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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII.—NO. 51.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1877.

TERMS:—\$2 per annum in advance.

THE RECENT TROUBLES.

The letters of Sir Francis Hincks, which appear in our columns to-day will shortly be published in pamphlet form.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the letters we publish in another column from Sir Francis Hincks. It is pleasant to find that Sir Francis Hincks has never wavered in his defence of Catholic interests...

THE DOMINION ORANGE HARMONIST.

A book called the "Dominion Orange Harmonist" was published last year by Maclear & Co. The collector of the songs is a certain William Shannon, "P.D.G.M., G.O.L.O.F.O.E." whatever that may mean.

Loud and high their clamours rise Of pretended miseries! The Papist creed is only lies Which none but fools believe.

The author of course stamps all the men who preceded the "Reformation" and all the great Catholics who succeeded that epoch as "fools and liars." It is not modest but it is Orange.

The Bible was no longer read But tales of sinners sinned, And Gods adored, with Gods of bread.

That is comparatively mild to some of the "inspiring" efforts contained in the Shannon collection. On page 123 the following couplet occurs:—

"The gallows and gibbet with croppies we'll feed, And swing the "United men" up in a row."

On the same page there is a song called "The King of the Emerald Island." Here are a few lines from it:—

Come all ye geese of Peters Hook Who worship idols, stone and stock, Your purses now you must unlock For the King of the Emerald Island.

On page 126 the author becomes foul. He says:—

The Church of Rome's eternal doom Is clearly proved by Revelations For the scarlet w—e with impure Reigns Queen of all abominations.

Again we find a poem called the "six priests," and how the association that can foster such a spirit of bigotry as this poem represents can obtain even the countenance of respectable Protestants is more than we can understand:—

THE SIX PRIESTS.

Six Priests dined together one Friday in Lent, To raise a rebellion it was their intent, With their long black cloaks and vestments so white.

One swore by the Pope, others swore by the devil, Another roared out in terms more uncivil; The fourth shouted out, by the powers of man, To raise a rebellion I'll do all I can,

They toasted Lord Edward, and gave him three cheers, They filled up their bumpers to traitors and Shears, With their long black gowns and vestments so white;

"I'll take the cake," the lady says; "you may," replied he, "And when this miracle you've seen, convinced I'm sure you'll be."

Then one of those priests to another did say, If we chance to be taken we'll see Botany Bay, With our long black cloaks and vestments so white.

The chairman arose, who was Father McBride, I have a plan in my pocket this town to divide, With my long black cloak and my vestments so white.

But in the arrangement there was a demur, For just at this moment in stepped Major Sirr, With his long sword and pistols so bright;

Then again in page 164 we have a song on "Cardinal Wiseman" and an important footnote which admits that those songs are often successful in arousing the heated bigotry of the Orange brotherhood:—

CARDINAL WISEMAN.

We are Protestants true, and we Popery defy; We will never allow it our faith to destroy;

For Popery is shocking, boys, Red hats and stockings, boys; We will never let Popery rule o'er our land.

We fear no superstition,—the Pope with his chain,— We've been too long Scot free to be shackled again;

If the Pope or his Bull should to England arrive, We'd soon let him see there's more Cromwells alive; We would let loose our bull-dogs, and cut them in twain,

The Virgin Rimini was blinking her eyes, And of her the Pope told a great many lies;

This Wiseman has tried every scheme that he knows, But we'll make him beg pardon for touching the rose;

The Orange and Blue shall fly in our town, We'll stand to a man to put Popery down; They must smell of our powder and taste of our ball,

Then, hurrah for the Church! for its faith it is true! Three cheers for the Orange, and three for the Blue! Three groans for red stockings, and three for the Pope!

But for sacrilege and insult to our faith—a poem called "A Pretty Maid" is almost unequalled:—

A PRETTY MAID.

A Pretty maid (a Protestant) was to a Papist wed, A member of the English Church she had been bred;

He went unto the Romish Priest, to tell him his sad tale: "My wife's an unbeliever, sir; try if you can prevail;

The dinner, being over, the Pries he then began To explain unto the lady the sinful state of man; The kindness of our Saviour no Christian will deny Who gave himself a sacrifice for our sins did die.

"I will return to-morrow prepare some bread and wine; I will dispense the sacrament to satisfy your mind."

The Priest then came accordingly,—the elements did bless; The lady asked, "Sir, is it changed?" his reverence answered "Yes!"

Her husband look'd confused, and not one word did say; At length he spoke—"My dear," says he, "the Priest has run away;

Here are the most sacred subjects treated with a bigoted fury. Their is neither wit nor wisdom in it, and it is intended only to wound the keenest susceptibilities of the Catholic people.

THE POPES DREAM.

"Well," quoth the Pope, "since this is so One thing of you I fain would know:— Did King WILLIAM hither come, Great Prince of Orange, foe to Rome;

These are only a hurried collection. They scarcely chime in with civil and religious liberty. There are we are sure even worse than these to be found in the Dominion Orange Harmonist.

Hate of the Catholic Church is the guiding spirit of them all. Our faith is reviled, our altars outraged, our priests insulted, and yet we are asked to meekly bear it all. These are the men, and these are the songs, that the Protestants of Montreal have encouraged by countenancing Orangism in our midst.

THE BLAKE ACT.

Surely the Hon. Mr. Blake never intended that his act should only effect Catholics. It would seem however, as if the Montreal authorities were blind of one judicial eye and viewed it in that light, for up to this not a single Orangeman has been arrested for carrying arms.

AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

The following letter appeared in the Belleville Intelligencer. We congratulate the Orangemen of Madoc on their display. Let the Orangemen meet as long as they like, so long as they do not insult us and no Catholic will say a word against them.

"DEAR SIR,—Allow me to congratulate the Orangemen of Madoc and vicinity for the creditable manner in which they celebrated the 12th in our village. I was present the greater part of the day,

and must say never heard an offensive expression from one amongst the thousands assembled. This is a credit to them, and I take the greatest pleasure in complimenting them thereon. I trust that religious hate will forever be absent from amongst all parties in our country; and certainly such will be the case if each coming 12th will pass as the last. I could not but remark the general absence of drunkenness and rowdiness which characterized the day.

THE VOLUNTEERS ACCOUNT.

Now that the volunteers have breathed after the Twelfth the sordid question of who is to pay, arises. Saith the Gazette:— The volunteers account, for services rendered the city during the recent troubles, has been submitted, and was yesterday handed to the authorities by Lieut.-Col. Bacon.

THE HERO OF KINGSTON.

Mr. Tom Robinson, late Generalissimo of the Orange parade, is not dead, at least so he says in a letter from Kingston to one of his admirers in Montreal. He still lives, and is ready at any moment to pour out the seventh vial on this devoted City.—Not only is he not dead but he is at this moment the happiest man walking the surface of this poor planet which is scarcely worthy of supporting so distinguished a personage.

ALL ON ONE SIDE.

The Gazette of the 28th has the following:— About 9.30 o'clock last evening a crowd of roughs collected in the vicinity of Mrs. Campbell's house and threw stones at the house, and terrified Mrs. Campbell nearly out of her senses.

The alarm was at once given, and upon the message having been conveyed to Sergeant Richardson that officer, who had already retired for the night, jumped up and in twenty-five minutes had 28 men of the relief at the various stations on the spot.

Well, we are able to give further, if not later particulars, we have been at pain to collect all the information possible about the newest sensation and can affirm that it was physically impossible for boys to throw a brick from beyond the canal a distance of eighty feet, that there was not a single shot fired; that Mrs. Campbell who is a noted tippler, must have been dreaming, and that Sergeant Richardson could make nothing of the affair whatever.

ORANGISM IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

It would seem as if the Orangemen in Charlottetown P.E.I., are not far different from the Orangemen of Montreal or Kingston. They turned out there as usual on the twelfth and played their tunes and their pranks before high heaven, and as usual roused the blood of the Catholics who brook not being trampled upon.

boys. We copy from the Charlottetown Herald:—

The editor of the Patriot has no better guarantee than street rumors—what he heard along the streets—from gentlemen probably as wildly excited as himself. He complains that no arrests were made on the night of the disturbance, and none even on the following day till after noon; and he avers that the city was virtually in the hands of a mob, which walked the streets in utter defiance of the law.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF KINGSTON.

The Duke of Newcastle has addressed the following spirited, manly and sensible letter to the City Council of Kingston. The Duke puts his action in a manner that admits of no cavil as to its correctness. He says it would have been outrageous for a young Prince of nineteen to have been mixed up with the insane hatreds typified by the Orange demonstrations.

THE UNITED IRISHMEN AND ORANGEMEN.

The Western Catholic in an article on "Orangism" gives the pledge of the United Irishmen and that of the Orangemen as follows:

PLEDGE OF THE UNITED IRISHMEN. In the awful presence of God, I, A. B. do voluntarily declare that I will persevere in endeavoring to form a brotherhood of affection among Irishmen of every religious persuasion, and that I will also persevere in my endeavor to obtain an equal full and adequate representation of all the people of Ireland.

The trail of the slimy body of Orangism can be traced through Irish history ever since. Everywhere has it left its indelible mark of division in Ireland. Under the name of religion it has flattered the bloody shirt of Protestantism. A disgrace to humanity, a curse to the cause it advocates, and here and at home a plant tool to serve British interests. If let alone it will die of the stench arising from its own foul carcass.

WERE WE ISOLATED?

The St. Bridget's is an old, steady Abstinence Society composed mostly of calm, dispassionate men, the first flush of whose youth is over, and behold underneath its resolutions. We call the attention to these resolutions of those who foolishly imagined we were pulling alone against the stream, and particularly to the press edited by men of our own race and religion in other places.

At the regular weekly meeting of the St. Bridget's T. A. and B. Society, held at their rooms on Sunday, the 29th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas,—Mayor Baundry refused to unnecessarily call out the volunteers on the 16th inst; and Whereas,—A. W. Ogilvie, Aldermen Stephens and Mercer did unnecessarily call out said volunteers; and Whereas,—As was afterwards signally shown and proven, the volunteers, contrary to discipline, displayed warm party zeal, by singing songs and playing airs highly insulting to the Catholic citizens of Montreal;

And Whereas,—The majority of the volunteers belong to the Orange Association, and their sympathies were with that Association, and their feelings highly wrought thereby;

Be it Resolved,—That the conduct of the Honourable Mr. Baundry meets with our warmest approval, and that of the partizan volunteers, and those who called them to arms, our strongest condemnation.

Be it also Resolved,—If necessary, that the President of this Society, take steps in its behalf, in common with the Presidents of the other Catholic Societies, to legally resist the payment by the city of the said volunteers, as it is a matter of doubt whether they were legally assembled or not.

Be it Further Resolved,—That the newspaper press of the city, comprising the "Gazette," "Herald," "Daily Witness," "Star," and "National" excited the public minds to deeds of violence, and afterwards issued inflammatory reports, prejudicial to the Catholics of Montreal, and are therefore deserving of our severest censure.

ALLOCATION OF THE HOLY FATHER.

Again has the Holy Father issued an Allocation, an address, the crowning point of the great and glorious Jubilee, which has now reached its magnificent and triumphant close.

But the significance of the pilgrimage must be borne in mind, and the appeal of the Holy Father for Emmanuel must not remain unattended to.

THE RECENT TROUBLES IN THE CITY.

Sm.—I venture to assert without fear of contradiction that nine-tenths of the inhabitants of this city, irrespective of national origin or religious belief, are anxious for a restoration of that harmony which prevailed among us a month ago.

everywhere except in Ireland—at Versailles and at Saint Ildelonso, in the armies of Frederic and in the armies of Maria Theresa, Onegre became a Marshal of France. Another became Prime Minister of Spain.

There is no denying the fact, he is looking at France with no small anxiety at present. But that Cardinal Guibert came to Rome for political purposes is positively false.

THE PAPA AND FRANCE.

But to four-fifths of the Irish peasantry, the change of masters meant only a grinding tyranny, and tyranny more unbearable because inflicted by aliens in blood and creed.

One more extract relative to Lord Camden's refusal to accept the proffered Orange aid to Government in 1793, just before the breaking out of the rebellion.

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

ROMAN CORRESPONDENCE.

That a Consistory was held on the 22nd ult., at which his Holiness preconized three new Cardinal Priests, to wit, Kutschera, Archbishop of Vienna; Mihalowitz, Archbishop of Zababria; and Parrochia, Archbishop of Bologna.

Those traditions on the "force and significance" of the grand movement towards Rome of the past two months confirm the declarations of last March on the possibility of ruling the Church efficiently under existing circumstances.

There is no denying the fact, he is looking at France with no small anxiety at present. But that Cardinal Guibert came to Rome for political purposes is positively false.

The general receptions of different Roman associations, religious, literary and scientific, continue. The ecclesiastical, literary and scientific academies of Rome were all assembled in the Hall of the Aracore on the 23d ult.

THE HOLY FATHER MADE ANSWER THAT HE WAS WELL PLEASED TO SEE HIMSELF SURROUNDED BY MEN DISTINGUISHED, NOT IN THE KNOWLEDGE WHICH PUFFETH UP, BUT IN THAT KNOWLEDGE JOINED WITH CHARITY, WHICH GIVETH EDIFICATION.

THE PAPAL ARMY.

Perhaps the most interesting audience of the season was that of the officers of the Papal army on the 31st, the Feast of the Commemoration of St. Paul. It was then that they presented him with the magnificent dual helmet and sword, which were enthusiastically admired in the Vatican Exposition.

is done by governments to satisfy the sects and give importance to false public opinions. These governments are afraid to declare themselves the friends of the Pope, lest they be called clerical.

THE SEMINARIANS.

Once more has the Roman Society for Catholic interests made up for the perfidy of the tacking municipal body of Rome, by presenting at the tomb of the Apostles the most silver chalice and eight wax torches which formerly constituted the annual gift of the Romans to their fathers in the faith.

THE HUMAN INSTRUMENTS FOR PRESERVING TO COMING GENERATIONS OF ROMANS THE FAITH HEREDITARY FROM THE APOSTLES PETER AND PAUL, THE ROMAN SEMINARIANS, I SAY, WERE RECEIVED BY THE POPE IN THE HALL OF THE ARACONES ON THE 1ST INST.

THE LAWYERS.

The efforts of Father Margotti to bring the lawyers of Italy to the feet of his Holiness on the occasion of the Jubilee have been successful, so much so, indeed, that, besides inducing many of them to subscribe to an address of fealty to the See of Peter, and to the actual August Incumbent, their good example has prompted a similar movement from the doctors of Italy.

THE EXPOSITION.

The jury empowered to give judgment on the articles exhibited at the Vatican Exposition have resolved to award one diploma of honor, five gold medals, nine silver, and fifty-three bronze; making, besides, seventeen honorable mentions.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

IRISH NEWS.

WAR NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

RETREAT.—The annual retreat of the Archdiocese of Toronto commences on the 6th of August.

RETURN.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Guibert, has returned to his diocese from Rome.

THE POPE.—His Holiness the Pope, notwithstanding the prophecies of the Infidel Press, enjoys good health.

HONOR.—The Senate of the Ottawa College has conferred the degree of M.A. on Mr. McCabe, Principal of the Ottawa Normal School.

ELEVATED.—Bishop Gibbons will take charge of the administration of the archdiocese of Baltimore early in the fall, if not sooner.

ANGELIC.—The late Cardinal Philippe de Angelis was elevated Cardinal by Gregory XXI. Since his elevation Plus IX. has created 118 cardinals, of whom 58 survive.

IMPROVING.—The health of Mgr. Dupanloup is daily improving. A letter written by himself to reassure his friends arrived at Paris the other morning.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT UNION.—The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada, which consists of twelve affiliated benevolent societies in Ontario, holds its annual convention in Toronto on the second Tuesday in September.

JESUIT FATHERS.—The Jesuit Fathers, Quebec, have received permission from the Government to take possession of the old belfry on the Jesuit barracks, which is to be torn down, and the establishment of the main gateway which bears the monogram of the Society of Jesus.

BLESSING A STATUE.—Bishop Duhamel blessed the statue of St. Anne at Gaitaneau Point, on Friday afternoon. During the services in the church, a notorious character named Larocque entered and struck a man in the congregation. Considerable excitement ensued, but order was speedily restored.

THE TRIDUUM.—The solemn Triduum in honor of St. Anne has commenced throughout the Archdiocese at St. Anne's. The concourse of pilgrims is immense; crowds are coming from all quarters. This province has been by solemn brief from the Pope placed under the protection of St. Anne; hence this grand Triduum, or three day's prayer amongst Catholics.

CONVENTION.—The fifth annual convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union will be held in this city on the 11th of September next. The number of societies now composing the Union is twelve, and at the coming meeting efforts will be made to induce all Catholic lay organizations of a benevolent nature to become affiliated with the Union, and thus increase its strength and usefulness.

CATHOLIC PEERS IN PARLIAMENT.—There are 26 Roman Catholic peers of Parliament: Duke—Norfolk; Marquises—Bath, Ickipon; Earls—Fingall, Grenard, Denbigh, Kenmare, Oxford, Gainsborough; Viscounts—Gormanston; Barons—Camoyes, Beaumont, Stourton, Vaux, Petre, Arundel, Dormer, Stafford, Clifford, Lovat, Defreyne, Howard, Acton, O'Hagan, Emily, Gerard.

NOBLE GIFT TO THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LILLE.—A letter is published, written by the Cardinal Archbishop of Cambria to Mgr. Aantour, Rector of the Catholic University of Lille, in which His Eminence, after speaking of the extreme importance of establishing a faculty of medicine in that University, announces that there has been placed at his disposal the sum of one hundred thousand francs (£4,000) for the purpose of founding a medical professorship at Lille. His Eminence adds that he has reason to expect similar acts of munificence to follow.

DAVANIA.—The Bavarian legislature reassembled on July 3. All the Catholic members attended Mass at the Church of St. Michael in order to obtain the Divine blessing on their labours. The next day Herr von Ory was re-elected President of the Chamber by 78 votes out of 152, and Dr. Kutz was elected Vice-President by the same number of votes. This result completely falsified the expectations of the Liberals and mischief-makers, who had calculated with certainty upon a split in the Catholic ranks. But they presented a united front, thus showing how powerless were the manoeuvres of Dr. Sigle and his friends, and the little hold the soi-disant Catholic popular party has in Bavaria, at least as a distinct organization.

ORDINATIONS AT MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The following gentlemen received the order of priesthood at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on Sunday, 1st July: Reva W Cahill, Ossory; C Kieley, Kerry; P Smith, Meath; M Bracken, Meath; A O'Riordan, Cloyne; Daniel Lyons, Kerry; E E Butler, Ossory; J Tower, Armagh; M McGarran, Galway; C O'Connor, Cloyne; J Lane, Cork; J Mangan, Kerry; J F Garry, Kilkiloe; J Duan, Cashel; M Hayes, Kilkiloe; M Hallinan, Cork; T Twomey, Cloyne; W Dermody, Meath; M Heher, Kilkiloe; T Rowe, Meath; P Corcoran, Tuam; J McMahon, Clogher; W McKenna, Clogher; P McCabe, Clogher; John Cassidy, Meath; P Agarty, Raphoe; P Walsh, Clontarf; P O'Doherty, Derry; J Hassan, Derry; P McNamee, Derry; P Clarke, Derry; John Quinn, Ardagh; J Pinkman, Ardagh; J Slattery, Kerry.

A SPLENDID TROUPE.—Accounts from Rome are still enthusiastic as to the effect produced by the singing of the Franciscan monk, Father Giovanni da Papa, who is declared by all who have heard him, to possess, without exception, the most powerful and exquisitely beautiful tenor voice ever heard in this planet. On Friday evening of last week he sang at St. Peter's; and, as this great event was known before-hand, all Rome flocked to the great Basilica to hear him. Among the crowd of "great," as well as "small" people assembled to enjoy this wonderful musical treat were the Duchess Massimo, Duchess de Ceri (daughter of Prince Torlonia), Countess Cerasi, Madame Lorenzana, Marquise Antici-Mattei (a connexion of the Holy Father), Marquise de Noailles, Baron and Baroness Baude, and all the diplomatic body accredited to the Papal Court.

DEPARTURE OF REV. FATHER LOWEKAMP.—Rev. Father Lowekamp, for a long time past connected with St. Patrick's Church, took his final departure from Quebec, on the 20th ult., where he has been appointed to another charge, in connection with a very large church about to be erected in that city. Several members of St. Patrick's Congregation had decided to arrange a demonstration for the occasion of Father Lowekamp's departure, which was expected to take place on the 30th ult. The Rev. gentleman hearing of this, determined to evade the proposed honor and, therefore, left by the Montreal boat on Friday last; several leading members of St. Patrick's Congregation, however, hearing of Father Lowekamp's intention, went down to the boat to escort him on board and see him off. Amongst those present we noticed Alderman Henochy, Mr. B. Leonard, President St. Patrick's National and Beneficial Union, Messrs J. Shea, T. Shea, F. Gunn, J. Valdon and several others. Rev. Father Burke, C.S.S.R., was also present on the portico. Rev. Father Lowekamp has been replaced by Rev. Father Hennig, an Englishman and a very eloquent preacher. The reverend gentleman arrived here on Thursday last, and also replaces Rev. Father Burke as Superior of the Clergy of St. Patrick's Church.

RECONCILED.—The feud, which existed between Mr. Butt and Mr. P. J. Smyth is healed.

DOWN.—Father Doran, a popular Parish priest of Dublin, was drowned in the Liffey on the 8th instant.

BLANCON.—We understand (says the Limerick Reporter) that Mrs. O'Connell, of Longfield, Cashel, is engaged on the writing of the life of her father, the late Charles Blacon, D.D.

THE REPRESENTATION OF PORTARLINGTON.—The Irish Times says:—We have been informed that Capt. Dawson Damer has intimated his intention of retiring from the representation of Portarlington, in favor of Gerald Fitzgibbon, Esq., solicitor-general.

OBSTRUCTION.—In the British House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Parnell (Home Ruler) having refused to withdraw certain expressions he had made use of, was ordered to leave the House and Sir Stafford Northcote moved that he be suspended till Friday for contempt.

THE CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP.—A rumor prevailed recently in Dublin official circles that Mr. Cross the Home-Secretary, will succeed Mr. Ward Hunt as First Lord of the Admiralty; that Sir M. H. Beach will become Home-Secretary, and that Mr. Plunkett will succeed Sir M. H. Beach as Chief-Secretary for Ireland.

NANO NAGLE.—There is reasonable certainty that His Holiness will, before the close of the year mark, in some striking manner, the virtues, the life and the labors of the venerable Nano Nagle, on the centenary of the foundation of the Order of Irish Presentation Nuns, a circumstance which causes great joy in Ireland and wherever the Irish race that order is located.

SIR W. GREGORY.—The Dublin Correspondent of the Catholic Review says:—"I send you, as matter of deep Catholic and Irish interest, the proceedings regarding the departure of Sir W. Gregory from the Governor Generalship of Ceylon. All Galway, which he represented for many years, in the House of Commons, is preparing to give him a hearty reception. It is rumored that he has been received into the Catholic Church, but, whether he has or not, I can speak from personal knowledge, that a more thoroughly Catholic man in sentiment and feeling scarcely lives than Sir W. Gregory."

VICTORY FOR IRISH RIFLEMEN.—The annual contest for the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon, England, took place on July 19th and resulted in a victory for the Irish team, the totals being as follows: Ireland, 1,568; England, 1,464; Scotland, 1,439. The shooting was far ahead of anything shown in previous matches for this trophy, and yet it appears to afford American rifleman encouragement. The team that is to come to this country in September will be selected from the three teams which contended at Wimbledon, so that an opportunity is afforded those interested on this side of the water to judge of the merits of the coming marksmen.

MR. T. A. DILLON'S SHIP-RAISING EXPERIMENTS.—On the 7th inst., Mr. Dillon made his first real attempt at Waterford to lift the *Arena*, a 500-ton bark. The sail was lowered, well tightened round the wreck with perfect ease, without the aid of divers, in forty minutes or so, and in twenty minutes the air pumped into the sail caused the ship to surge, lift, and slip, and volumes of mud appeared. The strain on the wire cables on shore grew alarming, as the vessel was gliding away without any steaming to hold her in. She is now free out of her mud berth and will be hauled out next neap tide. Although in her struggles she injured part of her sail on the port quarter, the sail forward retains its air. The ship is all alive and moving, extra cables being put on to keep her steady.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.—Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Brazil and suite arrived in Dublin on the 7th July, and proceeded to the Shelbourne Hotel. That evening they visited Guinness's Brewery, and the Distillery. On Sunday, at an early hour, their Majesties visited the North Dublin Workhouse, Glasnevin Cemetery, Nelson's Pillar, &c. They heard mass at the Carmelite Church, Whitefriars-street, and afterwards paid a visit to the Trinity College. When at Glasnevin the Emperor assisted one of his staff to climb the mound over the O'Connell crypt, directing him to pull a large handful of daisies as a souvenir. When he was being shown the statues in the library of Trinity College, his Majesty remarked to the Provost: "Many of these I do not know; but where is the statue of O'Connell?"

THE MURDER OF MR. YOUNG.—The representatives of the late Mr. James Young, who, it will be remembered, was recently murdered close by his residence at Castlerena, in the County Roscommon, have given public intimation of their intention to apply, at the next assizes to be held in Roscommon, for a presentment of £7,000 to compensate them for the loss and damage they have sustained since the murder. The claim is, of course, made under the Peace Preservation Act, 1870, and the notice issued recites that the crime is one of those commonly called agrarian or has arisen out of an illegal combination or conspiracy. It is stated that a number of cesspayers will oppose the presentment on the grounds of the murder not being agrarian. The reward offered for the apprehension of the perpetrator is now close upon £1,700, the voluntary contributions making up £1,200, independent of the £500 offered by the Government. Up to the present no arrests have been made, and the whole dreadful affair continues the same impenetrable mystery it has been from the commencement. Since its occurrence twenty-five extra police have been quartered in Castlerena at the cost of the ratepayers.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—A Mr. Green endeavored to hit hard at the Irish members. He said "pigs could obstruct." Mr. O'Connor Power used the word hypocritical. On being called to order he said he meant hypercritical: to which softening the rowdy element in the House answered "shabby." At the demand of Mr. Parnell, the chairman called the "shabby" creature to order, but his name did not transpire. At this point the chairman himself began to lose his senses. By name he called Mr. O'Donnell to order, at which there was a guffaw. Then the chairman joined the violent faction on the Conservative benches, for he began to chaff Mr. O'Donnell. Dungan's member went on speaking, or trying to make himself heard, in a deafening din of screams, hisses, cat-calls, and uproar. Mr. Parnell heard a member say in reference to the opposition to Mr. O'Donnell: "Let us see how much he will stand." After this observation the bedlamites on the Government benches became furious in their interruptions; they were disgusting. One of them was heard to make the noise of one vomiting. For a long time the disgraceful conduct of the "worthy" Saxons continued; several motions, known as "obstructive" by the Government crowd, having been moved, and, of course, lost. With the most obstinate determination on the part of six Irish members, the Government was kept at bay until twelve minutes past seven, on Tuesday morning, when the House was counted out. "We would not deprecate nor deplore this outbreak of hostility to Irish members, because if our representatives are not lost to all honor it will inspire them with some spirit."

DEFEATED.—The Russians are reported to have been defeated in an assault upon Silistria.

SIGRET.—It is stated that the Russian loss at Pleyna included 400 prisoners and two standards.

MOON TROOPS.—The troopship Crocodile, with 1,269 officers and men has sailed for Malta.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING.—The second Russian army corps has invested Silistria.

IN DANGER.—A few forced marches will bring the Russians to Constantinople.

CALLING OUT THE RESERVE.—Russia has called out the reserve of the Landwehr.

BRAVE MONTENEGRO.—All the forts near Nicsics have been captured by Montenegrins. Nicsics itself still holds out.

REINFORCEMENTS.—The troop ship "Euphrates" sailed to-day with 1,552 officers and men for Malta from England.

ATROCITIES.—The Turks are murdering the Christians without mercy at Kavarna, on the Black Sea, north-east of Varna.

DEFEATED.—A Constantinople despatch says:—It is stated that the Russians were defeated in an assault on Silistria on Monday.

SHI'K AL ISLAM DISMISSED.—Sheik al Islam has been dismissed. Great military activity prevails. Volunteers are everywhere enrolling.

TURKISH DEFEAT.—Suleiman Pasha was defeated at Karabunar, lost ten guns, and is retreating on Adranople.

CONTEMPTUOUS.—Gortschakoff has notified the powers that Russia will not treat directly with the Porte. The question will be submitted to the great powers.

SURRENDERED.—An Ostroh correspondent announces that Fort Vir, at the southern entrance of the Duga pass, with a garrison of 60 Turks, has surrendered.

NICISIC.—A Ragusa telegram says it is stated that all the outlying forts around Nicsics have been captured by the Montenegrins, and the fortress of Nicsics alone holds out.

CHECKED.—The Russian advance, both north and south of the Balkans, has been checked. The Turks claim a victory in a great battle fought between Shumla and Rasgrad since Monday.

BLOWN UP.—The Montenegrins have blown up the outworks of Nicsics, which they recently captured. They are now bombarding the fortress from all sides.

FIGHTING GOING ON.—Fighting has been going on since Thursday between the Russians and the forces of Raouf Pasha near Eski-Sagra, south of the Balkans.

DESTROYING BRIDGES.—The Italian Consul has advised his compatriots here that the Russians have destroyed six railroad bridges between Jamboli and Philippopolis.

ENGLAND'S SCHEMES.—The schemes attributed to England of occupying first Gallipoli and next Constantinople do not preclude the belief in early peace.

EXPECTED FALL OF THE GRAND VIZIER.—The fall of Edhem Pasha, Grand Vizier, is believed imminent. The imperial decree appoints a court martial to try Redif and Abdul Kerim Pashas.

IMPENDING MASSACRE.—The consuls at Salonica Cavallo and Lagos telegraph that they fear massacres are impending, and call for the prompt despatch of help; 90,000 men are on the way to reinforce the Russian Caucasian army.

THE BARBAROUS WAR MUST BE STOPPED.—The barbarities by Mohammedans, Russians and Bulgarians no longer allows an unconcerned view of the position of the unfortunate Christian populations. Austria and Hungary are still interested.

PEACE RUMORS.—Peace rumors still circulate. Everybody is convinced of the resolute maintenance of an understanding between the three great powers. It is felt that the moment for action is approaching.

BEATEN.—Suleiman Pasha's advanced guard of 10 battalions and two batteries have been defeated, losing ten guns and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Suleiman himself remains at Adrianople.

REINFORCEMENTS WANTED.—The Greek Consul at Burgas and French and Italian Consuls at Gallipoli telegraphed their respective ambassadors here for men-of-war, owing to the excited state of the Moslem population.

NAVAL ACTION.—The Russian steamer "Nicholas" and two sloops engaged a Turkish monitor near Silistria; she was fired and considerably damaged and several of her crew killed. The Russians sustained insignificant damage.

A MARINE ENGAGEMENT.—An old merchant ship "Vosta" had an engagement off Kustenje, five hours with a Turkish monitor, which fled much damaged. The "Vosta" went to Sebastopol for repairs. Two officers and nine sailors were killed, and six officers including the commander and seventeen sailors, wounded.

THE BALKAN LINE.—A despatch from Kavarna, near Baljik, says the Turks are massacring the Christians without mercy. A despatch to the Greek Ambassador at Constantinople asks for prompt assistance, as otherwise not a man will be left. The English war sloop *Rapid*, with Austrian Lloyd steamers, left immediately to receive fugitives.

THE MEDITERRANEAN REINFORCEMENT.—In relation to the Mediterranean reinforcements there seems to be a general feeling among the press that the extent of the preparations are greater than required by such a comparatively insignificant measure as the despatch of a reinforcement of 3,000 men to the Malta garrison. One paper pertinently inquires:—"Why, as one troopship could, in two trips, take 3,000 men, should five troopships be preparing with feverish activity, and the preparation of the others—the *Simoon* and *Himalaya*, at Devonport—be in contemplation?" The London papers furnish long strings of items of military and naval intelligence, and, doubtless put an exaggerated interpretation on many events, such as the forthcoming regimental inspections, &c., which may be matters of mere routine which would pass unnoticed in ordinary times. But this shows the interest evoked, and, among the mass of news, some certainly indicates that the Government has an eye to eventualities.

THE AUSTRIAN CRISIS AT HAND.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent, who is not only exceptionally well informed, but careful and not liable to exaggeration, telegraphs the following:—"The rapidly with which affairs in the East are developing cannot but produce a vivid impression upon public opinion in Austria-Hungary, and this impression is reflected in the press of the two countries. Thus, for some days past, the Austrian papers demand, with ever increasing vehemence, that Austria should take active steps. Meantime there has been an entire change of thought in Hungary. Public opinion, which at first loudly called for intervention in favor of Turkey, now demands that steps be taken to protect the interests of Austria-Hungary, without, however, indicating the limit of these interests. Count Andrassy, who up to the present has preserved a reserved and expectant attitude, will have much to do to hold up against these manifestations of public opinion until the moment when events will allow the Vienna Cabinet to employ a more decided policy."

MANITOBA.—The Winnipeg garrison will be totally disbanded on the 23rd of August.

DR. —It is reported at Toronto that Sir James Ferguson the well-known diplomat, is to succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada.

HAPPINESS.—A St. John's (Newfoundland) paper complains that no public telegrams have been received at the commercial news room for three weeks.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.—The date of the elections in France has again been changed, the 14th of October being the day now fixed upon by the Council of Ministers.

IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY an unusual mortality is noticed among the English sparrows. It is thought the birds, in eating the potato bug, are poisoned by Paris green.

CHANGE OF BASE.—The Greeks have taken alarm at Russia's advances and are now beginning to talk of aiding Turkey, against whom they were, at first, said to be about to declare war.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—Some idea of the value of the oldest printed books may be formed from the fact that the contributions to the Caxton exhibition sent from Earl Spencer's Athorpe library alone have been insured for \$275,000.

REVIEW OF ENGLISH TROOPS.—On the 10th July, Her Majesty reviewed 14,000 of her troops in Windsor Park. The little army; according to the English papers, looked well and marched magnificently, the cavalry being specially admired.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The *North Star* of St. John's Nfld., suggests the appointment of the Duke of Connaught, better known to us as Prince Arthur, as Governor General of the Dominion, when Lord Dufferin's term of the office expires.

DEATH OF CAPT. JACK.—The death is reported of "Capt. Jack, Chief of the Modocos," a somewhat famous successor of the original chieftain. He was shot and killed by his companion in a rude hut on the Snake River, Southern Idaho, during a drunken quarrel.

PRIVATE JUDGMENT vs. AUTHORITY.—The Bishop of Lincoln declares that certain persons who have forwarded to him a petition for the use of unfermented wine in the communion are not fit to receive the sacraments at all, as in their pharisaic self-conceit they give their private opinions against the practice of 1,800 years.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The Governor-General and the Countess of Dufferin will leave Ottawa on Monday next for St. Paul via Detroit and Chicago and thence will proceed by Fisher's Landing to Winnipeg, where they are expected to arrive on the 6th or 7th of August. The details of the Vice-regal tour in Manitoba and the Northwest have yet to be arranged.

GENERAL GRANT.—Grant at a dinner with the President of the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, in reply to a toast, said he was glad to be in a republic on that side of the Atlantic. He boasted of the kindly feeling which American people entertained for the President of the Swiss confederation and M. Stemmli, for the part they had taken in Geneva arbitration.

LOVELET.—Lord Tempest, who has just eloped with another man's wife in England, lived in Racine, Wis., from 1857 to 1861, where he kept store, and did not enjoy the confidence or respect of the community. He had been exiled from England in consequence of his action in throwing his superior officer from the balcony to the parquet of a theatre. His father died in 1861, and he succeeded to the family estates.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN WINNIPEG.—The presence of traders from the Northwest tends somewhat to make trade good at present. Freight rates are light and several of the Red River Transportation boats have been laid up during the dull season. Crop prospects are looking better every day, and there is every indication of a bountiful harvest, notwithstanding the unprecedented wet weather which we have experienced during the last two months.

RISE IN COAL.—If the Railroad Strike lasts much longer the price of coal will certainly be advanced. The Pennsylvania Company has already notified the wholesale dealers of an increase in the price of Pittsburgh, and other companies will be only too glad to follow. Almost every interest in the country is affected by the strike. The July auctions of the Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna and Hudson coal companies are postponed.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—Queen Victoria is specially fond of Indian shawls. The stone which is her speciality is the sapphire. The Empress of Russia has an unrivalled collection of turquoises and pearls. The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has the most valuable collection of laces in the world, one of her shawls being worth £4,000. The Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar is said to possess the finest set of rubies, and the Empress of Austria the best emerald and opals in Europe.

WHAT JOSEPH IS DOING.—Despatches report that Joseph is strongly entrenched in Lolo above Onofio and Camas Prairie Crossing. He is increasing his force, has nearly four hundred warriors, and boasts he intends to whip Gen. Howard and return to Walla Walla. Joseph is well supplied, and has stock secreted at Little Camas Prairie, where the approach is difficult and well guarded. Joseph's camp is ten miles from Pierce City, no force can reach his rear without discovery and prevent his retreat when attacked.

MR. GLADSTONE IN DANGER.—Mr. Gladstone has just had a narrow escape from death. While walking near the House of Commons, a hansom, driven at reckless speed nearly went over him. Just as the cab-horse was upon him, Mr. Gladstone attracted by the shouts of the bystanders gave a sudden jerk forward, and he saved himself. Two or three members who witnessed the narrow escape remonstrated with the cabman for his indiscretion, and a police constable took the delinquents number. About three years ago Lord Beaconsfield was nearly knocked down too.

CATHOLIC UNION.—A meeting of young men of Ottawa having been called for the purpose of inaugurating some kind of an organization the rumour seemed to have got abroad that a mass meeting of Catholic citizens had been summoned to form a Catholic Union, hence St. Patrick's Hall was crowded full of French and Irish citizens last night. The meeting was a most influential and respectable one, and throughout the proceedings, the utmost harmony and good order prevailed. Capt. McCaffrey was called to the chair, and Mr. J. Walsh was requested to act as Secretary. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. M. Starns, W. H. Nagle, J. Kehoe, Ratté, McCaffrey and Battle. The latter gentleman explained, as one of the promoters of the meeting, he had simply intended that the attendance should consist of young men. He also stated that His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa would not countenance the formation of a Catholic Union at the present time, and hence the men wished to form a Literary and Benevolent Club. Each and every one of the speakers, having emphatically denied that the meeting was called to organize opposition to Orangemen, are bound to accept the statement.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

VERACIOUS TROUT.—A gentleman recently killed a large trout in a stream in Dorsetshire; on being landed he disgorged in succession a water-rat, a young duck, and a quantity of minnows. With all this provender aboard he had condescended to rise at a small March brook.

A THREE-HOOPE HORSE.—The hipparion, or three-hooped horse, was the first representative of a family so useful to mankind. This animal in addition to its true hoof appears to have had two additional elementary hoofs, analogous to those which we see in the ox. The object of these, no doubt, was to enable the hipparion to extricate his foot with greater ease than he otherwise could do when it sank through the swampy ground on which he lived.

GIANTIC MALTESE TORTOISES.—Dr. A. Leith Adams, F.R.S., formerly surgeon in the army, but now professor of zoology in the Royal College of Science at Dublin, has recently shown that tortoises formerly existed on the island of Malta equal in size the most gigantic specimens from the islands of the Indian Ocean or the Pacific. Their remains are found in the same caverns which yield the bones of the dwarf elephants so conspicuous in the extinct fauna of Malta. These caverns also yield remains of two gigantic species of swans.

CLOTHING THAT WILL NOT BURN.—It is well-known that certain substances, notably phosphate of ammonia, incorporated in the fibres of tissues render the same incombustible, or, rather, admit of their burning very slowly and carbonizing with the production of flame. M. l'Abbe Mauran, says *La Nature*, has recently discovered that a mixture of borax, sulphate of soda and boric acid, in suitable proportions, while rendering cloth unflammable, will also prevent any alteration of color, flexibility or lasting qualities through the effect of combustion.

A CURIOUS FISH.—A very curious fish is now in the possession of Mr. Rouben Fisher, of South-molton. It is a dried specimen, but quite perfect; it is about eighteen inches in length, about half of which is the tail of a fish very much like a small cod. The upper part consists of a head and body, with arms and trunk resembling the arms and trunk of the simia tribe, except the face, which has "a beautiful aquiline nose;" the teeth in the mouth are quite perfect; the sockets of the eyes are round, and large for the size of the face; the ears are small and erect like those of a monkey. The body has eight ribs on each side which are very strong at the upper, or back part, showing no vertebra, and tapering towards the breast.

FLOATING GARDENS.—In the beautiful valley of Cashmere, among the Himalayan Mountains, lies a lovely lake called Dal. Floating about on its surface, sometimes carried by the winds from one end of the lake to the other, are numerous small islands, on which grow the fairest cucumbers and the most luscious melons known. The way in which these floating gardens are made is very curious. All about the main shores of the lake grow quantities of reeds, sedges and water-lilies. When these grow very thickly together, people cut them from the roots which hold them near the shore. The leaves of the plants are then spread out over the stems, making a sort of trellis-work to support the soil with which it is next to be covered. After this has been done, the seeds are planted, and the floating garden is left to care itself until the fruits are ready for picking.

THE MOSQUITO.—If stagnant water is exposed to a summer's sun for several days, waggletails begin to appear on the surface, and grow until nearly a quarter of an inch long, seeming to live on air and water. In a short time they become encased and sink to the bottom. In a few hours a short hair grows out of the sides, soon becoming a small caterpillar, rising to the surface and floating to the shore by the aid of the slightest breath of air. Soon a fly is hatched leaving its tiny shell upon the water. That fly is the mosquito, which is ready to snok the very life blood out of you. Where mosquitos abound there is but one certain and efficient means of keeping them from disturbing sleep. Get under a good mosquito bar, which should be adjusted to the bed before sundown, for they do not begin to stir around in the room until later in the evening. Mosquitos must have a living as well as other people; and what is more, they will have it, and will go through fire and water to get it. We once noticed a device at Key West to keep them away—a woman sitting out of doors, near a pile of burning rags, the wind blowing the smoke on her. She could stand that stench by the hour, but the mosquitos wouldn't.—they had more sense.—*Exchange.*

INSENSIBILITY OF THE BRAIN.—Sensibility is, in reality, very different from what is suggested by first experience. Thus, the brain is insensible. That part of the brain which, if disturbed or diseased, takes away consciousness, is insensible as the leather of our shoe. That the brain may be touched, or a portion of it cut off without interrupting the patient in the sentence he is uttering, is a surprising circumstance! From this fact, physiologists formerly inferred that the surgeon had not reached the more important organ of the brain. But that opinion arose from the notion prevailing that a nerve must necessarily be sensible. Whereas, when we consider that the different parts of the nervous system have totally distinct endowments, and that there are nerves insensible to touch and incapable of giving pain, though exquisitely alive to their proper office, we have no just reason to conclude that the brain should be sensible or exhibit a property of the nerve of the skin. Reason on as we may, the fact is so—the brain, through which every impression must be conveyed before it is perceived, is itself insensible. This informs us that sensibility is not a necessary attendant on the delicate texture of a living part, but that it must have an appropriate organ, and that it is an essential provision.

INSECT KILLERS.—At present, and hitherto, from time immemorial, insect plagues have been in this country kept in check by the changeableness of the climate and plentifulness of birds. The black grub of the crane fly is the great plague of the season, and it prevails in districts where the birds are fewest. If it should increase in the next half-dozen years as it has in the last two or three, there will not be left a blade of grass in or near any town, and grass will be quite a scarcity in the country. The birds have a quick way of reckoning with this grub at dawn and dusk; when it glides about enjoying its dewy repast; but where there are no birds, it has the world nearly to itself, for man can do but little to lessen its numbers. The worthy citizen who fancies there must be some sentiment at the bottom of our defence of birds, and advocacy of open-air teaching, may be desired to consider a proposition which we will put in plain English: "We conclude, therefore, with a declaration of our belief that the birds wantonly destroyed during the past six weeks in this country are, in respect of the services they might have rendered in the preservation of our crops, the representatives of millions of money lost and gone for ever, and of which every man has his equal claim included;—will he pay his share? We do not say the country is ruined; we simply say that every bird is worth so much in actual money as a destroyer of vermin, and the postulate being agreed to, it remains only to marshal the data, and the conclusion will be a matter of simple arithmetic."—*Gardener's Magazine.*

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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M. W. KIRWAN—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1877.

WEDNESDAY, 1—St. Peter's Chains, The Machabees, Martyrs.

Midland Great Western Railway, Ireland opened, 1851.

THURSDAY, 2—St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Stephen, Pope and Martyr.

Last session of the Irish Parliament closed, 1800.

FRIDAY, 3—Finding of the Body of St. Stephen Protomartyr.

Columbus sailed for America, 1492.

SAUNDAY, 4—St. Dominic, Confessor. Arrest of Smith O'Brien at Thurles, 1849.

SUNDAY, 5—EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. O'Connell's remains entombed at Glasnevin, 1847.

MONDAY, 6—Transfiguration of Our Lord. Daniel O'Connell born, 1775. First Atlantic Cable laid between Ireland and Newfoundland, 1858.

TUESDAY, 7—St. Cajetan, Confessor. St. Donatus, Bishop and Martyr.

CITY AGENT.

Mr. P. J. Gleeson, of No. 22 St. Urbain, is our duly authorized Agent for the City and vicinity.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A GALWAY BOY"—The gentleman to whom you refer stands alone.

REVIEWS—We are compelled to hold over several reviews until next week.

We have received hundreds of letters from all parts of the Dominion all, except one, approving of the stand we have taken in regard to the late disturbances. We sincerely thank them for their approval. The one individual who disapproves expresses his disgust, and his intention to join an Orange Lodge.

THE NEW CATHOLIC DAILY.

The congregation of St. Patrick's Church was called together after Mass on Sunday last with a view to promote the project for starting a new Catholic daily paper in Montreal. The meeting took place in the Sacristy, and Father Leclair was in the chair. Resolutions were submitted, and unanimously carried pledging the meeting to raise a sum of not less than \$10,000, and to place the new Catholic daily under the editorial management of the editor of the TRUE WITNESS. About \$1,700 was subscribed in the room, although the meeting was small in consequence of a large number of the pew holders being out of town for the summer months. Up to the present we have refused to take any active part in this project. We were anxious that the initiative should come from the people. At last the people have taken steps, we have been urged to take our share of the labors. Resolutions have been passed placing responsibilities on our hands, and now we shall do all in our power to make the project a success. More than \$3,300 has already been subscribed and we hope soon to be in a position to announce the day of publication. St. Ann's congregation with noble generosity has already contributed about \$1,500, and altogether the work progresses as favorably as could be expected.

The following are the minutes of the meeting:—

The Rev. Father Leclair having been requested to preside, and Mr. John Cox to act as secretary, the Rev. Chairman explained in eloquent terms the object for which they had met, and submitted a series of resolutions, hereto annexed, which were, on motion of Mr. M. O. Mullarky, seconded by Mr. John Hatchette, unanimously adopted.

Meeting of the Pew-holders of St. Patrick's Congregation for the purpose of establishing an English Catholic Daily Paper:

Whereas—The necessity of an English daily Catholic paper is being felt by the English-speaking Catholic community at large, in view of protecting its religious interests against the various assaults and the baneful influence of non-Catholic journalism.

Whereas—Such Catholic daily paper, to be made a success, should be based on commercial principles.

Be it Resolved—That such a paper, edited according to such principles, be hereby established.

Whereas—It is reasonable and expedient to determine on the easiest and most economical way of establishing such a paper.

Whereas—There already exists in our community an English Catholic weekly.

Whereas—Such Catholic weekly represents a capital of at least \$5000.

Whereas—The editor of this Catholic weekly has already won the confidence and esteem of the great majority of the English-speaking Catholics of this Dominion, as appears by the daily increase of subscribers, by letters of congratulation, sent to him by clergymen and laymen, by the general approbation of his articles in defence of religion and nationality.

Be it Resolved—1st: That the present editor of the

True Witness take the management of the new Catholic daily paper.

Be it Resolved—2nd: That subscriptions be received to the amount of not less than \$10,000; that said subscriptions be held by the Board of Trustees of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and St. Bridget's Refuge, as shareholders, the dividends accruing therefrom to be employed in support of the aforesaid institutions. That said subscriptions shall be paid, one-half within thirty days, and balance within six months from date.

It was then moved by Mr. M. P. Ryan, and seconded by Mr. M. Burke, that a subscription list be now opened.

Afterwards on motion of Mr. Owen McGarvey, seconded by Mr. Edward Murphy, the Rev. Chairman was appointed Treasurer.

Mr. Edward Murphy then moved, seconded by Mr. M. P. Ryan, that the Rev. Chairman, together with Messrs. Mullarky, Kirwan and Cox, be a committee to confer with committees of St. Ann's and St. Bridget's parishes to carry out the resolutions adopted at this meeting, and that they be instructed to call a general meeting of the Catholics of this city to further the said object at as early a day as possible.

After a cordial vote of thanks to the Rev. Chairman had been passed, the meeting adjourned.

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

Three-fourths of the press of the Dominion ring with denunciations of the TRUE WITNESS. Journalistic courtesy has been forgotten, and personalities have been freely used. The hostile press attack men and not principles. Not only is the TRUE WITNESS assailed, but the editor is freely mentioned by name. They harp upon the "stranger." Of course all other editors, save the editor of the TRUE WITNESS, grew upon the trees. They, of course, are indigeneous to the soil! With poisoned pen they denounce the "invader." What the tomahawk was to the early voyageurs the quill of the Canadian editor is to the "stranger" of the TRUE WITNESS. But do those men ever remember that, as an eminent statesman once said to an opponent in the Dominion House of Commons, do they ever think that when they denounce a "stranger" they "spit upon their father's grave." Do they not know that Catholics are the same the world over, and that it requires no specific atmospheric influence to make them defend their faith wherever it is assailed. If the hostile press of the Dominion can find no better weapon than the "stranger" shaft, they have but a sorry dart to let fly. Let them fight our principles, not ourselves. We never attack the individuality of the press. We never assail the editor of a paper. If we were disposed to do so, perhaps we could find a school for scandal in the editorial chairs of many a Canadian newspaper. Let the press deal with our principles and reason against our facts, and thus place themselves within the recognized pale of journalistic courtesies. We express the opinions of the Catholic people as we understand them. That we do this, the resolutions passed by the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society, the St. Patrick's National Association and other Irish Catholic organizations prove. If these are not enough, the letter which we publish from the President of the Catholic Union, with the resolutions of St. Patrick's congregation, and the action taken at St. Ann's, place the matter beyond the shadow of a doubt. We say boldly that the priests have not opposed—not one of them—while the people have unanimously supported us in every word we wrote. We hear from all sides that the Irish Catholics of Montreal were never so united. There is not the semblance of division in their ranks. In all Montreal we have heard of but two Irish Catholics who have differed from our views. And of these two gentlemen all we shall say is that we hope personal and political reasons have not been the cause of their hostility. But our hands are now upon the plough and we care not from whom the opposition may come, or by whom faction may be introduced, we shall go on with the work we have undertaken—Defence, and if need be, Defiance to our foes. This is no time for honest men to sit upon the fence. Men must take sides. A crisis is upon us all, and unless we show a bold front, conciliating only so far as honor will permit, unless we do this we shall soon find ourselves pushed aside, and unable to stem the current which shall overwhelm us. This is no time for faction to assail our ranks. This is no time to be fighting each other with one hand while we are trying to fight the enemy with the other. Depend upon it Catholics of the Dominion, we want both hands to enable us to hold our own against the common enemy. And who is the common enemy? Is it the Protestant people of Montreal or of Canada? We hope not. Our wish is to live in peace and harmony with our Protestant neighbours. We never insult them. We never sing "Protestants lie under." We never shout "We'll kick the Queen before us." We never play the "Catholic boys will carry their own." We have no secret society bound by oath to do all in its power to destroy the Protestant Church. We do not make our young men swear hostility to any man's belief. What Catholic society deliberately insults the Protestant people? Not one. All we ask is that we may be allowed to go our way in peace. We have asked the opposition pulpit and the opposition press to cease abusing us. But we have asked

in vain, and we might as well be engaged in that philosophical pastime—whistling jigs to a milestone. The press and the pulpit will not let us alone, and so the fight is brought out of us in self-defence. Look at the Oka question. There was open insurrection. The Queen's warrant was set at defiance. The insurgents destroyed a church, threatened to murder a priest, flew to arms, and were applauded by all the English daily papers in Montreal. Gazette, Herald, Star, and Witness, all applauded the rebel Indians. And how has the trial resulted? Let any one read the reports and he will see how miserably the press of Montreal was astray, and how every one of them stand to-day convicted of having misrepresented everything that occurred. Our version of that Oka business is now proved to be the true one, and the four daily English papers in Montreal can scarcely say a word in their own defence. It was just the same 28 years ago when the Orangemen burnt the Parliament House, and when the Witness excused the incendiaries, and said that it was a visitation from God. When it is a Catholic question the press are all the same, hostile to the marrow. From the Globe down they are all the same when Catholic interests are the battle ground. They will neither give us fair play nor let us alone. For the last two weeks a hurricane of abuse has been raging about our ears. We cannot notice one-tenth of the assaults made upon us. The Globe is weak and waxy, and through its columns of assault we looked in vain for some solid argument in opposition to our own. If this is all the "Canadian Thunderer" can do we have not much to fear from that quarter. The Mail is much the same, all about stopping processions—Orange and Green. But neither of those papers answered our questions. "Show us how, by songs or airs, the Catholic processions insult anyone?" The Gazette, after being for a long time silent, became subtle in the end. It insinuated "motives" and spoke of "False Friends." We tell the Gazette that "motives" are dangerous insinuations to play with, and that they can be used broadcast. It is beneath, or it ought to be beneath, a respectable journal to attribute "motives" to any man. The Gazette has not the courage of its convictions, whatever they may be, and fearing to assail the Catholic people of this city, it cowardly, and more cowardly because covertly, assails the editor of this paper. It insinuates "motives." With all its disguised attack, it is far better that the Gazette should be aware that it is "unmasked," and that the Catholics of Montreal will know their "False Friends" in future. It is the old story, "When you have a bad case abuse the opponent's attorney." The Gazette wants to pull with all parties. It wants to be Orange and Green. But it will not do in Montreal. The people have gone beyond that stage now. The Star is pretty much the same—six of one, half a dozen of the other. The Herald is silent, and the Witness is an open and honest foe. We are free to confess that we respect the Witness. It sticks to its colours, and it is not a shuttlecock between one side and the other. As for the papers at large they appear to think that the TRUE WITNESS has gone mad. What! a Catholic paper to dare speak out boldly in defence of Catholic Right! Was such presumption ever heard of! One paper suggests that the editor of the TRUE WITNESS should be "gagged." Well, for once we shall come down to personalities and all we have to say is, that perhaps the editor of the TRUE WITNESS would object to the process, and perhaps the gentleman who made the threat would not like to undertake to do the "gagging" himself. Would it not be better for the opposition press to combat our reasoning, such as it is, than to cry Anathema! Anathema! Would it not be better to point out to us where when or how do we offend our Protestant neighbours? If we do so offend, we shall joyously set about making the amende. Would it not be better to take the question of the legality of the Orange Association into consideration. O no; we must be denounced, called "firebrands," "incendiaries," &c., &c. We must be silent under calumny. We must not dare to look our enemies in the face. Unlike the miserable worm, we must not even turn upon the foot that crushes us. Well, our reply is—we shall do nothing of the kind. We shall fight our enemies inch by inch, and when we can, we shall give them blow for blow. If the Orangemen and their friends want peace they must let us alone. We ask no more, we shall accept no less. Let us alone and peace will be the order of the day. That is the price of our silence—let us alone—let us alone. Behave, as a letter we publish in another column leads us to believe the Orangemen of Madoc behaved, and then there will be no opposition to whatever you do. Curb the fury of your Chiniquys, of your Brays, and of your Mc-Vioars, if you want peace in Montreal. Cease insulting our nuns and our priests in the thoroughfares. There is no use prattling about

peace until then. We want no peace so long as blackguards offend our religious. A gentleman called in this office the other day and told us how his sister, who is a nun, had been insulted by the ruffians who were imported into our city of late. She, with another nun, were coming in the train that brought the Orangemen. All along the way they were subject to the insults from these low creatures. The compartment in which they were was full of Orangemen, who kept singing "Croppies lie down." They vowed that they would "kick the Pope before them," and sent the "Pope to hell" with joyous unanimity. And foremost in this band of cowardly assailants upon two nuns was Elliott, the man who was shot at Point St. Charles. It was thus he heralded his appearance into Montreal. The poor nuns were frightened almost to death. And we are asked to be silent under all these insults. We are asked to bow the head and bend the knee to our aggressors. Read the quotations from the Orange song book for the Dominion, which we publish on another page, and after reading them can any one wonder at our hostility to Orangeism. Read the letters we publish from Sir Francis Hincks, himself a Protestant, and let any one say if he is surprised that we brand the Orange Organization as the most mischievous that ever existed to perpetuate feud and to endanger the peace of a community. And yet this Organization is encouraged by the authorities. Mr. Robinsen, an Orangeman from Kingston, is granted leave of absence to come to Montreal to wreck his vengeance upon the people. Here is a man in a Government office allowed to leave his post to come on a mission of aggression, and to participate in an illegal and an insulting demonstration! Again, Young Britons went to Cornwall on the 11th inst., and while in the cars played their party airs. But worse, they went into the baggage car, and this is contrary to the Company's regulations. We beg to draw Mr. Hickson's attention to this breach of the Company's regulations. Again, a conductor on a street car, No. —, wore an Orange Lilly during an exciting day. No Catholic molested him, but we have a right to ask if such conduct is likely to promote peace and harmony. As to the volunteers we treat that subject in another column, and we shall not let the question drop until the truth or falsehood of our charges are established. Whoever expects us to be silent are mistaken. We repeat that we want peace, but the price of peace is—LET US ALONE. To our Protestant friends we say—we are anxious for peace. We will defend your rights, if assailed, just as vigorously as we would defend our own. We want no ascendancy in this country. All should be free and equal before the law, and civil and religious liberty should be secured to all men. If you require protection for your processions the Catholics of Montreal will turn out and risk their lives if necessary in your defence. We want to live as peaceable citizens, and to lend our energies to the development and the glory of the land we live in. Old country feuds should have no place on this soil. Why should Orangeism be imported to put citizen against citizen? What right have those men to arouse here the elements of religious strife? Here there is no ascendancy to maintain, and "Croppies lie down" is unmeaning in this free land. In this Province Orangeism is illegal, it is mischievous, it is insulting. If then we are to live in peace there must be a change. The law must be enforced at all cost. Orangeism must be denied the right to promenade our thoroughfares. To the individual Orangeman we have nothing to say. We hear that some of them are good fellows in their way. But we have nothing to do with the individuals, we speak of the organization at large. As such we repeat it is the most infamous conspiracy ever designed to introduce strife where all should be harmony and good will. If then the authorities want peace they must enforce the law—save our nuns, our priest, and ourselves from insult—for so long as we have the law upon our side, the price of peace will be—OUR ENEMIES MUST LET US ALONE. If this will not do, then upon their own heads rest the consequences.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A rumour has been in circulation that a petition is going the rounds of the Catholic people to urge the disbandment of some of the Montreal Volunteer force. If such a petition is in circulation, we have heard nothing about it, nor do we believe that there is any substantial foundation for the rumour. But why should such a rumour obtain circulation? People say that there is no smoke without fire, and men insist in charging the volunteers with being a party force, and consequently unfit for the impartial discharge of their duty. Now we do not go this far. That some of the volunteers entertain hostile feelings towards the Catholics of this city we have no doubt. This has been demonstrated over and over again. There are some companies in the Montreal

force into which it is said no one but an Orangeman will be admitted. The Catholics are very few, and the Orangemen are many, and confidence cannot be restored to the Catholic people of this city until they are proportionately represented in the ranks of the volunteers. We have heard that Colonel Bond has expressed himself willing, if not anxious, to have one hundred Catholics in his regiment. If the Victorias and the other corps could do the same, a better feeling would be brought about, and the Catholics would no longer look with suspicion upon every man who wears a uniform. At present the Catholics of this city have no confidence in the impartiality of the volunteers at large. They are, too, fully justified in their suspicions by the conduct of many of the men who were recently under arms. For instance we have heard from a member of the Victorias, whose letter we publish in another column, that Colonel Fletcher called for three cheers for the Queen. The men responded with loyal fervour. So far so good. But before the echoes of those cheers had died away some one from the ranks called out for "three cheers for King Billy," and three more cheers echoed along the line, a few Catholics only, perhaps half a dozen in all, venturing upon a hiss. Here was a gross breach of military law, and we have not heard of any punishment following it. It was an insult to every Catholic in the battalion, and at such a time, it was an open challenge to every Catholic in the city. It was war and not peace. It was party with a vengeance. What confidence can we have in such men? If the story be true, and we make the statement on the word of one of the Victorias, no censure can be too severe for the officers who allowed such a manifestation of party feeling to take place. We believe that Colonel Fletcher is very deaf, but there were other officers around whose duty it was to report any evidence of party feeling in the ranks. The man who called for "three cheers for King William" should have been at once put under arrest, and a strict disciplinarian would confine the whole battalion to the barracks. This is a subject we cannot, and we shall not, allow to drop, and either our informant must be proved to have made a false statement, which we do not believe, or else an investigation should clear the Victorias of the charge. We could not help admiring the outwardly soldierly bearing of this battalion throughout the time they were on duty, but when such incidents are reported to us as that to which we have just referred we are forced to realize how near we all were to a bloody massacre on the 16th of July. We do not for a moment charge the officers with any malicious intention, but we repeat that there can be no confidence in a force composed, as it is, almost exclusively of Protestants, and especially here where unhappily religious antagonism runs so high. But that is not all. Another volunteer, a member of the Prince of Wales, is prepared to attest that some of the members of his battalion did sing and whistle "The Protestant Boys," and we can bring up one of the sergeants of another corps who called out to the men to "stop that—stop that." The names of these men will be given if necessary, for this question is of too much importance to allow any little delicacies to stand in the way of proof. The Catholics of this city cannot be satisfied under this state of affairs. They will, we hope, insist upon an investigation. Look at the conduct of the three ruffians who assaulted Hoare. These men were in uniform, and yet they did not hesitate for a moment to announce their party feeling and their hatred of the "green." And what was the punishment meted out to them after they pleaded guilty? The punishment was a farce upon justice. There was in fact no punishment at all. It was a miserable mockery of law. They nearly murdered a poor man, nay they thought they had murdered him and yet they were fined—ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars, and a few dollars more for assault upon another man. And this is "justice" in Montreal! Then again we hear of the doings of the Garrison Artillery, Colonel McKay's corps. The Colonel himself did we are informed, all in his power to prevent any party manifestations. But the men could not be restrained at all times. While passing through Bleury street they took off their hats to a man who waved an Orange flag. Again in the barracks there was a fracas because of some insulting songs at which, Catholics took exception. It is difficult to arrive at information upon all those details. Our friends are few while our foes many. We believe that most of the officers took precautions to guard against party manifestations, but those manifestations broke out in spite of them. It was so in the Victorias, it was so in the Prince of Wales, and it was so in the Garrison Artillery. We cannot believe that we have been misinformed on this subject. We do not believe it, and every friend of law and order will do all in his power to encourage an investigation into the whole affair. But

the question occurs—how can a Volunteer be an Orangeman at all. Once under arms the provision of the Queen's Regulations extend to every man in the force. While acting as a Volunteer, no man can, according to the regulations, be an Orangeman. On duty a Volunteer is supposed to know no party. Orange Lodges are not allowed in the army, and yet we have, it is said, companies of Volunteers in which every man is an Orangeman. Here are the Queen's Regulations upon the subject.

FORMATION OF ORANGE LODGES OR OTHER MEETINGS OR SOCIETIES.

General Order. Horse Guards, 31st August, 1835. Lord Hill has reason to apprehend, that the Orders prohibiting the introduction of Orange Lodges into the army, have not been duly communicated to the non-commissioned officers and privates, or, if communicated, that they have not been sufficiently explained and understood.

His Lordship now refers commanding officers of regiments to the Confidential Circular Letters of the 1st July, 1822, and 14th of November, 1829, upon the foregoing subject; and declares, that any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who shall hereafter institute or countenance an Orange Lodge, or any other meeting or society whatsoever, for party purposes, in barracks, quarters, or camp, shall be brought to trial before a general court-martial for disobedience of orders.

His Lordship, moreover, peremptorily forbids the attendance of either officer or soldier at Orange Lodges, by whomsoever, or wheresoever held. The present Order is to be read to the troops periodically on the parade with the Articles of War. By command of the Right Honourable, GENERAL LORD HILL, Commanding-in-Chief. JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

This order is in force at the present moment and it behoves the military authorities to institute a vigorous enquiry into the charge brought against the volunteers—that some of them have shown sympathies with Orangemen, and have openly evinced their approval of Orange displays.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—Having heard and read a great many discussions on the subject of the unsoldierlike conduct of the volunteers on the 16th inst., and in nearly all cases being denied by the officers commanding, I would merely give a few facts, which can be proved without doubt. On Thursday, the 12th inst., before the men of the Victoria Rifles were dismissed, Lt.-Col. Fletcher addressed them, and at the conclusion of his remarks called for "three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen," which were no sooner given than a man from the ranks called for "three cheers for King Billy," which were taken up with the same warmth by the whole corps, with the exception of quite a few, who I suppose were Catholics.

A MEMBER OF THE CORPS.

FALSE REPORTS.

On last Saturday week what purported to be an authorized report of the proceedings which took place at a meeting of the Irish Catholic Union appeared in the Star. Doubting the authenticity of this report, we did not publish it. The report was copied from the Star into the Witness, where it appeared under the knowing heading of "A nut for the Editor of the True Witness to crack." We heard from many sources that the report was not true, and in our last issue we called the attention of the Catholic Union to it, without offering any opinion of our own. In reply we received the following letter:—

Montreal, July 27th, 1877.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—In the True Witness of this week the attention of the Irish Catholic Union is called to a report of proceedings published in the Saturday edition of the Star, which purported to be a resume of what took place at a meeting of the Union the previous evening.

Now, Sir, the facts of the case are as follows:—At that meeting of the Executive a resolution was passed tendering a vote of thanks to the Council for the very efficient manner in which they had performed their duties during the past year. This was done because it was the last time the Council and Executive would meet, and besides it is what is done every year in all the societies. In order that there can be no mistake, I wish to state that the Montreal Irish Catholic Union have the utmost confidence in the management of the True Witness, and fully endorsed every line and every sentence that appeared in last week's issue. In conclusion, rest assured that if our daily Catholic paper, which we are bound to have, is only as true an exponent of Irish Catholic feeling as the True Witness is, it must and will prove a grand success.

I am, dear Sir, Sincerely yours, JOHN E. McEVENER, President Irish Catholic Union.

We think our contemporary will admit that the "nut" is now cracked, and if this is not sufficient, we can furnish even stronger evidence that the report in question was false, unauthorized and malicious.

"ROWDYISM."

The Gazette is going from bad to worse. Under the heading of "Rowdyism" it prints an editorial attacking certain people at Point St. Charles for assaulting a Mrs. Campbell. The Star and Witness have confessed that they were misinformed, that the whole affair was a joke—a "cheravari," in fact. But the Gazette became indignant over the "Rowdyism." The fact is that a few boys rattled a few old tin cans outside the house of an "Orange lady," whose character—well we shall say nothing about that. The report was of a most sensational character. All Montreal thought that there was a little insurrection at Point St. Charles. Sergeant Richardson hurried to the scene of the engagement with 28 men. They were taken to the scene of action in cabs, and found, when they arrived there—nothing. Again the New York correspondent of the Gazette writes about the

"socialistic" leaders of Germany and Ireland assisting in promoting the riots in America." Now, whoever heard of a "socialistic Irishman." The creature is unknown. Ireland is perhaps the most conservative country in Europe, and it is something new to hear of "socialistic Irishmen." Some time ago, when a member of the International tried to establish his "liberty, equality and fraternity" association in Cork, he had to fly out of the city. "Socialistic Irishmen" indeed. It is strange that the Gazette will keep knocking its head against stone walls.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Catholics of Montreal number about three-fourths of the population, yet they do not hold one-third of their legitimate influence. Let us take the Fire Brigade as an example. Here is a communication we have received upon this subject:—

The Montreal Fire Brigade is composed of sixty-two (62) men, including three (3) chiefs. There are eleven (11) stations, four (4) of which are manned by French Catholics (Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 11)

Table with 3 columns: Station No., Men, Catholics. Station 1: 11 Men, 9 Protestants, 2 Catholics. Station 2: 7 Men, 7 Protestants, 0 Catholics. Station 3: 5 Men, 3 Protestants, 2 Catholics. Station 4: 5 Men, 4 Protestants, 1 Catholic. Station 5: 4 Men, 1 Protestants, 3 Catholics. Station 6: 5 Men, 5 Protestants, 0 Catholics. Station 7: 4 Men, 4 Protestants, 0 Catholics. Station 8: 10 Men, 2 Protestants, 8 Catholics. Three Chiefs: 2 Protestants, 1 Catholic.

Making a total of 33 Protestants to 26 Catholics. There was six men killed at St. Urbain street fire, five Protestants and one Catholic. Their places were filled by six Protestants. Since then the brigade has been strengthened by four men—two Protestants and two French Catholics.

The first vacancies in the brigade have been applied for a long time ago by respectable Catholics, but Protestants, whose applications have been sent in from two to four weeks, had been accepted.

Several Catholic applicants have asked Alderman McCarbridge why their applications were not accepted before others of a much later date, but could get no satisfaction. It is evident that Catholics have no show to get in the brigade, there being a ring between the two Protestant chiefs and the Protestant guardians of the brigade.

Catholics are put aside in this as in every thing else. Catholics apply and are refused. Protestants apply and are accepted. This is too bad. It is working more mischief than the authorities are aware of. It is making a war of creeds in our city. And we are asked to be silent all the time. We must rest and be thankful. The true friend of peace and order is the man who will redress grievances and not hide them. But the Catholics of Montreal are awakening to a sense of their insecurity on the one hand and to their attempted ostracism on the other. We hope that some of our friends will interest themselves in this Fire Brigade question, and now that four new engines are about to be added to the Department, we shall expect that one-half at least of the twelve men who may be required, will be Catholics.

THE CAMPBELL CASE.

The assault on the house of Mrs. Campbell turns out just as we expected. The Gazette in the most reckless manner almost manufactures the sensation on the strength of its respectability, the affair is telegraphed all over Canada, and next day the Star came out with almost a flat denial of the whole affair. After this one would think the Gazette would enquire and explain, but no, next morning it is as reckless and untruthful as ever, building its airy sensations upon a fabrication.

Says the Gazette of the 30th:—

"The assault on Mrs. Campbell, one of the witnesses in the Elliott shooting case, on Friday night was described to our reporter yesterday afternoon as the assault of a crowd of roughs who threw stones and fired two revolver shots at the house. The house in question is situated in an enclosure, and an attacking party would have been compelled to throw stones fifty or sixty feet in order to strike the house. Her husband states that he had to climb over the gallery and escape through a neighbor's house in order to alarm the police. When the police came there were still present three or four of the gang, whom he asked to arrest; but none of them seemed very willing, and by the time Sergt. Richardson arrived all was tranquillity. Last night about 9 o'clock the relief police were again called out and the place was patrolled, but no further riotous demonstration was made. Sergeant Richardson is to be commended for the promptitude he displayed in getting to the scene of what was pictured to him, as a disturbance on a large scale in the remarkably short space of time he did. He was aroused from his sleep, having been off duty at the time, and he certainly could not have displayed more zeal had he been on duty. All he had to guide him was the knowledge conveyed to him that there had been an outrageous assault committed—all the more reprehensible on account of the principle involved—and his promptitude is in marked contrast with the laxity often displayed. He has been found fault with on the ground of extravagance by an officer who ranks him in his official position on the force; but he has the gratitude of a large number of citizens to whom law and order are of more value than the paltry dollars it cost to convey the police to the scene of the disturbance."

THE ALLEGED MOBBING OF MRS. CAMPBELL'S HOUSE—THE STORY PRODUCE A FICTION.

A good deal of consternation has been produced in the neighborhood of Mrs. Campbell's residence, near Wellington Bridge, by the statements in the daily press on Saturday last, that her house had been assailed by a violent mob on the night preceding. A number of most respectable and, in every way reputable, citizens have called upon us this morning to give an unqualified denial to the whole story as related by the Campbells.

One gentleman, with whom we are acquainted, and who lives contiguous to the Campbells, states that he was at home on Friday evening, and if there had been any congregation of persons, or disturbance of any kind in the vicinity, he must have heard it, and as for pistol shots being fired, he pronounces it a pure fiction. He was also speaking with the two policemen on the beat, who declare that no disturbance had occurred. A correspondent, writing under the nom. de. plume of "Veritas," but for whose entire "credibility" we can vouch says:

"Your report in Saturday's Star of a house mobbed about 9 p.m. near Wellington street, has taken us all by surprise. There are but three

buildings on Canal street, two of which, Mrs. Campbell's and another, are between Coade and St. Etienne, and the other is on the next block. I have conversed with the residents in those two houses, and they inform me that they heard no noise or pistol shots on Friday night. I think Mrs. Campbell is drawing on her imaginations or trying to manufacture public opinion in her favor for some cause best known to herself."

The residents of the neighborhood are jealous of its good name and do not desire to have it taken away without just cause. It would be well for the Police Committee to adopt the suggestion of "A Resident" and hold an enquiry, when the truth could be elicited, about this latest riot, and the character borne by Mrs. Campbell in her own neighborhood could be properly ascertained.

Again the Gazette returns to its work on the 31st, and half ashamed acknowledges:—

"It is denied by many persons that there was any assault committed upon Mrs. Campbell's house. It is asserted by others that the assault was committed, if committed at all, by a gang of small boys with more mischief than dire results intended. Mr. Campbell still sticks to it that he had to escape out of the house over the premises of another man who lives next door; says the police who first arrived never went to the canal bank at all, and consequently cannot know who were or who were not in attendance; that they refused to make an arrest. The police, on the other hand, say the Campbells are troublesome people, who get drunk and cause trouble, and that they are well known to them. There was not the appearance of anything unusual about the house when visited by our reporter, save that poverty and respectability seemed to reside together in the premises.

We are impatient to see if the Press of the country will give vent to this piece of stupidity. In the meantime we would enquire if Sergeant Richardson can almost suspend the habeas corpus act when he pleases.

THE RECENT TROUBLES IN THE CITY.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKES'S LETTER.

(Continued from Second Page.)

I have endeavored to convey to your readers the cause of what people, who are ignorant of facts, believe to be an unaccountable hatred to Orangemen on the part of Irish Roman Catholics, and I shall now advert to the introduction of Orangism into Canada. If I am not mistaken, it is about fifty years since Orange lodges were first established in Upper Canada, now the Province of Ontario. It is a singular fact that although the Canadian lodges obtained their warrants from Ireland, no attempt has ever been made, so far as my knowledge extends, to give effect in Canada to the fundamental principle of the order, viz., "Protestant ascendancy." On the contrary, the members of the Orange society became first known as a power in the State by lending their aid to the old Tory party of Upper Canada in the great contest for the establishment of "Responsible Government." Those acquainted with Canadian history must be aware that the most active supporters of Responsible Government, both in and out of Parliament, were Protestants, and although the majority of Roman Catholics acted with the Liberal party, there was a sufficient number of influential Catholics on the other side to prevent the introduction of the religious element into the controversy. On several occasions the Orangemen took an active part in the political warfare, breaking up public meetings by violence and exciting a very strong prejudice against them in the minds of the Protestant as well as the Roman Catholic Reformers. In October, 1839, a meeting of the inhabitants of the County of York, convened to consider the Earl of Durham's report, was dispersed by a body of men consisting chiefly of Orangemen, armed with pistols and other weapons. The meeting consisted almost exclusively of Protestants. I have before me a list of a committee of 25 appointed to procure signatures to the address to Her Majesty, and there is only one Roman Catholic name among them. I mention this, not at all to revive the old quarrels of nearly 40 years ago, but to establish the fact that Orangism was introduced into Canada not with the view of establishing "Protestant ascendancy" but to oppose a reform, the advocates of which were habitually charged with disloyalty. I am charitable enough to believe that those who joined the Orange Lodges really believed that their opponents were disloyal, and that in resorting to the violent measures which they adopted they were merely acting in accordance with the principles which led them not to tolerate free discussion. So violent had been the conduct of the Orangemen during eight or ten years prior to 1843 that in that year Mr. Attorney-General Baldwin submitted to Parliament two bills—one to prohibit party processions, the other to discourage secret societies. Both bills passed the Council and Assembly, but only one, that against party processions, became law, the other having been reserved by Governor Sir Charles Metcalfe. The Party Processions Act was carried by 45 to 9, and of these 45, 29 were Protestants and 16 Roman Catholics. It may well be mentioned that Mr. Baldwin, with the concurrence of his colleagues, was most anxious to follow the English precedent of 1833, and to proceed by an address to the Governor requesting him to discourage secret societies. Sir Charles Metcalfe, who would have much preferred taking no action whatever, was unwilling to commit himself by answering an address, and accordingly suggested legislation. The Ministry yielded the point very reluctantly, not being apprised by Sir C. Metcalfe of his intention to reserve the bill. It was carried through both houses, but having been reserved never became law. In the year 1851 the Party Processions' Act was repealed, and it is very important that Orangism should bear in mind the circumstances of that repeal. A bill having been introduced for that purpose, the Government offered no opposition to it, and did not even divide the House on the second reading a division was taken, merely that those who retained their old opinion might have an opportunity of recording their adherence to them. The division was 38 to 16, but of the 38, 18 were supporters of the Government, and of these no less than ten French Canadians and Roman Catholics, among whom were Mr. Tache, Mr. Drummond and Mr. Cartier. I acknowledge that I voted myself in the minority of 17 with Mr. LaFontaine, and some others who had been parties to the Act which was to be repealed. We, however, gave silent votes without attempting to obstruct the measure, which, it was hoped, would allay the irritation which had been extended throughout Ontario, and to some extent in the Province of Quebec. Assuming that I am correct in believing that Canadian Orangemen have wholly abandoned the fundamental principles of their Order, then I must confess that I fail to comprehend the object that they seek to attain, for they no longer act in concert in the political questions of the day. I have looked through the sermon of Mr. Dondiet who cannot be so ignorant as to be unaware that the hostility to Orangism is founded on its leading principle of "Protestant ascendancy," and its known bias in favor of penal laws against Roman Catholics. Though he never alluded to the penal laws, he professed to believe that the cause of irritation was that "Irish Catholics" imagine that by this celebration we wish to throw a slur upon the bravery of their co-religionists who fought at the Boyne." I believe that a great number of Protestants in Montreal are under the same

delusion. I have no doubt that the articles in the True Witness have caused much irritation, and that the defiant tone adopted by that journal is not calculated to allay the irritation which exists among Protestants generally owing to the unexpected outrage on the 12th instant. It is, however, a mistake, to imagine that the editor can intensify by any language of his own the feeling against Orangism which has prevailed among Irish Catholics universally since the first establishment of the order, and for more than a century before against those who entertained Orange principles. It is desirable in my opinion, that it should be clearly understood by the Protestant population of Montreal, including the Orangemen themselves, what will be the inevitable result of the threat which they have held out to insist on the celebration of the 12th July in Montreal. Instead of hazarding any conjecture of my own on the subject, I would implore my Protestant fellow citizens to study Irish history from 1790 to the Union with Great Britain in 1800; and to ask themselves if they wish that they and their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens should entertain towards one another the feelings which animated the Orangemen and Catholics of Ireland during that period. I own that I have read with indignation that at a meeting of Orangemen in the City of Toronto, a foreigner from Buffalo in the United States was not only permitted but was encouraged to declare that foreign Orangemen would come to Montreal next year to form part of an army of 20,000 men which has been demanded by the Orangemen of Montreal. This foreigner was selected to read the demand for aid, and took it upon himself to pledge that it would be afforded, and I have not noticed any condemnation of his conduct in the Toronto newspapers. I know that the duty of the Dominion Government will be, and I can hardly doubt that it will be reminded of it during the next session of Parliament. If any foreigners dare to pollute the soil of Canada, whether they are Orangemen or Fenians they must be met on the frontier and dealt with summarily. The United States Government, moreover, should be warned of its duty to Great Britain should any of its citizens conspire to perpetrate such an outrage. My sole motive for addressing the public in your columns is because I have no confidence in the suggestions which have been very generally made with the object of restoring harmony. Those suggestions have been the prohibition by law of all processions. Personally I should rejoice at the abandonment of processions of every description. I shall, however, state the reasons which lead me to think that it is unadvisable to attempt such a remedy. The national processions are harmless and only annoying inasmuch as they occupy the streets, and involve a day's idleness to a great number of labourers. The processions which really cause any annoyance to Protestants are the Roman Catholic processions, which are certainly not intended to give them offence. I presume that in point of fact they do not give any annoyances whatever to the great majority of Protestants, but I can readily conceive that to Orangemen, and those who sympathize with their views, it is vexatious to find that the religious processions of Roman Catholics are not prohibited by law. Is it probable, however, that the Legislature could be induced to pass a law to prohibit such processions? I feel assured that the answer must be in the negative, and the Orangemen must be aware, from their own feelings, that it would be an unwise course to agitate for a law on the subject. But I have a further objection to legislation. It has been tried already, and the Orangemen have refused to obey the law. The Orangemen are fond of charging Roman Catholics with owing a divided allegiance to the Queen and to Pope, but lay themselves open to the charge of owing a divided allegiance to the Queen and to the Orange Society. It is the imperative duty of loyal men to obey the law, but Orangemen have not obeyed any law forbidding them to march in procession with banners and badges. After the experience of the past, I look on it as quite useless to legislate against Orange processions. I may add that legislation against processions in Ontario would be wholly impracticable. Can, then, no remedy be found for the impending evil? But one, in my judgment, which is to revert to the state of things which existed two or three years ago. I shall not enter on the question of the legality of the Orange Lodge which has been raised of late. It is a most remarkable circumstance that the existence of Sir John Colborne's ordinance, framed probably by Sir James Stuart or Mr. Attorney-General Ogden, seems to have been unknown to Canadian politicians a few years after its enactment. It is most fortunate for the Orangemen that such was the case, as, in all probability, it would have been extended to Upper Canada in 1843 with very little opposition. For my present purpose I prefer assuming the legality of the societies, and, as a consequence, their right to walk in procession. It is, however, by no means necessary that men should exercise all their rights, and Orangemen in Montreal may fairly be called on to adopt the policy invariably followed by the Irish Orangemen, for whom, at least, they profess respect. Now, that policy has been never to celebrate the 12th July in cities or towns where the great majority of the citizens are Roman Catholics. Canadian Orangemen should no more think of celebrating the anniversary in Montreal than Irish Orangemen in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, or Waterford. Though I should not presume to call on Orangemen to adopt a course that is not sanctioned by the practice of their own order, I venture to hope that most of them will have some regard for the opinion of their fellow Protestants. Now I learn from the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Dondiet, as well as from the speech in Toronto of a Montreal Orangeman—that the Lodges were much aggrieved by the refusal of the Trustees of Protestant churches to grant their use for an Orange service on the 12th. Mr. Dondiet says, "Every one asked for was refused if the contemplated procession, which we have the undoubted right to make, took place." A stronger indication could hardly be given of the Protestant sentiment of Montreal. It is a singular circumstance that I have not observed that the Orangemen have had a service in Church with a violent anti-Popery sermon anywhere but in Montreal. In Toronto they went to the Park and had speeches, and the day was observed elsewhere in a similar manner. I would earnestly advise all Protestants, but especially the Protestant clergy of Montreal, who must exercise a large influence over their flocks, to use it for the prevention of Orange celebrations in Montreal. It is admitted that these can only be observed successfully with the aid of strangers from Ontario cities. Common sense and Christian charity should teach those who are anxious to observe the day, to go to the places where Protestants are in the majority, as one of their number went to Toronto. I regret very much to find that an opinion prevails among some Roman Catholics that the Protestant clergy are insincere in their opposition to Orange processions and that they secretly encourage them. Such I feel convinced is not the case, but I must confess that I doubt whether they have ever exerted their influence against them with the same zeal that they have displayed in the cause of temperance and other reforms." I would implore them to reflect that no body of strangers introduced here, however numerous, will keep the Catholics down beyond the brief period of their stay in Montreal, whereas their presence will inflame the bad blood that will have been created. Furthermore, let it not be forgotten that although on Monday, the 16th, the Orange procession was prohibited, well as it is possible that any such procession could be, before night poor Elliott was shot, and might have been killed just as Hackett was. If the threats that

have been made, I trust at a moment of natural excitement, be carried out, we shall have in Montreal, as formerly in Ireland, a 12th of July from the 1st of January to the 31st of December. I am persuaded in my own mind that nothing short of the abandonment of the celebration of the Orange anniversary, will secure peace. Macanlay justly held up to ridicule a Protestant ascendancy of ribands, fiddles, statues and processions, but, in my judgment a fanatical sermon is a more serious affair. I am unable to judge of the feelings of Roman Catholics on the subject; but I know that if I were one, and had to submit to the humiliation of enduring the insults of the representatives of a body which had trampled on the rights and liberties of the people of my race and religion for centuries, I would ten times sooner endure the insult of the ribands, the fiddles, the party tunes and the favorite expressions, "To hell with the Pope." "We'll kick the Pope before us," than the greater one of reading in the public journals, such a fanatical sermon, as that which was preached to the Orangemen of Montreal on the 12th inst., and published in all the leading newspapers of the city. The ribands, the fiddles, the flags, and the tunes, might be treated with contempt by sensible men, who know that the hydra-headed monster Intolerance will never be suffered to rear its head on the Continent of North America, but the fanatical sermon is calculated to excite the worst passions of men, already exasperated by the old feuds of their unhappy country. I will write strongly, because I feel that there can be no half measures about the Orange celebration. If the Protestant Clergy of Montreal are unable or unwilling to control their congregations my conviction is that the consequences will be such as will be regretted by generations yet unborn. I have scarcely referred to the catastrophe of the 12th July, not that I shrink from the discussion, but because, under the circumstances, I have preferred dealing with the question of Orange celebrations in a city chiefly inhabited by Roman Catholics, on its own merits and free from the complications of a casualty which ought not, in my judgment, to influence the decision. The simple question for solution is whether it is, or is not, expedient for Montreal Orangemen to celebrate the 12th of July. My conviction is that they ought to imitate their brethren in Dublin, Cork, and other cities similarly situated, and if this be the prudent, and, I may add, the Christian course, the late unfortunate occurrence should not be allowed to influence them to take a different one. The bitter feelings which subsist at present will subside in the course of time. I deprecate all attempts to throw "personal responsibility" on any but the perpetrators of the crime which has been committed, and which must be dealt with according to law. The Orange lodges have no hesitation in throwing the responsibility on the Mayor of Montreal, and His Honour, I have little doubt, as well as many others, would throw it on the Orange societies. The Mayor is chiefly blamed by the Orangemen for not acceding to a request that he would afford protection to their procession at a time when it was contemplated, and when they seemed to have known that it would be interferred with. I did not believe that public opinion was against the Mayor with regard to his decision on that demand. There was, I own, great anxiety as to the consequences, and almost at the last moment a meeting of certain officers of societies was summoned, with a view to bring influence to bear against the contemplated procession. I own that, in my opinion, that meeting was a mistake, although I am persuaded that it was held with the best intentions. I have no doubt that the Roman Catholic gentlemen would have acted more wisely by abstaining from all interference in the matter. By taking part they were held to have incurred a responsibility for the conduct of their co-religionists, and have been actually charged with the violation of a pledge which they did all in their power to preserve order in the city. I admit that it is not an easy matter to persuade Orangemen to give up the ribands, the flags and the tunes, but if Protestants could not persuade them to do so, Catholics would have little chance. What I deplored during the anxious period which preceded the 12th was the apathy of the Protestant clergy of the city. I hoped that their influence might have been successfully used to prevent the celebration. As matters turned out, the final decision was arrived at too late. I doubt much whether it was generally known that the procession had been abandoned, for the crowd gathered at the Orange headquarters in St. James street evidently expecting the Orangemen to come from the same place as the previous year. I am satisfied that there was, and is, a general opinion that an efficient police force, such as could easily have been made available, would have preserved the peace. I am not uncharitable enough to impute bad motives, more especially when there is no ground for charging the Mayor with anything beyond an error in judgement. He was aware that never before had to deal with a 12th of July difficulty. However, there is no disputing the fact that had the police been on hand for three or four hours the crowd would have been dispersed without doing harm, and all the bitter feeling of the last fortnight would have been avoided. After the unfortunate event there was a general feeling that there ought to be no interference with the arrangements for the funeral. The Orangemen determined on making a demonstration that has excited feelings among the Roman Catholics that I earnestly hope will soon subside. I do not join in the condemnation of the True Witness, because I believe that the editor of that paper has not much, if at all, exaggerated the feeling against Orangemen on the part of his countrymen. He does not pretend to express the opinions of Protestants, but those of his own race and religion, and if he has expressed them truly, surely it is better that we should know what they are. He has threatened the employment of physical force, but so have the Montreal Orangemen who have named 20,000 men as the contingent required. The game is one as which two can play, and the lovers of peace should condemn all these appeals, no matter from what party they proceed. I leave the subject now to be considered by those who alone can employ influences in the proper quarter, and I earnestly hope that the citizens of Montreal may not have to suffer the consequences of the Irish penal laws.

I am, yours truly, F. HINCKES.

ORANGISM CONDEMNED BY THE LONDON "TIMES"

The London Times in a leading article on the recent disturbances in Montreal, condemns the "bigotry" of the Orangemen as "reproducing in the full light of modern days—the most discreditable episodes of the Ascendancy period of Irish history." It says that the Orangemen "have no more right to insult the Roman Catholics of Montreal than they would have to insult the Mussulmans in Stamboul, or the Hindoos in Benares." And "that they have less excuse because Orange intolerance had in Ireland an historical growth, while in Canada it is an imported plant, nurtured by a calculating bigotry and propagated by the labors of a misdirected zeal."

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A HEAD LYRIC. Said B 2 A the other day, Whilst they together sat, Let U & I just go and buy At Robertson's a hat.

J. G. PARKS, PHOTOGRAPHER and PUBLISHER. OF STEREO SCOPIC AND OTHER VIEWS, LANTERN SLIDES, &c., Has imported some of the FINEST INSTRUMENTS to be had for Portrait work, and is second to none in that line.

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MULCAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 87 & 89 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

LETTER FROM MANITOBA. TO THE FRIENDS OF THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH AND OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION. July, 12th, 1877.

To the Editor of the True Witness. I very fortunately happened, some time ago, to see a manuscript which was inspired by the zeal of a Sister of Charity and addressed to Christians of every Nationality and of every Religious belief, in favor of the North-West Missions where numbers of her Sisterhood were laboring with the utmost perseverance.

This appeal to public generosity is styled "The humble request of a Sister of Charity."

For many years I have been a laborer in this far distant field of the Lord, and none better than myself can tell of the good done by these Sisters in the regions of the North-West of America.

The motive of the good Sister in presenting her "Humble request" is therefore to call the attention of the benevolent public to the miserable condition of the poor denizens of the forest, amongst whom the Sisters are laboring both by precept and example. I am happy to state that being an eye-witness of the zeal and devotedness of the Sister missionaries, none better than myself can attest as to the good they have done and are still effecting. It suffices to visit Dakota, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Arthabaska, and McKenzie to awaken in one's bosom every sympathetic feeling towards these new pioneers of Christian civilization. We cannot but be struck with admiration after visiting the establishment of the Sisters in the places I have just named, when we see all these Christian women have done—the fruit of their zeal, of their manifold sacrifices and of self abnegation.

What a picture for the Christian to contemplate! In the wild expanse of a savage land, behold the child of a happy and luxurious home voluntarily bereft of the delights of the land of her birth surrounded by the dusky forms of the untutored Indian training the women of the tribe to habits of piety and cleanliness, and instilling into the heart and mind of the little ones, the love of that Saviour whose delights while on earth were, "with the children of men." To visit the sick, to assist and watch by the dying, to tend chapels to mend and make for the missionaries are also some of the varied labors of the Sisters. Could the eye of the charitable penetrate to these far off regions you would then understand all that is comprised in the "Humble request of a Sister of Charity," and the heart as well as the hand would understand what is meant when she begs for the crumbs which fall from your table. Oh! I reflect, good and generous Christians, these Sisters exile themselves far from all home delights and immure their existence amongst savage tribes, to do good to their neighbor, are they, think you, alone responsible for the ills of humanity? Have not you a part to perform in the labors of Christ?

Open your heart and hearken to the voice speaking in this "Humble request," oh, you fortunate members of civilized regions, and depose an alms in that Bank, which, having the Lord for security, returns an hundred fold. Can you witness unmoved, young girl tearing herself from the arms of a loving father and mother, from the embrace of brothers and sisters, leave home, kindred and country to expatriate herself in the early bloom of womanhood to carry to uncivilized haunts the love and knowledge of a God, whom she serves and for whom she sacrifices all that on earth she holds dear. The world which she leaves behind her may well wonder at such sublime sacrifices, inspired by God alone; but the angels rejoice, for like these sublime intelligences, she leaves the home of civilization to carry light to those who are sitting in the shades of darkness.

Join then, dear Christians, in her benevolent works by donations or legacies in favor of the North-west Missions. These alms will effect a good that will bring down a blessing on you and your families, and cause your name to be uttered with benediction, not only in the present time, but also in far distant days to come. Allow me then, in conclusion, to strengthen the "Humble request of a Sister of Charity." In adding mine, while I give the assurance that no alms can be better placed than in favor of the work specified here.

A MISSIONARY FROM THE NORTH-WEST. GEN. JAMES SHIELDS SAVES THE LADIES. One of the thrilling episodes of the Mexican war which is not found in any of its histories, is that of the rescue of an English family from the city of Mexico, before the capitulation, by a detachment of American soldiers. The city had been invested some time, when a refugee one night entered that part of our lines which Gen. Shields commanded. He was an English boy, and, with his mother and a sister just arrived at womanhood, occupied a home in the capital at the time of the investment. One of the lawless guerilla chiefs, who held the people in terror, had conceived a violent passion for the sister, who repulsed his advances, and he had declared in his rage, that unless she consented to his proposals on the following morning he would carry her off by force, and cause her mother and brother to be executed. The lady, in the extremity of her terror, had made his way out of the city past the sentinels and the lines, gained the American camp, and now besought the general to save his sister and mother. The ardent soul of Shields (who was then but 37) was fired at the thought of the miserable fate awaiting these hapless ladies, and, without communicating at all with headquarters (where flat refusal would have been certain), he formed a plan for their rescue. To call it rash, Quixotic, or dare-devil, would be but the truth; the best defence of his proceedings of that night is that it was a brave idea and that he succeeded perfectly, where disaster would have insured his dismissal from the army.

He had about four hundred picked men of his command detailed, and, after quickly informing them what he proposed to do, he found every man eager for the adventure. Putting himself at the head of the little column, he silently left the American lines, and favored by the darkness of the night approached close to the walls of the city without discovery. The sentinels could be plainly seen on walls, and the cry, "Sentinela alerta!" was heard as it passed from mouth to mouth. Guided by the lad, the party scaled the wall at a favorable place, and, seizing two or three of the astonished sentinels, descended into the city, and quickly made their way unopposed through the streets to the house to which the lad guided them. The boy ran in and informed the ladies that deliverance had come; they hastily collected a few valuables and articles of wearing apparel in a bundle, and placing the rescued party in the centre of the column, Shields started to return. But meanwhile the alarm had been given, and drums were beating, and lanterns flashing all around the walls. Arrived near the point of entrance, it was found that the whole open place between the houses and the wall was filled with Mexican infantry and artillery. Shields instantly deployed, and gave the command to fire. A rattling volley, followed by a bayonet charge, threw the Mexicans into disorder, and the Americans rushed through and over them with their little party, made their way out and returned to their own camp with but a few casualties, although they drew the fire of both sides on their return, for the American camp was now aroused, and the pickets

Continued on Fourth Column.

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MULCAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, will allow the usual discount TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES!

But the tumult soon ceased on both sides, the adventurous soldiers, returned to their quarters as though nothing had happened out of the usual course, and the ladies were safely bestowed for the night in a hut made as comfortable as possible.

How he was called upon to account for the night's work will be best told in General Shields' own language—"The next morning an officer of General Scott's staff came to my quarters with a message from the General, that he would like to know the cause of the previous night's alarm, as it originated in that part of the lines which was under my command. I answered that I would report in person, which I at once did. On the way I thought the matter over, and concluded that it would be best to make a clean breast of it, and I did so. The story threw General Scott into a tremendous rage. Ever since Cerro Gordo was fought he had addressed me as 'my Cerro Gordo friend,' but he now dropped that familiar name. General Shields, he thundered, 'you are insubordinate and reckless in the highest degree. You have put in peril the fruits of the whole campaign; you have, perhaps, frustrated all my plans for the capture of Mexico city! Sir, I'll disgrace you; I'll court-martial you, and have you dismissed the service!' At this my temper rose, and I answered him plainly that he might court-martial me, and perhaps, get me dismissed, but after all that had occurred in this campaign, neither he nor any other could disgrace me; and, being by this time pretty well stirred up, I said that, under like circumstances, I would do precisely the same thing over again. Instead of being more angry, the general was rather softened by this speech. 'I was wrong, General Shields,' he said, 'in saying that I would disgrace you; I ask your pardon for that. You are a brave man, and disgrace is not the word to use towards you. But you are greatly to blame in this matter, sir. You have acted without orders, and have imperilled the whole campaign.' 'General Scott,' I said, 'before you say anything more about it, suppose you come over to my quarters and see these ladies.' After some further talk he promised to do so, and I rode back to my tent pretty well satisfied that I said that under like circumstances I should have no further trouble with the affair. In an hour over came General Scott, and I at once introduced him to the ladies. The daughter was a picture of beauty, with her golden curls and her blue eyes; and after the mother had thanked the general for their preservation with tearful eyes and trembling voice, the girl seized his hands, wept over them, called him her preserver, and invoked the blessings of Heaven on his head. Scott looked from her to me with a very benevolent face, and said, 'Well, my Cerro Gordo friend, if I get you court-martialled for this, I shall have you promoted!' I have only to add that long afterward, when the war was over, and we had returned to the United States, I received from England, the gift of these ladies, a costly diamond pin, as a token of their gratitude."

THE EARLY JESUIT MISSIONARIES IN CANADA.

Last Sunday evening the eloquent Jesuit, Father Glackmeyer, delivered his interesting and affecting lecture on the above subject in St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church. A numerous and appreciative audience were in attendance to enjoy the rich treat which it was safely anticipated the admired and brilliant speaker was sure to afford. He well chose his subject "what names in modern history can vie in Christian heroism, devotion and virtue with Lallemand, Brebeuf, and Jogues." Two hundred odd years ago, e'er the vision of the white man had been enraptured with the sight of Niagara, Lake Huron, Michigan or Superior, these brave and zealous children of the cross had traversed each and every of our sea-like inland lakes, visited every Indian tribe, learning their various languages and preached to them the gospel of Christ crucified. Ad majorem Dei Gloriam—to the greater glory of God—was the sole emblem emblazoned on their escutcheon, the spring which governed all their energies, directed all their ambition, and ever stimulated them to offer up their blood for their faith in Christ. The wonderful labors, the great gospel triumphs, the glorious death of these martyrs and many other incidents connected with their missionary life in Canada were depicted in such beautiful language, such charming eloquence, such touching pathos as to inspire the most unusual admiration and bring tears to the eyes of the most stoical listener. The lecture was indeed a great success. Father Glackmeyer is an accomplished scholar, gifted with the rare qualities of an orator, and combines so much amiability and virtue with a most unassuming exterior that he has made himself beloved by all the Catholics of this mission. Indeed he seems to reciprocate the love and affection borne him by the parishioners of Father O'Donnell. He remains over for a few days. Would that we could keep such a man always. Some suitable testimonial should be presented to him as a slight expression of the great admiration of Catholics for the man and as a slight return for his services to the congregation of St. Mark.—From Prescott Plain Dealer.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Utica, N. Y. A. C. S2; Hersford, Mrs J. W. 50c; Huntington, Mr D. 2; Cornwall M. G. 2; Vankleek Hill, J. A. McD. 2; Morricksville, P. D. 1; Norwood, J. McC. 4; Coburg, J. F. 4; Cornwall, A. McC. 2; St. Thomas, Rev M. G. 2; Propaganda, Rome, J. A. C. 1; Maryland, J. C. 2; St. Andrews W. A. P. Y. 1; New Glasgow, P. G. 2; St. Sophia, Rev M. G. 1; Vankleek Hill, Rev M. G. 2; Vankleek Hill, J. A. McD. 2; Parkhill, C. C. 2; Ottawa, J. B. 2; Sheet Harbor, N. S. J. P. McC. 2; Brockbury, E. L. 2; Callfield, 2; Chappan Village, E. D. 1; Sorel, P. D. 4; Silley Cove, P. L. 2; Inverness, W. C. 4,50; Innisfil, T. O. C. 2; Mainwaki, 2. Per A. McD, Antigonish—M. D. 1; W. T. G. J. O. B. 2; Rev J. F. 2. Per J. D. Ottawa—J. D. 2; Miss H. 2. Per M. A. E. Kingston—J. O. S. 2; E. C. 2; D. K. 1; J. H. 2. Per J. K. Frederickton, N. B.—J. H. 2; J. McC. 2. Per J. O. B. Inverness—W. C. 4,50; instead of 1,50 as published in our last.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour, Superior Extra, \$7.80 to \$8.10; Extra Superior, \$7.50 to \$7.80; Fancy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; Spring Extra, \$6.90 to \$7.20; Superior, \$6.75 to \$6.80; Strong Bakers, \$7.50 to \$7.80; Fine, \$6.30 to \$6.40; Middlings, \$6.30 to \$7.00; Pollards, \$5.30 to \$5.80; U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4.00; City, Bags, delivered, \$3.65 to \$3.70. Oatmeal, \$5.00 to \$5.00; Wheat, Canada Spring, \$2.00 to 2.00; Corn, 67 to 68c; Oats, 35c to 41; Barley, 60 to 65c; Peas, 66 to 68c per 60 lbs; Butter, 15c to 16c; Cheese, 90 to 10c; Pork, Mess, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Thin Mess, \$16.00 to \$16.00; Lard, 11c to 11c for tubs and pails; Ashes, per 100 lbs.; Pots at \$4.00 to 4.10, according to tares; Pearls, \$5.00 to \$5.05; Freight, 45 to 45 per qr. heavy grain per steamer or iron clipper to Liverpool or Glasgow.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL. LORETTO ABBEY, WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA. A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland. Beard and Tuition—\$100 per annum. Send for circular and address to July 25-ly LADY SUPERIOR

JUST RECEIVED AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A Choice Assortment of GENTLEMEN'S HABERDASHERY

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY & COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, OR TO MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material, Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description; and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged. BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 To 12

PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits.—Prices from \$10 50. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, (Established in 1826.) THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular address MENEELY & CO., West Troy N. Y.

CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. No. 1041. Malvine Darce, of the Municipality of Hochelaga, said District, wife of Deudonne Plante, joiner, of the same place, duly authorized a'ester en justice, to the present. Plaintiff: Deudonne Plante, joiner, of the same place, Defendant. An action en separation de biens, (separation as to property) has been issued in this cause, this nineteenth day of July, instant (1877). Montreal, July 19th, 1877. CHS. THIBAUT, Atty for Plaintiff.

JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS, and STEAM-FITTER, 675 CRAIG STREET.

TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deane & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES. REFERREES: St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nursery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace St. 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2 '75]

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Established in 1821. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Victoria Hangings, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Halls, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free. W. A. DUBOIS & TAIT, 102 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnati.

MADAME FOY'S CORSET SKIRT SUPPORTER increases in Popularity every year, and for Health, Comfort and Style, is acknowledged the BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made. For sale by all leading jobbers and retailers. Beware of imitations and infringements. MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY FOY & HARMON, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

WALKER, PALLASCIO & CO., DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS OF WOOD, Corner of CRAIG & BLEURY STS MONTREAL. (Entrance on Bleury st.) We beg to intimate that our facilities now exceed those of all the Wood Engravers of the Dominion combined, and in consequence of this, we are enabled to give superior work at lower charges than good engraving can be done for elsewhere. As we do not canvass, parties requiring Cuts will do well to obtain estimates from us. J. H. WALKER, PETRUS PALLASCIO.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A large Assortment of FRENCH COATINGS, TWEEDS, &c.

WILLIAM HODSON, ARCHITECT. No. 59 & 61 St. Bonaventure St., Montreal.

W. STAFFORD & CO. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 6 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL, P. Q.

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

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

JAMES FOLEY, DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY, 213 ST. JOSEPH STR. (Opposite Dow's Brewery).

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING in great variety. Part of a BANKRUPT STOCK, LADIES' LINEN, and CHILDREN'S SUITS. June 27, 1877.

WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS & MALTSTERS

Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and single Stout, in wood and bottle. Families Supplied.

THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOKING RANGES—Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00.

REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, CHURNS; CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS, CHEAPER THAN EVER AT

L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 524 Craig Street, Montreal. (SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK.)

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE \$35 with attachments. THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE

is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits.

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

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

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

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, (And Door from McGill Str.) Montreal.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

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

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

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, 19-12m.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L.; C. J. DOHERTY, A.B., B.C.L.

\$10 a week in your own town. Terms and \$50 outfit free. H. HALL & CO., Portland, Maine, 19-12m.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

USE THE RAKE.—The Prairie Farmer says: "We go over our beets, parsnips, peas, beans, &c., with a 12 or 14-toothed steel rake as soon as they show signs of coming above ground."

BORACIC ACID FOR PRESERVING MILK.—According to Prof. Caldwell, of Cornell University, Boracic acid is the best antiseptic he had for preserving milk or keeping it sound for an unusual length of time.

DUST FOR ANIMALS IN WINTER.—The almost indispensable necessity of an ample supply of dust for animals in winter, is understood by very few stock growers.

CALF REARING.—Here we encounter a perplexity the solution of which is yet to be discovered. Our Ayrshires have brought us two nice heifer calves.

MUCK.—All over the country this material is to be found in great abundance. Nearly every farm has more or less of it. In too many cases its value is unknown and it is left unused.

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.

RICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER, 689 CRAIG STREET, (Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal.

CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

COAL AND WOOD. LACKAWANNA, PITSTON, and WILKESBARRE COALS, DIRECT FROM MINES.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q.

W. P. BARTLEY & CO., ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS.

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.

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

ESTABLISHED 1864. GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE, 424 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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

GOLDMAN'S "BOOK OF FASHIONS" now ready. Please call and receive a copy.

S. GOLTMAN, Merchant Tailor, 424 Notre Dame Street.

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.

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, B. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., C. S. RODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq.

And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect.

THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD.

List of Prizes:

1 Prize in Gold of \$10,000 00 \$10,000 00

1 " " 2,000 00 2,000 00

1 " " 1,000 00 1,000 00

1 " " 500 00 500 00

5 " " 100 00 500 00

5 " " 50 00 250 00

25 " " 10 00 250 00

500 Building Lots, valued each at 500 00 250,000 00

50 Prizes, " 24 00 1,200 00

20 " " 20 00 400 00

42 " " 18 00 756 00

8 " " 6 00 48 00

12 " " 32 00 384 00

12 " " 6 00 72 00

12 " " 30 00 360 00

12 " " 3 00 36 00

1000 " " 2 00 2,000 00

2000 " " 1 00 2,000 00

1 " " 4 00 4 00

Total \$872,594 00

ALL TICKETS WILL BEAR THE SIGNATURES OF F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN CLEMENT, Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE, Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeit.

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.

Director F. X. COCHUE, 256, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Pic-nic.—St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa held a successful pic-nic on Wednesday the 25th inst. The pic-nic which was held at Boucherville was in aid of the Orphans Asylum.

DINING ESTABLISHMENT.—The argument in the case of the Dining establishment came before the Court this morning, and created quite a sensation.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, OTTAWA.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of young men was held at St. Patrick's Hall, for the purpose of electing officers for the different branches of the above named Union.

FROM QUEBEC. Caspian 21st July Sarmatian 28th "

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND, Special Reduction in Rates of Passage Cabin \$80, \$70, \$50

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

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW. Cabin \$60 Intermediate 40 Steerage 25

For Freight or other particulars apply to—In Portland to H. & A. ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordenaux to LAFITTE & VANDERGRUYE or E. DUPAS & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAB & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN M. COURE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNIS; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & HOON; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALOOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; or to H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal July 10, 1876.

ORDER YOUR CARDS AT GEO BISHOP & CO'S ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS 169 ST. JAMES ST.

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

To MAJOR JNO. LANE, GREENFIELD, MASS. DEAR SIR,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would await the result of its trial.

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY. Price \$5 per package. Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable institutions.

Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street. J. P. NUGENT, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 157 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Sign of the Red Ball.)

First-Class Firm and Workmanship Guaranteed. A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$50 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine, 19-12m.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

Our statement (if we have any) and our philanthropists (we have some) have in this question to untie the Gordian knot of our present commercial distress.

Query.—Can employment for all be obtained by increasing the tariff on such things as we can manufacture?

Answer.—Protection is our only salvation! Let us have it at any price, and thousands will be able to avail themselves of the cheap Fall and Winter Goods now offered at CHEAPSIDE.

GRAND SALE NOW GOING ON.

Black Alpaca and Lustras. Good useful Lustras, 10c per yard, worth 15c. Good Dress Lustras, 12c, worth 20c.

Black Persian Cords. Good Black Persian Cords, 25c, worth 40c. Russell Cords, 25c, worth 40c.

Black French Cashmeres. Extra Wide Heavy French Cashmeres, 50c. Extra Fine Double Cashmere, 60c.

Black French Merinoes. Good Useful Black French Merino, 50c. Extra Double Black French Merino, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

Black Baratheas Cloths. Black Baratheas, 40c. Black Baratheas, 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c.

Black Balmoral Cape Cloth. Good Black Cape Cloth, 35c. Extra Fine Finish Cape Cloth, 45c, 50c up to 75c a yard.

Black French Poplins. One case new Black All Wool French Poplins, 45c, 55c, and 65c. Beautiful shades and wide widths.

Courtauld's Crapes. All widths. Prices kept in Stock. The best in the world. Go to

CHEAPSIDE

Black Silks! Black Silks! Good useful Dress Silks, 60c. Good Dress Gro Grain Silks, 75c.

Black Shawls, Great Bargains. Black Skirts, Great Bargains. Black Kid Gloves, 75c for two Buttons.

CHEAPSIDE

Black Hosiery in all Sizes. Black Fans. Mourning Collars and Cuffs. Black Prints, 10c yard.

Black Laces, Black Laces. Black Silk Laces 10c, to \$5.00 yard. Black Gimpure Laces, 40c, to \$5.00.

Black and Cold Checked Grenadine, worth 40c, 45c, 50c. Choloa now 12c, yard.

Wincey, Wincey, Wincey. Good Useful Wincey, 7c, yard. Extra Heavy Wincey, 10c, worth 20c.

Chambly Flannels, Chambly Flannels. 300 ps Grey Chambly Flannels, 30c, yard. Scarlet Chambly Flannels 25c, yard.

Corsets, Corsets, Corsets. Real French Corsets, 50c, each, worth \$1.00. Real—Corsets, 75c, worth \$1.25.

At the Grand Dry Goods Emporium. CHEAPSIDE 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET.

A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR. [Established 1819.]

THE VOICE OF REASON.

We give elsewhere the translation of a letter from Sir Francis Hincks to the English journals of our city on the events of the twelfth and sixteenth of July last.

Our readers will be as happy as we to read the work of this veteran of our political struggles, of this man so wise and so impartial.

He recalls the hundreds of years of prescriptions and tyranny, he recalls to our memory the fact that during two centuries the Orangemen refused to Irishmen their rights as citizens, and had them reduced to a state infinitely worse than that of the former slaves of the Southern States.

The National would do well to read this work of Sir Francis Hincks and learn to defend the cause it now attacks.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's National Association held in their room on Wednesday last, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved.—That Mayor Beaudry acted with wisdom and firmness in not unnecessarily calling out the volunteers on the 12th instant.

Resolved.—That the Orangemen of Montreal took advantage of an unfortunate circumstance to make an insulting and threatening display on the 16th after the pledge had been given that the funeral rites would be respected.

Resolved.—That those magistrates acted with dangerous indiscretion, which might have resulted in consequences as serious as the Pennsylvania riots.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the above Society held at their rooms last night, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas unfavorable criticisms have been passed regarding the action of Mayor Beaudry in not calling out the militia force on the 12th July last,

Resolved.—That the members of this Society place on record their entire approval of His Worship's conduct under the circumstances, and that this resolution be published.

WILLIAMSTOWN CONVENT.

The examination of pupils in the above institution took place on Friday, 28th June. It comprises the branches which are generally taught in schools conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame.

The examination was a good one, and reflected a great deal of credit on the examined, as well as their able teacher. It was no mere matter of form, but searching and exhaustive, and such as to put the fair pupils on their mettle for muscle.

The distribution of prizes came off with great éclat the Thursday following. There was a large number of people present, collected from the parish of Williamstown and the neighboring missions.

The selections of music were from the best authors, and were rendered with a precision and correctness truly marvellous. It was in a word the ne plus ultra and the ultima thule, etc., of everything grand and sublime in music and the drama.

After the distributing of prizes the pastor, as is usual on such occasions, addressed a few words of encouragement and wholesome advice to the beloved children.

He had been pleased with the good accounts he read of them during the year. They were industrious, and had their share of the good gifts of Providence. Their labour was now to be put a stop to for a few weeks, and he sincerely trusted their vacation would do them all sorts of good.

He would remark of their examination, that he was pleased with everything, but with one thing more than anything else, viz. the thoroughness evinced in the knowledge of the different studies which passed under review. This was particularly observable in grammar, arithmetic, history, French and geography, and last, though not least, music.

It was something very hard, painfully trying on their little stock of patience, to be kept so long at the one note, but still until that was mastered there they must stay. The consequence of all this is that the most difficult pieces were rendered in a manner nothing short of masterly.

The number of boarders in the convent is fifty.

CITY ITEMS.

ELLIOT CASE.—The Elliot shooting case is still being carried on. A CURIOUS OMISSION.—Is it not somewhat singular that the 65th battalion was not called out to assist in preserving the peace on the 12th July?

NO PARTY FLAGS.—The Ottawa Navigation Co. passed a resolution to the effect that in future no party banners shall be hoisted on their vessels. Capt. Simmonds allowed the O. Y. B. to hoist an Orange flag however.

AMEND.—We owe Mr. Becket an apology for our statement of last week regarding the discharge of a man from his employ because he was absent on the twelfth. We were misinformed. We believe Mr. Becket is a thoroughly liberal man, and we make this unsought for amendé with very great pleasure.

THE PILGRIMS.—The pilgrims will arrive in New York about the 13th of August, and will be welcomed by the Irish National Association, whose members intend an excursion to New York leaving on the 14th. The fare has been placed at \$12 for the round trip. Tickets good for 30 days.

VOLUNTEER ASSAULT CASES.—Mr. Brehaut, the police magistrate, passed sentence on Thursday in the case of Gedeon Gauthier against the three volunteers, Beattie, Godfrey and Mason, for assaulting Howe on the morning of the 17th instant, in connection with the Howe case. Beattie was fined \$11, or in default one month's imprisonment, and Godfrey and Mason, \$5 or 15 days' each.

VOLUNTEERS AND PARTY SONGS.—Our reporter has had a personal interview with a volunteer of the Victoria Rifles. He is a Catholic and he states without the slightest hesitation that he marched with his battalion on the 16th July and that his battalion, the Victoria's, sang the "Protestant Boys" and other party airs.

ELIZOTT.—On the 16th of July, while two nuns, and two other Catholic ladies were, coming from Sherbrooke on the cars their ears were shocked by the noise made by Orangemen and Young Britons, and

(Continued on Fourth Column.)

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The business of this Company for the year 1876 was more than Three Times THAT OF ALL THE OTHER CANADIAN COMPANIES transacting Accident business, combined.

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THIS IS ESSENTIALLY THE ONLY Purely Accident Insurance Company IN CANADA AND THE ONLY ONE THAT HAS MADE The Special Deposit With Government FOR THE SECURITY OF ITS POLICY HOLDERS.

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The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-Work. Scholastic year, ten months, (payable quarterly in advance. TERMS.

Board and Tuition in French and English.....\$6.00 Music and Use of Instrument..... 2.00 Drawing and Painting..... 1.00 Bed and Bedding..... 1.00 Washing, and Cc..... 1.00 Entrance Fee..... 8.00

No deduction made, when the Pupils are withdrawn before the expiration of the term except in a case of sickness. Parents wishing their children to be furnished with materials for Drawing and Fancy work should deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superiors of the Convent.

No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation. Uniform: Black and Plain. Board during the two months vacation, if spent at the Convent \$10.00. The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June. The classes will open this year, on the First Tuesday in September. 47-3 mo.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THIS Chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa, Gatineau, and Rideau Valleys. The playgrounds are vast, the city water-works supply pure fresh water, and the heating system employed is of the best kind.

The Classics and the various branches of Science and Commerce are taught in English. French is also carefully attended to. The Degrees of "B.A." and "M.A." are conferred on deserving candidates.

Tuition and Board, Doctor's Fee, Washing and Mending, Bed and Bedding, per annum—\$18.00. Drawing, Vocal Music, and use of Library entail no extra charge. All charges are payable half yearly in advance. For further information consult the "Prospectus and Course of Studies," which will be immediately forwarded on demand. July 11-45-5m.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario.

Conducted by the Ladies of Loreto. Studies will be resumed at this institution, for Boarders (Miss Scherer, and Miss Van der Vliet) on the 1st of September. The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of preparing for their children a solid, useful and refined education.

For particulars, please address THE LADY SUPERIOR, Loreto Convent, Belleville. July 25, 77-1y

LORETTO CONVENT, Niagara Falls, Canada.

Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$15.00. For further information and prospectus, address July 18-1y LADY SUPERIOR.

M. FERON, UNDERTAKER, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET. July 25th-70-1y

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

Gives vigor to Plants and new life to vegetation. It destroys all Insects on Roses; produces fine blooms and deep color. It destroys Caterpillars from Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and from Apple and Fruit trees, by simply washing the nests with the Liquid Soap, or sprinkling the leaves.

It is invaluable for the Grape Vine, whether infested with Flies or Spiders. It increases the size and flavor of the Berry, by frequently watering the Vine with the Liquid Soap. Sold by all Druggists in Montreal.

MULCAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 87 & 89 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

their feelings much hurt. "Croppies lie down" and "to h— with the Pope" were amongst the expressions made use of and the younger portion of the men kept continually showing their revolvers and threatening what they would not do to the Papists. A brother of some of the young ladies (our informant) went to the station to receive her on the arrival of the train; and noticed she was much excited. She however, did not inform him as to the cause. On coming out from the station he accidentally kicked against a young man; turned round and apologised. He afterwards saw Elliot at the hospital and found he was the young man who encountered at the station.

ROUGH TREATMENT.—The people living in the neighborhood of St. Eustache and St. Patrick streets to the number of about one hundred have signed a petition requesting to have the conduct of Sergeant Richardson on the night of the 25th inst. investigated. The people are indignant that the false statement of Mrs. Campbell, a woman who, it is well known would swear a hole through an armour plate for fifty cents, should give them so much trouble. The police have their laugh at the idea of any one believing her, and respectable Protestants are amazed at the whole affair. Three or four weeks ago Mrs. Campbell broke a few windows while drunk, and then swore her stepfather cut her hand, and some time ago she was up for stealing iron from the Harbor Commissioners, for which her husband had to pay, and in fact except shortly before or after an Orange riot, no one would pay attention to her on her oath.

CANADIAN ITEMS. CATHOLIC UNION.—Another branch of the Catholic Union was organized last night, there were about 500 Catholics at the meeting.

THE CROPS.—Immense yields from all kinds of grain crops are expected in the neighbourhood of Galt. The fall wheat has all been harvested, and is far beyond the average both in size and yield.

DEPUTATION.—A deputation of Montreal firemen, consisting of John Beckingham, Guardian No. 9 station; Joseph Beaulieu, Guardian No. 4 station; Wm. Mann, Guardian No. 5 station, and Wm. McRobie, Captain of the Salvage Corps, attended the funeral of the late Guardian Frank Graham, of Ottawa. The funeral was a very large one, being conducted by the Freemasons and attended by the Orange body and many citizens.

DIED. TANSEY.—In this city on the 31st inst., Elizabeth, second daughter of Timothy Tansey aged 17 years and 8 months. The funeral will take place on Thursday the 2nd inst at half-past two o'clock from her father's residence 88 Jacques Cartier street and from thence to the R. C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

WANTED an active person to solicit orders for one of the most attractive Catholic books published—specially recommended by the highest dignitaries of the Church and particularly attractive to Canadians—A splendid Chromo gratis with the book. Apply to Gardner Hood No 210 St. James street, City. 51-1

WANTED.—Room and board by a respectable young man (English) in a French family, terms must not exceed \$17.00 including washing. "A. C." P. O.

WANTED.—A young man wishes a situation as storeman, collector or time keeper in town or country. Best of city references. Address "A. B." this office. 51-1

INFORMATION WANTED of Ellen Tierney, daughter of Michael Tierney and Ellen Fay. When heard from, last January, she was then in Montreal. By her writing to the undersigned she will hear of something to her advantage. 51-3 Wm. HARTLEY, Lacolle, P.Q.

WANTED by a young temperance man, a situation as coachman, messenger, assistant storeman or Porter. Can make himself generally useful. His last situation was that of coachman. Best of City references. Apply by letter "C.U." this Office.

AGENTS WANTED.—A Full Report of the ANNUAL MEETING of the ORANGE BROTHERS in Montreal will be shortly issued, giving the Catholic side of the question. The report will be in pamphlet form, having for a frontispiece the "Orange Lady and the Catholic Female." Canvasers wanted. Call at this Office.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION. THE ANNUAL MEETING of No. 8 BRANCH will be held at their Hall, Alexander street, on THURSDAY evening Aug. 2nd at eight o'clock for election of officers and other important business. Every member should be present. C. McGUIRE, Secy.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION. There will be a meeting of old and new executive bodies next FRIDAY EVENING, at EIGHT o'clock sharp, in their rooms corner Craig and Alexander sts. As the nomination and election of officers of the executive, and other very important business will come up, it is hoped every member will attend. JOHN E. McEVENUE, President.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY is hereby called to meet at the SOCIETY'S HALL, corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets, on WEDNESDAY evening, 1st AUGUST, at EIGHT o'clock sharp, to pass a series of resolutions in reference to the late troubles in this City, on the 12th and 16th July last. By Order, SAMUEL CROSS, Secy.

IRISH CATHOLICS.—Read the list of books we are offering at twenty-five cents per week.—Father Burke's Lectures and Sermons (including his debate with Froude). MacGeoghegan and Mitchell's History of Ireland. Life of O'Connell. Lives of the Irish Saints. Family Bibles. Life of the Blessed Virgin, and a splendid assortment of Prayer Books and Albums. All of the above named books are beautifully bound and illustrated, and will be delivered on receipt of the first payment, at JAMES GOEDAN'S BOOK STORE, CRAIG ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE COTE. 50-3

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. SALLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers, 175 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt..... 3 20 per box. Faber's Library, containing All For Jesus, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 9 vols in box..... 7 60 per box. Little Catholic Boy's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 1 32 per box.

Little Catholic Girl's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 1 32 per box. Catholic Pocket Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 13 vols in box..... 1 43 per box.

Sister Mary's Library, 24mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 2 00 per box. Brother James' Library, royal 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 2 00 per box.

Parochial and Sunday School Library, square 24mo first series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box..... 2 40 per box. Parochial and Sunday School Library, square 24mo, second series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box..... 2 40 per box.

Young Christian's Library, containing Lives of the Saints, &c., fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box..... 3 20 per box. Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, first series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box..... 2 00 per box.

Do do do 2nd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box..... 2 00 per box. Do do do 3rd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box..... 2 00 per box.

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