latter respecting the release of Turkish brigands at Janina and their entry into Greece. The Greek Cabinet will also send a Note to the Divan demanding the amelioration of the condition of the Greek Provinces of Turkey. Notwithstanding these ugly lumours, however, the Greek Minister at ienna has given a most decided assurance to the Austrian Cabinet that his Government will hold entirely aloof from the present struggle.

EASTERN WAR .- The Russians renewed their attack on Kars on Tuesday and Wednesday, but no definite particulars have been received. The Russians are now concentrating troops for an assault upon Ezeroum. A Persian camp has been formed upon the frontier, for the defence of Persian neutrality. A delegation of Softas waited on the Turkish Chamber of Deputies Thursday, and demanded the resignation of the ministry. The delegation was so threatening and unruly that it is thought some of the ministers will take the warning, and resign. The statement of a government official gives an entirely different account of the delegation, its aim and object.

GERMAN TROOPS IN LORRAINE. - The Deutsche Reichs Correspondenz states that the arrangements hinted at by Field Marshal Count von Moltke in his speech to the Reichstag, respecting the equalising the German and French military forces in the district near the confines, have been sanctioned by the Emperor and will be immediately carried into effect. They have for their object chiefly to intrease the garrison of Alsace-Lorraine by four infantry and three cavalry regiments, so as to bring it up to a strength of sixteen regiments of infantry and ten of cavalry, by about 60,000 men. The German forces at present in Alsace-Lorraine consist of the fifteen army corps [which has eight infantry regiments and six cavalry), and also two Bavarian infantry regiments stationed at Metz, two ditto belonging to the fourteenth corps (Badeners) and a dragoon regiment from this same corps. When the strength of the Alsatian army is raised, there will be a sufficient number of cavalry regiments (besides those regularly attached to the several divisions) remaining to admit of the formation of a special cavalry division.

THE FRENCH CRISIS - PROGRAMME OF THE NEW MINISTRY.—The Times' Paris correspondent says the following is the programme of the new Cabinet recently appointed:—Prefects are instructed to support by every means, as official candidates, all who did not sign the manifesto of the Left, and did not vote for the order of May the 18th. They have been informed that the defeat of any official candidates will lead to their fall. In arrondissements where Bonspartist candidates were defeated by a few votes at the last election, prefects are instructed to support them as official candidates. In all other arrondissements prefects have been instructed to support any anti-Republican candidate if he has a chance of success. Afterwards, if, as it is hoped, the majority of the Chamber is favorable to the government, the two Chambers will be convoked in Congress, and will have to vote six or seven years' prolongation of President MacMahon's power Some maintain that this Congress would be called upon at the same time to grant the President the right of appointing his successor in certain eventualities. It is possible this is thought of, but improbable that it will be obtained, even if the majority is anti-Republican, for neither Legitimists nor Bonapartists will consent to this clause, the crigin and aim of which they suspect. The whole The galaxy and the Though

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

A SENSATIVE PLANT,-There is a plant in Texas so sensative that when a traveller comes within five yards of the spot where it is, it closes its petals.

A WONDERFUL SPOUTING WELL .- According to the Miner, the town of Wilcox, Pa., possesses a remarkable curiosity in the shape of a spouting gas well: It says :- "There is an immense reservior of gas in the hole, together with a seemingly endless supply of water, and there is evidently a gigantic and never-ceasing struggle between the two elements for the mastery. For a few moments the gas will throw the water to the height of one or two hundred feet, followed (by igniting the gas) by a volume of fire. Then the water will run back into the hole.

ENCOUNTERS WITH BEARS AT GREENLAND -When the Dundee sealing vessel Intrepid was beset in the ice at the Greenland sea fighting, three of the crew set off to visit the Peterhead sealer Perseverance, which was six miles distant. After walking about two miles they were pursued by a large female bear and one of her cubs. The men were considerably alarmed, as they were only armed with their sealing clubs. There was no course left open but to make for the Perseverance with all haste. They ran at full speed, but the bears were soon close upon them. The men then began to strip themselves of their clothing, piece by piece, and as the bear stopped and tore up every piece before they resumed their pursuit, the men succeded in reaching to within two miles of the ship, when they were almost bereft of their clothing. them then tied his cravat to the end of his club, and waved it as a signal of danger to the crew of the Perseverance, several of whom set out armed with guns, and came upon the three men just in time to save them from being killed, as they were entirely exhausted. The bears were shot.

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

A WEALTHY COUNTRY .- All intelligent travellers who have visited Brazil speak in the most glowing terms of the country. Prof. Agassiz regarded it as the most productive and interesting country on the globe, and the one in which it is easiest to obtain a livelihood. Some who have sailed up the Amazon declare that a vessel can be loaded with Brazil nuts at the expense of only a few pence per bushel. These constitute a valuable article of commerce, while the oil extracted from them is very desirable. All the tropical fruits are produced in Brazil almost without cultivation. The soil in many parts of the country will produce twenty successive crops of cotton, tobacco, or sugar cane without applica-tion of manure. No country in the world approaches the land of Don Pedro in the variety of its forest productions. Prof. Agassiz states that he saw one hundred and seventeen different kinds of valuable wood that were cut from a piece of land not half a mile square. They represented almost every variety of colour, and many of them are capable of receiving a high polish. One tree furnishes wax that is used for candles; another a pitch that is used for food, and still another yields a juice which is used in the place of intexicating liquor. There is a single variety of palm from which the natives obtain food, drink, clothing, bedding, cordage, fishing tackle, medicine and material they manufacture into dwellings, weapons, harpoons, and musical instruments. Doubtless the day is not far distant when the valuable wood of Brazil will be used for various useful and ornamental purposes. LIGHT-EMITTING FLOWERS.—The power of emitting

light has been found to be possessed by several flowers. The daughter of the great Swedish naturalist, Linnaus, was wont to amuse herself in the summer twilight by setting fire to the inflammable atmosphere which surrounds the essential oil glands of the Fraxinilla. One sultry summer morning, when sitting in the garden, she was very much surprised to notice the flowers of a group of nasturtiums emitting luminous radiations; and she observed the same thing occur on several subsequent evenings in June and July, 1762. The same phenomenon had also been observed by several naturalists, but almost exclusively in connection with yellow or orange-coloured flowers, such as the sunflower, the marigold, poppies, and the orange lily. The following account of interesting observations of some of these luminous flowers is given by Dr. Phipson. "The Swedish naturalist, Professor Haggern, perceived, one evening, a faint flash of light dart repeatedly from a marigold. Surprised at such an uncommon appearance, he resolved to examine it with attention; and to be assured that it was no deception, he placed a man near him, with orders to make a signal when he observed the light. They both saw it constantly at the same moment. The light was most brilliant upon marigolds of an orange or flame colour, but scarcely visible upon the pale ones. The flash was frequently seen on the same flower two or three times in quick succession, but more commonly at interval of several minutes. When several flowers, in the same place, emitted this light together, it could be seen at a considerable distance. This phenomenon was remarked in July and August at sunset, and for half an hour when the sky was clear; but after a rainy day, or when the air was loaded with vapours, nothing of it was to be seen. On the 18th of June, 1857, about ten o'clock in the evening, M. Fries the well-known Swedish botanist, whilst walking along in the Botanic Gardens at Upsal, remarked a group of poppies (Papaver orientale), in which three or four flowers emitted little flashes of light. Forwarned as he was by a knowledge that such things had been observed by others, he could not help believing that he was suffering from an optical illusion. However, the flashes continued showing themselves, from time to time, during three-quarters of an hour. M. Fries was thus forced to believe that what he saw was real. The next day, observing the same phenomenon to recur at about the same hour, he conducted to the place a person entirely ignorant that such a manifestation of light had ever been witnessed in the vegetable world, and, without relating anything con-cerning it, he brought his companion before the group of poppies. The latter observer was soon in raptures of astonishment and admiration. Many other persons were then led to the same spot, some of whom immediately remarked that the iflowers

were throwing out flame.'. It is chiefly in the summer months that the emission of light from flowers is seen, and generally during twilight. It is said,

The strike and the state of the

# The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, At 6621 Craig Street.

M W. KIRWAN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, May 30.

#### CALANDER-MAY, 1877.

Wednesday 30th-St. Felix, Pope and Martyr. Si Felix was a Roman by birth and succeeded St Dionysius in the Government of the Church in 269. He was the 28th in succession from St. Peter. He governed the Church for five years. Battle of Three Rocks, County Wexford 1790. Seven hundred houses burned in Quebec, 1876. Thursday 31st-Corpus Christi. HOLYDAY OF OBLI

St. Ferdinand III. King of Castile, and Leon. St. Ferdinand was born about 1199. He succeeded to the crown of Castile by right of his mother, in

the eighteenth year of his age.
June 1st—St. Justin Martyr. St. Justin was brought up in the errors of Paganism. He was a "Platonic philosopher," but meeting a Christian by chance, became converted. He is rendered illustrious by his Apologies, the first of which he addressed to the Emperor Antoninus Pius, and the Senate about the year 150. Gold discovered in California, 1848.

Saturday 2nd SS Marcellinus, Peter and Erosmes, Martyrs.

Sunday 3rd—Sunday within the Octave of Corpus

St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, Virgin. This pious Saint was descended from one of the most illustrious families in Europe. She was born in Florence in 1566, and died in 1607. Lord Edward Fitzgerald died of his wounds, 1798.

Monday 4th-St. Francis Carracioli, Confessor. Born in 1563 in Italy—died 1608. War declared by the United States against Mexico,

Tuesday 5th—St. Boniface, Apostle of Germany. Born in Devonshire, England, about 680—died

#### NOTICE.

Our Saturday Edition will in future take another form. As usual, the Weekly Edition will be published on Wednesday and the City Edition will be published on Saturday, but not as a distinct sheet .. The City Edition will be the usual Weekly Edition, with the additional news up to Noon on Saturday. In future it is the Saturday Edition that we shall supply to our subscribers in Montreal. The Wednesday Edition will, however, be for sale as usual on the day of publication. Price for either Edition-FIVE CENTS.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. R."-Thanks. See Leader.

Thomas Kinsala, Ottawa, denies that the Scotch reformers of Ottawa "slaughtered" Mr. Waller, and Mr. O'Hanley. He says that it was the unpopularity of Mr. O'-Hanley with the Irish Catholics that prevented his being nominated. He concludes by saying that it was the Scotch reformers who stood by the Irish Catholics on the occasion of the Elgin riots, and that it was the tories who stoned the Catholic processionist last year in Toronto. We regret that we have no space for the letter.

"OTTAWA"-A gentleman from Ottawa writes to us about a "Correspondence." We regret that the letter has been mislead or we would have replied privately. At present we are not open to such an arrangement as suggested.

"R. F"-We do not know.

"T"-See last weeks paper.

"GEORGE BELLEW"-We are much obliged. Major O'Gorman served in the army, we forget the Regiment. He was in the Crimea.

# PIO NONO.

Pope Pius the IX—God bless him—is the two hundred and fifty-sixth successor in an unbroken line from St. Peter. Born in Sinigaglia, on the 13th of May, 1792, the great old man is now in the 86th year of his age. At the age of twenty-seven he was ordained a priest, and in 1827 he was consecrated a bishop. His first mission was the management of an orphanage, for which the genial tenderness of his nature peculiarly adapted him. From thence he was sent to a wider field of labour, and we find the young Father Mastai Ferretti. appointed as "auditor" to the Apostolic Delegate that was sent to the republic of Chili, in 1823. There his piety and his zeal won golden opinions from his bishop, and the young priest returned to Rome renowned for his wisdom and honoured for his good works. The nimbus clouds of his earthly glory were hovering around his head, and the prelates of the Church already hailed the rising star of the Pontificate. His fame became world wide, as his charity was illimitable. "Others," said he on that auspicious day when the Tiara was placed upon his head, "others would have been I rish would no longer go to them. The Irish

Christ, having been accustomed to deny my own will, I now obey that of God." His humility was then the same as it is now, and if Mastai Ferretti had never became Pope; if he had remained the humble priest, his piety and his virtue would have elevated him to the foremost place in the cotemporaneous saints of the Catholic Church. But God ordained it otherwise, and the progress His Church has made since Pius IX was elevated to the Pontifical See, is illustrated in the pilgrimages which to-day bow before the great old man at the Vatican. His Pontificate has indeed been a glorious one. His four predecessors had brief and troubled reigns, but his has been a reign of triumph and of glory. For the while indeed Rome has passed from its rightful ruler into the hands of a voluptuous usurper, but so did Rome pass on many a previous occasion, only to be restored again. But what has been lost in Rome has been more than compensated for over the world at large. The definitions of the dogmas of the Immaculate Conception the Papal Infallibility, the great Council of the Vatican, and the wonderful growth of the Church in every part of the world, are indications of the strength which the Church has acquired since Pius the IX was elected as the successor of St. Peter. During the period of his Temporal Power, Pius IX. exhibited all the attributes of a kingly virtue. He instituted a system of education that made Rome a model for the capitals of Europe. Reformatories were established for the training of the vicious, while institutions for the protection of the fatherless and the widow, were plentifully scattered over the land. With his own hands he ministered to the wants of the people. He was "Father and Benefactor" to them all. He was not, as he one said "so much a king as he was a father" to his subjects. He pardoned the guilty instigators to revolution, and granted amnesty to political prisoners, when amnesty was not much practiced in Europe outside his own court. He set an example of forgiveness, which to this hour no country in Europe has felt itself strong enough to imitate. But the Pope trusted to the gratitude of his subjects, while other nations trust to nothing, but to the weight of their battalions. And then the Garabaldini came. Then the Ganaille followers of the buccaneer—the man who has been a rebel to every country, even to his own King-he came and with him shortly followed the besotted Victor Emmanuel. It was not Rome, nor the States of the Church, but it was the organized ruffanism of Italy that made this so-called "revolution," and that made Pius IX. a prisoner in his own palace. But we can rejoice that that revolution is not complete. So long as Pius IX and his successors claim the rightful guardianship of the States of the Church, there is danger to the Government of the new Italian Kingdom. Meanwhile we can all turn our thoughts to the Vatican, and picture to ourselves the greatest Roman of them all, receiving the homage of the faithful pilgrims to the See of Peter, and fancy we hear the echoes of 250,000,000 of Catholies all the world over, raising their voices in a poean of praise, and asking God's

blessing upon our Holy Father-Pio Nono.

WHAT THE "IRISH VOTE" CAN DO. For years the Irish people residents in Great Britain were an appendage to the Liberal party. They formed a portion of that "Reform" for Ireland. They were merely an affix to Liberalism, and the Liberal leaders could always count upon the "Irish vote." In London, in Manchester, in Liverpool, in Glasgow, and in all the centres of trade the majority of Irishmen were Liberals, and when wanted they voted the Liberal ticket almost to a man. We do not say whether this course was the best one to pursue or not. Up to five five years ago we do not propose to enquire into the soundness of the policy of the Irish people in Great Britain standing by the Liberal party. All we wish now to point out is the change that has in many instances taken place, and the results that those changes have worked. The Home Rule movement extended to England in '72. Branches of the organization sprang into existance all over the country. Meetings were held, lectures were given, practical organization was attended to, and as if by magic, the Irish in Great Britain ceased to be Liberals and they became-Home Rulers and Irishmen. One hundred and fourteen branches of the Home Rule Confederation sprang up over the country, and the old fire of National life was kindled from John O'Groats to Land's End. The branches controlled nearly 150,000 "Irish votes." Well what was the result? The Liberal party knew that they never could regain power without keeping the "Irish vote." There can be no Liberal party in England without the Irish party, and so the Liberals found it necessary to go to the Irish, for the

to that time Ireland, nor the grievances of Ireland, were ever mentioned from an English platform. No one ever said anything about Ireland, except in ridicule. "Pat" was used by the Liberals, and the Liberals thought that they had him safe in their keeping for ever. But it was not to be so. The Irish broke away and where they could they formed a party of their own. It took two or three years but the party was formed, a party indifferent to Liberals and Conservatives alike, and one that had for its guiding policy—the interests of Irishmen above the interests of party. In a short time the effect of this policy was made manifest. Both Liberals and Conservatives began to court the "Irish vote." "Pat" became a wonderfully good fellow all of a sudden. The change was complete. Politicians began to speak respectfully of Irishmen. Irish grievances were spoken of from English platforms. The public mind suddenly receiv. ed a new light, and many prejudices were destroyed by the ventilation of Irish wrongs. At last the storm burst fairly over the country, and the candidates for great constituencies such as Manchester, Burnley, and Leeds, bent the knee and bowed the head to the new born independent power of the Irish electors. The Irish people held the balance of power in many constituencies and where they did they used it to advance the National cause and to wrench concessions by Independent Opposition. They exercised so much pressure that they influence ed over twenty British M.P's, to support the Home Rule Movement, and at the late land debate in the House of Commons out of thirty eight members from Great Britain who supported the Land Bill, thirty two of them sat for constituencies in which the Irish people are organized as a party of Independent Opposition. In five years they have revolutionized British politics and all because they refused any longer to be whipped at the cart tail of an English party. But what does all this prove? How does it affect the Irish in Canada? In our opinion it is plain. The Irish people in Canada should be, for a certain, the affix of no party. They should belong to neither Reformers nor to Conservatives, but should attach themselves to that side from which they could wrench the most representation for themselves. Reformers as well as Conservatives will bid for the Irish vote, if the Irish vote stands aloof, until it is prepared to act with unanimity and decision. There are some constituencies in the Dominion where this can be done, and we are sanguine enough to believe that the good example set by the Irishmen of Great Britain will not be lost upon their brethren in | in the end.

## RUSSIA OR TURKEY-WHICH?

Russia and Turkey have for a long time been making vigorous efforts to outdo each other in for aggression. At the fireman's funeral they brutality. In Greece, in Crete, and in Bul garia, Turkey has built up a reputation for persecution which does credit to her beastile intentions; while in Circassia, in Asiatic Russia and above all in gallant Poland, the ruthless | Arfillery. The deceased man was to have a Russ has indelibly left the mark of his brutal cunning upon nations. Neither the one country nor the other belong exclusively to the East nor to the West. They stand between civilization, stagnation, and barbarism. In Russia the system of Government is little removed from that of a savage absolutism, while in Turkey it is a fanatical absolutism. Con- No. 44 say:power that promised so much and did so little stitutional Government is unknown in the one. it is a farce in the other. 'Tis true that of late Russia has emancipated her serfs, or as Peter the Great used to call them her "savages." Tis equally true that Turkey has a so-called "Parliament," but the Russians are still serfs in everything but in name, while the "Parliament" in Constantinople is an organized hypocrisy. As far as the "sympathy" of the Catholic world is concerned—it is six of one and almost half-a-dozen of the other. In Russia her own sons have proclaimed her degradation, and have predicted her doom. Prince Kozlowski says, " every discourse in this country is the express. ion either of religious or political hypocrisy' -These are the words of a Russian nobleman and may be found in " Tendances Catholiques dans le Societe Russe' par la Prince, J. Gagarin. Another Prince-Dolgoroukoulaments that "Russia is the land of official and organized mendacity," while Tchadaief, who was an officer of the Imperial guard speaks thus. "No doubt we are Christians but so are the Abyssinians." "We have," he continues "never marched with other people." Their religion is demoralizing and their priesthood ignorant. Sir Thomds Wyse tells us that in Greece "half of the clergy only can read and write, have all the vices of the lowest people, and often many more." The policy of the Tsars since the days of that intemperate savage Peter the Great, has been to prostitute religion for temporal ends. In Poland they persecuted and destroyed. Even in our day-during the reign of the present Tsar-the Catholics of

allowed to freely exercise his religion. The place. Orange delegates waited on Colonel Mc ruthless soldiers of the Tsar have attempted to Kay and urged—nay almost threatened—him extirpate the Church in Poland, nothwith- to consent to a violation of Military law by al. standing that a solemn guarantee was given by the Empress Catherine when Poland was partitioned that she and "her heirs would irrevocably maintain in perpetuity the Roman Catholics of both rites in the undisturbed possession of their properties, prerogatives, and churches. and in the free exercise of their worship and discipline." But what did Russia ever care for act in harmony in the play. It was a pretty guarantees when the thirst for empire led the way trick and with some men it might have suc-Her treaties are broken to suit the exigencies of the hour. Cameron, Haxthausen, Dixon, Wallace and hosts of able and impartial Protestant authoratives as well, speak with disgust of the degradation and the "ignorance, and the vulgarity" of the priesthood and the inebriate clergy of this so-called Orthodox Church of Imperial Russia. Catholic Ireland can look with no sympathy upon her cause—as Catholies we shrink from the persecution of our Faith, as Irishmen we hate the Russ for gallant Poland's sake. But what of Turkey? What has she done to excite our sympathy? Nothing! It is almost six of one and half-adozen of the other. Of the two she has treated her Catholics subjects better than her assailant. She is brutal to her Greek Christian subjects, and on the score of humanity we can look without pity upon any chastisement she receives. The Ottoman Turks were never a nation until they came to Europe in the fourteenth century. They pretend that all are "equal before the law," while the Christians are everywhere treated as bondmen, the Mahommedan is armed and the Christian is unarmed; the Mahommedan rules and the Christ ian has to obey. They butchered the people of Crete, and carried their bloody scimitars into almost every Christian family in Bulgaria. Nay, they did worse-virtue was no safeguard against their ferocious Bashi-Bazouks. The Turk came to Europe as a robber and as a marauder, and as a robber and a marauder he remains. He is not European, he is not Asiatic. He is a mongrel, possessed of all that is bad in the two hemispheres. Between the two there is not much to choose. They are miserable sinners all, and Catholics all the world over can look with indifference upon the struggle in which they are engaged. Perhaps it would be better for our co-religionists if Russia was held in check, for her brutal treatment of her Catholic subjects leave us to expect little mercy from her hands if she triumphs

## THE ORANGEMEN AGAIN.

The Orangemen of Montreal are becoming combative. They appear to be "going in" were unguardedly obtrusive and now we find them coming to the front again. One of their members died last week. His name was Ashplant and he was, too, a gunner in the Garrison military funeral, and the Orangemen resolved to walk in the procession. This is against all military usage. However the Colonel-Mc-Kay-telegraphed to the militia Department in Ottawa and was officially informed that the funeral could not be "military and political" at the same time. The Queen's regulations

44.—" Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are forbidden to institute or take part in any meetings, demonstrations or processions for party or political purposes in barracks, quarters, camps or

This offended the pious followers of the glorious William. They deny that they are a political body, but resolve to cast a solid Orange vote against the Government for not breaking the Queen's regulations in order to please their ways and fancy. And so-Ashplant was buried as an Orangeman-not as a volunteer. About 200 of the brethren turned out with their regalia, and so it ended for the day. But now what is Orangeism? Here we have it repeated on their own authority that they are " not political." What then are they? Are they a religious institution? What good works do they perform? Are we, like Aboo Ben Adham to write them "as one who love their fellow men?" We are thus left in comparative darkness as to the intentions of the brethren, and can only speculate as to the meaning of all the paraphernalia which surrounds Orangedom all the world over. One thing, however, we do know and that is that Orangism originated in hate to Catholics, it was perpetuated in the same stream, and it exists now, only because every action of its life is permeated with hatred of everything that belongs to our faith. Well there always were fanatics in the world, they come and go just as other people do, and they would be amusing, if they were not mischievous.

But Orangeism in Montreal i not only more worthy than I of the station to which I people had sprung to their feet, and they would have been called, but as a servant of Jesus ne longer lick the hand that smote them. Up mouths, in order that they should attest their We assert that an infamous conspiracy will be given.

allegiance to a tyrant power. It is a practice against the Catholics of Montreal was of the Russian creed that no Catholics shall be planned previous to this funeral taking lowing a military and a civil funeral at the same time. Colonel McKay received a letter urging him to send his men prepared for con. tingencies. Ball cartrage should, it was said, be supplied to the volunteers. They should go prepared to shoot down their Catholic fellow citizens, and volunteers and Orangemen were to ceeded. But is it not time that the authorities should see to this? What security can Catholics have when the volunteers can be thus approached by a secret organization. We warn the authorities of the danger they are incurring, and unless some steps be taken to prevent the officious self-assurance of the Orangemen of Montreal-the authorities may have to grapple with a far more serious difficulty in the future.

#### THE "HERETIC."

For the last two weeks there has been a little storm in the Protestant Church in Montreal. It commenced by what some people call a "heresy" in the Methodist Camp. The story is this. The Rev. Mr. Roy was the Minister of the Methodist Church on Sherbrooke St. For many years he was the fuithful Minister of the creed he professed. He was a man of irreproachable character and was well esteemed by his fellow citizens at large. After mature consideration however, the Rev. Mr. Roy finds that Methodism is not, according to his reading, quite right in its profession, and so he teaches something not suited for the Orthodox Methodist ears. The storm began and Mr. Roy was pronounced a "heretic." Now we would ask what is the Rev. Mr. Roy a "heretie" to. Since the word has been so freely bandied about, we can fairly enquire into the meaning of this so-called "heresy" of the Rev. Mr. Roy. Methodism is itself a "heresy," and Mr. Roy is no more a "heretic" than John Wesley was. It is something new to find Protestantism become so Conservative that it refuses to allow its desciples the so-called right to exercise "private judgment." This is all Mr. Roy is doing. He is simply acting according to his lights. This is Protestant doctrine, and now we find by many Protestant condemned. What becomes of your "private judgment," gentlemen of the Protestant Church, when you deny a gentlemen of your own cloth the right to think for himself, and brand him as a "heretie" for doing so. To us it is all very amusing. First, we find the Rev. Mr. Bray, as a congregationalist of course, rushing to the aid of the latest secessionist. We hear him calling "Methodism a tyranny." Then comes the Rev. Mr.-Longely, castigating Mr. Bray, and writing of the "young man" and "his stage," at Zion. Then a host of champions throw their gauntlets on the ground, and all because the Rev. Mr. Roy is Protestant enough to exercise this right of "private judgment," the very corner stone of the Protestant Church throughout the world. As to the particular nature of the "heresy" we offer no opinion. To us they are all the same, unless indeed this denial of the right to differ is the herald of another "Reformation."

## ILLUMINATE! ILLUMINATE!!

The order has gone out and the Catholics of Montreal are to illuminate their houses on next Sunday evening, the 3rd of June. For us in Montreal the day will have a dual significance. It will be the anniversary of the fiftieth year of the episcopacy of our Holy Father on the one hand, and it will signalize the reception of the Papal Ab-legate on the other. Monseigneur Couroy will arrive in Montreal, at 8 a.m., on Saturday next June 2nd at the wharf of the Quebec steamers, and will at once proceed to the Parish Church where Mass will be said. On Sunday he will take part in the procession of the Holy Sacrament, and in the evening will chant the Salut and the Te Deum at the Cathedral. On June the 4th Dr. Conroy will hold a reception at the Bishop's Palace. At this reception gentlemen only will be admitted. On Tuesday at S P.M., there will be at the Jesuit's an academic seance, and an address will be presented to the Ab-legate in the name of the Catholic population of Montreal, Rvents such as these are calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of the entire Catholic community, and we can all rejoice when we are permitted to take part in such auspicious events. We heartily congratulate the St. Patrick's Society for the spirited manner in which they have united our people in this matter, and this again points outthe necessity of a Union among the Inish Societies in Montreal.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

#### SAFE AT LAST.

The City of Brussels arrived in Liverpool vesterday at 10 a. m. All were reported well. Bells were rung over the City, and there was pleasure on every face. And we must, in the name of many of our Irish citizens, thank the courteous manager of the Montreal Telegraph Company, Mr. Dakers, for the kindness and the promptitude with which he gratuitously furnished telegrams of interest about the ship, during the past three weeks.

#### IRISH CONVENTION.

Last Friday there was a Convention of Irish Catholic delegates held in Toronto. The convention we learn by telegram "represented various constituencies in the Province" of Ontario. Mr. John C'Donoghue, Barrister. was in the chair, and we believe that the proceedings resulted in recommending, "united action amongst the Irish Catholics of the Province at the next Parliamentary election." We hope that this news is true. If so, then the day of sweet revenge cannot be remote. We hail this awakening of our brethren in Ontario with joy. It bespeaks a new policy, as it predicts a new future for our people. It assures us that they will look to the honour of their people before the mere petty issues of politics. Our motto appears to be theirs-Catholics and Irish before we are Reformers or Conservatives. We are treated as aliens and we are asked to be Canadians, and like the thief in the beggars opera some of our people are seen dancing to the music of their own chains. We yield to no one in our alllegiance to Canada, but it is the allegiance of an Irish Catholic, more than it is the allegiance of a politician. Go ahead gentlemen in Ontario, and we trust that the spirited example you have shewn will not be without some effect upon your brethren in Quebec.

#### "DOWD' STREET.

There are two streets in Montreal so alike in name that a change has been found desirable. The streets are "St. Germain St." and "German St." The authorities have decided to let the name "German St." remain, and they have decided to alter the name of "St. Germain"-to what think you-to "Dowd" St. Now this "St. Germain" St. is little more than an alley. It is one of the narrowest thoroughfares in the City. Until recently it was impassible and the Corporation would not take charge of it in consequence of its condition. Posts were driven at either end, and carts were thus prevented from passing. It was in fact condemned except for pedestrians. But being situated close to St. Patrick's, the authorities thought that they would pay Father Dowd a "compliment," (?) by calling this alley "Dowd" St. Now we venture to ask the authorities to reconsider their act, for the parishioners will not think it much of a "compliment" to have this alley called after the name of their venerated and respected pastor.

## FIRST COMMUNION.

On Wednesday morning an edifying spectacle was witnessed in St. Patrick's Church Montreal, as about three hundred children had the happiness of receiving Holy Communion. The gravity of the countenances of the little ones, was in itself sufficient indication that they had been carefully prepared for the holy sacrament. It was apparent, even to a casual eye, that they all realized the importance of the ceremony through which they were going, and as one after the other received the Holy Eucharist, they devoutly manifested the calm but intense measure of their joy. "He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood, hath everlasting life, and I will raise him up at the last day" -so let us look upon the pledge given on Wednesday in St. Patrick's as a token of glorious immortality, which will bring joy with it for all time to come.

# M'GEE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

There are few journals that we can so cordially recommend to our friends as McGee's Illustrated Weekly. We do so with no periodical praise because the journal is Irish but we do so because it is the only highclass illustrated paper on this Continent, that has enterprise enough to grasp the situations of the hour. We rejoice to learn that this enterprise is receiving a cordial support at the hands of the Catholic people, and we trust that a brilliant future awaits McGee's Illustrated Weekly. This week's paper will contain a full page portrait of Archbishop Hannan of Hali-

# FATHER O'FARRELL.

Father O'Farrell left Montreal for New York, yesterday. His lecture on the "Glories of Ireland" was a brilliant success, while his sermon in St. Patrick's on Sunday even surpassed his lecture as an oratorical effect. Both

artika kalina iku sala makali d

O'Farrell left the work of his genius. He ANOTHER TERRIBLE FIRE. leaves us carrying with him the assurance of the esteem of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, after having left behind him resolutions which we all hope to see renewed.

#### THE TOM MOORE ANNIVERSARY.

On Monday evening the Tom Moore Anniversary was celebrated in the Mechanic's Hall, Montreal. There was an excellent musical programme, and addresses from the President of the Young Men's Society-Mr. W. E. Doran-and Mr. S. J. Meany. Mr. Meany's address was an eloquent tribute to the genius of the Beranger of Ireland, and was, we are informed, received with well merited applause.

#### THE "TRIBUNE" AND THE OTTAWA ELECTION.

Montreal, May 28th, 1877.

The Editor True Witness.

DEAR SIR,-The Toronto Tribune is angry at the result of the Ottawa election and still keeps harping on the cause that led to the defeat of Mr. Featherstone by so unprecedented a majority. In order to set the troubled mind of the Tribune at rest on this disagreeable subject, I may state that the real cause of so crushing a defeat was that the Irish Catholics of Ottawa, disgusted at the manner in which they had been treated by the reformers in caucus, by the Government, and throughout the country, united almost to a man against the party and swelled the opposition majority to 1254. The Irish Catholics of the Dominion Capital are in a better position to watch the proceedings of the Government than are their Co-religionists elsewhere. They see what is passing before their eyes, they take note of the appointments. They throng the galleries during the parliamentary debates and they learn how utterly, how contemptuously their interests are ignored. When Mr. Currier resigned and a caucus meeting of the reform leaders was convened in order to select a candidate to oppose his re-election-the Irish Catholics at that meeting in the interests of their body through the country sought to nominate one of their own, and when Dr. Sweetland, Mr. Hendersen and others plainly informed them it could not be, a defection took place. The result is known to your readers.

'The Tribune now asks how could the Irish Catholics have been so unreasonable as to demand a Dominion representative when they had already a Catholic mayor and a member for the Local House. It seems to conveniently forget that the local house is merely a secondary affair, and that the mayor is only elected for a year and is as likely to be a Protestant as a Catholic. When, for instance, the last election for the local house took place Mr. Featherstone occupied the civic chair it did not prevent him from standing for the Local Legislature and thus, in the event of success, driving the Irish Catholics from the field altogether. When asked why he acted as he did, he replied "I do not recognize any religion in politics." So it seems we are the only section of the people of Canada which is to abide by certain fixed rules as to numbers and locality. The Catholics of Toronto occupy nearly the same relative Status as the Protestants of Ottawa. Supposing then that in 1877 the former had a member in the Dominion House, and a representative in the Civic Chair, and that when the local elections came on and two Protestants were running a Catholic essayed to step in between and thus deprive them of all the honors, would it not have been considered audacious, and would not a cry have arisen from Sarnia to Gaspe against the covetousness and bigotry of the Irish Catholics? Yet this was the course actually pursued by the Reformers of Ottawa, Mr. J. P. Featherstone, the annihilated, was the man selected to drive out the Irish Catholics. Where the Catholics are in a majority, as in Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa, lines are drawn in their favor so that the minority may be represented. In Toronto there is no tacit agreement enabling a Catholic to represent one-third of the population.

What manner of journal is this Tribune which watches so intensely the appearance of an Irish Catholic head above water so that it may strike him down? To please it we must fall into a political sleep and forfeit all our rights. It makes a very great mistake when it encourages its correspondent. semi-occasional (an expectant Senator) to talk so glibly of a Mr. Starrs Than Mr. Michael Starrs there is no houester man in all Canada. He enjoys the thorough confidence of the Irish of Ottawa. The Tribune is wrong when it charges him with duplicity during the election. The other Irish Catholic members of the caucus-except one-were as much disgusted at the bigotry of their confreres as Mr. Starrs, as indeed were some of the Protest. ants. In such cases it is not difficult for a correspondent to arrive at the truth without the aid of an informer. Your correspondent met several gentlemen who attended the caucus, on the streets, Catholics as well as Protestants, who made no secret whatever of the proceedings. The Tribune correspondent whom I believe to be Mayor Waller. admits that Dr. Sweetland and Mr. Henderson stated that the Protestant reformers would not vote for an Irish Catholic, the correspondent went no

I regret being forced to tresposs so much on your space over a dead issue and will merely say in conclusion that the statements made in the Ottawa Correspondence of the TRUE WITNESS and Irish Canadian were strictly true and I am afraid after each election in the future correspondents of Irish | probably an official invitation. Catholic Journals will have to tell the same tale and the Tribun rise to explain and show cause why the reformers were beaten in like manner.

Yours respectfully, . OTTAWA COBRESPONDENT

TRAVELING AGENT.

Mr. Maurice A. Egan, of Woodstock, is our on the plutform and in the pulpit, Father duly authorized travelling agents in Ontario.

SIXTY HOUSES BURNED.

NAZARETH STREET IN RUINS.

About half-past one this morning an alarm was given from box 46 for a fire which broke out in Conroy's stable, on Dalhouise street, in rear of Nazareth street; the flames spread so fast that a second alarm was immediately sounded, and before ten minutes had elapsed, it was plainly to be seen that a most disastrous conflagration would take place. The whole brigade was early on the scene. The flames startes at the Haymarket end of Nazareth street, and aided by a high wind, spread

#### ALMOST LIGHTNING RAPIDITY

towards the southern end of the street, and soon a row of six houses, as well as the saw mill and buildings at the back of the dwellings were a mass of tlames. The wind increasing carried the devouring element into Esplin's lumber yard, where the piled up wood, dry from the recent hot weather, was soon wrapped in

#### THE FIERY EMBRACE

of the devouring element. This, with Maxwell's planuing mill, was utterly destroyed. Meantime, the people on the opposite side of the road, were busy removing their goods, fearing that their houses might catch from the cinders, which were flying in all directions. Soon a momentary change in the wind carried the flames over to the eastern side of the street, and the fire began to burn towarns William street as well as in a southerly direction. At 2,20 the front wall of the eight or ten houses on the west side of the street,

#### FELL WITH A CHASH,

and shortly after the north gable came down; but fortunately no one was injured. All this time the firemen were doing their utmost to check the advance of the flames, but the water pressure appeared to be weak, possibly on account of there being so many branches at work, every additional stream of course reducing the force of the others; then too, the hose had to be laid to a hydrant on the far side of the Haymarket, and the distance would tend to lessen the force from the mains. As far as we could ascertain, about eighty families have been

#### RENDERED HOMELESS.

and it was a pitiable sight to see the poor creatures, half clothed, rushing about endeavouring to save at least some portion of their goods. Women were frantically calling for their children, temporarily lost in the crowd; while the little ones were, in many cases, amused at the sight of the flames, little knowing what ruin it was causing to their parents. We fear the loss to these poor people will be heavy, for it is not likely that they were adequately, if at all, insured. Among other property destroyed were several

#### VALUABLE HORSES

that could not be rescued from the stables in rear of the burning buildings.

#### LATEST NEWS.

DEAD .- Don Ramon Cabrera, the famous Carlist Chieftaiu, is dead.

Manirona.-Immigrants are returning to this

ity from Manitoba. More Arrests .- It is abnounced from Madrid that further arrests were made there on Saturday.

COMMUNISTS PARDONED .- By official decree twentysix Communists have been pardoned. TROOPS FOR CUBA .- Sixteen thousand soldiers will

be sent to Cubs the coming autumn. PANIO AT JERUSALEM .- The Bedouins are becoming troublesome in Palestine, and there is a panic at Jerusalem.

EASTERN WAR .-- An understanding has been arrived at between Russia and the Great Powers, as to the localization of the war. MILITIA BRIEFLETS-It is not unlikely that a num-

ber of English militia regiments will be embodied for permanent service at any early date. PAPAL JUBILEE FUND.-Ireland's contribution .to Ord.

the Papal Jubilee fund amounts to over \$100.000. England has contributed \$73,000. FRENCH AFFAIRS .- The French Minister of the Interior, in a recent address, summarized the programme of the new Cabinet in the comprehensive

sentence :- The Marshal is order and peace. Public Instructions .- There was a meeting of the Roman Catholic Council of public instruction in Quebec on Saturday; all the bishops were

present. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.-The Spanish Minister at Washington has informed the Secretary of State that an International exhibition of fine Arts will take place at Madrid in January,

INAUGURATION OF DIAZ .- The Spanish Secretary of State having been officially notified of Dinz's inauguration, responded that due instructions would be sent to the Spanish Minister in Mexico.

ALSACE-LORRAINE ARMY REINFORCEMENT. - The Emperor of Germany has signed the decree relative to the reinforcement of the army in Alsace and Lor-

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE SULTAN,-It is rumored from Vienna that the Sultan will shortly abdicate. Renewed fears of internal troubles at Constantinople exist. The Ministerial crisis con-

WAR FEEEING IN SERVIA .- LONDON, May 29 .- A St. Petersburg telegram says the warlike feeling in Servia is general and urgent, but Russia discourages Servia's participation. The Russian policy is to abstain from stirring up revolution.

COMMERCIAL TREATY ABANDONED,-The informal preliminary negotiations, commenced with a view to elaborating a treaty of commerce with the United States, have been discontinued, and will not

ABSCONDER CAPTURED .- F. Faker, President of the First National Bank, Nitcha, Kau, who absconded with \$90,000, has been captured on the Mexican border. The stolen money was not recovered.

be renewed at present.

AUSTRIA AND THE VATICAN.-The Pope in receiving the Austrian pilgrims deplored the change in Austria's behaviour towards the Holy See, whose rights she formerly defended even by force of arms.

THE "CITY OF BRUSSELS"-LIVERPOOL, May 29 .-Crowds assembled at the landing and on the pier to see the "City of Brussels" which came up the river in charge of four tugs. The Dock Board steamer with General Grant and a number of others went to welcome her. RECEPTION OF EX-PRESIDENT GRANT .-- A num-

ber of persons boarded the Indiana at Queenstown. to welcome Gen. Grant. He has received a communication from the Mayor of Liverpool which is

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION IN WINNIPEG, MAN -Five children are already dead from the explosion on the Queen's Birthday; two men and one other child are hourly expected to die. It is said the Hudson Bay Company's influence prevents any inquest being held.

THE DAKOTA ENQUIRY -The Court of Inquiry in. vestigating the loss of the Dakots rendered a vertheir certificates.

FORMATIONS FOR ATTACK .- Some modifications in the instructions laid down on the formations for attack have been published, and will be embodied in the field exercises; a new edition of which will shortly be published; the instructions form an interesting study.

FORGED EXTRADITION WARRANT.-Four Mexican refugees at Eagle Pass, Texas, have just been saved from death by a timely telegram. They had been demanded on an illegal and pretended warrant of extradition from the Mexican authorities, which the State Department refused to comply with.

RECEPTION OF THE PILGRIMS.—LIVERPOOL, May 29.— The passengers of the "City of Brussels" landed all Deputations from the Liverpool Roman well. Catholic Societies went out in two tugs to welcome them. The pilgrims were conducted to the hotel, to be entertained by the Roman Catholic Club. A Te Deum will be sung at the Pro-Cathedral. The pilgrims will then proceed directly to Rome.

PROCESSION .- The boys attending the schools of the Christian Brothers assembled on the Champ de Mars at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, many of them dressed in Zouave and other picturesque costumes, and headed by their band with banners flying, they proceeded on their annual pilgrimage to the Bonsecours Church. The procession was about 3,000 strong.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF LERDO.-The Herald's New Orleans special says arrangements have been made with the States of Mexico, Sinaloa, Hidalgo, Chipas, Jalisco, Tubasco and Campeche, to pronounce for Lerdo as soon as a movement is to be made on his side. Lerdo's followers boast that they will hold the Mexican capital within three

A HIST FOR CANADA.—The U. S. Consul at Odessa Russia, in a recent report to the State Department, says implements of agriculture might come in great quantities to this country if our manufacturers would make an effort in that direction, and adapt their implements for the use of the peasantry of this country. The principal thing to be done is to make them exceedingly firm and strong.

RESIGNATION OF TURKISH MINISTERS .- A correspondent says the Turkish Ministers of War and Finance have apparently tendered their resignations; the Sultan's decision is still pending. The Grand Vizier wishes to mediate with the Chamber, and has conferred with some of the leading members on the formation of a new Cabinet, Mahmond Damad Pasha declares for an unbending opposition to the Chamber.

THE FRENCH CRISIS .- President MacMahon, speak ing at Compiegne on Saturday, said the recent cabinet change only assures the stability of the interior, and the peace of the exterior of France. He will not mix with outside politics. Bismarck in an interview with the French charge d'affaires, expressed great disapprobation of the French Cabinet The Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved sooner than was at first expected.

DOMINION DAY .- An effort is being made by the Ottawn merchants to have a grand demonstration on Dominion day, which will eclipse anything ever held in that part of Canada. It is proposed to have a grand procession in the morning, in which the national and other societies will take part, as well as a military review; in the afternoon, pic-nics and races; in the evening a procession, fireworks and grand illumination of the city.

LOSS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO .- The following despatch, dated City of Mexico, gives particulars of the loss of the Pacific Mail steamer City of San Francisco :- In latitude 16.2, north, and longitude 98.36, west, struck an unknown rock May the 15th, at 9 a.m., on a bright, clear day, sank and became a total loss in one hour and two minutes; no lives lost; passengers arrived at Acapulo on the 18th, in the Mexican gunboat Mexico, and leave for Costa Rica on the 20th instant.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION. - General Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, arrived at Washington on Sunday for the purpose of having an interview with General Sherman upon the management of affairs along the Rio Grande, as to the policy of the Government in resisting the incursion of Mexican marauders. The Secretary of War says nothing has yet been developed, nor will anything definite be known until after the consultation with General

Greek Chambers assembled Monday, and the Ministry having been defeated, immediately resigned. Greece has demanded guarantees from the Porte for the protection of all privileges she is entitled to under the constitution, and seems likely to give a great deal of trouble. A warlike demonstration was made by the populace of Athens, on Monday, in front of the royal palace.

PREPARING TO CROSS THE DANUBE,-The Russians now appear to be preparing in earnest for making the passage of the Danube, which it is said will be attempted on the 10th of next month. The Turks, too, seem to be expecting the crossing to be attempted shortly, the commander-in-chief having ordered all persons not provided with six months provisions, to clear out of Rustchuk, Varna, Shumla and Silistria within twelve days.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL GRANT. -- General Grant arrived in Liverpool on Monday, The Consul-General and Vice-Consul, with several prominent Americans, went in the tender to meet the ship. The Mayor of Liverpool, with a number of prominent citizens, received Grant at the landing stage. Hearty cheers followed the tender as Gen. Grant and his family left the steamer. Many mambers of the Common Council and a large crowd of citizens received the tender with cheers.

THE HOLY TABERNACLE ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAD -Annual Exposition .- The annual and most important exposition of the work of the Tabernacle Association will take place on Monday, the 4th of June, and the following days, in the convent of the Congregation of Our Lady. The exhibition will commence at three o'clock P.M. His lordship the Bishop of Montreal will solemnly bless the ornaments and altar linen prepared by the ladies of the Tabernacle Association. It will close on the 6th of June at five P.M.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT SHUMLA -A Shumla despatch says a great concentration of troops has been effected here, the number being estimated at 60,000 infantry and 5,000 horsemen. The troops are in constant readiness, but their generals do not expect to be called into action for another month The clite of the Turkish officers are assembled here and appear anxious for a speedy encounter. A strong body was sent to occupy the defile at Playady. The Varna and Rustchulk Railway passes through it. The position is one of the greatest importance. The condition of the troops is satisfactory, Several thousand Circassian horsemen are now on their way here.

THE PORTE AND PARLIAMENT .- A despatch says the proclamation of a holy war looks like yielding to the popular demand that the Sultan should join the army. The proposal that the Sultan quit Con-stantinople has naturally mised the question whether it is safe to leave behind a Parliament which is becoming more difficult to manage and which has the whole population of Constantinople with it. It is no wonder that Constantinople during the last few days has been filled with rumours of impending dissolution, coup detat, &c. It is felt even at the palace that Moukhtar Pasha's incapacity necessitadict censuring the captain and second and fourth officers for carelessness, but not considering the in this case to directly influence the course of afcarelessness sufficient to warrant the withdrawal of fairs may mature the Porte's resolution to check interference by prorogation at least.

The war in the same of the

## PERSONALS.

PERRAULT-Mr. Perrault has been named commissioner to the Paris Exhibition.

OATES-Mr. W. Oates, the London Catholic publisher, has left a personality of £30,000.

ROSSA-John O'Donovan Rossa has just graduated from the New York University Law School.

DUFFY-A bust of Sir Charles Cavan Duffy has been ordered for the Australian National Gallery. BISMARCK—Bismarck is, it is said, dissatistied with the state of affairs in France.

BARNUM-This "prince of showmen" is exhibiting in Montreal. He leaves to-day.

HARPER-Fletcher Harper, the youngest and last surviving member of the original firm of Harper & Brothers, died this morning from gastric fever. PAGET-Lord Clarence Paget and Miss Paget are the guests of the Governor-General at Rideau

BUTT—It is Charles Butt, Q. C. not the Home Rule leader, who is named for a judgeship soon to become vaccant.

McCLOSKEY-May 19th Cardinal McCloskey administered confirmation to 500 boys at the Protectory, Westchester, N. Y.

MOORE-Rev. Dr. Moore, pastor of St. Patrick's church, Charleston, was consecrated bishop of St. Angustine, Fla., on May 13.

O'FARRELL-Rev. Father O'Farrell, of New York, preached in St. l'atrick's Church, in this city on Sunday morning, to an immense congregation.

BURKE-Father Burke has entirely recovered his

health and strength, and considers a second visit to this country as not improbable. WILY-Col. Wily, direct r of militin stores, not

Col. Powell, as before stated has gone to England on business connected with that department. RANT—General Grant was mustered in as a com-

rade of George G. Meade, Past Grand Army of the Republic, Philadelphia, on May 16. McGEE-Colonel James McGee is engaged in preparing a history of the Irish Rrigade, with the

facts of which no one is more conversant. CARROLL-Governor Carroll, of Maryland, was married at the Catholic Cathedral, Baltimore, to Miss Cartier Thompson, of Virginia, on May 14. "LEARY-Mr. Daniel O'Leary the Champion

pedestrian was presented with an address by the

people of Cork. The address was signed by "Barry J. Sheehan" Mayor of the City. HGGAR-By the conversion of Mr. Biggar, member for Cavan, of the 102 seats now filled in Ireland, 51, or half of them are Catholics, a circumstance unknown for about two centuries.

HBBONS-Rt. Rev. Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, Va., has been named as co-adjutor to Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, with the right of success

THE LT.-GOVERNOR—Lieut. Governor Letellier paid a visit to the Ursuline Convent Quebec last week and was received with demonstrations of popularity by the inmates. ETELLIER - The Licutement-Governor of Que-

bec, had a dinner party at Spencer Wood on Monday, in honor of the archbishops and bishops in town. ANGTON-Mr. Langton, Auditor-General, while on his way to Danville to see his son, who is ill

there, was robbed of his money and tickets at Watertown. MEAGHER-A Grand complimentary benefit is to be tendered to Thomas B. Mengher, (only son of General Thomas F. Meagher.) at the Lyceum

Theatre, New York to-morrow evening. SCOTCH-The Pope promised the Scotch pilgrims who visited him recently that he would reconstitute the hierarchy of Scotland when the number of Catholics was sufficient.

SMITH-Mr. Marcus Smith, acting Chief Engineer of Canada Pacific Railway has left Ottawn for Thunder Bay. He will go over the line of the road from that place to Red River, and examine the works now in progress.

PLUNKET-During the absence of Sir Edward Thornton in Europe, the British Mission at Washington will be in charge of the Hon. Francis Richard Plunkett, Secretary of the Legation, who is a son of the Earl of Fingal.

LACROSSE-Mr. J. McKeown, Secretary of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, has received a letter from the Secretary of the Toronto Club, accepting a challenge, and suggesting that the match be played on the 9th June at Toronto. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-Mr. Gregory, agent

of the Minister of Marine, has received instruc-tions to prepare the Dominion steamship "Druid" for Lord Dufferin's annual lishing cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. MAUMAHON-President MacMahon states posi-

tively that the Paris Exhibition will open on May the 1st, 1878, as announced. He expresses his purpose of strictly adhering to the Constitu-tion in all his acts, his sole aim being the salvation of France.
ORDINATIONS—The following gentlemen were on Sunday morning ordained in the Basilica,

Quebec :- To the priesthood-The Rev. A. Beaudet, A. Caron, E. Moisan, P. Roy, M. Bouliane and E. Lamontagne; to be sub-deacons—the Rev. Olivier Mathicu and J. Chrasson. CARPENTER-The funeral of the late Dr. Carpenter took place Saturday afternoon from deceased's

residence, Brandon Lodge, Guy street. The remains were enclosed in a polished resewood casket, which was decorated on the surface with garlands of the choicest flowers. McGREVEY-Messrs G'Connor and Hogg, barris-

ters, Ottawa, have received instructions from Hon. Thomas McGrevey, Quebec, to enter an action against the Ottawa Free Press, on account of alleged libellous matter contained in an editorial paragraph which appeared in that journal some days ago. The damages are laid at \$100.000. TIMLIN—Father Timlin, was buried in Cobourg

on Friday last; his funeral was attended by a large concourse of people of all denominations. amongst whom were several Protestant ministers. The funeral services were conducted by Bishop O'Brien of Kingston, assisted by nineteen parish

WALSH-Very Rev. Canon Walsh, of Portsmouth, N.H., has had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him by the Pope in recognition of his long and faithful services to the Church. Archbishop Maddelena, of Corfu, an island in the Mediteranean, has appointed Canon Walsh his honorary Vicar-General.

PASCHEREAU—The corner stone of the new parish church of St. David de Loube Riviere was laid on Sunday with all the solemnity customary on such occasions. His Grace Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, officiated. St. David is a new parish, formed out of territory taken respectively from Notre Dame de Levis and St. Romuald

## THE EMIGRANTS' GUIDE.

A LARGE 48 Column Newspaper with illustrated heading is now out. It is an honest Guide for all classes of immigrants seeking homes and employment in the West, and describes without color or prejudice the best localities in ALL the Western States. For sale by all News Dealers.

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#### WAR NOTES.

A TURKISH AMNESTY, -A decree has been issued by the Sultan granting an amnesty to all the Bulgarians who participated in the insurrection.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—The New York papers publish intelligence from San Francisco, stating that the Russian fleet has received orders to be in readiness to sail at a moment's notice.

Estisting in the Turkish Foreign Legion .- A telegram from Paris says that the Turkish Embassy at Parls is besieged by application of those desiring to enlist in the Foreign Legion, which is being formed under General Klapka. Over two hundred retired English officers have volunteered.

MILITARY EXPOUTION AT ODERSA.—A correspondent of the Globe in Russia states that last week a commissariat officer at Odessa was detected adulterating flour about to be sent to the army with lime and other substances. He was immediately tried, and shot within 24 hours after the discovery took place. The Government trust that this summary execution will put a stop to these practices, which caused so much suffering to the Russian soldiers during the Crimean war.

THREATENED MAHOMEDAN RISING AGAINST ENG-LAND. - The St. Petersburg Vedomosti says England's neutrality is solely caused by Afghanistan declaring war against the Anglo-Indian Empire. Lord Lytton's perfidious policy in occupying Khelat made it necessary for Shere Ali to declare a holy war against the British Government, Persia, too. it adds, is on the side of Russia, consequently the English are afraid the Asiatic allies of Russia will kindle a conflagration extending to the Himlay-

Terrish Protest on the Action of Roumania.—
The Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed a note to the Ambassadors accredited to the Great Powers protesting in energetic terms against the action of Roumania. The note says the Porte was convinced the Principalities would always be able to find in the provisions of the Treaty of Paris sufficient means to cause their territory to be respected. The Porte declares Russia has violated international engagements, and charges the Princely Government with dilatorily replying to the Porte's invitation to concerted military action, and at the same time with secretly treating with Russ'a, and so faci itating the invasion of the Turkish Empire.

BLOCKADE OF THE BLACK SEA .- The following is the substance of the official notification regarding the blockade proclaimed in the Black Sea:—" The Ottoman Government places in a state of siege all the Russian coast of the Black Sea between Tchumuksin and the estuary of Kilia. The blockade will become effective on May 5th. Three days delay will be granted to merchant vessels proceeding to port on the blockaded coasts, and five days to those leaving. Vessels seeking to enter or leave invested waters after such delay will be treated as enemies. Notification will be made to vessels entering waters, and ignorant of the state of the block-

FEELING IN ENGLAND IN REGARD TO THE WAR.-There can be no two opinions as to which side the vast—nay, the overwhelming—majority of the English people incline in the war that is now raging on the shores of the Black Sea, between the Moslem and the Moscovite. Much as Mr. Gladstone may declaim and other pseudo-Liberals may try to discredit their Government for their evident leanings towards Turkey, there is no mistaking the feeling of nine-tenths of the English people. It is throughly anti-Russian. This does not arise out of love for Turkey, but from fear of Russia. The great Colossus of the North is hated in proportion as he is feared.

Speech of the Czan.—The Emperor received the Estates the other day. Addressing them his Majesty said:—"Six weeks ago I here expressed a hope of peaceful solution of the Eastern question. I wished to spare to the utmost the precious blood of my subjects, but my efforts have been in vain. God has willed it otherwise. My Kischeness manifesto has announced to the empire that the moment I had foreseen had arrived. Fully answering my expectations the whole of Russia, with Moscow at its head, has responded. To-day it is my happiness, conjointly with the Empress, to be able to thank my people for their patriotism—a patriotism which has been proved by deeds. The readiness they have displayed to undergo sacrifices exceeds our expectations. May God assist us to fulfil the task, and may He bless our troops who are about to engage in the combat for faith, Emperor, and fatherland."

NAVAL AND MILITARY ACTIVITY .- One hundred boiler makers in Keyham factory have been ordered to work extra time to facilitate the completion of vessels under repair belonging to the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons; and Messrs. Rennie have been requested to proceed with the repairs of the engines of the Invincible, and also with the fixing of her new boilers as rapidly as possible. The fact of a medical inspection of the Army Service Corps having been ordered to be made, a circumstance out of the usual course, hus been taken as a sign that the corps is to be in readiness for special service. The horses, also have been inspected and assorted, so that the best of them may at any time be selected for particular duty if required. The War Office have issued orders to infantry and other regiments to train their regimental transport, as usually done before commencing the autumn manœuvres; and a sergeant's detechment of the 5th Fusiliers has been attached to the transport branch of the Army Service Corps for instruction, of which a short course will suffice, as men have been chosen who are able te ride.

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Decidedly the cheapest Dress Linens in Canada S. Carsley's Prices. Good Useful Damask Dinner Napkins, 70c per doz Very Good Damask Napkins, 90c to \$1.25. perdoz Extra Quality Damask Napkins, \$1,38 to \$2 per "

Als, Extra Size Double Damask Napkins, from

\$2.50 to \$7 per dozen. Decidedly the cheapest Napkins in this market. S. Carsley's Prices.

Fringed Huckaback Towels, 50c per dozen, or 25c per half doz. Very Good Towels from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per doz. Extra Quality Towels from \$3 to \$4 per dozen. Fine Damask and Double Huck Towels from \$5 to \$8 per dozen.

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Best American Prints, 54c. Splendid Quality Prints, fast colors, and very wide widths, only 9c.

Very Strong and Heavy Prints, 19c. Fine English Cambrics, 12c. Also, another shipment of finest English Cambric Prints, 15c to 18c. Galatea Stripes.

A new lot best quality Galatea Stripes.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN HATCHETTE, of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Grocer, there carrying

on business as such, under the name, style and firm of JOHN HATCHETTE & CO. An Insolvent. The undersigned has fyled in the Office of this Court a Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his Creditors, and on FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next, he will apply to the

Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. JOHN HATCHETTE,

By DAY & DAY, His Attorneys, ad blem.

Montreal, wife of Joseph Brunet, of the same

Montreal, 26th April, 1877. District of SUPERIOR COURT. MONTREAL Dame Esther Laurent of the City and District of

place, trader and duly authorized to ester en Plaintiff,

justico,

issued in this case.

The said Joseph Brunet, Defendant. An action for separation of property has been instituted in the cause returnable on the 21st May next.

Montreal, 7 May, 1877. ROY & BOUTILLIER, 5ins. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MONTREAL
SUPERIOR COURT,
No. 2352.

Mary Eliza Laughlin of Monttreal, duly authorized,
Plaintiff;

Charles Walters, gentleman, of Montreal, An action for separation of property was this day

Montreal, 25th April, 1877. A. BRUNET. Attorney for Plaintiff,

38-5ins. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 115.

DAME MARY JANE BALFOUR, wife of WIL LIAM JOHNSON, of Montreal, shoemaker, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

The said WILLIAM JOHNSON,

Defendant. Notice is hereby given that an action en separation des biens has been instituted by the said Plaintiff, against the said Defendant, her husband, JAMES M. GLASS,

Montreal, 18th May, 1877. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ) SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal

Dame Rose Delima Charest, wife of Edmond Laslamme, trader, of the City and District of Mont-real, has instituted an action for separation from him as to property.

ARTHUR DESJARDINS, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 22nd May, 1871.

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LOAFING Cows.—Does the dairyman ever suspect that some cows are dreadful loafers? If ties happen to be particularly bad some cows will spend most of their time standing in the water. Some dairymen think the act of standing in the water absorbs the milk from cows. They little suspect it is simply the effect of loading away her time.

Nozious WEEDS-It seems to be a great puzzle to some persons how to get rid of noxious weeds.
There is one certain method, which never fails, if it is properly and persistently put into practice, namely, keep all the leaves and stems cut close gown to the surface. It makes but little difference what kind of an instrument is used for this qurpose, whether it be the hoe, plougho r cultivator, only let it be used so frequently that the plant can get no opportunity for breathing, as it were through its leaves.

CARROTS INSTEAD of Eggs .-- An exchange says, " It is not generally known that boild carrots, when properly prepared, form an excellent substitute for eggs in puddings. They must, for this purpose, be boiled and mashed, and passed through a coarse cloth or hair sieve strainer. The pulp is then introduced among the other ingredients of the pud-ding, to the total omission of eggs. A puddiny made in this way is much lighter than where eggs are used, and is much more palatable. On the principle of economy, this fact is worthy of the prudent housewife's attention.

THE BEST FIELD BRANS .- The American Rural Home says that in Western New York the medium and marrow are most planted and the whitekidney and early pea to a limited extent. The medium is considered the most reliable, as from its early ripening it is less effected by the vicissitudes of the seaing it is less checked by the vicinal the sea-sons. It sells for less, however, than the other varieties named. The marrow is quite a popular variety, and on a strong soil is very productive. It is quoted thirty-five cents a bushel higher than medium in the Rochester market, now, and the same as kidney. The white kidney has large stalks, requires a longer season to be matured in, and is more liable to be spoiled in ripening. When everything, however, is favorable, it will, of course, make tion of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. En-closed I send you a five dollar bill. Please aca difference in what way the beans are planteda s to the quantity of seed required, but farmers generally use about a bushel of the marrows and mediums to the acre, rather more of the kidneys, and about half as much as the pea bean.

AIR SLACK LIME FOR CHICKENS .- In a recent conversation with an experienced chicken grower he informed us that he had been very successful in conquering gapes in young fowls by the application of air-slack lime. As soon as manifestation appears, he confines his chickens in a box one at a time, sufficiently large to contain the bird, and places a coarse piece of cotton or linen cloth over the top. Upon the top of this he places the pulverized lime, and taps the screen sufficiently to cause the lime to fall through. This lime-dust the fowl inhales, causing it to sneeze, and in a short time the cause of the gapes is thrown out in the form of a slimy mass or masses of worms, which had accumulated in the windpipe and smaller air vessels. This remedy he considers superior to any he has ever tried, and he seldom fails to effect a perfect cure. He has abjured all those mechanical means by which it is attempted to dislodge the Entozoans with instruments made of whalebone, hog's bristles, or fine wire, alleging that people are quite as certain to push the gape worms further down the throat of the fowls as to draw them out .- Lancaster Farmer.

ABTIFICIAL MOTHER.-There often occurs in the raising of chickens a case where the hen weans her brood too early, or by disease or accident, they are deprived of her shadowing wing and genial warmth, we may sometimes be able to repair this loss by dividing them among other broods; but such at-tempts are often attended with risks we do not care to encounter, hen step-mothers not being proverbial for aminbility. The best substitute is the artificial mother, which consists of a board twelve or thirteen inches square, sufficient for one brood, to which is tacked loosely a piece of long wooled sheep-skin. It should be four inches high in front and two inches at the back side. Or, a still better arragement is to suspend the "mother" four inches from the ground or floor, leaving the two sides to be curtained with flannel for ingress and egress, while two inclined planes, slanting from the centre (which is within two inches of the sheep-skin), afford opportunity for the "crowding" of the larger chick with the consequent smothering of the smaller ones, as may be the case when the first-named plan is a lopted. Small holes for ventilation should be made in the sheltering-top, and sulphur sprinkled among the wool to prevent the collection of vermin.— Poultry World

TO OBTAIN FRUIT FROM BARREN TREES .- A COITESpondent of the American Agriculturalist says: "I wish to describe to you a method of making fruit trees bear that I blundered on. Some fifteen years ago I had a small apple tree that leaned considerably. I drove a stake beside it, tied a string to a limb and fastened it to the stake. The next year blossomed full, and not another blossom appeared on the tree, and, as Tim Bunker said, 'It set me a thinking,' and I came to the conclusion that the string was so tight that it prevented the sap from returning to the roots: consequently it formed fruit buds. Having a couple of pear trees large enough to bear that had never blossomed I took a coarse twine and wrapped it several times around the free above the lower limbs and tied it as tight as I could. The next spring all the top above the cord blossomed as white as a sheet, and there was not one blossom below where the cord was tied. I have since tried the experiment on several trees almost with the same result. I think it is a much better way than cutting off the roots. In early summer, say June or July, wind a strong cord around a tree, or single limb, and tie, the tighter the better; and you will be pleased with the result; the next winter or spring the cord may

HOOT CULTURE.-Generally speaking, says an agricultural paper, you may estimate a man's farming, both as to methods and results, by the reply to the question, does he grow turnips? If he does, he must have a stock to eat them, and if he feeds a large number of animals he will have considerable manure wherewith to enrich the farm. As you travel through the country, you cannot fail to note that root cellars and the general signs of thrift go hand in hand together. The great work of our farming is manure, and this is an article that, in the majority of cases, must be manufactured on the farm. In the neighborhood of towns and villages manure may be purchased, but it is costly both as regards time and money; time spent in hauling and money paid per load. It is altogether preferable to make the manure in one's own barnyard by keeping all the stock that can be well maintained. The fertility of the land should be maintained under any circumstances. Farming is really profitable only to the extent to which there is gain secured over and above the cost of preserving the strength and productiveness of the soil Any other method of securing apparent profit is delusive. It is drawing on capital; it is disposing of a modicum of the farm itself; it is slowly but surely killing the goose that lays the golden egg. By all means let large root crops be raised, and plenty of stock kept to consume them and trans-

mute them into manure.

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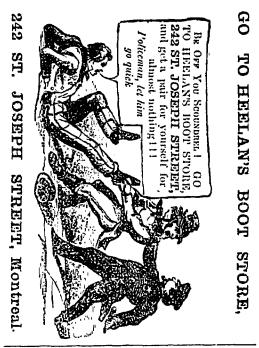
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	T	otal			\$272,594	00

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

The FIFTEENTH of AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing. Eleven tickets for ten dollars.

Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets. Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-

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# GRAY'S

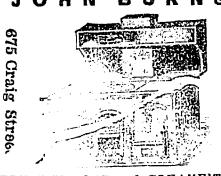
# CASTOR-FLUID,

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressingcooling, stimulating and cleansing.

Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists.
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144 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Established 1859.)

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PLUMBER, GAS and SIEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

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Hotel and Family Ranges.

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St. Lawrence Hall. Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club. Metropolitan Club, Hochelagn Convent,

Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel,

George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

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

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CHURNS; -A1.80,-

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# GRAND LOTTERY,

TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOS-PITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONT REAL.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop

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EACH TICKET, 50 CENTS.

LOTTERY PRIZES. 1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateaugusy, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at...... \$1,200 00 2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivler Street) each valued at

3,300 00 gation Street) each valued at \$450... 4. A double action Harp, handsomely 

diamonds, valued at..... 6. " Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo

Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of

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10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, differ-

ent articles..... 320 00 14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different 250 00 225 00

16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles

Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00 100,000 Tickets.

The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press.

Tickets can be procured at:—
The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne. The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revds, M. Bonnissant, and Tambareau. The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy

Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St James Street, and at its different Branches— St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame

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

MONTANA ..... 4320 Tons. 

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For further particulars apply to WILLIAMS & GUION,

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Under Contrac with the Government of Canada for the Convey-ance of the CANADIAN and I'NITED STATES MAILS

1876-7-WINTER ARRANGEMENTS-1876-7 This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:-

Vessels Tons. Commanders.
SARDINIAN......4100 Lt. J. E. Dutton, R. N. R. CIRCASSIAN.....3400 Capt. J. Wylie. POLYNESIAN ..... 4100 Captain Brown. SARWATIAN. ..... 3600 Captain A. D. Aird. PRESSIAN...... 3000 Lt. Dutton, R. N. R. AUSTRIAN...... 2700 Capt. J. Ritchie. NESTORIAN...... 2700 Capt. -Moravian. ..... 2650 Capt. Graham. PERUVIAN ...... 2600 Capt R. S. Watts. MANITOBAN ......3150 Capt. II. Wylie. ACADIAN. .... 1350 Capt, Cabel. WALDENSIAN. ..... 2800 Capt. J. G. Stephen. Phoenician ...... 2600 Capt. Menzies. NEWFOUNDLAND .... 1500 Capt, Myllns.

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched FROM PORTLAND

Sarmatian ..... 21st April Caspian ..... 28th RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND, Special Reduction in Rates of Passage Cabin ..... \$80, \$70, \$50 (according to accommodation) 

tended to sail from the Clyde and Portland at intervals during the season of winter navigation. RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND. 

THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are in-

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. For Freight or other particulars apply to:-In Portland to H. & A Allan or J. L. FARMER; In Bordeaux to Lafitte & Vandercruyce of E. Depas & Co.; in Quebec to Allan, Rae & Co.; in Havre, to John M. Currie, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to Gustave Bossange, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Brens; in

in London to Montgomerie & Gueenhorne, 17 Gracechurch street: in Glasgow to Javes & Ares 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BRO-THERS, James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN,

Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & Roon; in Hamburg,

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Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal July 10, 1676. \$55\$ to \$20\$ per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Stisson & Co , Portland,

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# SEWING MACHINES.

The New LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalted in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits.

It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured.

A complete set of Attachments with each Ma-Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER,

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100 00

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350 00

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with Attachments.

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157 ST. JOSEPH. STREET, (Sign of the Red Ball.) FIRST-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSHIP GUATAN-

A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery consiantly on hand.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, of Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and and estimates showing cost of advertising.

> ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

# BOOTS & SHOES

333 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand.

Homer records the fact of Lartes having worn Gloves. Xenophon complains that Cyrus did not wear Gloves.

Modern poets accord to CHEAPSIDE the first place for a good assortment of Cheap Gloves.

Black! Black! Black! Black French Cashmeres. The best in Canada, At CHEAPSIDE. Only 50c yard, all Pure Wool, first-class Shades.

Black French Cashmere, 60c Black French Cashmere, 750 Black French Cashmere, 90c Black French Cashmere, \$1,00 Black French Cashmere, \$1,25

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PARIS STYLES, LONDON STYLES,

NEW YORK STYLES. Mantles made up to special order, any style or pat-

Mantle Silks-great bargains Mantle Cashmeres Mantle Velvets Mantle Nets, in cashmeres and silks Buy our \$3 Mantle Buy our \$3,50 Mantle Mantle Fringes and Gimps Mantle Trimmings, in great variety Feather Trimmings, in coque and ostrich Mantle Enttons

Grenadines! Grenadines! Black Satin Stripe Grenadines, worth 50c, choice 25c yard

Canvas Grenadines, 40c, 50c

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

1 Lot Plaid Summer Serges, worth 25c, for 121c 1 Lot Grey Summer Serges, worth 40c, for 20c 1 Lot Grey Worsted Summer Serges, worth 50c, for 25c

Brilliantines, 15c, 17c, 20c, 25c, 30c Crystalines, 35c, 45c, 50c, worth 45c, 60c, 75c Grass Linens for Dresses, 121c
Stair Linens, 121c, Scotch Thistle Pattern
" 121c, Prince of Wales' Fether Pat-

tern 124c, Star Patern 1 Case Ladies' Skirts, cheap and very stylish 1 Case Brazillian Sunshades, \$1 each, worth \$1,50 l Case Brazillian Sunshades, \$1,50, worth \$2

Go to CHEAPSIDE for cheap goods. Stockings were worn during the latter days of the Roman Empire. The Scotch invented the art of knitting Stockings

in the early part of the 16th Century. The Stocking frame was invented in the latter part of the 16th Century.
Towards the latter part of the 19th Century there

was a great rush for cheap Stockings at CHEAPSIDE, 437 and 439 NOTRE DAME STREET Men's Brown & Cotton Hose, 10c per pair Men's Brown & Cotton Hose, Merino Feet, 121c 1 Case Ladies' Stripe Hose, worth 40c and 45c, Choice of Beautiful Patterns, 250

Go to CHEAPSIDE for Cheap Hose. Prints, 33 inches wide, only 6c Grey Cotton, wide, only 6c

Lace Curtains, \$1,00, \$1,25, \$1,50, \$2,00, \$2,50, \$3,00 Go to CHEPSIDE for the Cheapest Lace Curtains

Black Silks! Black Silks! Good useful Trimming Silks, 50c 65c Ponsons' Silks, \$1,25. Bonnets Silks all numbers. Jauberts Silk, all numbers. Good Gro Grain Silks, 90c \$1,00 \$1,25

Coloured Silks.

Seal Browns, \$1.00 \$1,25 \$1,50 Navy Blues, \$1,00 \$1,25 \$1,50 Cafe au' Lait, \$1,50 London Smoke, \$1,25 \$1,50 Plums, Prunes, Greys, Drabs, Holbein Greens \$1,25

\$1,50 Myrtle Greens, \$1,25, \$1,50 Pinke, Lavenders, &c., &c.

in Canada.

Go to CHEAPSIDE for Silks.

Silk Velvets, \$1,50, up to \$14,00 Velvetcens, 50c up to \$1,50

Go to CHEAPSIDE for the best

French Cashmere at 50c Go to CHEAPSIDE for the best Black Lustres at 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c

Gent's Merinoe Shirts & Pants 35c, each Gent's Oxford Shirts 50c Gent's Oxford Shirts with 2 Collars only \$1,00

Dress Goods. Dress Goods.

1 Lot Dress Goods 10c, yard, worth 20c 1 Lot Dress Goods 121c, worth 25c 1 Lot Worsted Serges 20c, worth 40c 1 Lot Worsted Serges 25c, worth 50c 1 Lot Brilliantines, 15c, 17c, 18c, 25c 1 Lot Crystalines, 20c, 25c, 30c 1 Lot Grenadines, 25c, worth 50c

Black! Black! Black!

Black French Cashmeres 50c, 60c, 75c Black Lustres 124c, worth 20c Black Lustres 15c, worth 221c Black Lustres 20c, worth 30c Black Lustres 25c, worth 40c
Black Crape Cloths 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c
Black Paramatia 25c; 30c, 35c, 40c
Black French Merinoes, 50c, 60c, 75c

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Tailoring! Tailoring! West of England Tweeds and Coatings West of England Trouserings French Coatings and Vestings German Coatings Scotch Tweeds Canadian Tweeds

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Good Sheeting, 2 yards wide, only 25c a yard Horrockses' Sheetings, Plain and Twill American Sheetings, Plain and Twill Wigan Sheetings, Plain and Twill American Unbleached Sheetings Plain and Twill, all widths, 72-inch to 90-inch Table Linens, 40c and up Table Oilcloths

Stair Linens, all widths
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Pillow Linens and Cottons Linen Sheetings Table Napkins and Cloths

Towels and Towelings Roller Towelings and Crash Huckaback Towelings Lace Curtains, \$1,00, to \$12 pair Piano Covers, \$6,50, \$7,50, \$8,50, \$10, \$11, \$12,50,

\$16, at 437 and 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

RECEPTION OF THE AB-LEGATE IN MONTREAL.

Patrick's Society, Craig-street, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the reception in this city of the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Ab-Legate of the Holy Sec, to the Dominion of Canada. The large and punctual attendance the interest felt in the coming event, and the desire of the Irish people here to give due honour to the distinguished prenecessary to consider the matter of detail and take the practical steps necessary for a success coequal with their desires. Mr. Stephen J. Meany, Mr. W. E. Doran, Mr. G. Murphy, Mr. Murney, Mr. Curtin, Mr. Kelty, and others, offered sugges-tions in furtherance of the object of the meeting. The representatives of St. Patrick's Society, the Irish Catholic Union, the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society, the Catholic Young Men's Society, the Irish Benevolent Society and the Temperanco Societies—St. Ann's, St. Bridget's, St. Gabriel's and St. Patrick's—promised on the part of their organizations, respectively, the most hearty

of the several societies in regalia, preceded by bands, ishoners as feel inclined to attend to proceed to the wharf of the Quebec boat, and give welcome to the Right Rev. Prelate; the President of St. Jean Bap-tiste Society on the part of the French people, and Mr. Devlin, President of St. Patrick's Society, on the part of the Irish, making special escort. The pro-cession then to move by Jacques Cartier Square, Craig street, St. James street, and Place d'Armes to the Church of Notre Dame, where it is appointed the Ab-Legate shall celebrate Mass. The remainder of the day will be reserved by His Excellency for needful repose and reception by the bishops and

On Sunday 3rd the Fete Dicu will be observed with more than usual processional display out of doors, and religious exercises in the churches in which the Ab-Legate will be an active participant. In the evening the city will be grandly illuminated in honour of the visit.

On Monday evening 4th, there will be a grand torch-light procession, the various societies again appearing in regalia. The Ab-Legate will be serenthe representatives of the Irish and French.

French Catholics of Montreal, when Mr. Devlin, on the part of the Irish citizens, will present an address of congratulation and welcome, and the President of St. Jean Baptiste Society will perform a like pleasant duty on the part of his co-nationlists. This so far will conclude the popular display.

The meeting on Sunday as we have said, entered with unanimous spirit and full-heartedness into the preliminaries.

advocate, B.C.L., and Mr. Rafferty were appointed a committee to prepare the address of the Irish people of Montreal to the representative of His

was also appointed to make cor for the supply of the necessary number of torches for the procession of Monday night.

The meeting then adjourned untill to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CITY ITEMS.

Tour of Inspection .- Messre. Hickson, Sergeant,

UNDESIRABLE VISITORS .- The Chief of Police received a telegram from Plattsburg on Saturday afternoon warning him that a dozen suspected pickpockets had left for Montreal that morning. IN BAD ORDER -The sidewalk in Canning street,

near the police station, is reported in a very dangerous condition. So is the sidewalk on Young street, between Smith and Wellington streets.

FERRY BOATS .- Two boats were in the ferry service between the Island and the city Sunday afternoon, and were crowded every trip. Picnic parties seemed to be numerous.

in the Hospital are gaining strength in the good hands taking care of them. Reddy is able to be up, but it will be some little time before he can leave the hospital. Bishop is on duty again at No. 5, but will have to take good care of himself for a week or

THE LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP .- The Toronto Lacrosse Club, it is said, intend making great efforts to retain the championship till next year, when they purpose visiting the Paris Exhibition. The Shamrocks will compete with them for the championship on the 9th of June.

Deceased Firemen .- To-morrow in St. Patrick's Church, after the services in celebration of the Feast of Corpus Christi, a collection will be taken up on behalf of the widows and children of the fire-men killed at the fire in St. Urbain street on the 29th ult., and on Sunday next a collection will be taken up in the Church of the Gesu.

RECRUITING FOR THE MOUNTED POLICE,-Lt.-Col. McLeod, of the North-west Mounted Police, is engaged here examining recruits for the force. The applicants are very numerous, and include men from all ranks of society, including two men of "B" Battery, Quebec. Those who are accepted, after having passed a satisfactory medical examination, will have to report themselves at Toronto on the 5th of June, when a free kit will be supplied and the route taken up for headquarters in the North-west.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,-The Montreal Telegraph Co. have opened an office at Addison County of Leeds,

MOUNTED POLICE.-To fill the fifty vacancies of the Mounted Police for the Northwest there were no less than 600 applications.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—The Shedden Company of London have reduced the wages of their team sters from \$30 to \$28 a month. There is a loud

HARBOUR DEFENCE.—Gen. Smyth has reported in favour of an earthwork at McAuley's Point for the defence of the Harbor of Victoria, B. C.

LACROSSE.—The Toronto Lacrosse Club are considering an invitation from the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Montreal to play an exhibition game next month.

NORTHERN COLONIZATION ROAD .- Premier De Boucherville states that there must be a settlement very som between Montreal and the Province with regard to the million dollar grant to the Northern Colonization Road. The Provincial Government need the money.

DRAMATIC .- The members of the Band of the St. Patrick's Society, who have already established a reputation as dramatic performers of no mean order, will again appear before a Hamilton audience on Friday the 2nd of June. They will place upon the boards on that occasion the ever popular play of "Temptation; or, the Irish Emigrant," by request, to be followed by the laughable farce of "The Scottish Schoolmaster." We feel certain that the ability displayed by these gentlemen on former occasions will be fully sustained at that forthcoming.

ILLUMINATION IN HONOR OF THE POPE .- The illumination in Honor of the Pope .ination on Tuesday week at Three Rivers in honor of His Holiness the Pope was quite a success. The residences of his Honor the Mayor, A. Turcotte Esq., M. P. P., Judge Polette, the College and the Ursuline Convent, P. N. Martel, Esq., advocate, N. Marchand, organist of the Cathedral, P. A. Boud-reault, Esq., and Her Majesty's Custom House, were really splendid, being in a perfect blaze of light, and covered with Chinese lanterns. The city brass band promenaded through the principal streets, and fire-crackers set off by the small boys kept the town quite lively.

#### BIRTH.

MEEK-In this City, on the 27th inst., Mrs. J. Meek, of a son.

J. H. SEMPLE,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCES. 53 ST. PETER STREET. MONTREAL.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the Sr. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets on WEDNESDAY EVEN-ING, MAY 30th, at 8 o'clock p. m., to make arrangements for the reception of His Excellency, Most Reverend Dr. Conroy, the Pope's Ab-Legate. Every member

is specially requested to attend. SAMUEL CROSS. Rec-Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY



A SPECIAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S TEMPER-ANCE SOCIETY will be held ANCE SOCIETY will be held in the SACRISTY of ST. PAT-RICK'S CHURCH, To-morrow,

(Thursday) afternoon, after Vespers. Every member is requested to be present as important business will be laid before the meeting.
F. P. CONNAUGHTON,

Asst. Sec.

NEWSPAPER OR JOB OFFICE. A PRINTER of strictly temperance habits, desires

employment as Foreman of a Weekly Newspaper, or small Job Office in some town in the Dominion, or to assist with proof reading, clipping, &c. Would engage for term of years. Address with particulars. "PRINTER," 11 Papineau Square, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED of JOHN O'GRADY a native of Newcastle West, Co. Limerick; when last heard from was living at No. 712 dining saloon, third Avenue, New York. Any Information will be most thankfully received by MRS. MARY MARTIN 1823 St. Antoine street, Montreal; or D. J. O'GRADY, South Quay, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick.

ARCHBISHOP HANNAN of Quebec.-Full page Portrait and report of Consecration in McGEE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY-Out May 30th. For sale by all newsdealers. Price, 6 cts. per copy. \$3.00 per year.

J. A. McGEE, Publisher. 7 Barclay St., New York.

F. B. M'NAMEE & CO., GENERAL CONTRACTORS,

444 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

F. B. MCNAMEE, A. G. NISH, CAPT. JAS. WRIGHT. MOTICE TO SOCIETIES.

HALL TO LET THE IRISH. CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY'S Hall, 13 Toupin's Block, admirably situated and fitted up for society meetings. Can be let one night a week, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms liberal.

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WRIGHT & BROGAN,
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ILLUMINATION CANDLES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT FOR SALE.

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St. Catherine Street, Corner Mansfield

NEW INVENTION.

DEATH TO INSECTS. LIFE TO PLANTS. LYMAN'S PHOSPHORUS SOAP, For Destroying Insects, Worms, &c., on Plants and Trees,

Gives vigor to Plants and new life to vegetation. It destroys all Insects on Roses; produces fine blooms and deep color. It destroys Caterpillars from Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and from Apple and Fruit trees, by

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

It is invaluable for the Grape Vine, whether infested with Flies or Spiders.

It increases the size and flavor of the Berry, by frequently watering the Vine with the Liquid Scap. Sold by all Druggists in Montreal.

MRADESMEN'S BOOKS POSTED AND BAL-L anced. Engagements made by the hour, day or evening. Address Book-keeper, this office.

DOMINION METAL. WORKS.

We are now prepared to fit up our

PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS, at very low rates, if early application is made.

AND

ECONOMY IN FUEL

PERFECT WORKING OF APPARATUS

GUARANTEED.

MENS, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDRENS-ALL EQUAL TO

All garments marked in plain figures, and one price to all. May 30 ly

May 30

LACKAWANNA,

PITTSTON, and WILKESBARRE

UPPER CANADA FIREWOOD at Lowest Market Rates.

Office and Yard: 135 St. Bonaventure Street Yards: 240 St. Joseph and 237 St. Bonaventure Streets. FRANK BRENNAN & CO.

Box 154 P. P. O. NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

Received daily by Express from the Eastern Town-

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGUR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

APPLES (very choice, for table use,) ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet,)

Vegetables, AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE,

1363 St. Catherine street.

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

253, 255, & 257 St. Paul St., Corner of

St. Vincent,

Have constantly on hand a complete and extensive assortment of Cooking, Single and Double Stoves of all kinds and Patterns, Potash and Sugar Kettles, Paint, Glass, Putty, House Furnishing Hardware, Black-smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Coal, Bar and Hoop Iron of all sizes, Churns, &c, and a large

assortment of SHELF HARDWARE. PRICES MODERATE.

WAREHOUSE.

I have much pleasure in announcing that I have disposed of my business on St. Catherine street to Mr. Thomas O'Leary.

With reference to the above, I have great pleasure in saying that I have purchased the above well known stand, and intend continuing it as a First-class Grocery Establishment From the long experience I have had in the business, and especially my connection with Messrs. Crawford & Gordon, I feel satisfied I shall be able to enter to the wants of my patrons and the public generally who may favor me with their patronage. I shall endeavor, at all times, to have my stock replete with all the choice products of this and foreign markets, having made arrangements with nearly all the noted houses, both here and abroad.

Butten a speciality. I have secured some of the best Dairy on the Island, and will be able to supply my customers during the summer months in small jars of 4lb. to 8lb., also in 4lb pats.

My new season Teas are all carefully selected and will be sold at prices to dely competition. In short, I shall endeavor to keep a stock of First-class Groceries suitable for the West End Trade

End Trade
Parties favoring me with their orders will meet with prompt attention, and it will be my carnest endeavor to make such selection of goods as will result creditably to myself and satisfactorily to my customers.

Very respectfully yours,

THOS. OLEARY,

GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT,

St. Catherine street.

Mr. David Crawford has great pleasure in wishing Mr. O'-Leary every success in his new enterprise. He has been a great number of years in his establishment on St. Catherine street, and contributed greatly to its success. He leaves him with his best wishes, and he hopes that his numerous friends in the West End will patronize him freely.

LIST OF BOOKS.

INSTRUCTIVE & DEVOTIONA

FOR THE MONTHS OF

New Month of Mary. The Graces of Mary, or Instructions and Devotions for the Month of May. 24mo

Roan, gilt.... The Child's Month of Mary. By the Author of St. Francis and the Franciscans. 32mo.

Cloth.... The Month of Mary, for the use of Ecclesiastics. Cloth.... Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, containing a Novens in honor of the Immaculate Con-

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ACTION OF THE IRISH SOCIETIES. On Sunday last, a special meeting of the presidents and officers of the several Irish Catholic Societies of Montreal—religious, national, temperance, benevolent and literary—called by Mr. B. Devlin, M.P., was held in the large Hall of the St.

late, and zealous recognition of the important mission entrusted to a dignitary of their race and country. Mr. Devlin, on taking the chair, explained that the action taken by him in the matter was in obedience to the special invitations of Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal. It was his Lordship's desire that steps should be taken to render the visit of the Ab-Legate the occasion of worthily bonouring one who had been so highly honored by Pope Pius IX, and at the same time giving attestation of reverence to the Holy See by the reception of its trusted representative. He (Mr. Devlin) felt assured that no words of his were necessary to call forth a full and unqualified practical response from the Irish people of Montreal. The reception was there-fore a foregone conclusion, and it was only

co-operation. After some discussion the programme was out lined as follows:

On Saturday morning next, 2nd June, the officers and accompanied so far as convenient by the members of each society, and by such other of the par-

clergy in the city.

aded at the Palace, and will afterwards receive On Tuesday evening, 5th, the Ab-Legate will in the large Hall of St. Mary's College—the Church of the Gesu—receive deputations from the Irish and

On motion of Mr. George Murphy, seconded by Mr. Kelty, Mr. Stephen J. Meany, LL. B., Mr. Barry,

Hannaford, and Spicer have left on a tour of inspection over the Grand Trunk west.

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