

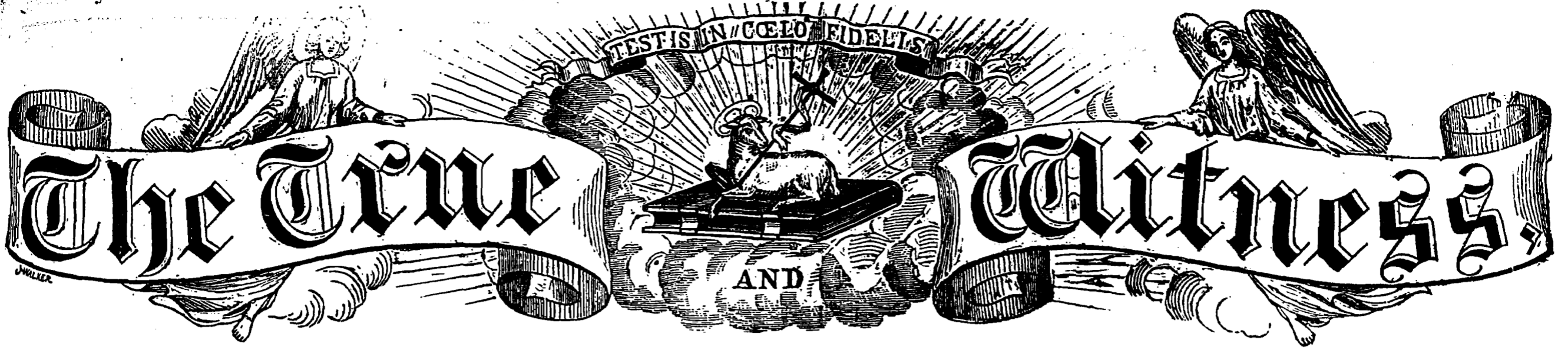
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TRAVELING AGENT.

Mr. Maurice A. Egan, of Woodstock, is our duly authorized travelling agents in Ontario.

POPE PIUS IX. AND THE MUSICIAN.

Peregrini, an Italian composer, was a fellow-student of Mastai Ferretti, now the occupant of St. Peter's Chair. Since their quitting college Fortune abandoned the maestro, whilst she smiled upon the priest. One day Pius IX. received the following letter:—

"Most Holy Father—I know not if you recollect that I had the honor of being your fellow-student at college, and that your Holiness has often done me the honor of playing duets with me on the violin; and that the execution of them was not always irreproachable, at least on my part, which so displeased your Holiness at the time that you deigned to apply certain corrections to my fingers. I have taken the liberty of revealing myself to your recollection, and to pray you to take under your protection one who can never cease to remember the happy moments he has passed with him whose apostolic virtues have raised him to the throne of St. Peter."

The Pope replied:—"I have never forgotten your name, my son. Come to me at Rome, and we will again play duets together, and if you have not progressed in your studies, I shall know how again to correct you."

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

The Turkish army on the Asiatic side appears to have been deplorably neglected. The troops are worse disciplined, worse equipped, and provided than those on the Danube, but the nature of the warfare in Asia to some degree makes the deficiencies of the armies less vital. The New York Herald says:—

"The campaign will be one in which strategy will be of less and hard fighting of more importance. Even irregular troops may be able to do service in some positions which it is in the power of Mukhtar Pasha to defend. The Russian right wing has advanced from Ardahan via Urut to Henneck, fifteen miles north of Bardex. Of the centre we have no reliable information, but it has been reported that they have taken both Delimusa and Getchevan. According to another account these places are being attacked by detachments, while the main force is following the northern road over the Souganlu Range. At all events the right and centre are well towards positions from which attack could be made on Mukhtar Pasha; but the left wing has not yet advanced far enough to participate in a combined movement. This delay is to great extent in consequence of difficulties of the country through which the left wing is marching."

JUBILEE OFFERINGS.

It must gratify the Holy Father to see his faithful children unceasingly pouring in their offerings at his feet. We learn from Rome, in a letter dated May 2nd, that:—

A few days ago forty cases containing chalices and sacred vestments came into Rome from Germany, the gift of the Catholics from that country. Others have since arrived from nearly every country in Europe. The Exposition in which these objects will be placed will be held in the gallery of maps (della carte geografiche) in the Vatican Loggia. The Peregrinus Catholicus announces a series of gifts which are about to be sent from France to the Holy Father. L'Union de l'Œuvre des Ouvriers will send a statue of Christ at work, and a number of workmen to present it, who will bear a banner with the inscription—In hoc signo vinces. A valuable gift will be sent from L'Union de l'Œuvre des Cercles Catholiques. The Catholic University of Lille will send three purses well filled,—the first to aid Pius IX in assisting poor priests; the second to pay the redemption fee for young seminarians taken by conscription; and the third to purchase ecclesiastical objects. The ladies of Cambria send vestals filled with sacred objects for the use of missionaries, amongst which are portable altars and all that is necessary for the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

To keep soldiers from flagging is one of the results which all commanders aim at. Some try coaxing and others try threatening. It appears that the Russians try singing. That may do for awhile, and under pleasant circumstances, but we fancy that a rough campaign—marching and counter-marches—would soon knock the desire for singing out of most men:—

Russian soldiers upon marches sing to while away tedium, and the solos, always in a minor key and monotonous, are varied by very lively bursts in the choros. The solo singer often improvises, and is usually accompanied by a man with a fiddle, a triangle, a clarionette, or by one who whistles. The ordinary uniform of the infantry consists of a kepi, a tunic, and pantaloons of dark green cloth the latter garment being inserted in the boots. The gray overcoat is carried in a roll at the back, from the right shoulder to the left hip. Two cartridge boxes are attached to the leather belt in front. A canvas haversack hangs at the right behind the bayonet, and the knapsack covers the back.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR THIS PAPER IN QUEBEC. A liberal commission will be given.

THE RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

It is not often in those days that we hear of a lady accompanying a regiment on the march. It appears from a correspondent with the army at Bucharest, however, that the interesting spectacle has been witnessed of late. He says:—

"Society here underwent an agreeable surprise on Saturday morning when contemplating the march through the outskirts of Bucharest of another splendid Russian cavalry brigade. A regiment of hussars was led by a young Russian lady wearing the full uniform of the regiment, and mounted on a magnificent charger. I am told it was the Princess Demidoff, daughter of the honorary colonel and proprietor of the regiment, who spends £10,000 a year upon it. No crack Russian heavy cavalry I have ever seen is so well mounted, the horses averaging 16 hands, comprising chestnuts, whites, browns and bays respectively. The squadrons have extremely powerful animals. The men are uncommonly heavy for hussars, but are a very fine regiment. The Don Cossacks made an especial impression on the fair spectators by reason of the extraordinary good looks of the men, who are mostly fair, have classically regular features, and fine athletic figures. They have the quaintest imaginable wild music, consisting only of cymbals and bird whistles, accompanying a choir of about 30 singers chanting sad, unreasonably airs, but in good tune and harmony. The Cossacks mount mere ponies, but these animals are as hard as iron, quick paced, and tame as cats, though only ridden with a single bridle. A vast wagon train followed this brigade, and we noticed several bad cases of ophthalmia. The only man saved from the Turkish turret ship was picked up by the Russians in a boat. He states that a shell struck the boilers, which exploded and fired the magazine. About two hundred men perished."

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN ASIA.

All supplies have to be drawn from Erivan, from which place the only easy road leads through Persian territory, the other route being mountain passes. If says a contemporary:—

"The battle which is to decide the fate of Erzerum is not fought until the Erivan column has forced the Turkish positions at Toprak-Kaleh and is within supporting distance of the other columns, progress is likely to be, as heretofore, very slow. It is not impossible, however, that the right and centre, with the aid of a force from Batoum operating on the Choruk River may attack Mukhtar Pasha from the direction of Oltu and Souganli, provided Mukhtar waits to be attacked. The latest news of him, via Constantinople, represents that he was falling back from the Bardex and Erzerum positions. It is to be remarked, however, that news from Constantinople whether favorable or unfavorable to the Turks, is peculiarly untrustworthy. Thus we had last week the announcements that the Russians had occupied Van and Oltu, both of which were false, and probably the result of a panic, just as the reiterated story of the recapture of Ardahan was probably the result of blundering design on the part of the government to appease the populace of Constantinople. On the other hand, the war news made public by the Russian government is generally of no importance whatever, or several days behind time."

FRENCH GIFTS TO THE POPE.

France is proving itself not to be France of the Commune. From many parts of the country we hear of generous offerings being made to the Pope:—

The City of Tours sends a bronze statue of St. Martin, destined for the tomb of this saint. A chalice of pure gold comes from Lyons. Marseilles sends a throne made of oak valued at 56,000 francs. Amiens sends a ciborium adorned with the arms of the Pope. From Clermont Ferrand, where St. Bernard preached the Crusade, comes a book, on every leaf of which there is the Crudo signed by the Catholics of the diocese. From Poitiers comes a magnificent cope and stole the work of the Sisters who have charge of the deaf mutes in that city. The Commissions of the Denter de Saint Pierre is preparing a trophy of sacred vessels. Besancon sends a sceptre of gold. Spain will send a magnificent tiara made after a design furnished by a Commission over which the Cardinal-Archbishop of Toledo presided. All that is necessary for an altar made of solid gold, is the gift of Count de Cais, of St. Amour. This rich gift is much appreciated by Pius IX., who said he received it for the Papal Chapel, according to the intentions of the donor, with the sole reserve that he might present it to the Queen of England if she should ever be converted to Catholicity. Arras offers a large ciborium, of which the Holy Father remarked that it was fit for general Communion. Mgr. Speranza, of Bergamo, sends three MSS of St. Thomas Aquinas; the Somma against the Gentiles; the Commentary upon Isaiah, and the Commentary upon Doctore.

THE RESULT OF ROUMANIA AND SERVIA JOINING IN THE WAR.

Austria, it appears, is prepared to act with decision. If we are to place any reliance upon correspondents, Austria is ready to enter Serbia the instant that power declares war. We hear that:—

It is evident that the day Serbia takes part in the war or Roumanian troops cross the Danube, Austria will occupy one or both principalities. Then the real Eastern question will commence. Certainly Russia is doing her utmost to keep Serbia back. The difficulty raised as to the command of the Roumanian troops is only another effort to prevent the Roumanian army from crossing the Danube. But Russia has no longer much influence over

the Servians, whom she abandoned and humiliated. An early explosion in Serbia may therefore be feared. The Czar sees this. It is said if he joins the army it will be to arrest it after the first victory, to negotiate rapidly with the Sultan and finish the war before it develops these threatened complications. The spirit of the Russian people, the influence of the Slav committees, and the enthusiasm of the Army are feared. It is asked whether the Emperor's presence will suffice to encounter this three-fold element. Some people think thecession of Batoum might satisfy every one without alarming anybody. But this opinion is not very generally held in Russia. The arrival of the Emperor amid the Army is awaited by all with anxiety. It is hoped he will act with promptitude which will prevent the complication dreaded, and that as soon as he appears disposed to terminate the war Europe will be ready to second him.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The two causes operating against the rapid progress of the war are the overflowing of the Danube and the insurrection in the Caucasus. We learn however, that:—

On the Danube the Russians have at last occupied the chief positions, and their lines extend from Galatz to Kalafat. But the formidable river bars their way, and until the stream returns to its normal summer level it will be perilous, if not physically impossible, to take the army across. It is now hardly possible that the Russians can execute this great military operation for the next three weeks. They may come to close quarters with the Turkish armies about the beginning of July, so that the campaign will probably be prosecuted under the greatest heats of summer. The region of the Lower Danube is terribly unhealthy for strangers; so it may be presumed the Russians will endeavor to traverse with all celerity the more unhealthy districts. Those troops will fare worst which have to sit down before a fortress or guard a strong place in the chain of communications, as an army in movement will generally keep health better than garrison or investing forces. The character and duration of the struggle in Bulgaria are the subject of much speculation, particularly in Germany and Austria, where every officer seems to have his own particular study of the campaign. The general tenor of these criticisms is adverse to the Turks, not from any doubt that they will make a good fight and even inflict serious repulses on their enemy, but from the prepossession that the superiority in numbers, efficiency of organization and strategical ability are on the side of the Russians.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE COSSACKS ON THE MARCH.

The Cossacks are attracting a good deal of attentions in the war. A correspondent describing them on the march says:—

The column of dust approaches, and presently the Cossack lances pierce it, glittering in the sun. Dark and colourless masses loom through it, and we become aware of a strange but stirring music. The famous horsemen are almost as usual before we see them, so neutral are their colours, and so thick the dust already. Not a sound is heard even while they pass, except that martial war song of the bards who head each sotnia, and the shrill accompaniment of whistles modulated to weird harmony. No rattle of accoutrements betrays the Cossack; his very horse seems trained to move with silent activity. With that pæan in one's ears, and the whistles screaming through it, one beholds without astonishment these warriors glide past stealthily and swift. One recognises the surviving race of an earlier time. To the same war song, perhaps, marched the ancestors of those people when they overran Russia. The Bucharest ladies were not a little impressed and not a little frightened. They looked at each other blankly, with little shrugs of the shoulder to express amazement and distaste. One of them afterwards confessed to me that her Muscovite sympathies vanished at sight of the first Cossack, so ugly and so dirty was he. I could not agree with her. Soldiers and officers too, are dirty on campaign, and Antinous himself could not be prepossessing if black with dust and bedabbled with perspiration. But the Cossacks are by no means so ugly as is traditionally believed.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

All accounts from China agree in picturing the famine as dreadful. The people are almost eating each other. A contemporary says that:—

Anything that will allay hunger is eagerly sought after, no matter how uninviting or unfit to be used as food. The rotten thatch of the house or dried leaves that serve generally for fuel are not now neglected as nauseous or unsatisfying, and lucky indeed is the man who can get a full supply even of these. The Government is making the semblance of an effort to relieve the widespread misery; but the means it employs are wholly inadequate. An expression of verbal sympathy, a grant of money which allows about a farthing a day for the relief of each case of distress, some well-meant but mistaken edicts, which have had the effect simply of making matters worse than before, are the measure of the assistance which the Chinese rulers can bestow. The famine proceeds in spite of them, and matters are rendered worse by the intense cold which was prevailing at the time of our correspondent's letter, and by the snow, which lay so deep as to prevent the people from picking up any of the wild produce of the soil. As summer advances and as the weeds begin to grow and the trees to be covered with foliage, there may be a change expected for the better. The total loss is not easy to estimate. We hear of villages of 500 families with 300 reported as dead from starvation. This, or something like it, appears to be the actual condition of some 8,000 villages, and there are

others besides in which the pressure is less extreme, but still terribly severe. The numbers of the dead, it is clear, must be already reckoned by millions, but we can hazard no conjecture as to the total which will have been reached before the return of summer.

BABYLON.

The magnitude of London may be guessed at by the following statistics:—

According to the Registrar-General's report, London covers 78,080 acres, or 123 square miles; it contains 1,500 miles of streets and 2,000 miles of sewers. There are 417,767 inhabited houses, in which dwelt, at the middle of 1876, 3,483,428, among whom there were more females than males by 222,986. The inclusion of fifteen miles around makes the population 4,286,607. The annual rateable value of property £23,251,702. The estimated increase of population per annum is 44,174. There are somewhat over 100,000 professional men, which includes members of Parliament, editors, artists, authors, teachers and officers; 211,000 of the commercial class, 505,000 of the great industrial class—mechanics, that is, or skilled workmen—the "labourers" (65,000) being excluded, and also 35,000 whose occupations are undefined. Of the women, 802,130 are wives who aid their husbands in business; 226,600 are domestic servants; many keep inns and lodging-houses; large numbers are shopkeepers; 5,000 book-binders; 4,000 make artificial flowers; 15,000 tailresses; 58,000 milliners and dress-makers; 27,900 seamstresses and shirt makers 44,000 laundresses; 5,000 shoe-makers; 4,000 box and packing-case makers; 11 machinists. Only 29,000 are returned gentlemen. There are 314,000 children in the schools. More than one-sixth of the population annually die in public or charitable institutions; last year 8,174 died in work houses, 5,310 in hospitals and 441 in the lunatic asylums. The violent deaths were 2,885, of which 7 were executions, 96 homicides, 298 suicides, and the rest accidents. The most disagreeable novelty of this report is the daily average of sunshine from May 1 to December 31 of last year.

ENGLISHMEN IN RUSSIA.

Englishmen are evidently not liked in Russia. Between Russia's desire to secure Constantinople and India for herself it is no wonder that she regards England—who is the great impediment in her way—with some jealousy:—

We hear that great uneasiness prevails among the English residents in Russia in connection with the present unsettled state of political affairs. More than one person has been insulted for belonging to "the country in league with the infidel Turk," and the language used by the lower orders is so menacing that in case of hostilities few Englishmen would care to remain in Russia. During the Crimean war the Emperor Nicholas issued a ukase taking the English residents under the protection of the Government, and not a single expression of ill feeling occurred, in spite of the reverses suffered by Russia. But now, owing to the spread of education among the workmen in towns, the people are able to read the violent Anglophobic pamphlets of the Slavonic committee at Moscow, who associate England with the perpetration of the atrocities in Bulgaria, and express their opinions respecting that country in such an abusive manner that Englishmen resident twenty or thirty years in Russia are preparing to realize their property and return home directly hostilities break out. At present there are two thousand Englishmen in St. Petersburg, and three thousand scattered over the rest of the empire. English interests in the capital are very large, many of the largest manufacturers belonging to the English living there. A large number of engineers, mechanics and weavers are employed in the interior; at Cronstadt, Riga, and other ports, the sea-going trade is chiefly controlled by English merchants and agents, while in the South, near Taganrog, are several colonies of Welsh miners.

THE CASUALTIES OF WAR.

A study of the losses of recent wars prove that the percentage of men killed and wounded is not so large now as it was formerly. This is accounted for by the demoralizing rather than the destructive efforts of artillery. They frighten more than they kill:—

The official statistics as to the number of the killed and wounded in the German army during the war with France, have just been published at Berlin. The number of officers killed and wounded was 3,316, and of soldiers, 60,978. The number of officers who were either killed or died of their wounds was 1,384 and 16,877 respectively. The proportion of the killed to the wounded was one in every 3.44 for the officer, and 1 in 5 for the men. As a matter of course the great majority of the killed and wounded belonged to the infantry, which lost 57,942, as compared to 2,236 in the cavalry and 4,286 in the artillery. Only 5,984 were killed or wounded by artillery fire, as against 53,862 by musketry fire; and though artillery had never been so much employed as in the Franco-Prussian war, 21 losses out of every 23 on the German side were due to infantry fire. These figures are interesting for they seem to confirm the theory that the effect of artillery fire upon the battle field is moral rather than material—that it frightens more soldiers than it kills. Some instructive statistics are also given as to the seat of the wound inflicted, thus it appears that out of 64,897 men of all ranks killed or wounded, 12,717 were hit either upon the head or the neck, this shows that the French troops fired very high. In the Crimean war, upon the contrary, the highest percentage of wounds were in the lower part of the body—a fact which is all the more remarkable as a large number of the men killed or wounded were serving in the trenches.

THE RUSSIAN STRENGTH.

There are 240,000 Russians in position on the Danube, without counting the Roumanians or the reserves that are being brought forward, who amount to 60,000 men. There are 80,000 men east of Ibrail and 20,000, with considerable reserves at Belgrad, which is the point of support for this part of the line. A contemporary says that:—

The strength and position of the works at Reni and Ibrail indicate that they are defensive and not offensive, the precautions taken being directed against an attack by the Turkish fleet and to prevent the passage of the river by the Turks. At Ibrail there are three batteries—one west of the town, sweeping the Danube with four twelve-pounders and two guns of larger calibre up to the point formed by the Matchin channel, and two east of the town making the Matchin channel, one of which is armed with four guns of position and four howitzers, and the other with eight pieces of still larger calibre and two mortars, from which projectiles are said to have reached Matchin. There is a fourth battery of lighter guns on the island opposite Matchin. From Ibrail up to the lakes of Bucharest and Otlenza and Bucharest and Giurgevo there are no troops, except a number requisite to guard against a possible surprise; but between Bucharest and Giurgevo the concentration is on a large scale. The forces are in three camps, each containing 30,000 men, to which must be added another 10,000 at Giurgevo. Thus there are 100,000 men now concentrated on the Bucharest and Giurgevo line along the railway who may be directed either against the line of Ruscuk and Turtukai or Ruscuk and Sistova. On the spot it is believed the latter will be chosen, and that the demonstration at Oltenza is merely a feint.

The second concentration is on both sides of the River Aluta. East of the river are 60,000 men in two camps, both on the high road to Turnu-Magureli. West of the Aluta are four camps, representing about 80,000 men. This may be regarded as the centre of the line. Further west, on the line of Kalafat and Turnseverin, last accounts stated the number of Russians to be over 40,000.

THE POPE ON CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

The Holy Father has, of late, often expressed the happiness it has given him to know that the Church was making favourable progress in England. During the Jubilee he addressed the English pilgrims, and said:—

"It is a great consolation for me, my dear children, to see around me such a large assemblage of the sons of Albion, united in the same faith and the same charity. What splendid progress the Catholic faith has made in your country, and how it has multiplied. Prejudices have been dissipated, conversions have been made, and new churches are erected every day in the different dioceses—a palpable evidence that the Catholic religion is being rapidly propagated in the Land of Saints. However, it could not be otherwise, since you have in Heaven so many saints praying for you, who spent their lives in your country. Amongst the number is my illustrious predecessor, St. Gregory, who prays for those who do not yet belong to our faith, in order that they may return to it, and for those who have already embraced it, so that they may remain steadfast in their duty. Yes, the progress of the faith in your country is clear and evident. It is many years ago—when already, unworthy though I am, I occupied this apostolic chair—an English Catholic bishop told me of an interview he had had with an illustrious statesman, who belonged to the British Cabinet of that day. Well, that statesman said frankly to the Catholic bishop—'Do all you can, you and your priests, to make the lower classes more moral.' Now, I ask what greater progress can there be than to bear a Minister of State speak thus to a Catholic bishop. God be praised for all the mercies which he has lavished on England. There the Church is strong. It is not alone tolerated, but free; and I do not speak of the colonies where it enjoys, I may say, the protection of Government. May God be ever praised for so many mercies. I pray the Lord to bless you, and to sustain my old arms in giving you this benediction. May it produce in you the most happy results for the conversion of your brothers still wandering in the darkness, for the confirmation of peace and concord in your families, and in the secular and regular clergy. May it give you hearts strength and courage necessary to sustain your energetic fight for the rights of the Church. I bless you now so that you may be made worthy to bless God in Paradise during all eternity."

OUR HOLY FATHER.

Rome, June 3.—The Pope, to-day, at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of his elevation to the Episcopate, received thousands of pilgrims.

London, June 4.—A Rome despatch says: The Pope had to be withdrawn yesterday from an audience on account of exhaustion, and returned only after a repose. The Doctors decided that the deputations in future be consolidated, and the Pope be carried through to avoid the excitement and fatigue of receiving them in detail.

London, June 4.—The Pope's Jubilee was celebrated in Ireland with great solemnity. Religious processions passed through the streets in several cities.

LATEST NEWS.

The strike amongst the laborers employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad has become general.

A brilliant reception was held at Minister Plerrepou's residence in London last night, in honor of General Grant.

Turkish commanders operating against the Montenegris, claim to have gained several important successes during the past week.

KATHERINA:

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

BY M. W. KIRWAN,

Author of "La Compagnie Irlandaise."

CHAPTER IV.

From Drury, the English military centre of the operations directed against the Waikatoes, the road points direct into the Maori territory. The landscape undulates as you approach the West Coast of New Zealand, and great rolling sweeps of fern countries lie on the way. There are occasional openings in the deep-set bush, as here and there some settler has made a clearing around his home. The Manauka harbour is just in view, and its broad and placid waters look like a mirror through the interlaced branches of the tropical trees. There are soldiers advancing, and as the bush thickens on either side of their way, their movements become more cautious, and the care with which they are handled proves that they are approaching some place hostile to their cause. The road, too, is torn up, great trees lie across its way, and the creamy gum oozes from the side of the stricken kauri, like a stream of blood from some dying gladiator "butchered to make a Roman holiday." A halt is called for; now the time has come when every bush may conceal a Maori, every fence a line of tattooed warriors in ambush. The bivouac is pitched, the grand-guards are posted, positions selected, and the soldiers soon set about preparing their evening meal. Not far beyond the English encampment, perhaps not more than a day's march even through the difficult and almost impenetrable bush, the New Zealanders are making anxious preparations for the coming struggle. The Governor has said that there must be no Maori king, while the aborigines are equally determined to support the dignity of their native ruler. They have claimed Maori laws for the Maori—Pakeha laws for the Pakeha. Their paha have been put in order, and constructed so as to meet the requirements of firearms in bush contests. Around Lake Taupo both old and new paha are somewhat abundantly to be found. One just flanks the narrow track that marks the Maori territory. It is upon the summit of a hill, and is erected upon the old pattern. There are the double rows of fences on the unprotected sides, the inner fence being fully twenty-five feet high, and formed of poles struck in the ground which are tightly bound together with supplejack withes, and taro-rope creepers. The outer fence is only six feet high, and is constructed of lighter material. Between the two there is a dry ditch. Exaggerated wooden figures of men, with gaping mouths, and out-hanging tongues are stuck in the fences, and give a fetish appearance to the entire stockade. At each corner stages are erected for the sentinels and the keen-eyed Maories walk up and down with a slinging gait, yet carefully trained senses of sight and sound. Suspended by cords from an elevated stage hangs a wooden gong twelve feet long, somewhat canoe-shaped, and, when struck with a wooden mallet, it emits a sound which may be heard twenty miles off in still weather. But the other paha is of modern construction. It commands an angle, made by two bush tracks, and a rifle pit five feet deep surrounds the structure. A bell supplies the place of a gong, and loop-holes and flanking angles show that it has been constructed by men of modern experience, or warriors of wisdom. The joints of the stockade are closer, and have evidently been turned out by some weapons or instruments made by civilized men a number of men are engaged in anxious consultation inside the paha, and their vehement tones and fierce gesticulations show how seriously they enter into the spirit of their words. Amongst the rest, the familiar face of Potatau looks singularly calm in that excited group and he alone preserves a demeanour of quiet seriousness, which his intercourse with the Pakeha forced upon his habits. He had, however, affected the shark's teeth for the occasion, and one hung from each perforated ear. The others had greenstone ornaments, jade, teeth of deceased friends, or serpentine dangling from the ears, while all were tattooed, and dressed in semi-savage costume.

Not far from the group a number of young men were engaged dragging a large war canoe towards the lake, when the waters had become slightly rippled under the presence of the evening breeze. It was evidently heavy work to pull the monstrous canoe over the uneven surface of the ground. There was some measure in the chants used upon the occasion, something like what sailors sing when pulling braces or topsail halyards. For uphill work the syllables were very long, and seemed to issue from the puller's mouth with the same difficulty as the canoe advanced. Foremost in the work, Heki's well moulded form stood prominently out, and it was his deep voice that gave the preliminary notice by chanting.

"Pull, Tainui, pull the Arawa, To launch them on the ocean, Sorely glanced the bolt of Thunder, falling hitherward, On my sacred day."

Then the vigorous arms of the pullers laid hold of the gunwales of the canoe, and as Heki chanted the lines while the pullers breathed, and the response was shouted by all, who at the same time pulled together, or what sailors call "bending to it with a will."

Heki—"The Kiwi cries." All—"Kiwi." Heki—"The Moko cries." All—"Moko." Heki—"The Tieke cries." All—"Tieke." Heki—"Keep in the path." All—"Fork it out." Heki—"It is the second year to-day." All—"Cheerly men." Heki—"It's a man entcher." All—"Cheerly men." Heki—"Oh wind." All—"Pull away." Heki—"Raging wind." All—"Pull away."

And on through a catalogue of metaphors, in which the gods of sea and land, the birds and fishes, the trees and berries were freely used in wild, untutored song. The group of old men sit unmoved by the wily shouts of their rude kinsmen, and puff their European pipes with serious gusto. Their conversation is still evidently anxious, and the orators make wild gesticulations as they advance their views. Before the paha sentinels are posted in the woods around, and their highly cultivated senses are stretched to the utmost, to catch the least evidence of an approaching foe. The native huts or whares dot the open space commanded by the paha, and as daylight lapses into night the quiet of the grave steals over the spot. Potatau has left the council and bends his footsteps towards a whare of unusually large dimensions. There are evidently some articles of European luxury around the hut, and the singularly dressed girl who welcomes him as he crosses the threshold is somewhat more civilized in her manner than the rude companions of her father's people.

"Katherina," said the Maori King to the girl before him, "all this will, I fear, and badly; to-day again the chiefs taunt me with my conduct towards the Pakehas, and even accuse me of encouraging you in donning the gew-gaws of the English. They say you have changed from the Maori, that

you refuse to marry amongst the tribes of your father's people, and that every attitude of your life shows how much you have deserted the faith of Maori, and the traditions of our race. Their allegiance to me is cooling, and unless you affect the dress and habits of the Maori my life is not worth a month's purchase, and perhaps in their fury they might sacrifice your too."

"Father, what am I to do?" asked the anxious girl, looking wildly into the face of Potatau. "I dare not advise I would tell you to pursue another course of life, but the daughter of a Maori chief may not suggest a policy which would, to his ideas, be an outrage upon the traditions of his people."

"Child, speak what you please—but stay," he added, going to the door, and around the hut, when he returned and made Katherina sit by his side, "speak now, Katherina," and the Maori-king looked into the nut-brown countenance of his daughter.

"Father," she began, "do you not think that this Maori-king movement is a little unwise? Do you not remember how great the power of the Pakeha is, and that even the bush is no security against the great guns and soldiers of the Governor? Your people proclaim you king—king of the Maori, and still doubt your sincerity to their cause. 'Father,' she added, placing her hand with familiar ease upon his arm, 'give up this king movement, adopt the habits of the Pakeha, become a Catholic as I am, promote peace and social intercourse, and so you will elevate the condition of your people.'"

"No, no, Katherina, this cannot be," answered Potatau, as he paced the floor in anxious thought, "this cannot be. The son of Potatau, the great chief who saved the Waikatoes from the followers of Hongi, cannot desert his father's cause. The Pakeha trample upon our traditions, scoff at our religion, occupy our land, and drive us back into the bush, to seek the shelter of our native woods. Potatau cannot desert his people, their fate shall be his fate, and the spirit of our Atua shall provide and protect us. We must make the Pakeha know that we are still a power in the land, and by causing him to dread make him respect us."

"It will end badly, my father. We are poor and rude, and the Pakeha can control us as he pleases. But your destiny shall be mine, for the daughter of Potatau can be firm to the allegiance of her father's will," and Katherina's face became overcast with horror, while her father retired to his semi-civilised court, and left her to the communion of her thoughts. Katherina was not happy that night. Contentment, that parent of delight, had not visited her troubled mind, and if an anxious countenance could bespeak the unuttered sorrows of her soul, her face reflected each trouble as only those who feel deeply can sympathise with it. It is the fortune or misfortune of some people to feel keenly upon all subjects, and to enter into the troubles and joys of the human heart with sympathetic action. Cunningham would not rank among his list of friends men who could wantonly tread upon a worm. To him even the feelings of the lower animals were something to be regarded with human interest and human charity. If we accept the doctrine of Cunningham in all its force, how keenly must we feel for Katherina, as she sits sad and sorrowful, looking at the clouds that send across the pale surface of the moon. Her thoughts are far away in Auckland, away to the mainly form and vigorous arm of the young English soldier who, upon a July day, saved her from the rude insults of the drunken Pakeha. How well she remembers every little incident of that eventful evening. How generously the young soldier came to her relief as she struggled in the embraces of a besotted white man. The hand that was not ashamed to take her own, amidst the crowded thoroughfares of the capital, seemed to her to still cling around her fingers in friendly recollection. The arm that protected her was, to her recollection, still uplifted in manly indignation, and the quiet smile that spread over the soldier's features as he told Katherina not to fear, still vividly pictured on her imagination. But he was a man of rank, and could not even deign to think of a Maori chief's daughter. The red-coated men who quickly gathered around the tall figure of her protector, she remembered, stood with respectful silence awaiting his slightest word. She remembered all this with a keenness to detail, of which her civilised habits had not deprived her. She remembered, too, how the big soldier, with the decorated tunic and the three stripes upon his arm, called her protector "Mr. Bellow," and a gentleman Pakeha who came and took him by the arm, familiarly called him "George." It was the first act of genuine kindness that Katherina had ever received from a white man, and the remembrance of the occurrence sank into her simple understanding, until the name of George Bellow became impressed on her half-tutored mind. He called her "Katherina," too, before she left the neighbourhood of Auckland, and even offered to send an escort out of town with her, in order to secure her from further annoyance. She little knew that George Bellow was even then recognizing the Maori position, and to his well-known discretion and valour the important duties of "feeling for the enemy" had been entrusted.

[To be Continued.]

THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

(Continued From our Last.)

The second period began in the Pelagian controversy, when St. Augustine, in affirming the universality of original sin, expressly excepted the mother of our Lord. This exception from original sin we analytically accounted for in two ways—either that she was liberated from it and born without it, or that she was always free from it in the first moment of her existence. The former is the doctrine of the Immaculate Nativity, the latter of the Immaculate Conception. The third period dates from the eleventh century, during which the doctrine of the Immaculate Nativity was seen to be less and less adequate to explain the absolute sinlessness of the mother of our Redeemer, and the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was seen to be more and more in conformity with the analogy of faith. These same three periods are traceable in the doctrine of infallibility of the Roman Pontiff. Down to the Council of Constance, in the fifteenth century, the stability of the faith of Peter, were the universal belief of the Church. This belief was not speculative only. It was exhibited in the public practice of the Church. Every public act of Rome was declared to rest on the stability of faith in the See of Peter, or of the Apostolic See, or of the voice of Peter still teaching by his successor in his See. This *praxis* of the Church was immemorial, universal, and invariable in the declaration of faith and the condemnation of error. The amplest proof of this truth is to be seen in the relation of the Pontiffs to the general councils, as in that of St. Leo to the Council of Chalcedon, which he guided in faith, confirmed, and in part annulled; in that of Celestine to the Council of Ephesus, which he also directed and confirmed; of Agatho to the third Council of Constantinople; and in the act of St. Innocent the First and St. Gelasius, upon whose authoritative acts alone the doctrine of original sin and the canon of Holy Scripture rested down to the Council of Trent. In those days the word "infallibility" had not been invented, but the thing existed in its most energetic reality. Perhaps, but for what is called the great Western schism, the word "infallibility" might never have been invented. It was an analytical expression to account for the stability of the Roman faith. In the midst of all contentions both sides believed that the Apostolic See could never be deceived

by errors nor deceive others by erasing itself. Why? Because, they said, of the promise given to Peter. But during the time when two or three claimants to the See of Peter divided the nations of Europe, which was his successor? Then the distinction between the infallibility of the See of Peter and the fallibility of the person who sat in it was first introduced. This was the beginning of a second period, on the stage of analysis. Nobody so far departed from the tradition of faith as to deny the stability, solidity, immutability—which is equivalent to the infallibility—of the Apostolic See. They analysed this universal belief into two elements—The See and the person. They distinguished *inter se* *in eis* *sedentem*—between the See and him that sat in it. Gerson and certain writers of the Old Sorbonne denied the infallibility of the person, while they affirmed the infallibility of the See. But another analysis was soon to be made into the two elements of the person and the primacy. It was soon perceived that the See is nothing in itself—that it derives all its authority from him who sits in it. The See of Peter is not the material chair, nor is it the collective body of the Church around it, but the successor of Peter who bears the office of Peter, with the powers and promises attaching to it. Nevertheless, as in the example already given of Immaculate Conception, centuries passed away while the Immaculate Nativity and the Immaculate Conception were still in discussion, so also centuries passed away while theologians discussed whether the stability or infallibility in faith attached to the person or to the See.

THE GALICIAN ARTICLES.

Gradually the opinion of the Old Sorbonne became nearly obsolete, and probably would have become extinct but for the conflict of Louis the Fourteenth against Innocent the Eleventh in the matter of the *Regale* or royal prerogative in ecclesiastical matters. It was this conflict that gave rise to the Four Articles in which the denial of the infallibility of the head of the Church was first reduced to a public formula and propagated by royal and parliamentary edicts. It was no sooner published than it was on all sides condemned, by the University of Louvain, by the theologians of Liege, by the professors of Douai, by the Church in Spain, and by a Plenary Council in Hungary. Three weeks after the Four Articles appeared they were condemned by Innocent the Eleventh, afterwards by Alexander the Eighth, and a second time upon his death bed. After the death of Alexander the Eighth, Louis the Fourteenth wrote to his successor, Innocent the Twelfth, to retract the acts of 1682; and the Bishops who framed the acts wrote also to retract them. They were also condemned by Pius the Sixth, and by the whole consensus of schools, theologians and universities, except only the Sorbonne and those who were formed by it or adhered to it. It may be truly said that, under the weight of all these condemnations, the opinion which ascribed infallibility to the See of Peter, but denied it to his successor, like the opinion of the Immaculate Nativity, to continue the parallel, had gradually declined, and that the opinion which affirms the infallibility of the Pontiff had become certain; so that if an Ecumenical Council had been held at any time between 1688 and 1693, there can be no doubt that the infallibility of the head of the Church would have been defined. But the time of definition was not yet come. There existed still, not in the tradition of the Church nor in theology, but in the minds of some, an obscurity as to the distinction between the person and the office. Controversies still went on as to whether the infallibility was personal or official. By personal infallibility some thought that inspiration was attributed to the Pope to be used personally at his will. But the idea of a personal infallibility distinct from the office was never maintained by any theologian. This wild notion existed only in the minds of those who imputed it as an extravagance to their opponents. But they simply taught that the successor of Peter cannot err in faith. No Catholic theologian ever held more than this. The doctrine affirmed by the schools and by the Holy See was, that infallibility attaches to the office, and that the office is held not by many as if in commission, but by one. Infallibility is personal, therefore, only in the sense that the office is borne by a person. It was in this sense that the Bishops in 1862 and in 1867 said that the voice of Pius was the voice of Peter. Peter's office with all its prerogatives is perpetual, and his office is borne by the person who succeeds to his place. But it is not necessary to dwell longer now upon this doctrine. We shall have time to do so when we come hereafter to the history of the definition.

Such, then, was the state of this question when the solemnities of the Centenary closed, and the Bishops returned to their dioceses. Many at once published pastoral letters giving an account of the events in Rome. In some of these documents the intellectual and doctrinal significance of the Centenary was fully brought out. For some years before, in France, Germany, and England, the force and value of the Pontifical act, and the obligation imposed by the doctrinal authority of the Pope in definitions of faith or in inflicting censures, had been in lively discussion, and it cannot be doubted that the Centenary had powerfully moved half of the episcopate of the Church to desire the Ecumenical Council should put an end to internal divergences on these points, so nearly affecting the doctrinal authority of the Holy See.

MGR. CONROY

THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.

HIS ARRIVAL IN MONTREAL.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION—THE PROCESSION OF THE IRISH AND FRENCH CANADIAN SOCIETIES—THE FETE DIEU—A LARGE AND IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATION—THE SOCIETIES, DECORATIONS, ARCHES, &c.—THE LINE OF MARCH—THE ILLUMINATION IN THE EVENING.

On Saturday the Catholics of Montreal turned out in large numbers to do honor to the special messenger to Canada of His Holiness Pope Pius. His Excellency Mgr. Conroy must have been gratified indeed to witness the large gathering of our citizens French Canadian and Irish, headed by their representative men, and he will not soon forget the reverential and devoted hospitality they extended to him. His coming among us is variously speculated upon, but probably no person is aware of the actual purport of his visit except that it is for the welfare of the Church in Canada. It must by this time have become evident that he has fallen among friends, and that whatever may be his mission, the esteem and confidence of the people are his undoubtedly.

ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.

Early on Saturday morning the joyous ringing of bells and the street crowded with pedestrians, all hurrying in one direction, gave token that something outside the pale of everyday occurrences was about to happen, and such was the case, for on that morning was expected to arrive a delegate from Rome, the first apostolic delegate that ever visited our shores. The Right Rev. Fr. Conroy, Bishop of the united dioceses of Ardagh and Connaught, was the delegate selected, and the Catholics of this city turned out en masse to meet and greet him. Through the graceful courtesy of the French Canadian societies the Irish Societies were allowed the post of honor to receive and escort the distinguished Irish prelate, and at 7.30 a.m. they started from St. Patrick's Hall, corner of Craig and Alexander streets, en route

riverwards, headed by B. Devlin, M.P., in a carriage drawn by four beautiful horses. The St. Jean Baptiste Society formed on the Champ de Mars and from thence proceeded to the wharf of the Richelieu Company by whose steamer "Montreal" Monsignor was expected to arrive shortly before eight o'clock. A number of clergymen and the presidents of the different Irish and French Canadian Societies assembled on the saloon deck of the steamer, and ere long His Excellency entered dressed in his official robes with an amice of white lace and a purple beretta, when B. Devlin, M.P., President of St. Patrick's Society; Dr. Rottol, President St. Jean Baptiste Society; Rev. Father Hogan and several other gentlemen were very graciously received. The party immediately proceeded to the carriages in waiting, and His Excellency having entered one, the societies reformed and the procession proceeded in the following order:

Ald. Kennedy, Grand Marshal, finely mounted, The Brass Band of the Independent Emerald Club, Banner of St. Patrick's Society. The carriage containing the Delegate Apostolic, his Secretary and the Presidents of St. Patrick's and St. Jean Baptiste Societies. St. Patrick's Society. St. Patrick's Benevolent Society. Irish Catholic Benefit Society. Irish Catholic Union. St. Gabriel Society, headed by their band. St. Patrick's National Association. Members of the Corporation, St. Jean Baptiste Society, with Friars' band. Citizens, &c., &c.

THE ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The procession marched from Jacques Cartier Square to Notre Dame street, along Craig to Victoria Square, and thence to the Parish Church, via St. James street, where were assembled a vast, surging crowd, each individual intent on getting for himself or herself (for the fair sex were as numerous represented as the sterner portion of humanity) a place in the front rank. The guardians of the peace had warm work in abating the ardour of the multitude in expressing their faith to faith and fatherland, but after a little difficulty managed to open a way for the societies, whose members filed in, and stood with uncovered heads on both sides.

During the progress of the procession, Monsignor was received with uncovered heads by the thousands who lined each side of the streets, returning the slight salutation by himself uncovering and smiling his gratification at the demonstration. His Excellency, on descending from the carriage, was received by the Sextons, and walked under a canopy to the main entrance, where he was formally received, and he then blessed the portals of the sacred edifice. The procession then moved up the nave; only the officers of the different societies entered the church, the members remaining outside. The building was soon filled to overflowing by the faithful, anxious to receive the Papal benediction, which was pronounced by Monsignor Conroy before celebrating Mass, which was characterized by very fine singing, his Lordship left for the Bishop's Palace.

THE FETE DIEU.

was destined to be one of unusual pomp and solemnity, the celebration of the Papal anniversary ceremonies all over the world lending additional interest to the event. For the first time for some years the Irish Catholic Societies took a place in the line of march, and the presence of the Papal representative added interest to the local enthusiasm generally displayed on the day. The weather was all that could be desired by the most fastidious individual, and it was little wonder that tens of thousands thronged the streets to take part in or witness the ceremonies.

THE PROCESSION.

Some idea may be formed of the length of the procession from the fact that the starting point in reality was Victoria square, as it appeared to be impossible, owing to its great length and the number of societies and organizations, to start any nearer to the church of Notre Dame, that being the place of assembly where the societies, &c., fell into line. At half-past nine o'clock, as near as may be, the procession started.

IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

- Squad of Police under charge of Sergeant Gladu. Children of the Academy of St. Joseph. These marched two abreast. The children were dressed in white, with white muslin veils. In the centre of the roadway were Six little girls in white bearing the banner of St. Joseph. Four little boys in pink uniforms bearing a similar banner. Fifty boys in white stockings, scarlet breeches, white shirts and pink caps. In all there were about 400 children belonging to the above organization. Children of the Parish of the Sacred Heart. The French Flag. Banner of the Union of St. Joseph. Banner of the Sacred Heart, borne by two children and supported by four children in fancy dress. Banner of the Immaculate Conception. Congregation of the Parish of St. Joseph, about 400 persons in all. Three boys, each bearing candles. Forty Sanctuary boys attired in black soutanes and white surplices, in charge of Father Archambault. Band of the Reform School, in blue and scarlet Zouave uniforms. Thirty in all. Banner of St. James. Children of the School of St. James, about 500 altogether in charge of Father Josephus. Children of Providence, Ecole de St. Jacques. Two hundred little girls dressed in blue frocks, white pinafores and white sun bonnets. Six children carrying the banner of St. Jacques. Ladies of the Congregation of St. Jacques, about three hundred. Banner of St. Pierre. Ladies of the Congregation of St. Pierre, Three hundred members. Banner of the Immaculate Conception. This Congregation was in charge of Father Wurtelo. Society of the Sacred Heart of St. Bridget. School of the Sacred Heart of St. Bridget. Two hundred and forty pupils in charge of Father Jerome. Banner of St. Bridget. Band of the Christian Brothers. John O'Brien, Grand Marshal. The O'Connell Banner. St. Bridget Total Abstinence Societies, Four hundred members. Banner of Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur du Marie. Young Men of the Congregation of the

- Sacred Heart of Mary. One hundred members. Young Men of the Congregation of St. Peter's Church. One hundred and eighty members in charge of Father Drouet. Married Men of the Congregation of the Church of St. Peter, in charge of Father Lefevre. Young Men of the Congregation of St. Bridget. Under the direction of Father LeMoine. Sisters of Providence. About one hundred. The Union of St. Joseph. Monsieur Deute Marshal. Monsieur D. Bordrias, President. The Hardy band. Banner of the Cross of St. Jacques. Society of the Cross of St. Jacques. Sixty members. Banner of St. Jacques. Congregation of the Immaculate Conception of St. James Church. About two hundred members in charge of Father Yache. Clergy of the Parish of St. James. Friar boys bearing cross and candle. Seventy-five Sanctuary Boys, attired in black soutanes and white surplices, in charge of Brother Nisitas. Brothers of the Reformatory School, Father Superior Eusebe, Director. Children of the Congregation of Nuns. These were subdivided into the following: Children of Notre Dame. Children of St. Laurent, under the direction of Sisters Idefonse and St. Everiste. Children of our Lady of Bonsecours. Children of St. Antoine, under the direction of Sisters Ferdinand and St. Elizabeth. Children of St. Felix, in charge of Sister Gillis. The members of the above numbered about two hundred persons. Banner. Ladies of the Congregation of St. Joseph. About two hundred in charge of Fathers De-champs and Desiminaire. The Ladies were attired in black dresses and white veils. Picard, Director. These were attired in blue dresses and white veils, and numbered 100. The Ladies of the congregation of St. James. About 200 attired in black dresses and white veils. Orphans of the Grey nunnery, in charge of the Rev. Mother Superior Dupuis. The ages of the little ones, who looked quite charming, ranged from three and a half to eleven years. Nuns of the Congregation of Notre Dame. About 100. Banner of St. Joseph. Pupils of St. Lawrence School, in connection with the Christian Brothers of Cote street. Pupils of the Normal School, about fifty, in charge of Abbe Veran. Union des Commis Marchands. These were attired in blue and white silken scarfs. Monsieur O. A. Barrette. Banner. Pupils of St. Mary's College. Three hundred, in charge of Rev. Father Fleck, Director. Banner. Band and Pupils of the Montreal College, to the number of 350, Father Delavigne, Director. Banner. Congregation des Hommes du Ville Marie, 570 members, Father Giband, Director. Band of the 65th (Mount Royal) Rifles City Band. Banner. The Sexton of the French Church in official uniform. Priests bearing Cross and silver candlesticks. The Clergy of Notre Dame. The Clergy of St. James. The Clergy of Montreal College. Sanctuary boys. Their Lordships Bishops Goossens (Burlington), Langevin (Rimouski), Lafleche (Trois Rivières), McIntyre (Prince Edward Island), with their chaplains, attired in mitres and golden vestments. THE GOLDEN CANOPY. under which was HIS EXCELLENCY THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC, bearing the Blessed Sacrament, he was accompanied by Bishop Febre. Guard of Honor of the 65th Rifles, under command of Lt.-Col. N. Labranche. Police in single file. Representatives of the Legal Profession. Representatives of the Notarial Profession. Banner of St. Patrick. The St. Patrick's Society, at the head of which were B. Devlin, Esq., M.P., President; D. Barry, Esq., and D. Coghlan, Vice-Presidents; S. Cross, Secretary. Two hundred members. Banner. St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, M. P. Ryan, President; A. Brogan, Vice-President. Jas. Dillon, Treasurer. Shamrock Independent Irish Band. St. Patrick's Benevolent Society. Three hundred members. W. J. Rufferty, President. Banner. Catholic Young Men's Society. W. E. Doran, President; James Shea, Vice-President. Banner. Irish Catholic Benefit Society Michael Harrington, President. About two hundred. Banner. St. Patrick's National Association. M. C. Mullarky, President; W. Wilson and W. O'Brien, Vice-Presidents. About 100 members. Banner. Pupils of St. Patrick's School. Society of the Sacred Heart in connection with St. Patrick's School. Banner. Children of Mary. About one hundred and fifty. Banner. Congregation of Notre Dame of St. Patrick's School, consisting of little girls dressed in white, under Sister Wilfrid. Banner. St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society P. Flannery, President. Two hundred members. St. Ann's Cadets, numbering 80. Banner. Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society, 160 members. P. J. Brennan, President; John Davy, 1st V.-P.; Hugh Brady, 2nd V.-P. MacMahon Guards. One hundred and twenty present. Band of the Irish Catholic Union. Members of the Irish Catholic Union, J. McEvenue, President, in the following order: No. 1 Branch, Pres.—Donohue, 150 members.

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC NEWS.—There are 8,000,000 Catholics in Russia. ADDRESS TO HIS HOLINESS.—The Edinburgh Catholic Young Men's Society has sent an address to His Holiness, on the occasion of his jubilee. PATRONS' PRIZES.—The diocese of Southwark, England, contributed about £1,500 on the occasion of the collection for the Pope. ROME, May 19.—It is asserted that the Pope has indirectly requested the good offices of the Emperor of Austria with the Czar in behalf of the Catholics in Poland. MANDATE.—The Bishop of Meaux has published a mandate for the consecration of his diocese to the Sacred Heart. There are only five French dioceses which are not so consecrated. THE SEA OF HAARLEM.—The Right Rev. Petrus Mathias Snickers, President of the Seminary, Vicar-General, and Vicar-Capitular, has been appointed Bishop of Haarlem. MISSIONARY PRIESTS.—A number of priests for the Colored mission are expected to arrive in Baltimore at an early date from Mill Hill College in London. Those of the Mission now in America are doing a noble work and recruits are at all times acceptable. The Benedictine Missionary in Savannah, Ga., intend, besides their missionary labors, to erect an industrial and agricultural school for colored youths. The boys who remain until their twenty-first year will be able to instruct their brethren, and the undertaking promises great results. In a convent of Capuchin nuns, at Nuria, in Spain, a religious 125 years old is reported to be still living. But what is more extraordinary is the fact that she still attends to all the exercises of the community, including even Matin and Lauds, which are said at midnight. A hundred years ago there were not more than twenty-five priests in the United States. In 1800 there were no more than forty. During the next thirty years the number increased to 232. Eighteen years after this (1848) the number had risen to 890; in 1862, to 2,317; in 1872, to 4,809; in 1873, to 5,704. A Rome despatch states that Victor Emmanuel has written to the Pope, congratulating him on the approaching anniversary of his elevation to the Episcopate; the Pope sent reply, thanking the King and begging him not to permit the Italian Government to despoil the parishes and confraternities of their property. THE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.—A Rome correspondent writes that the *Unica Cattolica* announces with much satisfaction that the Duchess of Norfolk has just brought to a conclusion the works of the fourth of the five churches she vowed she would build in commemoration of the wounds of our Lord. PRESENTS TO THE POPE.—The *Herald's* Rome special says.—Charles Ewing, the Envoy of Mrs. Gen. Sherman, President of the American Ladies Committee, at a private audience with the Pope, presented \$11,000 gold, from the Archdiocese of Baltimore, and \$5,000 from other dioceses. PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN THE WEST.—Seattle, a place in Washington Territory, on Puget Sound, which was founded only three or four years ago by the Rev. Father Prefontaine, a Catholic priest from Quebec Province, has now a population of 5,000, with a daily paper, four district schools, and seven churches. CONVERSION OF AN ANGLICAN CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. James Arthur Poole, late curate of St. John's, Mills Platting, has (says a Central News telegram) resigned his curacy and been received into the Catholic Church. The Rev. gentleman belonged to the High Church party, the services at St. John's being conducted upon Ritualistic principles. JESUIT MISSIONS.—The Jesuit Fathers have accepted missions and parishes in the cities of Providence, R. I., and Detroit, Mich., and will enter immediately on the duties of their new charges. In the latter city they are to establish a high school and college for boys—a want long felt by the Catholics in that region. THE CHURCH IN AUSTRALIA.—Australia, which at the beginning of this century had no more than 100,000 inhabitants, counts now 800,000 Catholics. They have built churches, hospitals and schools. The first and only Catholic Bishop in the province resides in Sydney, but it will not be long till the Holy See shall have to erect a new bishopric. IRELAND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation from Ireland, headed by Mr. Butt, M. P., and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, respecting University education; and, after listening to their representations, intimated that he was fully alive to the importance of the subject, and would confer with his colleagues as to obtaining a day this session for the discussion of Mr. Butt's Bill now before Parliament. BELGIUM AND THE ALLOTMENT.—His Eminence Cardinal Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines, has published an eloquent Pastoral, re-affirming in energetic language the reclamations contained in the late Allocution of His Holiness, and calling on the Catholics of his diocese to pray earnestly for the deliverance of the Church from its present calamitous circumstances. CONVERSION OF A NAVAL CHAPLAIN.—Letters from Jamaica state that on the arrival there of the Rev. Charles Edwin Hodson, who had come out to join her Majesty's ship "Aboukir," to which he had lately been appointed, he announced that he had joined the Roman Catholic Church. There were several Catholic priests among his fellow passengers on board the mail boat. Mr. Hodson has for a long time been connected with the High Church party. He was ordained by the Bishop of Exeter, and, having obtained a chaplaincy in the Royal Navy, took part in the late Arctic expedition, serving as chaplain on board the "Discovery." CONVERSION IN ROME OF AN ENGLISHMAN.—In the chapel of His Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, Secretary of State to his Holiness, Mr. Algar Welby, a member of an English family well known in Rome for many years, abjured on Friday morning the errors of heresy, and was received into the bosom of the Catholic Church. Mgr. Sallua, of the Holy Office, and Father Simpliciano, of the Minor Altar of Naples, by whom Mr. Welby was instructed in the dogmas of the faith, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, were present on the occasion. Cardinal Simeoni received the adjuration, and conferred on the neophyte conditional Baptism, Confirmation, and the Holy Eucharist. He was afterwards presented to the Holy Father, who was in his room busily engaged in writing, and was received with much kindness. His Holiness affectionately imparted his Apostolic Benediction to the new convert.—*Weekly Register*. DIOCESE OF THE MAURITIUS.—Bishop Saurisbrick, O. S. B., of Port Louis, Mauritius, and his Secretary, Rev. Peter Cox, are staying at the Hotel d'Allegagne, Rome. The Bishop presented to the Pope, in private audience, on the 6th of April, the sum of £280 in gold, being the third offering from his diocese within a short time. The purse containing this offering was worked by the nuns of Marie Reparatrice in gold embroidery, with the Papal arms and the inscription—"22,000. Sanctissimo et Dilectissimo Patri Nostro Pio Nono peramator oblatum Episcopus Clerus et fideles Diocesis Portus Ludovic in insula Mauritiis, 1877." The Catholic population of the diocese is about 100,000, the Creoles being all Catholics except those who are in Government employment. The Indian population is about 200,000.

IRISH NEWS.

LONGEVITY IN DENPASAR, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Mrs. Wilkinson, of Denpasary, died recently, at the unusually great age of 103. THE IRISH LANGUAGE.—At a meeting of National Teachers, held at Killybegs, it was voted that Irish should be taught in the national schools. CATTLE DISEASE AT NEWRY.—At Newry lately two more cases of cattle disease were reported. Both animals were ordered to be slaughtered. ALLEGED DISTRESS IN THE ARRAN ISLANDS.—Rev. John A. Conannon, F. P., has written to the *Galway Vindicator* denying that distress exists among the Arran Islanders. ERECTION OF A COMMISSIONER.—Mr. John F. Boyle has been elected one of the Dungarvan Town Commissioners in the room of Mr. Wm. Ryan, who resigned. RAY-KILLING EXTRAORDINARY.—An inmate of the Armagh Workhouse killed 1,171 rats in that institution during the past year. On Tuesday last he was ordered a gratuity of £2 therefor.—*Armagh Guardian*. HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.—At the annual meeting of the Waterford Harbor Commissioners, on the 31st ult., the secretary read the yearly accounts which showed that the Board was almost £3,500 better off than at the close of the last financial year. DESTITUTION IN DUBLIN.—In a room without any furniture whatever, except some straw strewn on the floor, three starving children of a laborer were found by the police on the 29th ult., in a court off Summer Hill. The father was arrested, charged with neglect, and remanded. FATAL ACCIDENT.—A wooden bridge spanning the railway near Castleblinham Station, which was about to be taken down lately, fell while three workmen were engaged on it. Thos. Byrne, one of the men, died of the injuries he sustained, and the two others were severely hurt. A TIPPERARY LAND AGENT.—The editor of the *Irish Monthly* tells a good story of a "new English land-agent in Tipperary, much given to strong adjurations, on whom one of the tenants reported as follows: 'Well, I don't know about his business day's; but for blasphemous language he's an *au revoir*.'" CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—At the Edenderry Petty Sessions on the 28th ult., Robert O'Dea was remanded, on a charge of bigamy. It appears he had married a third time, though the ladies of the two former marriages were still alive. He was married to Eliza Rogers, at Ballybrook, County Dublin, on November 1, 1863. A PETITION TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—Mr. Dominic Forham, who was committed and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by Judge Keogh at the last Kerry Assizes for assaulting Sub-Constable Books in Tralee, has memorialised the Lord Lieutenant for a mitigation of that sentence. A copy of the memorial has been forwarded to The O'Donoghue, M. P. THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.—Owing to the births (140,000) exceeding the deaths, and emigration combined (92,000 and 37,000 respectively), last year, Ireland had for the first time for many years a clear gain in the population amounting to over 10,000. The population in the middle of the year was 5,321,000. TENANT RIGHT.—A great tenant right meeting was held at Crumlin, Co. Antrim, on Whit Monday. Professor Smyth, M. P., delivered a lecture on the doings of the past session, with special reference to the land question, and the following Ulster members took part in the proceedings:—Mr. James Sharman Crawford, Mr. Thomas A. Dickson, and Mr. Taylor. SAD DEATH OF A CATTLE DEALER ON BOARD A STEAMER.—On the arrival of the *Earl of Erne* steamer, on the 2nd inst., at Warren point, it transpired that during the passage from Liverpool a cattle dealer named Roger Rooney, who belonged to Mayo Bridge, near Newry, had expired. The verdict of a coroner's jury was that death had resulted from congestion of the brain produced by excessive drinking and exposure to cold. ORANGE OUTRAGE AT MULLENTAIN.—At Stewartstown Petty Sessions, lately, six men were summoned by Arthur Doherty for a combined assault on the 12th of March last. Arthur Doherty, the complainant, gave evidence, from which it appeared that on the day in question he had been attending a meeting at Ballinrye Bridge, and when returning, and at Mullentain Gate, a party of about forty persons waylaid them, he being struck with a stone, and rendered insensible. Other witnesses having been examined, the case was adjourned to the 11th inst. NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO OFFICERS.—Lieutenants Moore and Smith, of the 88 Connaught Rangers, had a wonderfully narrow escape from drowning on the evening of the 28th ult. While sailing on Lough Rea, under the influence of a stiff easterly wind, their boat, a small yacht of about four tons, suddenly capsized, and being ballasted, went to the bottom immediately. The officers reached the Connaught shore in an exhausted condition. Lieut. Moore is son to the late George Henry Moore, who was for many years the eloquent and popular Parliamentary representative of the County of Mayo. LAND ACT.—In the English House of Commons, on the 27th ult., The O'Donoghue, M. P., for Tralee, moved a resolution for amending the Irish Land Act of 1870. He declared that Act to be almost worthless, and that steps should be taken to prevent the exaction of rents which virtually confiscate the improvements declared by that Act to be the property of the tenant, and also that steps should be taken to prevent the eviction of tenants for refusing to submit to such rents. The motion was supported by Mr. Butt, the Home Rule leader, and generally by his party. It was, like all similar motions in favor of Ireland, defeated by a majority of 124 votes, 65 members voting for and 189 against it. SUNDAY TIPPLING IN SOUTH TIPPERARY.—From an official return having reference to the districts in the South Riding of Tipperary, it appears the total number of inebriates convicted in the year was 3,694, and of these but 289 were convicted of being drunk on Sundays—that is, on the average, about half the number convicted on each week day. The rarity of convictions for Sunday tippling in the Catholic diocese of Cashel is very remarkable. In that diocese the Catholic Bishop induced publicans to close their houses on Sunday. Where the ecclesiastical law is obeyed, the sobriety of the people on Sundays is beyond all praise. In the towns of Ballynanty, Ballingarry, Drangan, and Killenaule, there was not a single Sunday tippler convicted. In the thickly-populated towns of Cashel, Fethard, Golden, and New Inn, there were but five. In Dunderum, Cappawhitte, and Holyford, only three. But in Tipperary, Banaha, and Emly, there were no fewer than sixty-five convictions for drunkenness on Sundays. The cause of this very remarkable difference between the police statistics of these towns and those of others in the Diocese of Cashel, is suggested by a note added by Dr. P. Ireland, Esq., County Inspector.—"In Tipperary, Banaha, and Emly, there are five public houses kept open on Sundays, contrary to ecclesiastical rule."

GENERAL NEWS.

BRANTON.—Branton, Ontario, became a city on Thursday. SITTING BULL IS AGAIN ENGAGED IN HOSTILITIES WITH UNITED STATES TROOPS. Mr. J. H. Fraser, M. P. P., has been confined to bed for three days past with a serious attack of inflammatory rheumatism. COLLIERIES' STRIKE.—The Northumberland, England, colliers struck on Monday, and removed their tools from the pits; 12,000 men idle. TORONTO, June 1.—A special by cable to the *Globe*, dated yesterday, says:—"The Canadian pilgrims left for Rome to-day. All well." TIDAL WAVE.—The great tidal wave of May the 10th was felt simultaneously at the Hawaiian Islands. RELIEF WORKS.—A Calcutta despatch reports the number employed on Madras relief works increasing slightly; at Bombay the increase is considerable, with a slight rise in the price of grain. GENERAL GRANT.—The parish priest of Queenstown, Ireland, preached against Grant on Sunday, alleging he had shown himself a persistent enemy of the Roman Catholic Church. BILLIARDS.—Sexton took away the championship and \$1,000 from Joe Dion last night at Tammany Hall, New York, beating him by 158 points out of 600. DISASTER.—The Catholic Church at Wiesen, Grand Duchy of Posen, was struck by lightning during service. Six people were killed and twenty seriously injured. IMMIGRANTS.—Up to this date only three hundred immigrants have reported at the Ottawa office this year. The demand for labor is exceedingly limited, about the only call being for domestic servants. FAMINE IN CHINA.—Latest China news states that sufferings from famine in the northern provinces of China are unabated. Partial relief is afforded by the exertions of foreigners and wealthy Chinese, but effective only to a limited extent. THE DOGS ON MOUNT ST. BERNARD saved the lives of forty persons during the past winter. At a distance of an hour's walk they can discover through their wonderful sense of smell, whether travellers are on the mountain within that distance. BISMARCK.—It is stated that Bismarck is endeavoring to effect an understanding between the belligerent powers, and that the Porte is not opposed to entering on negotiations for a cessation of hostilities. DISASTROUS FIRE.—HULL IN FLAMES.—OTTAWA, June 1.—A most disastrous fire occurred at Hull, at an early hour this morning, which destroyed about \$50,000 worth of property owned by E. B. Eddy. 43 horses were roasted, also one cow which was stabled in the rear. OCEAN NAVIGATION EXTRAORDINARY.—The schooner *New Bedford*, twenty feet long, with Capt. Thos. Crapo and wife aboard, sailed on Monday for London. An immense crowd witnessed the departure. The boat is the smallest that ever attempted the feat. ENTERPRISING SCHEME.—Chinese capitalists, supported by high officials, are endeavoring to get control of the great trading interests of steamship lines, &c., by extensive purchases, with the avowed object of gradually wresting commercial supremacy from foreign hands. COREAN TERRITORIAL LINK.—Complaints have been received from the Korean Government that the line of neutral territory between the Corea and China is not respected by subjects of China, and a proposal is now under consideration, to authorize the Koreans to capture and summarily kill all intruders. MAKING PROVISION.—A Rome despatch states that a large portion of the \$600,000 which the Pope has already received from the pilgrims has been remitted to London and deposited to provide against the needs of the Holy See while the Pontifical throne is vacant, and for the first requirements of Pius's successor. OFFICIAL ASSIGNMENTS.—John Turner and Thomas McCrosson of the *Tribune*, of city of Toronto, have been gazetted official assignees under the provisions of the Insolvent Act, for the County of York, including the city of Toronto. Mr. McCrosson's experience in such matters will doubtless be useful in his new sphere. THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.—The strength of the Channel squadron represents nearly 60,000 tons of armor-plated ships carrying 115 guns and 5,000 men. The fleet in the Mediterranean consists of 20 sea-going vessels (10 armor-plated) and an aggregate of 5,000 officers and men. AGRICULTURAL PROSPECT.—Reports from 49 different sections of the state of Nebraska show an increased acreage especially of corn. In some localities the wet weather and floods have done some damage, but the crops generally are looking well, and grasshoppers do not seem to be doing much damage. There is also a large increase in stock cattle and hogs. CATHOLIC EDUCATION.—NEW YORK, June 1.—The Young Men's National Roman Catholic Union today adopted a resolution requesting the delegates to interest their societies in the cause of the Roman Catholic education, which was believed to be an absolute necessity. And for the establishment and maintenance of schools to instruct the Roman Catholic youth in worldly knowledge and in the principles of faith. REPORTED MUTINY ON BOARD A BRITISH IRON-CLAD.—There was recently an *emute* on board Her Majesty's iron armor-plated ship "Alexandra," flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, in consequence of stringency of discipline and unusual severity of punishments. The whole of one watch refused to do duty and threw the gun-sights overboard. Three subordinates were sentenced to 42 days' imprisonment, and sent home in the "Monarch" to undergo the punishment. ATTEMPTS AT PERVERSION IN PRUSSIA.—Several months ago some Catholic citizens of Elbing applied to the Provincial Government of Dantzic praying that their children may be dispensed from receiving religious instruction from Old-Catholic teachers. Weeks passed without any answer. A fresh application was made, and at Easter there came a simple refusal. The parents have now applied to the Minister for Public Instruction. For six months the children have been forced to receive religious instruction from Old-Catholic teachers. It further appears that for a considerable time past Protestant school inspectors, acting under the authority of the Ministry of Instruction, are in the habit of interrogating the Catholic children on religion. THE PAPAL JUBILEE.—The jubilee of the Holy Father, which has caused such an outburst of feeling in the Catholic world at large, has not passed unnoticed in the Western District of Scotland. This is amply evident from the fact that during the week eleven hundred pounds have been forwarded to Rome to be laid at the feet of his Holiness. This sum was made up, not by the handsome offerings of some few generous hearts, but by the united efforts of all who, whether rich or poor, were anxious to give a token of their filial love to the Holy Father. The children from all the schools joined in the demonstration, and it was quite affecting to see how proud they were to subscribe their names, and sign their names to the schedules to be presented to their beloved Father.

WAR NEWS.

GREEN WILL FIGHT.—Greece has decided to have a hand in the Turco-Russian war. CONFERENCE.—A conference of the powers for the localization of the war is proposed to meet at Plasi. RECAPTURE OF ARDAHAN.—The reported recapture of Ardahan by the Turks, as alleged was effected by the former Turkish garrison unexpectedly turning back and taking the Russians unawares. ARDAHAN.—The London *Standard's* correspondent at Constantinople expresses the belief that the news of the recapture of Ardahan is authentic. In St. Petersburg the report is pronounced false. In Constantinople it is officially announced that the Turks have just retaken Ardahan. IN FRONT OF BAYAZET.—The inhabitants are surrendering their arms to the Russians. Heavy rains continue to impede operations. A fresh rising occurred in the Terek district, and the insurgents were dispersed by the troops. One body of 500 insurgents lost 80 killed and 100 prisoners. ENGAGEMENT.—A sharp engagement took place outside Kars recently, resulting in a decisive advantage to the Russians. The Turks lost the outlying entrenchments on three sides of Kars, with two guns and a quantity of ammunition. The Russians lost 36 killed, and Turks 100. MARAUDING EXPEDITION DESTROYED.—Suleiman Pasha, commanding the Turkish forces in Hercegovina, reports that the Montenegrin marauding expedition is totally destroyed. The Turks laid a mine at Piva, and, by feigning a retreat, tempted the Montenegrins to follow, when the mine was fired and the Montenegrins all killed. SERBIA.—The most moderate view held in Constantinople regarding Serbian preparations is that they are intended to support a declaration of independence to be issued as soon as the Russians cross the Danube. In that case the Serbians, without declaring war or making any forward movement, would practically cover the right of the Russo-Rumanian army. RUSSIA.—Thirteen trains filled with Circassian cavalry in the Russian service passed over the Moldavian railways in one day, on their way back to Russia. Three squadrons will be disbanded. The Sheik ul Islam found means to let these troops know that a holy war had been declared. They since have shown great discontent, and many declared they would not fire on their co-religionists. The regiment will be sent to a Siberian garrison. ALLEGED MASSACRE BY TURKS.—A *Herald's* London special charges that a number of Bosnian refugees in Servia, confiding in the Turkish promise of amnesty, crowded the frontier in the hope of returning home, were immediately seized by the Turks and driven to Derber. They were thrown into a dungeon, and nine were murdered in cold blood. The massacre has spread terror throughout Bosnia. The population are arming, and looking to Russia for help. THE CZAR IMPATIENT.—The *Herald's* special says the Czar is irritated at the slowness in the conduct of the Campaign, and the bad nourishment of the troops. He has ordered the mobilization of three more divisions for the Caucasus, where the Circassian insurrection causes anxiety. The convoy of munitions for the Russians have been seized by the Austrian authorities, at Lemberg, in Galicia. During the bombardment of Wieden the Rumanians shelled the hospital, killing two patients. TURKEY.—A Vienna despatch says that the palace clique at Constantinople seems to have renounced all idea of yielding. The formation of a Council of War is a sign that it has renounced its position in the Palace. This measure will probably prevent the Sultan's going to the army. The first step of the Council of War has been to obtain an authorization from the Sultan for the formation of a Hungarian legion. The authorization was given despite the representations of Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador. THE DANUBE.—A New York *Times* London special says the Russian advance on the Danube has been postponed, partly because of the interposition of diplomacy. Bismarck hopes to bring about understanding between England and Russia. This is rendered advisable by a strong undercurrent of active animosity in France against Germany. Germany proposes to form an alliance with Italy against ultramontane dictation, and Bismarck is working to prevent an alliance between France, Austria and England against a secret but well-known, understanding existing between Germany and Russia. BISMARCK BUSY.—The delay in beginning hostilities in earnest gives some strength to the rumours of Bismarck being busy as a mediator between the Porte and Russia. Ardahan has been retaken by the Turks, but not before the Russians destroyed the place. The Rumanians intend getting up a demonstration on the Czar's arrival in Bucharest. The war party is still active in Greece. At a large meeting in Birmingham last night addressed by Mr. Gladstone, a resolution was carried declaring England's true policy to be to unite with the other Powers and compel Turkey to give effectual guarantees for the proper treatment of Christians. TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.—ERZENOU, June 3.—The most terrible event of the present war has occurred. Two nights ago 4,000 Circassian cavalry, commanded by Moussa Pasha, were ordered to proceed towards Kars, entirely unsupported by infantry. They rested for the night at Bekli Ahmed. Russians secretly organized a powerful force, and during the night surrounded and surprised the village in which the Circassians halted. Only about five per cent of the entire force of 4,000 Circassians escaped the carnage which followed. Moussa Pasha himself is among the missing. The Circassians fought desperately, and no quarter was given. THE POWERS AND PEACE.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence*, of Berlin, publishes an article which in the light of the recent peace rumours from Bucharest is significant. The article concludes as follows:—"The efforts of German policy, which after the last war found expression and a firm basis in the alliance of the Emperors, have proved also on the present grave crisis to be a guarantee for pacific mediation reaching far beyond that narrower alliance. If, notwithstanding the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, the prospects of the preservation of peace in Europe have within the last few weeks rather increased than diminished, German policy has an honourable share in this. BULGARIA.—The Rostchuk correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows:—"The twenty odd thousand troops of this garrison are the perfection of soldiers. They are brown, open-faced, big-shouldered fellows, perfectly resigned to any fate Allah may have for them, with perfect faith in the bankrupt Government, for the chief of which they shout and salaam every evening at sunset. The disorderly Moslem elements in a state of great fury with the Bulgarians and foreigners generally. The Christians are frightened to death lest some imprudent member of their faith should provide the spark which might light up such a glare as would throw Batak into the shade completely. Even the consuls have to be careful for their lives. Proofs of the extreme and dangerous tension of the relations between Moslem and non-Moslem could be given without end."

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

SCARCE BIRDS IN THE OLD AND NEW WORLD.—It is a very unfounded notion, that in the New World the brilliant lines of the bird take the place of the power of song. On the contrary it would appear from observation that the American song-birds are infinitely more numerous than those of Europe, and many of them superior to our most celebrated songsters. THE JACKDAW.—A correspondent of the *Dorset Chronicle* hears from Crawkara that for several days past the town clock has failed to keep time. A jackdaw selected the interior of the clock for its nest—which blocked up the cog-wheels, and so stopped the clock. Although the nest has been destroyed several times, the jackdaw immediately rebuilds it. Efforts have been made to shoot the bird, but without success. There has been some conflict of opinion among zoologists as to whether the camel exists anywhere in a wild state or not. The latest evidence on the subject is that obtained by Lieutenant-Colonel Prejarsky, the Russian traveller in Central Asia. He did not himself see any wild camels, but was assured by the natives that they were to be found in a marshy depression which extends between the two great lakes of Koko-Nor and Lob-Nor. WOLVES IN ENGLAND.—The natural-historical accounts of the wolf tells us that it was extirpated in Britain by the salutary edicts of King Edgar, who accepted wolves' tongues and heads as tribute or as a commutation for certain crimes. This statement is not in accordance with fact, for in the reign of Edward I. wolves had increased to such a degree that officers were appointed to promote their destruction, and lands were held on the condition of hunting and destroying them. A STRANGE PLACE FOR A BIRD'S NEST.—There is at the present time, a short distance below Hogton Station, on the line of railway between Preston and Blackburn, a throstle's nest built in the side drain under a sleeper, about a foot lower than the line of rails, on which the trains are passing every hour both day and night. The nest contains four eggs, on which the old birds sit, apparently undisturbed by the trains, which whirl past within a yard of her, and which cannot fail to shake both nest and contents.—*Preston Guardian*. TOBACCO.—What our forefathers thought of tobacco may be gleaned from the following, which is taken from the proceedings and debates in the House of Commons:—"Wednesday, April 16, 1621.—Sir William Stroud moved that he would have tobacco banished wholly out of the kingdom, and that it may not be brought in from any part, nor used amongst us; and Sir Grey l'almos said that if tobacco be not banished it will overthrow one hundred thousand men in England, for now it is so common that he hath seen ploughmen take it as they are at plough." SIGHT OF THE CROCODILE.—Pily, like other authors, has made the mistake of concluding that the sight of the crocodile is defective under water—which a moment's consideration, without the necessity of personal experience, should have corrected; for it is at least reasonable to suppose that an animal living chiefly on fish should, in order to secure its prey, be gifted with an equal power of sight to that of the fish. The crocodile covers its eyes at pleasure with the inflating membrane. It has no tongue, and moves the upper jaw. It does not run very fast, but can turn round in an instant. THE BAY-TREE AND LIGHTNING.—The bay-tree was represented in the temples of the Greeks as binding the brows of Apollo, their god of poetry. It formed numerous ornaments in their sacred edifices, and was wreathed into the shape of coronets as prizes for the victors in the games of the circus. It was a common belief in those times that the bay was never struck by lightning; and Pliny relates that the Emperor Tiberius always crowned himself with bay during a thunderstorm. It was also the agent in many popular superstitions—a few of which have descended to our times. GOLD IN INDIA.—Gold occurs very generally in the stream gravels of the Indian rivers, but only in small quantities, and only the poorest natives are employed in washing for it. The rivers of Burmah and of the Punjab seem to yield the largest quantities. Quartz "reefs" and "leadens" yielding gold also occur in the Malabar district and in the Wynad; these latter promise well for working on the modern Australian plan. Notwithstanding this occurrence of gold in India, very large quantities of gold bullion are annually absorbed by that country, for the purposes of manufacture into ornaments. The George-and-Dragon sovereigns are in special favour. THE COLOUR OF THE RED SEA.—Rumour says that the Red Sea is losing its ruddy hue, which, as is well known, is due to the presence of a microscopic plant. Many spots in the open ocean are similarly discoloured. Recently it has been discovered that the dark green colour of some portions of the Arctic Ocean is due to the abundance of a minute species of plant of the seaweed order. It is believed that the "whales' food"—very minute animals—live on this microscopic vegetable. Whales congregate in localities where the dark green discoloration is observed; so that an important branch of commerce is probably dependent upon the existence of a minute plant not known until recently. A FRENCH TOWN INVADDED BY WILD BOARS.—The little town of Bernay was rather startled the other day by the sudden irruption of a herd of wild boars which rushed down the Rue Lisieux. In the first moment of terror the inhabitants retired to their houses and closed the doors, but the male population, soon recovering from their alarm, proceeded to do battle with the invaders, twelve in number. Attacked with firearms, the wild boars seemed to have completely lost their heads, and six of them fell without having inflicted any loss on their enemy. One was killed while attempting to swim across the river, and two took refuge in a stable, where they were made prisoners. A fine old solitaire alone effected his retreat with any dignity, and reached the forest of Alencon in safety. While these events were passing in the town another herd of wild boars, issuing from the forest of Frocourt, made its way to the woods of Meuneval and St. Leger. THE VINE IN FRANCE.—Of all the elements of wealth in which France is so rich, none contributes more powerfully to the prosperity of that country than the vine. It was introduced in historical times, yet the soil and climate, the system of land-tenure, and the genius of the people are so adapted to its cultivation that France has long since distanced all competitors as a producer of wine. She, in fact, exports more wine than all other countries taken together, though the grape ripens to perfection in Italy, Greece, and Turkey, in Spain and Portugal, in Germany and Austria, throughout Western Asia—where indeed it appears to be indigenous—in Australia, South Africa, and the United States of America. From the plains of Champagne to the shores of the Bay of Biscay, and from the banks of the Loire to those of the Rhone, the cultivation is general. It occupies over five millions of acres, or a fourth more than the area under wheat in the United Kingdom. It gives employment to at least millions of people, and it produces on an average every year a harvest valued at £120,000,000 sterling.

The True Witness

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

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, June 6.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1877.

- WEDNESDAY 6th—St. Norbert, Bishop and Confessor. St. Norbert was born in the Duchy of Cleves, in 1080.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Titus"—Crushed out. "MALACHI"—Next week. "J. R."—We do not know.

THE REJOICINGS.

The Catholics of Montreal have fallen upon eventful days. They have surprised themselves and they have astonished the citizens at large.

THE VACANCY IN THE SENATE.

When the Hon. Mr. Wilson died we suggested the propriety of the appointment of an Irish Catholic in his place. We urged as a reason that there were very few Irish Catholics in the Senate and that such an appointment would be politic and just.

other, if not as eventful as its predecessor, still it will form a brilliant record in the history of the time. When again can such events combine to render two days so auspicious in the annals of the Catholics of the City as the 3rd and 4th of June have been.

INCIDENTS.

During the procession we noticed that the Commercial Academy had English and French flags flying from the towers which flank the building on either side.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

At last the Tribune has replied to our queries about the Immigration question. It was slow and it has been uncertain. We have already, side by side, proved the fallacy of the Tribune's arguments.

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Table with 2 columns: Name and Percentage. Includes 'Of Jesuits Estates', 'Of Game Overseers', etc.

The Irish Catholics of Quebec are about one-tenth of the whole population. To the 219 officers in the civil service of the Province they have contributed but 9; whereas their proper proportion is about 22.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Percentage. Includes 'In Pontiac S.', 'Quebec W.', 'Huntington B.', etc.

In the first seven of the foregoing Ridings the Irish Catholics are a majority of a majority; and may, therefore, claim to have seven seats in the House of Commons.

ALDERMAN STEPHENS AND THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

The visit of the Apostolic Delegate to Montreal was the cause of some remarks in the Municipal Council on Monday last.

THE IRISH IN QUEBEC.

Some time since we published a list showing how poorly the Irish Catholics were represented in the administration of Municipal affairs in Montreal.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF QUEBEC.

The question of appointing an Irish Catholic to the Legislative Council of Quebec has now been before the public for some time.

ORDINATION.

It is with great pleasure we announce the ordination to the priesthood of Mr. James Callaghan of this city.

(2) Was he appointed because he was an Orangeman?

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

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

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

(6) Did he exercise exceptional power in Ulster?

(7) Is he still the Government agent for Belfast?

Now we think we have given our contempor...

Table with 2 columns: Name and Percentage. Includes 'Members of Cabinet', 'Do. L. Council', 'Do. L. Assembly', etc.

FETE DIEU.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

- 2 Branch, Pres. P. Reynolds, 200
3 Branch, Pres. Jas. Kelly, 112
Banner.
No. 4 Branch, Pres. J. J. Curtin, 105 members.
5 Branch, Pres. D. Harvey, 95
6 Branch, Pres. Rd. Barke, 72
7 Branch, Pres. John Boyle, 75
8 Branch, Pres. Chas. Boyle, 40
9 Branch, Pres. L. Quinlan, 60
10 Branch, Pres. R. Burns, 87
Sons of Erin,
About one hundred.
Banner.

Boys of the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in connection with St. Ann's Church.
Pupils of St. Ann's school in green and white uniforms.

- Four hundred present
Brother Andaine, Director,
Banner.
Ladies of the Society of Our Lady of Lourdes.
Girls of the Society of Angel Guardians of St. Ann's attired in black dresses and white veils, under Sister St. Francis.
Girls of St. Ann's School, attired in white dresses.
About two hundred,
Banner.
Children of Mary of St. Ann's
About two hundred.

It is almost impossible to do justice to the effect of the spectacle presented by the above imposing procession, numbering between six thousand and seven thousand persons, and extending nearly two miles in length. It took almost three hours to pass Victoria square. Many of the banners were simply magnificent.
As the Host passed by, the heads of thousands of spectators were uncovered and the knee bent with due reverence.
His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic and the Bishops, we are informed, were entertained at luncheon on their return.

THE ARCHES.

The first Arch was opposite St. Bridget's Home on Lagachetiere street, going east, which bore the motto, 'One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism,' and 'St. Patrick's National Association.' A statue of St. Patrick had been erected in the centre, and statues of the Blessed Virgin on either side. In front of St. Patrick's Church a beautifully decorated repository, or small altar, had been erected, ornamented with the inscription 'Venite Adoremus. Over the front gate of the church were the words, Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini.

The second arch was on Alexander, just above Lagachetiere street, which bore the inscription, 'The truth of the Lord shall last forever.'

The third arch was on the corner of Germain street and Alexander, where steps had been constructed leading from the St. Patrick's Academy, for the accommodation of the children of the Academy, whose sweet fresh voices broke into praise as the procession passed by.

Another arch was built opposite the Jesuit Church in Bleury street, decorated with flags. The windows of St. Mary's College were similarly decorated. The deaf and dumb institution and the church adjoining were suitably ornamented with gay banners, &c.

On the corner of St. Catherine, near St. Urbain street, was a fifth arch with the following inscription, 'Paris Angelicus, voci le pain des Anges.' We next arrive at

ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

where on the east and west corners of St. Catherine street the arches filled with roses, flags and pictures of His Holiness, the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph.

The next arch in St. Lawrence Main street, going south, was 105 feet long—a perfect canopy, fragrant with flowers and covered with particular drapery, flags, roses and pictures. Opposite the St. Lawrence Market, the arch bore the inscription: 'En passant, O Jesus, benedicite nos cunctis, also some very beautiful pictures of the Blessed Virgin, the Pope, St. Joseph and other saints.

Another arch below Dorchester, was covered with the statues of Jesus, Mary and Joseph, and the words in front: 'Enseignez toutes les Nations. Pictures and flags completed the adornment. At the corner of Lagachetiere (arch number eleven) were the words: 'Acc verum corpus natum de Maria Virgine.

Then one on the corner of Vitro street, with a large number of flags, flowers, &c., similar to the others.

The thirteenth arch on the corner of Craig and St. Lawrence streets, was similar to the above. The arch at the corner of St. Lambert's hill and St. James street was especially grand. On the north side was the motto, Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, and on the south side, Marie, conserve son Pontificat cheri! The flags and streamers were very tastefully distributed.

The fifteenth arch, corner Notre Dame street and St. Lambert's hill, was profusely ornamented with pictures of the Blessed Virgin, the Pope, and flags, flowers, &c. This completes the list of arches, the effect of which presented in the distance the appearance of miniature forests of green stubbly, the gay colors from the houses across the streets giving the whole a very striking contrast of color.

THE PROCESSION IN NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL.

On entering the French Church, after returning to Place d'Armes Square, perhaps the procession was seen to best advantage as it slowly marched down the broad middle aisle, filed past the altar, passed up the eastern aisle and into St. Sulpice street through the large side door, with glittering banners and brilliant costumes, with the immense canopy above in the shape of the lately decorated roof, resplendent in blue dark ground and golden stars, on either side the immense galleries crowded with masses of humanity, the heavy pillars with their subdued but gorgeous colors, the archway of the altar handsomely decorated with innumerable flags, festoons of blue and white cloth, appropriate monograms, and in the rear the altar twinkling with its innumerable lights, the procession, though large in itself, seemed but a mere thread winding its way through the great church. Now a chant from the altar would fill the air, then an outburst of music from the choir, then organ accompaniment, and so the procession passed in through and out of the great building, and once in Sulpice street its object had been most successfully accomplished.

THE ILLUMINATION.

In the evening was the principal feature of the day's fete, and was very general, especially in the eastern and western ends of the city. The Catholic churches with few exceptions were hung with variegated colored Chinese lanterns or colored glass lights of purple, blue and green, all of which formed a spectacle of uncommon splendor. The Parish Church of Notre Dame was decorated with rows of lights hanging from a central point downward to the points of the spires of each tower, while in the centre of the arch thus formed were gigantic globes of light of different colors. St. James and the Commercial Academy were splendidly decorated, the former on St. Denis street, having the spire festooned with colored lights, while the Academy on St. Catherine street, had the trees on the grounds hung with lanterns, and at the main entrance a large transparency of Pope Pius, a remarkably good likeness to photographs now extant of His Holiness. A calcium light and locomotive reflector here was in operation, and diffused light of great brilliancy, its reflection being plainly visible on the spires of the Church of Notre Dame. The windows of the asylum on St. Catherine street, and joining the Commercial Academy, were also beautifully illuminated, as were also the schools and many of the principal religious institutions. The display in private dwellings was vastly superior to that of the religious institutions, that made by several of our leading citizens on Sherbrooke street east being very tastefully arranged. On many side streets, where there was little hope of any one seeing them, were some elegant displays of ornaments and pictures, ablaze with light. The hall of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society, Toupin's block, corner of McGill and Notre Dame streets, was beautifully illuminated. The four windows were literally ablaze with gas jets, while outside the whole face of the buildings was covered in nicely festooned groups, with handsomely variegated Chinese lanterns. In the centre, the flag of the Society was suspended, prominent on which could be distinguished from McGill street the words 'Irish Catholic Benefit Society,' elegantly worked in gold on a green silk ground, with a magnificent white cross in the centre. At St. Patrick's Church the display of lights was particularly good, the spire and the walls of the church were lighted by hundreds of jets, and the trees were hung with Chinese lanterns. At the residences of many of our west end Irish Catholic fellow-citizens the display was perhaps the most lavish. The City Hall was illuminated in all the windows with wax candle lights and many of the river craft also ran up lights among the rigging, giving the whole of the market wharf and vicinity a unique and pleasing appearance. The view from the mountain about half-past nine was singularly beautiful, the decorations on the St. Patrick's, Notre Dame, St. James and other Churches, along with the numberless lights in private dwellings, making up a fairy scene of the grandest description. The air was clear, and the lights scintillated on the air with dazzling brightness. The clouded sky having darkened the air with threatenings of a thunderstorm, gave the lights additional brightness, and altogether it was

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the Delegate Apostolic and for Bishop Fabre, supplemental cheers being lustily given for Old Ireland awakening the echoes of the streets it passed and La Belle France. The turn out was one of the largest and probably the most brilliant that Montreal has ever seen, being a fitting demonstration to the distinguished Ecclesiastic into whose hands His Holiness has confided so important a mission. From the point of view of extent

IT WAS IMMENSE.

and our people have reason to congratulate themselves upon the display which they made. The houses windows were crowded with deeply interested on-lookers. The Presidents of the Societies, on meeting with the Bishop-Delegate, were headed by the President of the St. Patrick's and St. Jean Baptiste Societies, in the persons of Mr. B. Devlin, M.P., and Dr. J. D. Rottot. After a delay of a few minutes the heads of the Societies retired, and the procession then passed in review order before the Palace, the bands playing and the torches and transparencies and banners glittering in the bright red light of the torches presented a dazzling spectacle. The Bishop-Delegate was heard to say that the spectacle took him by surprise, and much as he was prepared for a demonstration, the one he had witnessed far exceeded his most sanguine anticipation.

THE RETURN.

After this part of the exercises was over, line was reformed, and the processionists, headed by their various bands, and carrying their flags and banners, moved along Lagachetiere, Bleury, St. Catherine, St. Lawrence Main streets and then started for home, proceeding from St. James street, via Wellington and St. Joseph street, out of compliment to the Griffintown contingent, a recognition which was most enthusiastically acknowledged. The effect of the torchlight illumination was glorious, and especially was this the case when a straight view was obtained for a considerable distance. As one gentleman remarked, the affair was nothing more nor less than an

INCANDESCENT JUBILATION.

The music of the bands on the whole was good, but special mention must be made of the splendid music of the band of the 5th Fusiliers, 38

hall of St. Patrick's school the pupils, numbering over four hundred, knelt as he entered—they presented him with a short address which conveyed most eloquently. Their profound respect for his eminent dignity and their respect for the land which gave him birth. The address was accompanied with a basket of the choicest flowers of the season. He replied in a few words, gave them his blessing and two holidays. He manifested an extraordinary interest in the dear little Irish girls of the school and they felt proud and happy beyond description in being honored with his visit.

In the course of the day His Excellency visited the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and other Catholic institutions. In the evening, at eight o'clock, he attended a literary and musical soiree in honour of the 50th anniversary of the Pope's Episcopate, at the Salle Academique du College Ste Marie, Bleury street. The Hall of the College was crowded to its utmost capacity. Among those whom we noticed as being present, having been His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic, Monsignor Fabre, Monsignor Power, Rev. Dr. Reddy, Mr. B. Devlin, President of St. Patrick's Society; Dr. Rottot, President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society; and the Presidents of the following societies: St. Patrick's Benevolent, St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, Catholic Benefit Society, Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society, Catholic Young Men's Society, the Irish Catholic Union, and Messrs. S. J. Meany, L.L.B., F. B. McNamee, James McShane, Jr., D. Barry, B.C.L., R.-v. M. Piche, Rev. M. Trudel, Hon. H. Siarres, Mr. C. S. Chertier, Q. C., A. M. Delisle, Dr. Heaubien, Alderman Rivard,—Martin, M. P. P., Adrien de Bonpart, President of the Catholic Union, &c., &c.

After an overture by the band of the college—Dr. Rottot presented a dutiful and appropriate address on behalf of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. Mr. B. Devlin, who was loudly cheered, performed the same office on behalf of the Irish Catholics of Montreal. The following is the address:—

To His Excellency the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, Lord Bishop of Ardgagh, Delegate Apostolic, &c., &c.

MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—We, the Catholics of Montreal, of Irish birth or descent, have been privileged, in common with our co-religionists of French Canadian nationality, to give you welcome

deaths, more than a quarter of a century ago, His Holiness manifested his sympathy for the Irish people, when, to use his own words, "his heart bled for the sufferings of his faithful Irish Children—for Ireland that had ever displayed such unshaken constancy to the Holy See." For the sympathy in the days of distress the Pontiff gives us honor in the day of jubilation. The selection of your Excellency as Delegate-Apostolic we regard as a graceful and grateful recognition of Ireland's fidelity; and in giving affectionate welcome to the Irish Bishop of Ardgagh, we accord due and reverential homage to the Ab-Legate of Rome.

Will your Excellency, therefore, graciously accept our Irish welcomes and congratulations? We speak for the Irish race in this Canada of ours—for those whose best patrimony is their religion—whose history affords a bright era of which we are proud, when Irishmen were teachers of Europe—when our ancestors were reckoned among the Doctors and Masters of Learning, giving Literature and Civilization to Christendom—we speak for the Irish people, who, in the fact of the selection of an Irish Prelate for the all-important and delicate distinction of Papal Delegate to a foreign land feel a kindling pride in the revival of a traditional glory, as in the existence of a present fame.

With full hearts, grateful personal memories, and glowing national pride, the Irish Catholics of Montreal once again offer to Your Excellency Coadjutor Mlle Paulte to the Dominion of Canada, accompanied by earnest prayer that the high duties entrusted to your guidance and discretion may, in their progress and results, subserve the best interests of the Holy Church, and tend to the greater glory of God.

Signed, on behalf of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, B. DEVLIN, President St. Patrick's Society of Montreal.

Montreal, June 3, 1887. M. De Bonpart also delivered an address, after which the following music was given:—

- Choir—Christians, plus de larmes... Rossini
Choir—Oremus pro Pontifice nostro Pio... Mendelssohn
A literary and musical programme, of which the following is an outline, was next performed:—
Hosanna—(French Discourse)... C. Robillard
Historical Essay... G. Smith.
Choir—"The Papal King"... G. Smith.
The Triumphant March—(Latin Poem)
H. St. Louis.
Choir—O Dies Felix... Alcega.
Music by the Band.

SECOND PART.

The joys of Pius IX.—(Historical Sketch, L. Belanger.
Choir—"The Papal King"... A. de Doss.
Owing to the length of the paper read by Mr. L. Belanger, which occupied 55 minutes, Mr. J. Brady, who was to have delivered the only English paper on the programme, and Mons. C. Madore were prevented from giving theirs, as the hour was getting late.

At the conclusion of Mons. Belanger's paper, HIS EXCELLENCY RESPOND.

My Lords,—I beg to thank the Catholics of Montreal most heartily for the welcome you have given to me, not merely in the eloquent and cordial words I have just listened to, but by deeds that are a splendid proof of the sincerity of the sentiments these words express. (Applause.) It was with pleasure that I heard the President of the St. Patrick's Society declare that the honors paid to the Delegate of the Sovereign Pontiff have been the united act of the Irish and of the French Catholics of this city. I am happy to recognize in this a common outpouring of the living reverence entertained alike by all his children in Montreal for the common Father of the Faithful. But in the present instance this union of the two nationalities in rendering homage to Christ's vicar on earth has a grace and a fitness altogether exceptional. For it so happens that as Bishop of Ardgagh I am the worthy representative of a long line of prelates, of whom the first and the founder of that ancient see, like his uncle St. Patrick, was of French parentage. Thus, after the lapse of some fifteen hundred years, the successor of Pope St. Celestine, at whose bidding Patrick left the shores of France to evangelize Ireland, is honored in the person of the successor of St. Patrick's kinsman, St. Mal, in a great city newly risen beyond the western waves, by the descendants of French and Irish families, bound together to-day by the same faith, with which these saints had made them one so many ages ago. This is one of the marvels of Catholic unity; of that unity which bridges over the chasm between the past and present ages, and binds the old world with the new, and couples in closest union nations long since separated, with a link that, please God, never shall be broken. The brotherhood thus existing among his children in Montreal will give a special value and significance in the eyes of Pius IX. to your demonstration of affection towards his august person. I can say for him that he will bless you for it; for myself I will only say that I shall be forever grateful for the reception I have met with in this noble Catholic city. (great cheers.)

The orchestra then played the national anthem during which His Excellency, accompanied by their Lordships left the hall, and the concert was at an end. We ought to remark that the comprehensive, eloquent and dutiful address of the St. Patrick's Society was draughted by Mr. S. J. Meany. Monsignor Conroy left this morning by the boat for Ottawa.

THE CELEBRATION ELSEWHERE.

ROME. The Herald correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the demonstrations on Sunday, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the episcopacy of Pope Pius, were most imposing. Immense crowds of pilgrims thronged the Vatican and an immense concourse of people filled the streets of Rome. The excitement and fatigue of the reception greatly exhausted the Pope, and indeed tried the endurance of all present.

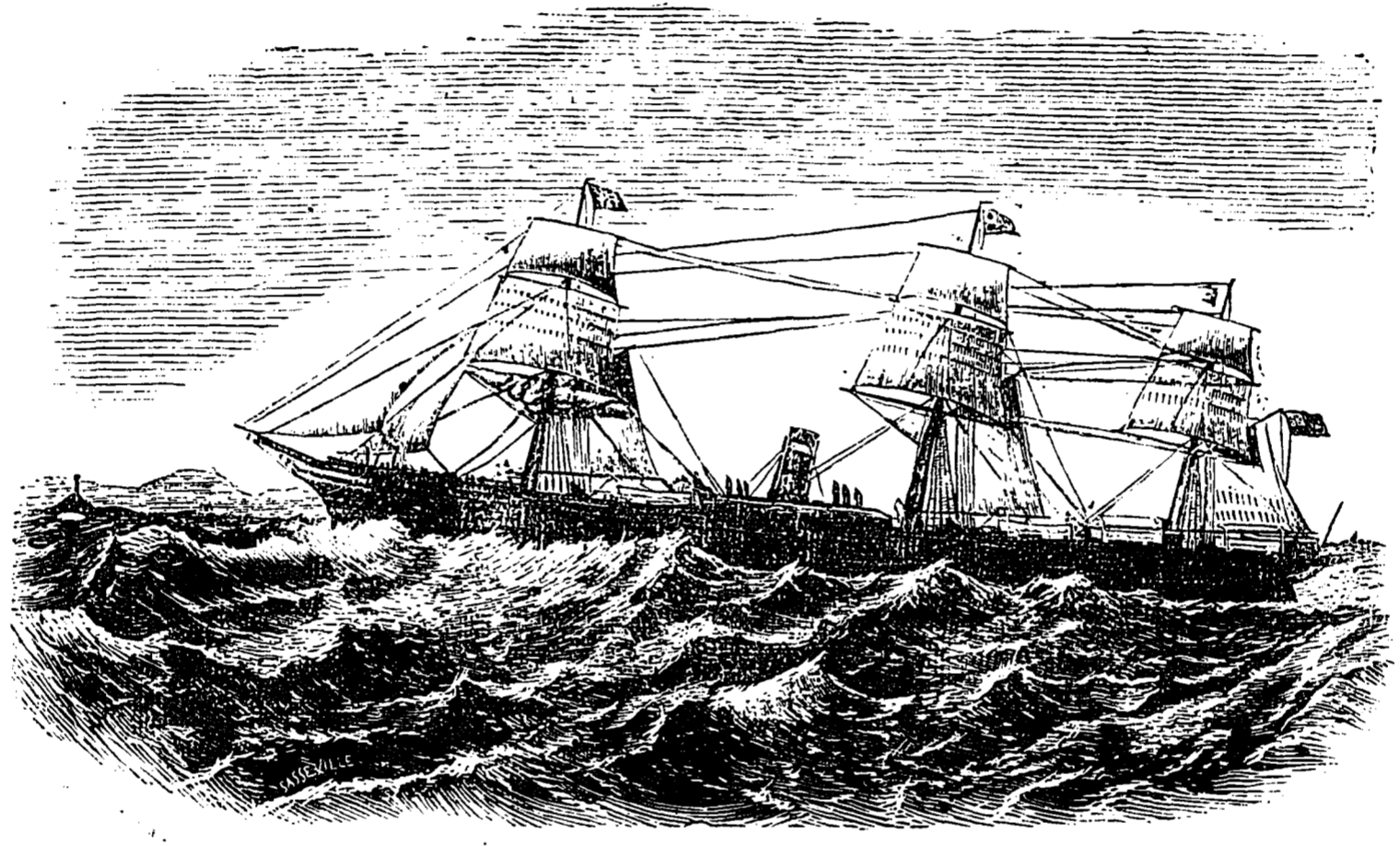
THE CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK.

Sunday last was well observed among the Catholics of New York, and the attendance at the churches where special services were held in honor of the event was unusually large. The trials of the Holy Father were dwelt upon in the midst of the joy which surrounded the occasion, and while praises were sung to God for His goodness to the Holy See in leaving him so long at the head of the Church, earnest prayers were offered that he might be relieved from the distresses attending him and live triumphant over the enemies of the Roman Catholic Church.

ALBANY. The fiftieth anniversary of the episcopacy of Pope Pius IX. was celebrated at the Cathedral here by a pontifical high mass, a procession of the blessed sacrament and other services. At St. Joseph's Church similar services were held.

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. One copy mailed free. Address: M. O'DOWD, Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo.



THE SS. "CITY OF BRUSSELS."

well worth the climb to gaze on a scene of such splendor. Some twenty or thirty thousand people must have been on the streets between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, and until a late hour the streets were filled with sight-seers.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION—A FINE DISPLAY.—SOME OF THE VISITORS WHO PAID THEIR RESPECT DURING THE DAY.

The procession on Sunday, was followed on Monday night, by a torchlight procession, which, although not quite so strong in numbers, was very imposing. According to arrangement, about 7 o'clock the representatives of the Irish societies mustered at the corner of Craig and Victoria, with torches ready to ignite. It was quickly evident that the muster would be a strong one, and some little time was spent in getting the different societies in order. At a given signal the torches were lit, and to the music of six bands the procession moved along Craig street to the Champ de Mars where the representatives of the French Catholic societies had already assembled. An amalgamation effected, the whole—numbering not less than three thousand persons—moved from the large parade ground into Notre Dame street, along that street, up Beaver Hill Hill to Palace street, and thence to Dominion Square. So great was the crowd on the streets, and so loud was the crash of music from the bands, that it was hard to learn the correct position of the many societies taking part in the procession, but as far as could be learned, the following were present, although, perhaps, not named exactly as they followed one another:

THE IRISH SOCIETIES.

- Band.
St. Patrick's Society, with Flag.
Band.
St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.
Catholic Young Men's Society.
Irish Catholic Benefit Society.
Band 5th Fusiliers.
Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society.
St. Patrick's National Association.
Band.
St. Ann's Temperance Society.
Band.
St. Bridget's Temperance Society.
St. Gabriel's Society.
Band.
Irish Catholic Union.

THE FRENCH SOCIETIES,

consisting of St. Jean Baptiste, St. Joseph and others followed, and were accompanied by three bands, each Society carrying at its head its distinguishing banner.

The crowd along the route of the procession was something extraordinary, and it was impossible in Notre Dame and St. James streets to make head-way.

DOMINION SQUARE.

Here the societies were drawn up, and at a given signal rousing cheers were given for Pio Nono, for

strong, headed by Drum-Major Bostock, and at the heading of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society. The band looked and played well through. No accidents happened, and the brilliant display ended in a manner which must have been satisfactory to all concerned.

VISITORS.

During the day a large number of persons called on Bishop Conroy, among them the following left their cards:—A de Bonpart, Dr. Schmidt, J D Roland, F X Cochu, Wm Wilson, D E Archambault, Jos Desrosiers, T C De Lorimier, S Prevost, O Dufresne, C H Hebert, J A Surveger, F A Mathieu, C O Carou, C Tetu, H B Pillet, H Desbarats, Thomas Workman, M P, E C N Ste Marie, J Simard, Chas Chanut, J H Sempie, Thomas Tribey, E H Jodon sr, Dr P B Mignault, J Wurtick, Rouer Roy, P P Marten, Dr E Bourque, D H Merrill, D E Papienau, G R Woakes, N Villeneuve, E G Bradran, H Lionais, S Brault, N B Desmarquet, Jr, Dr Trudel, A Brogan, M P Ryan, J D Lionais, J J Curran, John O'Neil, Alderic Deschamps, L A Jette, M E J O Turgeon, S Pagnault, Rsv P A Guy, Rev G P Gasteaux, J B Robitoux, Edward Murphy, A A Meilleur, N Heber, Z Prevost, J E Archambault, L E Bechevin Thibault, O J Devlin, F O Cochu, l'Abbe Bourbonnais, J W Mount, M D, F B Pelet, Mr. Gillis, E Globensky, I N Brivenuau, Louis Quimet, A Branchaud, Dr. M. O'Brien, J A Couderre, Hon J A Chapleau, O B Hebert, J A Couture, Jos Versailles, Jr, L Thibault, E O P Guy, E A Geoffroy, C Beausoleil, B G Globensky, A Leste, Raymond Frefontaine, J E O Labadie, J F Lusignan, Dr G O Beaudry, H A Globensky, J P Coutlee, J A Bouin, A Gelinus, F A Quinn, O McGarvey, F X Trudel, C E Schiller, Dr. H. Lomer, Dr. J. L. Leprohon, Vice-Consul of Spain, Louis Perrault, C O Perrault, Vice-Consul of France, P A Jodoin, J S Coutlee, J L Coutlee, E Bellemare, Amable Jodoin, Jr, Ald. F. David, D. Desaulniers, M. T. Duguise, Major L. A. H. Latour, F. A. Routh, Portugais Consul, R. J. Devins, D. E. Papienau, Geo. H. Patterson, A. Villeneuve, P. A. Fauteux, A. D. Jobin, J. J. Hannan, L. H. Cassidy, E. H. Merrill, Ald. S. Rivard, Dr. Howard, Wm Scallon, Ald. Thibault, Le Chevalier De Bellefeuille, N. Richette, O. Duguise, H. M. Perrault, Ald. E. Genereux, F. G. Bouthillier, L. G. Martin, A. G. Gilbert, of the Gazette, T. Maire, La Minerve, A. E. Coleman, Daily Witness, Arthur Dansereau, Gen. N. Watier, P. S. Murphy, R. A. B. Hubert, Jas. O'Brien, His Worship Mayor Beaudry, His Honor Judge Papienau, C. S. Chertier, J. A. Gravel, Gonzalve Doutr, Chs. LeMyre, M. F. Hearn, M. W. Kirwan, TRUST WITNESSES.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday morning His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic celebrated Mass and preached in St. Patrick's Church. He alluded in his discourse to the attachment of the Irish people to their religion, and their affectionate devotion to the Holy See. After referring to the magnificent demonstration of the previous evening, which he said was cheering to his heart, he imparted counsel to his faithful auditory. After breakfast his Excellency repaired with a large number of clergymen to the reception

INVENTION.

A Manchester mechanic has invented a horseshoe composed of three thicknesses of cowhide compressed into a steel mould, and then subjected to a chemical preparation.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.

Artillery experiments were lately resumed at Shoeburyness, near London, with the 80-ton cannon. It was loaded with a charge of 425 pounds; the projectile, a Palliser ball, weighed 1,700 pounds, and quitted the mouth of the gun at the rate of 1,600 feet in a second.

MOZART AND HAYDN.

Haydn and Mozart were sincere Christians. In their lives as in their music, we find that order, nobility, sweetness, and purity which characterize true religious music.

THE IGNORANT PAPISTS.

All great inventions and splendid achievements are of Catholic birth. A Papist discovered the Western Hemisphere. A Papist from Spain drove the first steam engine (see life of Alvarez).

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of customers served during week of five days ending May 26th, 1877..... 4,527 Same week last year..... 3,403

Increase..... 1,124 New Galateas! New Galateas! Just to hand, one case New Galatea Stripes, from 18c to 31c.

Lace Goods. New Lace Lappets for Neck Ties or Trimming Bonnets, from 10c. each, in Blacks and White. New Lace Scarfs, from 75c to \$5.

New Stockings. Fifteen cases New Cotton Stockings in ladies' and children's sizes, in English, German, and French makes.

New Underclothing. Ten cases New Summer Underclothing, in ladies' and children's shapes. Decidedly the best and cheapest Under clothing in Montreal.

Linen Collars. Gent's four-ply Linen Collars, in all the turn-down and stand-up shapes, only \$1.25 per dozen 75c per half dozen, or 13c each, warranted equal to what credit stores sell at 25c each.

Shirts. No matter what credit stores sell White Shirts at we will, as a Cash Store, sell the same qualities at 15c to 50c each cheaper.

It is really impossible for Credit stores to sell White Shirts as cheap as us, unless they sell them below cost prices.

Our Store for White Shirts. S. CARSLY, 393 and 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

LIST OF BOOKS, DEVOTIONAL AND INSTRUCTIVE, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

- Month of the Sacred Heart, paper..... \$ c. A Miniature Manual of the Sacred Heart, Cloth..... 25 Devotion to the Sacred Heart, by Secondo Franco, S.J., paper..... 30 Catechism of Devotion to the Sacred Heart, Cloth..... 35 Manual Sodality of the Sacred Heart, Cloth..... 40 Manual of Devotion to the Sacred Heart, containing Devotions for every day in the Month of June, Cloth, gilt edge..... 40 Month of the Sacred Heart, with Novena Preparatory to the Festival of the Sacred Heart, Cloth..... 50 The Paradise of God, or, The Virtues of the Sacred Heart, Cloth..... 90 Glories of the Sacred Heart, by Cardinal Manning, Cloth..... 1 00 The New Manual of the Sacred Heart, Cloth, red edges..... 60 Calf, red edges..... 1 75 The Life of Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque, a Religious of the Visitation of St. Mary; with a history of the origin of the Devotion of the Sacred Heart. By the Rev. George Tickell, S.J. 1 vol. 16mo, cloth, extra..... 1 00 Any of the above Books sent free by mail on receipt of price.

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NOTICE. WE HAVE this day admitted Mr. CORNELIUS McDONNELL a partner in our firm, the business of which, from this date, will be carried on under the name of MCGAUVRAN, TUCKER & McDONNELL. MCGAUVRAN & TUCKER. May 1st, 1877.

In reference to the above notice, the undersigned respectfully solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm since its establishment in the year 1854, and they promise on their part to exert themselves with increased energy to retain the character for fair and liberal dealing enjoyed for the past twenty-three years. We possess superior facilities for carrying on every branch of the Lumber trade, and are prepared at short notice to execute orders promptly and satisfactorily, in our Saw-mill, Planing-mill, Sash, Door and Box Factory. Our lumber stock comprises Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood, Square and Flat Timber, Cedars, Sawn Lumber, Seasoned and Green of every grade and thickness, Scantling, Laths, Turnings, Shingles, etc. All orders addressed to our Office, No. 10 St. Joseph street, corner of Canning street, will receive immediate attention. MCGAUVRAN, TUCKER & McDONNELL. Montreal, May 1st, 1877. 38-m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. CANADA, 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 filed 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 said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. JOHN HATCHETTE, By DAY & DAY, His Attorneys, ad litem. Montreal, 26th April, 1877.

District of Montreal } SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Esther Laurent of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Brunet, of the same place, trader and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. 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, 51ns. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MONTREAL } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, No. 2352. Mary Eliza Laughlin of Montreal, duly authorized, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Walters, gentleman, of Montreal, Defendant. An action for separation of property was this day issued in this case. Montreal, 25th April, 1877. A. BRUNET, Attorney for Plaintiff. 38-51ns.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, No. 115. DAME MARY JANE BALFOUR, wife of WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Montreal, shoemaker, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. 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, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 19th May, 1877.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, No. 343. Dame Rose Delima Charost, wife of Edmond Lafamme, trader, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an action for separation from him as to property. ARTHUR DESJARDINS, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 22nd May, 1871. 51ns-41

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. SATURDAY EXCURSION TICKETS. ON AND AFTER MAY 5, SATURDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued during the Summer Months, between Montreal and neighboring Stations at SINGLE FARES, valid for return until MONDAY following date of issue included. Further information can be obtained on application to the Company's Agents. JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager. Montreal, April 25, 1877.

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THE LORETTO CONVENT, Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere. Charges, only one hundred dollars a year—including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada. Jan. 8, '75

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FARMERS' COLUMN.

Don't Starve Him.—The clipping of a horse is considered to be at least imprudent, and, by this society, inhuman; owners are respectfully urged to allow the animal to retain the covering which nature has provided.—Illinois Humane Society's Circular.

Our Hay.—Two correspondents of the Country Gentleman give most decided testimony as to the value of oats cut about a week before the time, and cured like hay, as a winter fodder for cattle of all kinds, and especially for milch cows. One of them says this oat-hay will go further for food for stock than corn fodder, while the labor and risk in curing for winter use are far less. When meant to be used in this way, thick seeding is recommended. One of the correspondents above mentioned is in the habit of sowing four bushels to the acre. Thick seeding causes a finer growth, and is therefore preferable.

Beets For Cows.—Last year I raised a lot of mangolds and carrots. The mangolds were gathered first and put in the cellar; afterwards the carrots were corded up and put on top of them, so that when I began to feed them to my cow, the carrots came first. The cow gave about her usual quantity of milk, except the usual shrinkage on the accession of cold weather and being put upon dry fodder. Fearing that the beets would not keep as well as the carrots, and also thinking they possessed better milk-producing qualities, I was anxious to get at them. Accordingly I removed part of the carrots and commenced feeding the beets, when, to my surprise, my cow began to fall of her milk until the deficiency reached to about one-third. Wishing to test the matter still further, I changed back again to carrots when her milk increased to about the usual standard.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

The Colorado in England.—Johnny Bull still holds to the idea that the Colorado potato beetle is more likely to reach England in barrels of American potatoes than in other farm products, and we notice that some members of Parliament are getting nervous over the subject, and are desirous of prohibiting importations of these tubers for seed or other purposes. We would remind these wise- or other purposes. We would remind these wise- or other purposes. We would remind these wise- or other purposes.

Good Ploughing.—Ploughing is an art. A really good ploughman is a rarity as much as a really good landscape painter, and yet ploughing is one of the main items of valuable labor upon a farm. I have seen one man, when ploughing, lean forward with his hands upon plough handles, and laboring at one time to keep the plough from going too shallow, and at another to keep it from going too deep; making a furrow of irregular depth and width; here a balk, and there a ridge. I have seen another man take the same team, arrange the gearing, and plough with one hand on plough handles, turning a furrow clean, of even width and depth. Unfortunately too few ploughmen understand the principles of draught, and hence many a good plough is condemned bad. It is this want of knowledge how to use a plough that keeps back progress and reduces value of crops on many a farm.

Put on the Roller.—Winter grain, which has been partly lifted out of the ground by frost, will be greatly benefited if rolled early in spring, or so soon as the land is dry enough to admit of a team passing over it. Rolling presses the loose roots back into place, brings the soil into close contact with each fibre, preventing drying up and injury from exposure to air and light. All lumps of earth are thus broken down, while at the same time the small interstices between the plant are filled in, leaving the surface smooth, level and in excellent condition for the reaper or mower, later in the season. If grass or clover has been sown previous to seeding, a much more even stand of plants will be secured than if this very important operation is neglected. No farmer can afford to be without a good roller or neglect to use it frequently upon his land, whether light or heavy; but there are many we regret to say, who never had such an implement on their farms. Should these attempt to put our hints into practice, they would be forced to borrow one from a neighbor; but the better way would be to either buy or hire one, and pay a fair price for its use. Meadows as well as winter grain may be greatly benefited by rolling in spring, for the grass roots are often disturbed by the frosts of winter, and compacting the earth about them will result in a more vigorous and early growth. The rapidity with which that operation may be performed leaves no excuse on the score of expense or want of time, and moreover it can be done before much other kinds of spring work are begun. One trial will usually suffice to show the unbelieving farmer that rolling grain and meadows is a profitable investment.—Rural New Yorker.

Onion Culture.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: I have raised nice onions than I have ever seen raised from the sets. I have raised them from the new Giant variety so large that they were over four inches in diameter. I regard the Danvers yellow as the best I ever tried. The best ground is where it has been tilled for a few seasons, and is free from all kinds of grass and weed seeds. It should be rich, mellow and inclined to become hard if dry weather should set in. In preparing your ground, plow as early in the spring as the soil will do to work in. Scatter over the ground well-rotted manure to the depth of an inch. Then harrow your ground thoroughly. If there are any clods remaining, apply the roller. But don't use the roller when the ground is any ways wet. Use the hand rake pretty freely. Always select grounds as level as possible. As to the amount of the crop, I raised one season at the rate of four hundred bushels to the acre. But, like other crops, it depends a great deal on the character of the season. Plant great drills 14 inches apart, putting in seed at the rate of four pounds to an acre. The seed should be covered to the depth of one-half inch. When the onions can be seen in the rows, go through with the hoe and loosen the ground, in order to destroy the young weeds, which will make their appearance about the same time as onions do. Then, again, when the onions are about four inches high, go through and thin out. They should be left to stand about one to one and a half inches apart. No weeds or grass should be permitted under any circumstances to remain among the onions. Good judgment is needed to be used concerning the manner they should be tanded, being careful to disturb the onion sets as little as possible when hoeing.

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GRAND LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART! AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF His Honor JUDGE COURSOL, President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart, And of the Honorables J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUMET. And of M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.P., R. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esq., C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., C. S. RODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPÉRANCE, Esq.

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All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeit, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases. The FIFTEENTH of AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing. Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets. Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-Director F. X. COCHUE, 256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOKING RANGES—Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00. REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, CHURNS; —ALSO— CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS, CHEAPER THAN EVER AT L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 524 Craig Street, Montreal. (SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK.)

GRAND LOTTERY. TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL. Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS. President Honorary—His Worship, Dr. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal. Vice Pres.—H. Judah, Q.C., Pres. Savings Bank; C. A. Leblanc, Q.C., Sheriff; J. W. McGowan, M.P.P.; A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P.; C. S. Rodier, Jr., Esq.; R. Bellemare, Esq.; N. Valois, Esq. Treasurer—Alf. Larocque, Esq., Dir. Sav. Bank Secretary—Rev. M. Bonnaissance, P.S.S. EACH TICKET, 50 CENTS. LOTTERY PRIZES. 1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateaugay, 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. Olivier Street) each valued at \$550 3,300 00 3. 5 Lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation Street) each valued at \$450 2,250 00 4. A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at 400 00 5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at 100 00 6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Dolce 100 00 7. A strong, useful Horse, valued at 100 00 8. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch) 120 00 9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu) 280 00 10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles 250 00 11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles 350 00 12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles 375 00 13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, different articles 320 00 14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles 250 00 15. 75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles 225 00 16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 00 17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles 200 00 600 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 Revs. M. Bonnaissance, and Tambareau, The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street. Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St. James Street, and at its different Branches—St. Catherine, 392; 468 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

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RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND, Special Reduction in Rates of Passage Cabin \$80, \$70, \$50 (according to accommodation) Intermediate \$40 00 Steerage from Montreal 25 00

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GLOVES!

Homer records the fact of Lurtes 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.

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Mantles made up to special order, any style or pattern. Mantle Silks—great bargains. Mantle Cashmeres. Mantle Velvets.

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

Dress Goods! Dress Goods! 1 Lot Plaid Summer Serges, worth 25c, for 12 1/2c.

Crystallines, 15c, 17c, 20c, 25c, 30c. Crystalines, 35c, 45c, 50c, worth 45c, 60c, 75c.

Stair Linens, 12 1/2c, Scotch Thistle Pattern. 12 1/2c, Prince of Wales' Feather Pattern.

Case Ladies' Skirts, cheap and very stylish. 1 Case Brazilian Sunshades, \$1 each, worth \$1.50.

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.

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1 Case Ladies' Stripe Hose, worth 40c and 45c, Choice of Beautiful Patterns, 25c.

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.

Black Silks! Black Silks! Good useful Trimming Silks, 50c 65c. Bonnets Silks, \$1.25.

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. Plumes, Prunes, Greys, Drabs, Holbein Greens \$1.25 \$1.50.

Myrtle Greens, \$1.25, \$1.50. Pinkie, Lavenders, &c., &c.

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

French Cashmere at 50c. Black Lustres at 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

1 Lot Dress Goods 10c, yard, worth 20c. 1 Lot Dress Goods 12 1/2c, worth 25c.

1 Lot Worsteds Serges 20c, worth 40c. 1 Lot Worsteds Serges 25c, worth 50c.

1 Lot Brilliantines, 15c, 17c, 18c, 20c. 1 Lot Crystalines, 20c, 25c, 30c.

1 Lot Grenadines, 25c, worth 50c. Black! Black! Black!

Black French Cashmeres 50c, 60c, 75c. Black Lustres 12 1/2c, worth 20c.

Black Lustres 15c, worth 22 1/2c. Black Lustres 20c, worth 30c.

Black Lustres 25c, worth 40c. Black Craple Cloths 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c.

Black Paramatta 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c. Black French Merinoes, 50c, 60c, 75c.

West of England Tweeds and Coatings. West of England Trouserings.

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Good Sheeting, 2 yards wide, only 25c a yard. Horrookses' Sheatings, Plain and Twill.

American Sheatings, Plain and Twill. Wigam Sheatings, Plain and Twill.

IRELAND AND THE POPE.

The following is a translation of the address which His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin presented to His Holiness the Pope from the Catholic Union of Ireland on the occasion of the anniversary of the Jubilee of His Holiness:—

"TO OUR MOST HOLY FATHER POPE PIUS IX. The President and Members of the Catholic Union of Ireland.

"MOST HOLY FATHER—Very often in the past we have come to the feet of your Holiness mourning, because we beheld the Chair of Truth, the See of Peter, and the Mother of the Churches, insulted in your sacred person, while wicked men secretly plotted against you, or even attacked you with open violence.

"May this singular favour be a happy augury of still greater benefits. May the Almighty guard your life and help you on to victory, that your eyes may see the salvation of God—that is to say, the triumph which assuredly is prepared for the Church, the spouse of Christ.

"God grant that they who hate Him and you His Vicar on earth, may fly before His face and be scattered; or rather, returning to you, the best of Fathers, may they be converted and live.

"In the meantime, we, your children in Ireland, Most Holy Father, acting in accordance with our ancient faith, and with the holy traditions we have received from our own St. Patrick, whom your illustrious predecessor, St. Celestine, sent us as an apostle, shall never cease to pray to God for the safety of your Holiness and for the peace and prosperity of the Holy Catholic Church, our Mother.

"Moreover, we shall make use of all the means which are placed at our disposal by the laws of the British Empire, which justly boasts of the liberty in political matters enjoyed by its subjects, in order to impress assiduously on our rulers that the painful condition in which you, the Head of the Church, are placed should be more accurately examined, and that efficacious measures should be adopted to remove the obstacles which stand in the way of the real and full independence of the Apostolic See and of your Holiness, the Chief Pastor.

"That God may crown these efforts of ours with success, and may bestow every good gift on us on our families, and on our country, prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, we earnestly beg the Apostolic Benediction.

"Given at Dublin, in Ireland, This 1st day of May, 1877.

"Signed on behalf of the Catholic Union of Ireland, GRANARD, President."

CITY ITEMS.

MR. GILLIES.—Mr. Gillies left Montreal for Ireland on Friday evening.

STREET WIDENING.—The City Council intend this summer to widen a number of the principal streets in the city; some of them will be at great cost.

READINGS.—Mr. Neil Warner will, we understand, at the request of his friends, give a series of readings in the rooms of the National History Society on Thursday evening.

FETE DIEU AT CAUGHNAWAGA.—Thursday the celebration of the Fete Dieu at Caughnawaga was unusually brilliant, many persons arriving from Montreal to take part in it.

STREAM TO QUEBEC.—We understand that on the 11th prox, the steamers "Bohosay" and "Cultivateur" will commence running between Montreal and Quebec, under the direction of Mr. Lunt.

DROWNED.—An unknown man fell off the Lock Bridge at Cote St. Paul into the canal on Wednesday night, and was drowned. It is supposed that he was under the influence of liquor at the time. The body has not yet been recovered.

SKELETON UNEARTHED.—As some men were making an excavation at Cote St. Antoine they dug up the skull and bones of a human being. The skeleton lay with the skull sloping down the hill and facing toward the east, the customary position in which the Indians buried their dead.

THE CANTON CELEBRATION.—Preparations are progressing satisfactorily for this celebration, which we have every reason to believe will be a worthy tribute to the memory of the father of English printing. There is to be an exhibition of printed books, including a veritable Caxton, kindly lent by a New York gentleman, together with practical illustrations of the progress made by the art since its inception.

LACROSSE.—A lacrosse match was played on Thursday at Caughnawaga between the Indians (White Eagle's team) and the Shamrock Club; the match resulted in favour of the Indians by two games to one. The Shamrocks labored under the disadvantage of having several of their best men absent. The games respectively occupied 37, 35 and 15 minutes. The Shamrocks' team consisted of the following:—Messrs. Brennan, Morton, Butler, Maguire, T. Keogh, Hyland, Murphy, Farmer, Gallagher, Lynch, Patterson and Giroux.

ILLNESS OF CHINIQUEY.—(To the Editor of the Witness.)—Sir,—Father Chiniquey requests me to ask you and your Christian readers to pray for him; since several days he is suffering from a very painful disease contracted in visiting, last week, a poor family. The atmosphere of that house was really poisonous. When he was reading the Scripture and praying, his lungs stopped and he could not speak any longer. He went out in a fainting condition; since that time he is nailed to a bed of suffering. Truly yours, ALFRED ROBIN, Evangelist. Montreal, June 1st, 1877.

(We take the above from the Witness.)

ORANGE PROCESSIONS CONDENSED BY ORANGEMEN.—At a regular meeting of Victoria L. O. L., No. 350, held in this city on Wednesday evening last, the following resolution, adopted by the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Quebec, at the last annual meeting on the 21st February, 1877, was received, viz:—"Resolved: That while claiming the right to perfect liberty as British subjects, to hold no Orange or any other Protestant procession in this Province, we deem it inconsistent with our qualification, embodied in the constitution, enjoining charity and good-will as well as likely to provoke disturbance, and of which no good could result to our Association, or to the Protestant community at large. We therefore condemn the attempt to promote a procession on the 12th of July, in Montreal." The above action of Grand Lodge was heartily approved by L. O. L. 350, and by a unanimous vote the contemplated procession was condemned.

FATHER O'FARRELL'S VISIT TO THE INSANE ASYLUM.—On Sunday last, the Rev. Father O'Farrell accompanied by a number of our prominent Irish Citizens paid a visit to the Insane Asylum, at Longue Point. They were accompanied by Mr A. Perry, whose zeal

in behalf of its unfortunate inmates is well known and appreciated. The party consisted of Messrs. O'Brien, Hatchette, O'Neill, Wilson, and three or four others. The good Sisters were delighted to meet the popular and highly esteemed Father O'Farrell and were most gracious in allowing him and his friends to visit their institution. A couple of hours were thus spent, and after partaking of a slight lunch the visitors left, well pleased with the kind reception tendered them. On the way home a call was paid to the magnificent Convent of the Holy Name of Mary but owing to the late hour only a few minutes could be spent in this splendid building. A parting visit was made to Mr. Perry's house, a grand old one by the way, and the late residence of the Marquis de Bassano. The guests were entertained in Mr. Perry's hospitable style, and, after many mutual good wishes, farewells were spoken, and the city was reached at seven o'clock.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

FOX DESTRUCTION.—During this spring Mr. James Postluch, killed no fewer than twenty-one foxes the skins of which he sold at an average of \$1.40 each.

IRONICAL.—An application of the Peterboro' band to be allowed to play in the Park has been rejected the reason given for the refusal being that the newly planted trees would suffer from the carelessness of persons congregated. The end of the Warden's answer to the request is severely ironical. It reads thus:—I beg to suggest that the old burying ground would be a suitable place for your performance, and the county have no objection to your using it.

MR. ANGLIN.—Mr. Anglin arrived in Gloucester on Sunday and spoke at Tracadie, a French village in the eastern part of the county. He stated that the post office printing was taken from him by Mr. Huntington, who was Postmaster-General at the time, on account of his criticism in the Freeman on the latter's Argenteuil speech, and not because the Government saw there was any wrong in the transaction. Mr. Dowell, Grand Master of the Orange-men, led off the attack on him because he was a prominent Irish Catholic. He read a letter from Bishop Sweeny, of St. John, defending him against the imputation of having deserted the Catholics on the school question.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Minister of Agriculture is now engaged in the preliminary arrangements for the proper representation of Canadian products and industries at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. These are pretty much the same as were adopted for the Philadelphia Exhibition. It has, however, been decided to sell all articles exhibited at Paris after the Exhibition closes, except such things as scientific collections and articles of more than ordinary value. The Dominion Government will provide free transportation, show cases &c. The Minister of Agriculture has called for 40,000 feet in the main exhibition. The Commissioners have not yet been appointed. Correspondence has already been received by the Department from intending exhibitors, and forms of entry and classification will be ready in ten days, and should be applied for at the Department of Agriculture.

THE CANADIAN TURF.—The Canadian Sporting Times says:—A more critical period in the history of the Canadian turf than the present has never been reached. The operation of the Pool Bill, which threatened the institution with speedy destruction, has been held over for another year, and one more season is granted to horsemen in which to reform abuses and place racing before the public in a proper light. If this season be properly improved, it is not probable that a majority of the House of Commons will be found to strike a death blow at one of our important and growing industries by adopting a measure which will effectually deprive us of one of our most popular pastimes, and discourage the importation and breeding of first-class horses. It is for the turfmen of 1877 to come to the front and do all in their power to encourage, legitimate sport, and not only discourage, but stamp out everything called turf sport that will have an opposite tendency.

THE EFFECT OF THE EASTERN WAR WILL HAVE ON THE GRAIN TRADE.—M. Leroy Beaulieu, of Paris, has been writing, according to the N. Y. Tribune, on the effect the war will have on the grain trade of Western Europe, and the disastrous results to Russia if trade is diverted, as there is some reason to believe it will be, almost wholly to the other producing countries. He says that he does not believe the countries of Western Europe will suffer much on account of the cutting off of the supply from Russia and the Principalities, if the war remains localized. The reason is that the imports from the United States, the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and British India would fill up the void left by the closing of the Black Sea. The United States and India could also furnish the oil seeds hitherto exported from Russia to Western Europe. M. Beaulieu remarks that it remains to be seen whether, when the current of imports shall once have set in from the United States and India, Russia will be able after the peace to bring it back to her southern ports, for it is a frequent if not common result of great wars to displace the course of trade sometimes for a long period.

MARRIED.

MEAGHER MOUNT.—On the 29th ult, by the Rev. Father Lonergan, Mr. John Meagher, junior, to Sarah, second daughter of J. W. Mount, Esq., M.D.

DIED.

O'FERRALL.—At Dorval, near Montreal, Eliza Sophia O'Ferrall, widow of the late M. Shennick, and daughter of the late John Baillie O'Ferrall, solicitor, Dublin, Ireland.

Cork and Galway papers please copy.

AN ADJOURNED MONTHLY MEETING OF ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY EVENING next, JUNE 11th, at EIGHT o'clock Sharp. SAMUEL CROSS, Rec-Secretary.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, THIS (WEDNESDAY,) EVENING, 6th June, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as the Cards of membership for the last remittance to Dublin will be distributed at this meeting. By Order M. McNAMARA, Rec-Sec.

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

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine

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DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000. NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY MONTREAL. Fire Risks Written at Adequate Rates. ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M.P.F., President. HENRY LYE, Secretary. C. D. HANSON, Chief Inspector. June 6, 1877.

TRADESMEN'S BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED. Engagements made by the hour, day or evening. Address Book-keeper, this office. 41ns.

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 182 1/2 St. Antoine street, Montreal; or D. J. O'GRADY, South Quay, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick. 42-2

F. B. McNAMEE & CO., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, 444 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

F. B. McNAMEE, A. G. NISH, CATT. JAS. WRIGHT.

NOTICE TO SOCIETIES. HALL TO LET. THE IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY'S Hall, 13 Touple'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. Address WRIGHT & BROGAN, Notaries, St. Francois Xavier St. 42-4

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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. O.

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

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

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

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.

ECONOMY IN FUEL AND PERFECT WORKING OF APPARATUS GUARANTEED. CHARLES GARTH & CO. May 30 6m42

LONDON TEA AND COFFEE 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 in connection with Messrs. Crawford & Gordon, I feel satisfied I shall be able to cater 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.

BUTTER a specialty. 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 5lb, also in 10lb pats. My new season Teas are all carefully selected and will be sold at prices to defy competition. In short, I shall endeavor to keep a stock of First-class Groceries suitable for the West End Trade.

Parties favoring me with their orders will meet with prompt attention, and it will be my earnest endeavor to make such selection of goods as will result creditably to myself and satisfactorily to my customers. Very respectfully yours, THOS. O'LEARY, 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 largely 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. 42-2

PREMIUM BOOKS FOR 1877.

Persons ordering will please take notice that we have marked before each book the lowest net price from which No Discount will be allowed, as the following List of Books with its Special prices has been made expressly for the Premium season of 1877. When ordering give price and style of Binding. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, paper covers, 12 vols in box.....1 00 per box. Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box.....1 60 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, first series paper bound, 12 vols in box.....1 68 per box.

Do do do fancy cloth.....2 64 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....3 24 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, second series paper bound, 12 vols in box.....1 68 per box. Do do do fancy cloth.....2 64 per box.

Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....3 24 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, third series, paper bound, 6 vols in box.....0 84 per box. Do do do fancy cloth.....1 32 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....1 63 per box.

Catholic Youth's Library, fourth series, paper bound, 6 vols in box.....0 84 per box. Do do do fancy cloth.....1 32 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt.....1 63 per box. Sister Eugenie Library containing *Sour Eugenie*, God Our Father, &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box.....2 40 per box.

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