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#### VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 12 MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1877.

TERMS :- 82 per annum

### CHIVALRY.

We do not remember having read of a more chivalrous expression during the present war, than the one which the following incident records. No man can be brave if he refuses to recognise valour in a foe, and he is the truly brave man who gives to his enemy the full measure of credit for whatever heroism he dis-

The military correspondent of Le Temps says that at the last battle before Plevna the Russian soldiers were loud in their praises of the wonderful bravery of the Turks. The colonel of an artillery regiment told him that his guns were cutting downthe Turks in hundreds, but they bravely held on and showed no signs of giving way under the fire directed sgainst them. A Russian soldier turned around to the officer and said:—"When our Czar is in Plevna he certainly ough to give some crosses of the Order of St. George to those brave men."

### STANLEY'S DETERMINATION.

Stanley is now the only white man left of of the party that went with him on his exploring expedition. But it appears that he is determined to pursue his way and to accomplish something that man never acccomplised before. In a letter to Edward King, written in 1876, before he had plunged into the unknown regions of Africa, said :-

"It is a curious thing how the climate of Africa so tries the temper of a man, that he does not care very much what will become of him. He is so wor-ried and tortured and annoyed that he begins to feel by and by, after some months of it, that the best thing for him would be eternal, dreamless rest. I dare say, if I could fly over to New York and enjoy one good meal, that I would instantly abardon such melancholy ideas, but as I must 'bore through' like an auger before I can enjoy that satisfactory meal, and as I must 'bore through' for many months to come, I find myself dwelling on such melancholy things oftener than is consistent with courage or manliness. Let us drop the subject. The event or result will decide all. The unknown half of Africa lies before me involved in mystery. I have solemnly told my people that 'God has written that this year the great Lualaba and the unknown half of Africa shall be revealed.' I am a prophet—at least I am imbued with a vast amount of enthusiasm just now, but I cannot tell you whether I shall be able to reveal it in person, or whether it will be left to my dark followers.'

# A TURKS OPINION OF ENGLAND.

see no reason why he cannot, the Turks do not thick much of English power. Here is what he says that the Turks say :---

"England ought to help us, she has not done so, and will not do so." Why, so these words means. Where is England, and what is she? I have studied England; therefore I know well that all the evils from which the world suffers comes from the English Government. I believe that if England reform English were really bar people, I would not trouble about them. They are good enough, but the reason why they are the tools of Russia is ignorance. England cannot make war for she possesses nothing. England possesses altogether 12,000 cavalry; she has only 6,000 horses. England does not possess more than fifty ironclads, seven only can make war. Her mines of coal and iron are all used up. The manufactories of England are cut out by those of who, in order to live, must carry goods and merchan. ise from one another. Why has England fallen so low? England has plunged herself into the abyss of debt, in order to aggrandize Russia. England has attempted the dismemberment of Turkey and of three other states in favour of Russia and of her-<sup>80</sup>f. England has undergone very material losses. The knowledge which I possess upon these attempts drawn from English official documents. If these documents had attracted your attention you would have comprehended too.

# A BRAVE RUSSIAN GIRL

A correspondent of the London Times attached to the Turkish army, gives an interestlog account of the heroic devotion of a Russian 'officer" who was killed at the batle of Kacc-

made the most of the advantages of their position; but it was manifest that they were outnumbered. The Turks showed good courage, and advanced "As soon carried. The second was more obstinate-Torks were pressing forward with increased vigor, a young Russian officer was seen standing just belied one of their batteries, waving his sword and boldly anonymouth their ground. boldly encouraging his men to stand their ground. His men, animated by his example, turned and held their own for a few minutes, but the fire They say he is very calm, very quest, reproaches no beavy for any human being to stay and the first that another batch, less and interested him to fly, but not an inch who are responsible for defeat, but is very firm, who know the undying life or the cash, is very calm, very quest, reproaches no body with failures, is very kind to all, even to those the passenger list that another batch, less and interested him to fly, but not an inch who are responsible for defeat, but is very firm, and a last he stood for more than a last he stood for mor

minute absolutely alone, save for the dying and the dead piled in heaps around him. It could only end one way amid the storm of bullets which were rain ing round him thick as hail; one at last found its way to that noble heart, and he fell dead As the Turks swept over the parapet and Cashed past the spot where he lay, the Colonel, struck by the boy's extraordinary courage and devotion, gave orders that he should be decently buried. In the evening he reported to the Commander-in-Chief that the body was that of a girl. I give this most astounding declaration of the Colonel upon the authority of one of the English officers on the Serdan's Staff, who tells me that he was actually present when it was made. It seems almost incredible, but, true or false, no braver heart ever beat than now sleeps in that little grave on the sunny slope of Kacelyevo.

# HOW THEY TREAT TURKISH WOUNDED.

The Turkish medical staff appears to be in a bad condition according to the following

In camp it is very aggravating to see the Turkish medical officers strolling about, with cigarettes in their mouths, doing nothing, while the English surgeons are hard at work from morning to night, and half through the night into the bargain, amputating, extracting balls, setting limbs, and attending fever cases. It is true the professional skill of the Turk ranks with that of the barber-surgeon of the Middle Ages; still he might make himself useful according to his lights, and carry water, or find some other employment for which his limited intelligence befits him. As far as the Turks are concerned the sick and wounded are altogether uncared for. Occasionally a train of empty horseboxes is ordered to take them to Adrianople, and they may there crawl and hobble in if they can, and lie or squat about on the hard boards until they reach their destination, which often takes 48 hours. They have not room to move their aching limbs, and no one thinks of bringing them water. Besides the soldiers there are numbers of women and children who have escaped from the massacres who need their attendance, and yesterday I saw as many women as men lying in the ambulance tent at Karabunar.

# THE FEELING IN ROUMANIA.

The Roumanians appear to think little of their Russian allies. A correspondent writing from Turn Magurelli, says :-

Criticism of the inadroitness and inefficiency of the Russian army and plan of campaign is beginning to be very out-spoken in the country. If the the end of June frittered away over 100,000 of its Russians cannot forward large reinforcements to Plevna, they would find the Roumanians very loth | sage of the Danube. More than one-third of the to join them in another attack upon the place. The morale of the soldiers at Grivitza is described as If the correspondent of the Standard, within excellent-of that I shall be a better judge when I the Turkish lines can be relied upon, and we arrive there to-morrow, but the reinforcements we passed on our journey here from Slatina, which are now going to the front, seem to think they are making a useless sacrifice. The prospect before Roumania is not encouraging. The Roumanians must prepare to maintain a force of 80,000 or 90,000 men on war fcoting during the winter to protect the frontier of Lesser Wallachia. The first class reserve has already been called in, but it is not yet armed, nor has it received its uniform. It may, however, be presumed that by the end of next month the greater portion will be on a war footing, herself the world will equally reform itself. If the and before the winter sets in the army will have received reinforcements nearly equal to its present strength. Turn Magurelli is, for the most part, a hospital at present. Only the worst cases remain here. The Roumanians have a faculty for organisa tion. Their wounded are well cared for, and except in the few instances where the train service was overstrained, are transported rapidly from the front to their destination. Provisions and military stores have always been better supplied to the Roumanian Brussels. England is henceforth a porter (Hamai), than to the Russian army, and there are no traces of extravagance or waste to be seen.

# SHIPKA PASS.

That bone of contention, the Shipka Pass, is it appears as much in the hands of the Turks as the Russians. A correspondent at the seat of the war says:-

Of the two great successful operations of the campaign, the passage of the Daube and the passage of the Balkaus, one is seriously compromised, Although the Russians hold the Shipka Pass in security enough, as far as merely occupying the roads is concerned, the Pass cannot be considered solely in their hands, for if the Russians hold it against the Turks, the Turks likewise hold it against the Russians. The Russians hold the road, but the Turks command the road, and military authorities with whom I have spoken express it as their belief On Thursday, the 6th, a combined attack on that the Pass is in reality unavailable for the passage described out in excellent style. The Russians defended themselves extremely well, and Now, carrying these positions will be no casy mathematical the passage is nearly the same with the Han Koi that the Pass is in reality unavailable for the passage ter. The case is nearly the same with the Han Koi Pass. The Russians have the Pass itself, but they have been driven back from its southern issue to its with coolness against a very heavy artillery fire, de-livered with admirable precision. The enemy had intended themselves in three lines, but the first the Russians will in reality be obliged to force a pound of biscuit and two spoonfuls of stagnant, was soon carried. The results with a result of the results with a result of the results will in reality be obliged to force a pound of biscuit and two spoonfuls of stagnant, was soon carried. The results will in reality be obliged to receive the results water. We suffer terribly from hunger and their way through again, and in great part to recon- rotten water. We suffer terribly from hunger and ly contested, and here occurred one of the most exinordinary episodes of the war. As the Russians
began to waver and their fire to slacken, as the
Tarks were pressing forward with increased vigor,
Tyoung Russian officer was seen standing just beland one of their hatteries. The second was more obstinatetheir way through again, and in great part to reconthirst. The second was more obstinatetheir way through again, and in great part to reconthirst. The second water and ingiting I am uniterly
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the prostrate and scarcely able to write these and scarcely able to write these and scarcely able to words.
The second of the water and scarcely able to words. June 28. bravery, but simply and solely by the incapacity of by repeated injunctions to surrender, to which our the Russian generals. A Moltke or a Garnet answer was the same as before July 1:—Our his continued residence at that fearful hole, Gorney Studen, though he has been ill for a day or two.

#### CATHOLIC LIBERALITY.

The most of the Home Rulers in Ireland are Catholics, many of the leaders are indeed Protestants, but the great majority is Catholic. Home Rule is then, on the whole, synonomous with Catholicity. As an instance of Catholic or Home Rule liberality we take the following from the Nation :-

A striking example of tolerance and liberality on the part of the popular party in Ireland has just been afforded by the Corporation of Cork. That body consists for the most part, we need hardly say of Liberals or Home Rulers, yet at a meeting of the members of the Liberal majority, on Monday, it was resolved, by 19 votes to 6, to elect a Tory to the office of Mayor for the ensuing year. It was, on the one hand, contended that an expression of the opinion of the burgesses should be obtained on the matter before a decision was arrived at, and also that the proposed concession was contrary to the fundamental principle of municipal administration-viz., that the representative offices should be held by the majority. On the other hand, the concession was advocated as a measure of peace and conciliation, although it was admitted that the Conservatives, wherever they have the power, keep all the offices and positions of emolument for them-selves. We commend this incident to the Tory corporations of Derry and Belfast, and the Tory guardians of the South Dablin Union.

We in turn commend it to the Protestants of Ontario where those 200,000 Catholics are without a representative in the House of Com-

### STATE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY-

One of the war correspondents of the London Telegraph describes the condition of the Russian troops before Plevnacas being very bad. He says that the most:-

Lamentable accounts reach me from indubitable authority respecting the condition of the allied armies before Plevna. Disease is raging in their ranks, the new arrivals succumbing in even greater numbers proportionately to their field strength than the sorely-tried troops of the Grand Duke's original command. Up to the end of the fist week of October the Russian army in Europe has lost 47,000 men dead from all causes, or about as many as the Germans lost in the late war with France. Including sick and wounded, that army has, since effective force for one solitary result-viz, the paswhole Roumanian army, including the troops on this side, in the depot reserve, and on the Danube position, is at the present moment hors de comba The Roumanian Press clamours almost unanimous ly for the recall of the army, even Rossetti's organ joining in the dismal chorus. Inconceivable distress sfilicts the unhappy country, the Government of which has no resources to fall back upon in this extreme need. Great efforts are being made by Colonel and Mrs. Mansfield to organise medical and material relief for the sick and wounded Roumanian soldiers, whose sufferings are heartrending. But much money is wanted for these poor brave fellows, who, after fighting like heroes, are perishing miserably for want of a little timely

# DIARY OF A SIEGE.

AN INCIDENT IN THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA MINOR,

There is a fort in Asia minor called Bagazid. It is situated in Armenia. It was garrisoned by 3,000 Russians, who were attacked by an army of 20,000 Turks. It is said that the defence of this place forms one of the most interesting chapters of the forest war. The Moscow Gazette gives the following interesting extracts from the private journal of one of the officers of the garrison.

"June 10.-The enemy has blokaded us on all sides, and intercepted the aqueducts. One cistern and a few bags of biscuits are all we have to live on. At night, by the light of the burning town beneath us, we saw the atrocities perpetrated by the Kurds on the helpless inhabitants. It was horrible beyond description. Women and children the streets on lances, horribly mutilated and shricking with auguish. The sight was so sickening that one of our officers was quite overcome by it and had an attack of brain fever that night. June 18,-General assault of the Turkish forces, which we succeeded in repulsing towards nightfull. Our rations have been reduced to half a pound of biscuit and one glass of water per diem. June 20 .-A parliamentary came with a summons for us to surrender. Our commander answered that being so much stronger, the Turks could well try and take the citadel by storm. June 26.—Our rapidly: I have seen some of our men out out "Perhaps some one would ask, Why should we slices of flesh from the half putrified carcass of a keep the jubilee of St. Patrick's Church ? Is there horse and eat them. July 4—sgain a summons to surrender, this time written in Russian by a

We cannot hold out much longer, strong why we should pray and celebrate with great last one. Mines are laid out to blow up the citadel and the garrison. It is better so than to starve. July 10. -The cannon! Never has any music sounded so sweet to our ears. It is General Tergukassoff, who comes to save us. I am so weak that I feel utterly unable to write or move a finger, But we are saved."

### THE "ATROCITIES" QUESTION.

There can be no doubt but the present war has, up to the present, been conducted in the sanguinary and barbarous manner. Unnecessary butcheries have been committed on both sides, Turks, or rather the Bashi Bazouks began it. The Freeman of Dublin says that :-

The opinions of the Grand Duke Nicholas as to the atrocities perpetrated on both sides during the present war were recently expressed by him in a conversation with Major Izzet Bey, son of the celebrated Fuad Pasha. The Major was sent to the Russian headquarters to arrange some details as to the safety of the ambulances. He was brought be-fore the Grand Duke, with whom he had a long in-terview. In the course of it the Grand Duke spoke in very strong terms of the cruelty of the Circassians and the Bashi-Bazouks, but Izzet had the temerity to remind him that the conduct of the Bulgarians and the Cossacks toward the Turkish women and children was as worthy of condemnation. The Grand Duke is said to have replied that he was willing to render every homage to the bravery of the soldiers of the regular Turkish army, but the Bashi-Bazouks were real monsters. As for the Bulgarians, he did not desire to defend their acts, and they were not worth fighting for. He had even ordered many of them to be shot. But he denied altogether the excesses attributed to the Cossacks, who had on only a single occasion, and that one of necessity, shot down fugitive families. That took place four miles from Biela, where a number of peop e had camped out in a wood. The Emperor wished to see them, but his Staff pointed out to him the danger of a stray shot reaching his Majesty. The Czar insisted on his determination, and a detachment of Cossacks was sent in advance to scour the wood. When they arrived near the camp the males placed the women and children in front, and from behind the living rampart fired on the troops.. The Cossacks, the Grand Duke said, very naturally were obliged to kill the women and children in order to reach their assailants. This explanation scarcely disposes of the charges of having sabred and mutilated thousands in other parts of

#### FALLACIES ABOUT RUSSIAN SOL-DIERS.

by their officers. One of the correspondents calumnies :--

Never in my life have I seen so quiet, so gentle, so well-ronduc'ed an army. In 200,000 men I have not come across one drunken man. It is the popular idea in England that the Russian is a harddrinking, noisy, violent, brutal boor. Never was there a greater fallacy. He is sober to a degree; never have I heard a violent word or seen a blow; he pays scrupulously for all he buys, and lets himself be cheated and fleeced uncomplainingly by the uninteresting Bulgarian whom he is fighting for. His principle drink is ten, which is substituted four times a week for the authorised daily ration of vodki (coars brandy). The allowance of ten is practically unlimited. Always patient, always checry, his principle amusement is singing in chorus. Round the fire at night, or from an early hour in the afternoon, this singing goes on; always standing, never seated; one man gives the words, and the whole join in the refiain—I cannot call it melody—in fact, it might be called the least bit discordant. Another popular fallacy in England is that the Russian soldier lives in the atmosphere of blows-that the knout and the stick are his only ruling motives. the fact is that nowhere, not even among the Germans, is the soldier managed more entirely by mortal means. A word, or even a look, from his officer suffices. He seems to feel a reproof-and it is rarely deserved-as much as an Englishman would a blow. The bulk of the were thrust alive into the flames and carried about Russian privates are themselves small landowners, and have an interest and a state in the country accordingly. I never saw more ready or implicit obedience, or more cheerful compliance; and this is not official only but apparently based on genuine mutual liking and good-will. Perhaps the officer sometimes forgets in planning operations that his men are no longer serfs. I have heard the apparent recklessness of human life thus accounted for; but in all else the relations between officer and soldiercould not be happier. Even in time of war the Russian soldier is notlliable to corporal punishment for any offense whatever, unless he has by previous bad conduct and by judgment of a court been placed in a degraded or inferior class, one of those special disadvantages is this liability.

# CARDINAL MANNING ON THE FAITH OF IRELAND In his eloquent sermon at the celebration of

the Golden Jabilee of St. Patrick's Church, Liverpool, His Eminence Cardinal Manning said : - - our fami ta co (ante de lement til id

" Perhaps some one would ask, Why should we anything strange or singular in a church-fifty years old? They who know the undying life of the Cath-

rejolcing the Jubileo of St. Patrick's, in Liverpool. It was opened and dedicated fifty years ago-years while the penal laws were even then on the statute books of England. There were then laws against the Catholic Church and faith still in vigor, and the remnants of the most refined and cruel legislation the world has ever seen, save only Ireland. That supplied one reason which can never return. It is the first jubilee since the cancelling and blotting out from the statute books of the laws of our country of those laws against the holy faith of Jesus Christ. Now we have liberty spreading on every side. Twenty-five years ago the Church in England, which till then had no hierarchy, no diocesan, no internal jurisdiction, no apostolic authority, received once more that full and perfect order although we incline to the belief that the of the Church, with all the plenitude of apostolic authority which Jesus Christ gave to Peter, and which passed from Peter to the Apostles, whose successors our Bishops are. Ireland has never lost her faith. She has never wavered or faltered through all manner of persecutions. With the Divine assistance, coming from the Holy Ghost, the people of Ireland have remained faithful to Jesus, their Lord, and to his Vicar on earth in this world-wide Church. St. Patrick's is an inheritance which has never been cut off, and though he was no prophet, he made bold to say never would be. For his inheritance is not seen in Ireland alone, but through the worldwide Church of God. In the great new world of Australia, on the continent of America, and scattered through the East, the sons of St. Patrick, paster and priests, spring from his ordination, spread the Church of God, and gather souls into salvation. There is no family or progeny in all the Church of God so great as that which sprang from St. Patrick. That one sole apostle of the nations. St. Augustine was indeed the Apostle of England, but where is the inheritance of the first Archbishop of Canterbury? Patrick, the first archbishop and primate of Ireland. has his inheritance full and undiminished, multiplied and expanded throughout the world at this hour. In the great Conneil of the Vatican, when the Catholic Church met together by representative, there was no one saint or apostle, save only those saints or apostles who had laid the Church in the beginning, who had in that august council that synod of the intellect of the Church, so many mitred sons as the Apostle of Ireland. This city is the reward which God, in His generosity, gave to them who served Him in the law of liberty. The names inscribed on the walls of the Church showed that the children of St. Patrick would never forget, living or dying, the priesthood. Here, around him, he could see the names of those who taid down their lives by the fever-stricken bed, and went like soldiers to Jesus Christ to fill up the vacant gap. There is no people throughout the world so united to their pastors, so ready to be the helper, the friend, the brother, even the defender of the priest, us the Irishman. He would say to them: Pray God to make them understand Sometime since it was the custom of the press to deery the Russian soldiers. They

the law of liberty. He would not say be falthful to the creed which St. Patrick gave, for where is the press to deery the Russian soldiers. They were charged with being an army of drunkards dal to himself and his neighbor, he holds his faith and that they were being constantly ill treated as the most precious of all inheritances. There was no apostle of the nation whose life was more marked by constant penitential exercises than St. Patof the London Times thus dismisses these rick. He denied himself in order that he might be true servant of Jesus Christ. Therefore, for the glory and the sake of God and His blessed Mother, and for the honor and the glory of St. Patrick, practice your religion, and let the world see by the. light of your lives, and by the generosity of your actions, that you are a true descendant of the great apostle For by our hearts we shall be judged by our Divine Master when westand before

# GALE'S GREAT WALK.

In the presence of a large number of spectators' and amidst considerable excitement, Cale, the Cardiff pedestrian, successfully completed, at Lille Bridge, on Saturday fortnight, his task of walking 1,500 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours. From the start he walked a mile and a half at the commencement of each hour. From an early hour on Saturday Lillie Bridge Grounds showed the bustling appearance usual on the eve of a big performance, but it was evident that the visitors were not of the class that have damaged the reputation of pedestrianism in the eyes of the "lovers of fair play," but came simply to see whether such an unheard of task could be brought to a successful close. Later on the road to the scene of action was thronged, the stylish four-in-hand and many a well-matched pair; making their way thrugh the throng of equestrians and pedestriaus, so that as the hour approached for the completion of the task some 5,000 persons had assembled, who applauded Gale to the echo, during his last two or three turns; but after his 90gth hour, which was finished at 3.25.53 plm; the mile and a half having been walked in usually fast time. awkward rumours were affoat that he was seriously indisposed, atributable, we believe, to a bath unwisely taken. At the ring of the bell—the custom-ary signal—the game and wiry Cardiff man, how. ever, appeared on the track, to the manifest salis, faction of every one present, and, although he went a bit stiff for the first third of a mile, he warmed to his work, and the 999th mile and a half was completed at 4.24 38—the time occupied having been 23 minutes 13 seconds. The final mile in the last turn—1,600 in the thousandth hour—is worth recording; inasmuch as he walked the mile in the incredible time—considering his chance had a short time previously looked more than doubtful—of 10 minutes 8 seconds, and the mile and a half in 15 minutes it seconds at 5.6.6.60 (a) end adjust to not to a representation of the resemble of th

# 200 STEEBAGE PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

We spoke a few days ago of the large number of sterage passengers leaving our aboves every Satur-day, in the Allan line, for Europe. We notice by the passenger list that another batch, numbering 200, left in the " Moravian' for Great Britain. Why

THE

POLITICAL HISTORY OF CANADA

1840 TO 1855.

LECTURE BY SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

(Continued from our last.)

APPOINTMENT OF LORD METCALFE.

The choice of an Indian statesman of reputed ability, but without any experience whatever of Parliamentary government, was at least singular. It was well-known at the time that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the late Earl of Derby, disapproved of Sir Charles Bagot's policy, and there can now be little doubt that he formed a determination to overthrow responsible Government, and selected Sir Charles Metcalfe as the most fitting agent for the purpose. If, as Mr. Withrow declares in his history, Lord Stanley had really adopted the policy of his predecessors, the Government of Canada presented no extraordinary difficulty at the time of Sir Charles Bagot's illness. The new Ministry had the largest Parliamentary support of any that has ever held office in Canada. The circumstances of Lord Metcalfe's appointment, with the light thrown on them by subsequent events, are calculated to excite grave suspicion that there was a foregone conclusion to overthrow responsible Government. In Lord Metcalfe's life, the private note first addressed to him by Lord Stanley is published. His Lordship writes on the 14th January 1843, enquiring as to Sir Charles Metcalfe's health and asking him whether he would be able, and if able, disposed to take upon himself " most honorable, but at the same time very arduous duties in the public service." In case of his consenting to undertake those duties he is requested to call at the Colonial Office, "where I should be happy to enter upon an unreserved communication with you upon the subject." Of course, there is no information given as to the unreserved communication which was made when Sir Charles Metcalfe expressed his willingness to undertake the "arduous duties," but Sir Charles wrote to Captain Higginson, afterwards his Secretary, "I am not sure that the Government of Canada is a manageable affair, and unless I think I can go to a good purpose I will not go at all." Such language is inexplicable on any other assumption than that the ardnous duty was to overthrow responsible government. All Sir Charles Metcalfe's correspondence prior to his departure from England is indicative of a feeling that he was going on a "forlorn hope" expedition, and I feel assured that poor Sir Charles Bagot had a foreboding of what was likely to hapnen when in his last sad interview with his Ministers he more than once appealed to them "to defend his memory." It must be admitted that Lord Stanley could hardly have made choice of a man better suited for his purpose. Sir Charles Metcalfe's biographer de scribes him as "a statesman known to be saturated through and through with liberal opinions," and such was the estimation in which he was held in England. In India, where his reputation had been acquired, or as Governor of a Crown Colony, he would have succeeded admirably, but a more unfit man to administer a constitutional government on Lord Durham's principles could not have been selected. Sir Charles Metcalfe himself wrote to his sister, "Never was man dragged into public employment more against his will." Again, to his friend Mr. Mangles, he wrote: "I never undertook anything with so much reluctance or so little hope of doing good. I fear that the little reputation that I have acquired is more likely to be damaged than improved in the troubled waters of Canada. If I succeed in reconciling local dissensions, I shall rejoice in having undertaken the charge; if I fail, which from the state of things is more probable, I must console myself with the assurance that for the rest of my days I shall be left undisturbed in the retirement that I love." I shall dwell as briefly as possible on

THE METCALFE CRISIS.

ceivable ignorance of the views of Lords Durham and Sydenham, and 3rd. The improper means taken to obtain a parliamentary majority. In less than amonth after his assumption of the Government Sir Charles Metcalfe declared in a despatch, "I find myself condemned, as it were, to carry on the Government to the utter exclusion of those on whom the mother country might confidently rely in the hour of need." • • A month later he writes: " Now comes the tug of war, and supposing absolute submission to be out of the question I cannot say that I see the end of the struggle if the parties alluded to (the Council) really mean to maintain it." Lord Metcalfe's biographer is very frank in his exposition of his Lordship's views. The declarations are so numerous that being unable to quote at much length I have found it difficult to select. I shall take one at random, if He was called upon to govern or to submit to the Government of Canada by a party, and the party by which he was to govern was one with which he had no sympathy. It was rather a combination of parties than a single faction—a combination of two parties—the principles of neither of which Metcalle could bring himself to approve. He had some conception of the state of parties in the Province before he set his foot on Canadian soil, but he had no clear knowledge of the extent to which party spirit was eating into the very life of the colony or the embarrassment which must beset him as soon as ever he attempted to do justice to all classes and conditions of men irrespective of the factions to which they belonged." I might cite many other passages to establish the fact of Sir Charles Metcalfe's opposition to Responsible Government as understood by the Canadian people and as established by the resolutions of 1841. In the extract that I have cited there is no reference to Canadian public opinion as expressed by the Representatives of the people, but, on the contrary, it is manifest that the personal predilections of the Governor were to be the rule of his Government. I proceed to consider, 2ndly, the ignorance displayed by Sir Charles Metcalfe of the views of his predecessors on the subject of Responsible Government. In a remarkable despatch, resignation of his Ministers, he discussed the whole that there should be a journal in the seat of Govquestion. Regarding, he observes, "Lord Sydenham ernment in the confidence of the political leaders of as the fabricator of the frame of Government existing in this Province," he has carefully examined his despatches to ascertain "the precise view" which he took of responsible Government. He which I incurred at a period when party polliticians infers from his earlier despatches that Lord Syden had to endure an amount of odium of which those of infers from his earlier despatches that Lord Sydenham was wholly opposed to Responsible Government, and I am bound to admit that Lord Sydenviews, nowever, can only be ascertained from his mond, and the late Mr. William moison, a gentle-acts. Sir Charles Metcalfe, professing to believe man for whom personally I enterlained as high a that Lord Sydenham was opposed to responsible respect as any of his supporters could have done Government, observes: "It is beyond measure A great principle was at stake; and I laboured surprising that he adopted the very form of admin. With all the zeal in my power for the popular canfeat that purpose, and to produce or confirm the notion of Responsible Government, which he had before reprobated that is the responsibility of executive officers of the Government to the popular Legislative Assembly. In composing his Council of the principal Executive officers underthis author.

It is stated by Sir Charles Metcalfe, in his despatch of 23rd November, 1844, that The British despatch of 23rd November, 1844, that The British came into office in 1848 had to encounters most. Live in the conficers of the Government to the general election, or, at least, not to bill for granting compensation to the sufficient from them, by the vice have their suffices and it was their suffices and it was the responsibility of party seemed election, or, at least, not to bill for granting compensation to the sufficient from them, by the vice have their suffices and it was the responsibility of party seemed election, (red) to the general election, (red) the responsibility of party seemed election, (red) to the conficent with the second election with the second elec

the Legislature and chiefly of the popular branch, and in making their tenure of office dependant on their commanding a majority in the body representing the people, he seems to me to have ensured with the certainty of cause and effect that the Council of the Governor should regard themselves as responsible, not so much to the Governor as to the House of Assembly. In adopting the very form and practice of the Home Government, by which the principal Ministers of the Crown form a Cabinet acknowledged by the nation as the Executive Administration and themselves soknowledging responsibility to Parliament, he renders it incyltable that the Council here should obtain and ascribe to themselves in at least some degree, the character of a Cabinet of Ministers. If Lord Sydenham did not intend this, he was more mistaken than from his known ability one would suppose to be possible, and if he did intend it he, with his eyes open, carried into practice that very theory of responsible Colonial Government which he had pronounced his opinion decidedly against. presume to account for this apparent inconsistency otherwise than by supposing either that he had altered his opinion when he formed his Council after the Union of the two Provinces, or that he vielded against his own conviction to some neces. sity which he found himself mable to resist." It quite immaterial whether Lord. Sydenham yielded to conviction or to the force of circumstances; but no one can read the foregoing extract without acknowledging that in the controversy which Sic Charles Metcalfe subsequently raised with his Ministers, he could hardly have doubted that they were acting in accordance with the principle of government which he himself admitted had been fully established. It will always be a matter of uncertainty whether Lord Sydenham really yielded his opinions to circumstances or whether he purposely concealed them in order not to shock the prejudices which the Conservative party entertained against Responsible Government. It was hardly possible in view of the state of public opinion in Lower Canada that the Governor who brought about the Union could enjoy the confidence of the French-Canadians. Lord Sydenham was too experienced a statesman to have had any doubt as to the necessity of establishing Parliamentary Government, but the necessities of his position rendered it impossible for him to obtain the co-opera-tion of those friendly to that system. I have already described the parties on whose support he determined to lean, and many of these were no friends to Responsible Government. Moreover, the system was new to the Cauadians, and Lord Sydenham who had himself been a Cabinet Minister, was but too ready to render all the aid in his power to the Ministers whose chief reliance was on his personal influence. In a subsequent part of the despatch from which I have last quoted, Sir Charles Metcalfo displays an ignorance that is simply amazing. He asserts that "the term Responsible Government now in general use in this colony was derived, I am told, from marginal notes of Lord Durham's report." Prior to that the Democratic party "had no precise name for the object of their desires, and could not exactly define their views." Can it be conceived possible that Sir Charles Metcalfe was ignorant of the great contest for Responsible Government during Sir Francis Head's administration in 1836, or that the term was clearly understood by the Canadian statesmen both of Lower and Upper Canada long before that time? The motto of the Toronto Examiner during the whole period of Lord Darham's Government was "Responsible Government," and the precise re-commendations of His Lordship's report regarding that principle of Government were perseveringly advocated in the columns of that journal from its commencement in July, 1838, as a reference to its files would prove. But not satisfied with asserting that Canadian Reformers did not understand what they were contending for, Sir Charles Metcalfe ex-pressed an opinion that Lord Durham himself had no intention of conceding what it was the especial object of his report to recommend. He seized upon the following expression which he himself failed to comprehend, as justifying his opinion. I find that he proposes that all officers of the Government "except the Governor and his Secretary should be responsible to the united Legislature, and that the Governor should carry on his Government by heads It seems to me important to establish, 1st. The of departments in whom the United Legislature rerepugnance entertained by Lord Metcalfe to Repose confidence," on which Sir Charles sagaciously ago. Violence at elections has long since entirely sponisible Government. 2nd. His almost incon- remarks: "If the Secretary who issued the Government, it is almost incon- remarks: "If the Secretary who issued the Government, and justice render it ernor's orders were not responsible to the Legislature, there would be a great difference from the present arrangement under which the Provincial administration generally is carried on through Secretaries professedly so responsible." In the extracts which I have cited from Lord Durham's report there is no room for misconception, and I would especially refer to the recommendation that "the official acts of the Governor should be countersigned by some public functionary," so as to insure responsibility. It is hardly necessary to point out the difference between his (the Governor's) Secretary and the Secretary of the Province. The Governors have always had the assistance of Secretaries, who of course are in no sense responsible to Parliament. I shall now advert to the third noint in which history must condemn Lord Metcalfe, viz., the improper means which he adopted to obtain a majority in Parliament. No one can read the biography of Lord Metcalle and his numerous despatches without being thoroughly convinced of his hostility to Responsible Government, and yet for months after his rupture with his Ministers he spared no efforts to persuade the people of Canada that he was a sincere friend to the principles, and, that but for the unconstitutional demands of the Ministers he would have gone on with them cordially. Among those whom he completely deceived was a venerable French-Canadian statesman, the Hon. D. B. Viger,

THE MONTREAL ELECTION OF 1844.

whose pamphlets afford unmistakable evidence that

he labored under a complete misapprehension as to

the cause of the rupture. If Mr. Viger could have

read the despatches of Sir Charles Metcalfe to the

Secretary of State prior to the resignation of the

Ministers, I am fully persuaded that he would never

have accepted office.

I look back with feelings of pride and satisfaction to the circumstances under which I first took up my residence in Montreal about the close of the year 1843. I had previously been connected with the press, and had endeavored to be the exponent of the views of the Reformers of Upper Canada, but after the rupture of 1843, it was deemed most desirdated 5th May, 1843, nearly four months before the able, in the interests of the United Liberal Party, both sections, and I was strongly urged to establish such a journal, and I readily undertook the work, although fully aware of the fearful responsibility the present day have only a faint idea. When I commenced my career as a journalist in Montreal ham appears to have modified his views very con-siderably during his residence in Canada. His the candidates being Mr., afterwards Judge, Drum-views, however, can only be ascertained from his mond, and the late Mr. William Molson, a gentlesurprising that he adopted the very form of admin. With all the zeat in my hower to the list he adopted the very form of admin. With all the zeat in my hower that by a majority origin, and of the Irish Protestants were members leat that purpose, and to produce or confirm the of 920. It is stated by Sir Charles Metcalfe, in his came into office in 1848 had to encounter a most.

great bulk of French Canadian and Irish Roman Catholic voters being on their side, the peculiar circumstances which gave success to the British party require explanation. The existing election law, confining the polling to two days, does not allow time for receiving all the votes of so large a sociality and the polling, therefore, being carried on equally in those wards in which neither party's votes were exhausted, there was a majority in favor of the candidates supporting her Majesty's Government; which secured their success without accertaining on which side the majority of the aggregate body of electors actually was, as the whole, for want of time, could not be brought to the polls. In the April election, the polls having been seized by the hired ruffians of Mr. Drummond, and the British party being unable to resist from want of organization, the returning officers also being either partial or devoid of energy and firmness, the British party had then no chance. On the present occasion the numbers were for Mr. Moffat 1079, Mr. De Bleury 1076, for Mr. Drummond 953, Dr. Beaubien 952. Such is Sir Chas. Metcalfe's own account of this memorable election. I shall give that of the Pilot.
"The city is divided into six wards, three of which are so small that in three hours all the votes they contain can be polled. In two of these three, it is well known that the Tories have always had an aggregate majority of about 100. In the three other wards, which contain five-sixths of the votes of the city, the Liberals could command in one 3 to I, and in the other 4 to 1. Now, it will be observed that by means of the alternate voting, without the consent of the Liberal candidates, it was utterly impossible to record in two days even one-half of the votes of the great wards, and hence it was that the Liberals of the city have been as effectually disfranchised under the paternal despotism of Sir Charles Metcalfe, as they were under the honest tyranny of a Sydenbam, a tyranny which Sir Chas. Metcalfe on his arrival in this country professed to condemn." You will not have failed to notice that Sir Charles Metcalfe himself admitted that "the bulk of the French Canadian and Irish Roman Catholic votes were in favor of the Opposition candidates." indeed he commenced his account of the election by remarking "The carrying of the Montreal election in favor of the Government was hardly expected." The means resorted to are stated with great frankness, except that there was an ommission to mention that all the oaths were put by the agents of the Government candidates to all the voters, old men being sworn to their being of the age of 21, for the purpose of delay. The Opposition candidates maintained that voting by tallies could only be admitted when both parties gave their consent. and that it was beyond the power of the returning officer to direct the observance of such a practice. The disfranchisement of the Suburbs by Lord Sydenham was an admission that the majority was on the Opposition side, and the election of Mr. Drummord a few months previously by a majority of 920, obtained entirely in the Suburb Wards, could have left no room for doubt as to which party commanded the majority of votes. It may likewise be observed that at the next election Messrs Lafontaine and Holmes were returned by a majority of 1,300. Some recent references to those old times have partly induced me to place on record a true statement of the successive disfranchisements of the City of Montreal upwards of 30 years proper to establish the fact that the great majority of the electors of Montreal were unflinching in their opposition to the reactionary policy of Sir Charles Metcalfe, which nevertheless had a temporary success. During about four years of opposition the united liberal party waited patiently for another appeal to the constituncies of the country. The Government majority was small, and obtained entirely from Upper Canada, the Opposition having considerable majority in Lower Canada. Lord Metcalle, who had suffered during the whole period of his government from a painful disease, was at length compelled to resign in November, 1845, his Government having lasted less than three years -He received an assurance from Lord Stanley that " your administration of affairs in Canada has more than realized the most sauguine expectations which I had ventured to form of it," an assurance strongly confirmatory of what I have already said of His Lordship's object in selecting Sir Charles Metcalfe having been to overthrow responsible government. Earl Cathcart, the commander of the forces, succeeded to the Government, and during his short administration made no change In 1846 there was a change of Government in England, and Earl Grey succeeded Lord Stanley at the Colonial Office, and shortly after his assumption of office selected the Earl of Elgin as Governor General of Canada. From the period of his arrival Lord Elgin manifested a fixed determination not to be embroiled in the personal controversies of his prodecessors. Government House became once more neutral ground, where no party distinctions were recognized. The general election which took place about the close of the year 1847 resulted in the complete triumph of the Liberal party, and the consequent return of their leaders to power on the meeting of Parliament in February, 1848. This

seems a convenient place to refer to

THE COMPOSITION OF THE BIVAL PARTIES. Lord Metcalfe invariably in his despatches, divided the population into French Canadians, Reformers and Conservatives, as if the French Canadians took no interest in the political questions which divided parties, but were seeking some special objects of their own. It is, I think, a more correct definition to describe the Reform party as consisting of the bulk of the French Canadians, of the Irish Roman Catholics, and a small Protestant minority in Lower Canada, and a majority of the Protestant denominations other than the Church of England in Upper Canada, to which may be added the Irish Roman Catholics of that Province. There was greater division among the Presbyterians and Methodists than among the other denomina. tions, especially during the political crisis of 1836 and 1843.44. The great majority of the members of the Church of England, and many Presbyterians and Methodists constituted the Conservative party. in Upper Canada, while in Lower Canada the great majority of the population of English and Scotch origin, and of the Irlah Protestants were members

proceedings of Boman Catholic mobs of cannot peal to England to disalloy anact deliberately laborers not possessed of the franchise. But strange concurred in by the Canadian Parliament. The to say, Sir Charles Metcalfe in the very next-sent-discontented party published a manifesto in lavor ence proceeds to destroy his own case. "As it is supposed (he proceeds) that if all the electors could little response from the Conservatives of Upper have voted there would have been a majority in Canada, and was really a mere exhibition of the the British population of Lower Canada, and for which great allowance should be made by an impartial narrator of the history of the period.

. THE LIBERAL RUPTURE IN 1850. that time there had been premonitory symptoms of a rupture in the Liberal party. It cannot be ex pected that there will be the same unanimity among the members of a party of progress as in one formed to resist organic changes. In the former there will always be a section dissatisfied with what they think the inertness of their leaders. I have to explain as clearly as is in my power the principles and views of those who, though elected as Reformers, ceased to extend support, to Mr. Lafontaine's administration, and gradually assumed a still more hostile attitude, and combined with the Conservative Opposition to overthrow the Government, which succeeded it. This new Opposition,

THE ROUGH PARTY.

to show.

Canada was the celebrated Louis Joseph Papineau who, on re-entering Parliament in 1848, placed him-self in open and decided opposition to the Government, and to nearly all his countrymen then having seats in the Legislature. I cannot refer to so distinguished a man as Mr. Papineau without pausing to state the impression which I formed of him during the brief period of our intercourse. I had never seen him prior to his return from France, whither he had retreated after the rebellion of 1837. It was impossible to avoid being charmed by his conversation and demeasor in private life, but his political principles were moulded by circumstances, which seemed to render him incapable of appreciating the conduct of those, on whom the loadership of his countrymen had devolved in his absence. I am convinced that his guiding principle was an utter distrust of all English statesmer. He knew that the avowed object of the Union had been to destroy the influence of his countrymen, and he never would consent to give is a trial. Morcover, he was, after his return to Canada, and possibly at an earlier period of his life, a confirmed Republican, and never could place the slightest confidence in Responsible Government, as a means of securing local independence. He had no Parliamentary success during the few years that he remained in public life on his return to Canada, but he was the founder of the Lower Canada Liberal Opposition, which became more formidable under the leadership of younger Men.

MR. LAURIER AS AN DISTORIAN.

In a lecture delivered a few months ago, by the Hon. Mr. Laurier, M.P., reference is made to the history of this party, and it has been satisfactory to me to have had an opportunity of reading the account given of it by one who has derived his information of the events of that period by other means than personal observation. In a great deal of the introductory portion of Mr. Laurier's lecture. I myself entirely concur, but in eulogizing liberalism it must never be forgotten that it is a relative term. Mr. Laurier has qouted largely from the writings of Lord Macaulay, who was a special favourite of my own, but in almost the last speech made in the House of Commons by that eminent man in 1853, he used these words :- " For myself sir, I hope that I am at once a Liberal and a Conservative politician." I can draw no other inference from Mr. Laurier's own language, than that had he been in public life at the time, he would have been, as I was, a Conservative in opposition to the liberalism of L'Avenir. There is, it appears to me, a fundamental error in Mr. Laurier's history of the Liberal party. He prounounces an eulogium on both Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Papineau as "men who loved their country ardently, passionately, who devoted their lives to it, who were disinterested and upright," and so far I entirely concur with him, but when he proceeds to declare further that he will not undertake to criticize the respective political views of those great men," and when he recommends his hearers not to enquire which of the two was right and which was wrong, it seems to me he has wholly failed in a most important part of the task which he undertook. It was obviously the duty of an impartial historian, and one from which Mr. Laurier's favourite Lord Macaulay would not have shrunk, to have defined as precisely as possible the grounds on which Mr Papinean and his followers deemed it proper to create a division in the Liberal party. Mr. Laurier, it is true has been less reticent on the subject of the disciples of Mr. Papineau, these who "after supporting Mr. Lafontaine in the glorious struggle with Lord Metcalfe. abandoned him for the more advanced policy of Mr Papineau." He states that there founders of the liberal party, emboldened by success, founded L'Avenir, and issued a programme of not less than 21 articles, which commenced with the election of magistrates and ended with annexation to the United States. In condemning these views Mr. Laurier excuses those who held them, on account of their youth, although they were clearly imbibed from the veteran politician Mr. Papineau Another excuse is even less valid. It is not fair to assert that in 1848 the new constitution had not been applied in good faith to the Colonial Office. Not only had all the utterances of the Earl of Elgin been most satisfactory, but the presence of Mr. Lafontaine and of his colleagues in the Cabinet ought to have been held as a sufficient guarantee that responsible government was fully catablished. Great stress is laid by Mr. Laurier on the services rendered by L'Avenir party towards the abolition of the seigniorial tenure. This is, in my judgment, one of the questions on which an immense amount of misconception exists, but it would be wholly impossible for me to discuss it on such an occasion as the present, and I will merely state that L'Avenir party sought the reduction of the cens et rentes without compensation to the seigniors, and that the bill introduced by the Government in 1854, though coming very far short of the demands of that party, was, nevertheless, so objectionable that it was completely remodelled in the Legislative Council, and the money voted by Parliament applied to the abolition of the casual rights, which were the real public grievance. and not to the extinction or reduction of the cens et rentes. I emphatically deny that the party of L'Avenir are entitled to the credit accorded to them.

The minate of th he stir, we do that he should be more than a very resulting and confident of final surress.

and his party on this occasion, but the British party were resolved to oppose force by force and organized tions of displeasure were more pronounced in this tiemselves for defined.) [Wife to the spirit and of the Legislature were temporarily held, although the Roman Catholic holds of canal laborers fired the property of the city, were destroyed by some of by Mr. Drummonds party to the admirable are supported and equal polling for both sides at all the polling places throughout the election, and to the ready attendance of the military when necessary to preserve the peace, the violence attempted and the British party triumphed. The foregoing passage would lead to the Inference that a peaceable majority had been in danger of being depityed of their rights owing to the violent proceedings of the opposition in 1849, had the effect of strengthening the Ministers with their supporters in both sections of the Province. Even that a peaceable majority had been in danger of being depityed of their rights owing to the violent proceedings of Beman Catholic mobs of canal peal to England to disallow ansact deliberately

In 1850 the Legislature met in Toronto, and by if I may so term it, was composed of members from Lower Canada, chiefly French Canadians, and members from Upper Canada, but between these sections there was no similarity of views, as I shall be able

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## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL CONGRESS. - The German Catholics have been holding their twenty-fifth General Congress at Wurzburg, the ancient capital of Franconia, at which the Dean of the Chapter of Mainz called attention to the melancholy fact that along the whole course of the Rhine there is at this moment not a single Bishop from Constance to Rotterdam. There are, in fact, but two: bishops left in the whole Prussian dominions, the Bishops of Hildesheim and Ermland, and upon them also the arm of the civil power is expected soon to fall. It is with great regret, moreover, that we notice the statement respectind the serious and alarming illness of the Archbishop of Munich. The congress took into consideration a report of the Society of St. Raphael for the protection of emigrants-which has become in Germany a very important work-and adopted a resolution in support of the school of Church music at Ratisbon.

Mexico.—The Mexican Catholics have sent a new testimony of their affection for his Holiness on the occasion of his Episcopal Jubilee, through the hands of Cavalier Enrico Angelini, Honorary Chamberlain to his holiness. This consisted of an album of three volumes, containing signatures to an affectionate address. One bound in crimson, has on the cover a representation in silver of the Pontifical Tiara, with the motto-Non proevalebunt; and on the other the image of our Lady of Gaudaloupe, chief Patroness of the State, with the legend—Non feettaliter omninatione. Exquisite miniatures adorned the first pages of the volume preceding the address, which was first signed by the Archbishop of Mexico. Mgr. Pelagio Antonio de Labastida y Devalos. Besides this, a sum of 16,028 francs, the obolus of the Mexican Catholics, was likewise presented. These Mexicans had previously [sent gifts in money and otherwise during the year. The Holy Father was deeplytouched by this testimony of devotion on the part of the fervent Catholics of Mexico, and bestowed upon them his Apostolic Benediction, at the same time charging the Cavalier Angelini to convey information of this to the Archbishop of Mexico, to all the Episcopate, and to the Catholic societies of that country.

OLD CATHOLICS .- Once more these peculiar people who style themselves "Old Catholics" have held a conventicle in Germany, this time in the old Catholic city of Mayence. Six years ago, when the new-fangled sectarianism was first started, that heresiarch, Dollinger, said that there were thousands of the priesthood, and millions of the faithful eager to become unfaithful to the Holy See. But since then?

'O Hamlet, what a falling-off was there!"

The whole "Congress" last week was not attended by as many as a hundred people. Letters of adhesion were received from the Swiss and Dutch sham-bishops. Herzog of Berne and Heykamp of Utrecht, and our friend Dr. Wordsworth, the Anglican Bishop of Lincoln, could not resist the temptation of venting his Latin, such as it is, in the shape of an epistle to the assembled renegades. But of enthusiasm, not a trace was to be found. The Hamburg Fremdenblatt, a Protestant paper, says on the subject: "It is remarkable how little attention the press and the public have paid to this sixth Old Catholic Congress. This neglect is but a consequence of the undeniable fact that the whole Old Catholic movement is a dead failure. For us this Congress has but an historical interest." Yes, just as much historical interest as the thousand and one isms in which heresy past and present has become familiar to the student. Beyond this, it would be sheer waste of time to have anything to say to Old Catholicism.—Contemporary.

APPARITION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.-The apparitions of the Mother of God at Marpingen came to an end on the 3rd of September, as she herself had foretold to the little children to whom she thought fit to manifest herself. On this cousion Father Neurenter, the past or of the village, communicated the following particulars to the Germania, of Berlin: 'In answer to a large number of requests that have been made of me, I make the following declaration for the purpose of throwing some light on the events that have occurred here. Since the 3rd of September of the present year, the apparitions to the three children of Marpingen, namely. Susanna Leist, Catherine Hubertus, and Margaret Kunz, have ceased. They continued for fourteen months. as the children had announced from the beginning. The last words which the Mother of God spoke to them before finally retiring were ' Pray very much!" Since the 2nd of July of this year, fourteen other children of Marpingen declare that they also have seen supernatural apparitions which were very frequently repeated. The conduct of most of these children has been, it is true, without repreach down to the present day, so that I do not believe in any voluntary deceit on their part. However, the obse vations which I have as yet made have not succeeded in convincing me that toese last visions, which still continue in the case of some of these children, are real and come from God. The administration and judiciary power ought certainly take cognizance of the visions of the latter children I am thoroughly convinced of the reality and divine origin of the apparitions to these latter. As to the pretended apparitions of the others, either at Marpingen, Berschweiler, or elsewhere, I have yet received no guarantees, and consequently distrust their reality.'

CATHOLIC CELEBRATION IN SCOTLAND .- On Friday. the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, occurred the first anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Benedictine Monastery and College at Fort Augustus, Invernesshire, Scotland. Any large gathering of friends was rendered impossible by the unfinished state of the buildings; but the occasion was celebrated in a quiet way by the Fathers of the Monastery and a lew of the neigh boring clergy and genity. Mass was celebrated for the first time, in the new Chapel of the Hospitium, and in the evening Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by Bishop Macdonald, of the Northern District, who was for many years a student in a Scotch Beri dictine Monastery at Ratisbon. During the Benediction the Te Deum was sung in thanksgiving for the blessing s granted during the past year. Besides the Bishop and the resident monks, Fathers Vaughan, Robertson and Cummins, O S B, there were present on the occasion the Rev. C. Macdonald and J. Chisholm, as a so Lord Lovat and Mr. A. Wield Blundell. It will be remembered that the old fort, which was built early last century to overawe the Highlanders, and to keep down Catholicity among the clans, was lately given by Lord Lovat to the English Benedictine's congregation with a view to the restoration of took place at the 8 o'clock Mass on Sunday, the monasticism in Scotland, where it is at present al. 30th, and was a very imposing sight indeed. The most extinct. During the twelve months which have clapsed since the foundation-stone was laid, the progress of the building has been so rapid as to. justify the hope that beth College and Monastery will be ready for opening before another year is passed. The alterations which were to change the to emotion of the most hardened heretic. Benedlo-northern wing of the old fort into the new college tion of the Most Blessed Sacrament brought the have been almost completed as also are the extensive offices, including kitchen, laundry, &c., which occupy the interior of the north-eastern bastion. The new wing of the monastery, containing the refectory and the lay brothers rooms, is likewise advancing rapidly towards completion, and the rest of the monastery will be commenced before the autumn is over. Meanwhile extensive alterations have been made in the interior of the west wing, number of clergymen from the different churches which is to be the future Hospitium, and is at pres-

## IRISH NEWS.

TYPHOID FEVER.—Typhoid fever is said to be very provalent in Cork.

STRIKE ENDED .- The strike of railway laborers in Ireland has ended. PILGRIMAGES.—It is authoritatively affirmed that

Archduke Charles-Louis and the Archduchess Maria Theresa recently made a pilgrimage to Marpingen.

Population of Mallow.-The population of Mallow having fallen below 5,000, the magistrates have obliged the public houses and hotels to close at ten o'clock on week nights and seven or Sundays.

LIBEL.-Mr. Daniel Sullivan, of the Nation, appeared before Mr. O'Donel, one of the police magistrates in Dublin, to answer for the alleged libel on Mr. Callan, M. P. The libel consists of a statement on a postcard sent anonymously to Mr. M'Carthy Downing, M.P., accusing Mr. Callan of having betrayed the deliberations of the Home Rulers to newspaper correspondents. An emphatic denial was given to the charge by Mr. Callan. Mr. Sull!van withdrew and apologized for the aspersion, and the summons was not proceeded with.

SUCCESSOR OF THE BISHOP OF KERRY .- The Dublin Mail has started the rumour that Monsignor Capel is to be the successor of the late Bishop of Kerry. We do not presume to hold ourselves forth as being so wise respecting Catholic episcopal arrangements as the leading Irish Orange organ, but we hope that we may, without too much boldness, state that their never was the smallest foundation for the rumour. It is an understood thing that Irish prelates always have been priests on the Irish mission. Monsignor Capel is (as any one may observe) an Irishman (by birth or parentage) but was never on the Irish mission. The successor of Bishop Moriarty is almost known, but no step is ever taken before the "month's mind" has passed.— London Univers.

MR. McCarthy Downing's Letter .- An acrimonious letter was that lately written by Mr. Mc-Carthy Downing, M.P., attacking the Home Rulers who believe in Obstruction. He objects to their tactics in toto, and winds up with the following wicked stab:-"I am sure that those who have applauded the faithful six are under the impression that the Republican virtues of that gallant band would prevent any of them from falling into a like disreputable position [of receiving courtesies from the Ministry.] But let me tell me Irish people that I seldom saw any two members whom the court the dress so well became as Messrs Biggar and O'Con. nor Power, with the kzee-breeches, silk stockings, low shoes with buckles, cocked hats, and swords (not Feniau) dangling by their sides, while they bowed to Mr. Speaker, and enjoyed his hospitality and celebrated wines .- Pilot. THE SHRINE OF MONASTERBOICE .- A correspondent

of the Dundalk Democrat visited the grand old ruins of Monasterboice, and is led to speak thus: "I need scarcely inform you what were my thoughts as I started on foot to explore one of the relics of the religious establishments planted through Ireland by the Cistercian manks, the sons of the great St. Bernard. Of course I thought of the past, and of the robbers who for one thousand years-that is, from the first invasion of the Danes to the present daycame amongst us like wild beasts to destroy our lives, and carry away our property. Murderers and robbers they were; their greatest crime was mising their impious hands against our religious establish. ments, and barbarously reducing them to the condition in which we see them to-day. One of these establishments was Monasterboice, and what must it have been in its glorious prime, when it looks so grand in its rules?" He describes the surviving monuments as follows:—"There are three crosses -one of them a massive Celtic cross, and the others taller, but of a different pattern. One of the latter had been broken into three parts, but last winter it was put together again, and by means of iron clasps it seems as strong as ever. On two of these crosses are pictorial descriptions of the fall of our first parents, the death of Abel, the preparation for the sacrifice of Isaac, and other portions of the Old Testament parratives, together with a representation of the Crucifixion of our Lord, and portraits of the Twelve Apostles, &c. The round tower, which is more than one hund-red feet high, has been slightly renovated, but the top is still broken, just as it was upwards of fifty years ago. Some new tombstones have been erected recently. Over the remains of the late Rev. Father Caampbell, P.P., of Tenure, is a beautiful cross. erected by the people of the parish, as a tribute to his piety and worth. Close to his grave is the oldest tombstone in the cemetery, which covers the tomb of the Archbishops of Armagh, according to the statement of the guide, who has the care of the graveyard. As to the ruins of the monastery, but ittle are to be seen; and they consist of some portions of what is described as the chapel. The dust of many high ecclesiastics lies in this place, and any one who visits it, and possesses the great gift of the Catholic faith, must feel that he treads upon holy ground. It was with regret that I left so interesting a place, so rich in treasures seldom to be found.' THE THIRD ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS OF ASSIST IN

CORK -A correspondent writes :- I some time ago communicated to your ably conducted and much admired paper the steady progress of the Third Order of St. Francis in this city, and now again it is my plea-ing duty to chronicle its continued prosperity, During the week ending on Sunday, the 30th ult, there was a retreat given to the members of this order, in the church of the Holy Trinity, by the Very Rev. Father Albert Custos, provincial. The ceremonies were as follows:-5 o'clock, s.m., Mass, followed by a short lecture on the observance and 10 am.; immediately after which latter there was another lecture or short sermon for those who could not attend the carlier one. During each evening there was Rosary, with sermon and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, at: half-past seven o'clock. Considering the early hour (5 o'clock) at which the morning services commenced, there was a fair congregation of devout worshippers in attendance, the greater part of them having several times during the week approached the altar rails and partook of the Bread of Life. The evening devotions were attended by overflowing congregations, who listened with devout attention to the clear, explicit, and well-delivered lectures of the very rev. provincial. The sublime truths of the Catholic faith were very keenly and forcibly express d by the rev. gentleman, with characteristic ability... Of course, I need not mention that the retreat was very largely availed of by those who were not members of the order. The general Communion closing ceremonies of the rotreat were very touch. ing and impressive. The solemn Renewal of Baptismal Voys made by old and young, rich and poor with countless lighted candles, emblematic of Ire-land's undying faith, would have stirred the heart evening's devotion to a close. On Thursday, 4th of this month, the Feast of St. Francis was ob served with unusual, solemnity in the Holy Trinity, Church. High Mass was celebrated at 12 o'clock, the celebrant being the Bev. Canon Casey, P.P. of Passage, in this county, the Rev. Abbe Cox, of the Mauritius, was deacon; and Rev. Father Lawrence. O.S.F.C., sub-deacon. Rev. Father Benedict Mary of the same order, was master of ceremonies. A large

in the city assisted.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

GEN. GRANT. - Gen. Grant arrived in Paris last week and was received by the American residents

An Expensive Row.—The cost of the suppression of the riots in New York State is placed at a quarter of a million.

COMBINATION .- There is some talk of a combination of the German Catholics and Moderate Liberals with the Liberal wing in demanding from the Ministry an explanation of the financial state of the country.

No Peace -It asserted that Prince Gortschakoff, in a communication to the Russian Ambassador here, emphasized the determination of the Czar to continue the war until the condition of the Christians of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria is definitely improved.

SITUATION IN FRANCE.—The situation in France is still causing a vast amount of surmise as to the intentions of the Ministry. The Republicans insist that the Cabinet will only remain in power long enough to preside at the elections for the Councils General, but Ministers as persistently deny such statements.

Decrees.-A royal decree has been published in Cuba promising leniency to persons guilty of treason and rebellion, and the return of confiscated property to recusants who submit within four months. It is believed that the capture of the President and other leaders of the insurrection will hasten the termination of the civil war. The prisoners of war will, it is believed, be sent to Spain.

SERVIA AND THE WAR .- The Eastern Budget hears that there is no probability of Servia commencing hostilities before next spring, and that even then she will only do so if Russia gives her an efficial assurance that her independence, together with an increase of territory in Old Servis, will be guaranteed to her on the conclusion of peace. Servia positively declines her co operation unless she can have this assurance in writing, coupled with a sufficient subsidy for her war expenses.

THE SERVIAN MILITIA -A correspondent of the Morning Post writes :- There has been a great deal of talk lately about the chances of Servia taking part in the Russo-Turkish war, but one important fact has been lost sight of in the discussion; which fact is, that the Servian militia will not fight. However ambitions Prince Milan may be he cannot make bricks without straw. If anyone had witnessed, as I did last autumn, the utter demoralization of the Servian army and the wholesale selfmutilation that was going on to avoid service, he would be as satisfied as I am that the Servian peasant has no intention of again risking his precious life to further the ends of Russia.

BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY.-It is not long since the Italian Government journals boasted of the capture of the last of the brigands. In the province of Salerno the robber chief Francolini was killed, and with him expired, as it was thought, the trade of murder and robbery in the neighborhood of Naples. But the Government was mistaken. A few days ago, between Eboli and Ponte a Sele, a band of armed men attacked some countrymen on the open highway, and gave the command 'Face to the ground." One of the assailed party was not sufficiently quick in obeying the order of the brigands, and recieved a blow on the head from the butt end of a musket, which in a few instants proved fatal. The robbers made booty of the mules, asses, and household stuff, and decamped in safety. The Diritto announces another affair which happined on the 29th of September in Sicily. On that day a squadron of carbineers and bersaglieri surprised the Plaja band on the confines between the province of Palermo and Girgenti, but the robbers escaped. Later on the same day the same brigands fell in with a patrol of carbineers and bersaglieri, and a fight ensued, in which Plaja, the chief, was wounded, but yet effected his escape Another of the brigands was wounded and taken prisoner. Two of the bersiglicit were slightly wounded.

Bin Swindle .- The latest gigantic swindle is connected with land in the Sinte of Texas, the Governor of which State has caused to be arrested at Kansas City J. It Ham, L. Stevens, and George W. Miller, charging them with forging land titles and issuing deeds for large tracts of land in Texas. The swindle originated with Ham and Thomas Tullis of Austin Ham lives in Kansas City, and through his persuasion Stevens and Miller were brought in the scheme. Stevens, a lawyer, a son of Judge Stevens, is credited with having gone into the operation innocently at first, by buying 14,000 nores of Texas land of Ham. He subsequently hecame infatuated with the money-making plan, acted freely with other parties engaged in it, and was known in Texas as the Kansas City lawyer. Better to enable them to carry out the scheme, Ham and his confederates had made duplicate copies of notarial and other scals, and obtained the signatures of many officials. They also printed blank forms and perfect copies of deeds necessary for their operations. All the titles and patents, represent-ing either State or Government, lands used by them, were forged. An immense amount of land has been conveyed by them under many aliases. About a year ago the attention of Gov. Hubbard was called to the matter, and, on looking into it the monstrous swindle was detected, involving both Texas and the United States Sixty persons are involved in the swindle, and have been arrested. To show the desperate nature of the gang, no less of the "rule" of the Third Order. Masses at 7, 8, than thirteen court houses have been burned during the past year, to deslroy evidence that could be brought against the swindlers.

> THE SOLDERS AT ALDERSHOT AND THE LATE SEIZ-THE CF ARMS AT CORE.—The London correspond. ent of the Freeman's Journal writes on Monday morning: I am in receipt of a singular letter from Aldershot. An esteemed correspondent informs me that no little sentation has been created there by an inquiry, very quietly conducted, connected to some extent with a recent incident in the south of Iroland. It is said that the discoveries made involved several soldiers, all Irishmen, but nothing has yet transpired to show that the surpected men are in any way involved. They are positions and their characters stainless. Hitherto they have had the full confidence of their officers, and for that matter they appear to have it still; but unfortunately the barrack-room rumors, which have taken an outrageous form, have not tended to the promotion of good fellowstip. I am glad to know, however, that whatever may be the upshot of the present investigation, the Irishmen in the camp maintain their soldiery character. I have my own, views of the sinister news which comes from little of her Irish capital or of her Irish subjects to have her heart warmed towards the people; in fact, she knows more of the inmates of a few Lock Marce cabins than she does of the whole Irish she was out of sight, and did not again put in an people.

# NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

EXTRAORDINARY PONDS AND FISH, -The ponds in the department of Ain, in France, are 1667 in number, The industry and ingenuity of men have converted the marshes into fertile plains and productive ponds construcing dykes from one hill to the other, for the plateaux are covered with small hills. When the proprietor of one of these ponds wishes to cultivate t, he draws of the water into the dyke attached to it. Wheat, barley, and oats are then sown, and the seed thus fertilized by the slime produces a crop double that produced by the land in the vicinity After the harvest is collected the water is permitted to return to its former bed, and carp, and roach, are then thrown into it. Some of those will support 100,000, of carp and 100 lbs of little roach. In the coarse of two years, these carp which weighed only one one ounce and a half, will have attained the size of two pounds and a half. The fishing begins in April and is continued until Novomber.

CHAFFINCH CONTEST.—At the town of Armentieres, in France, there is a fete du pays called kermesse or ducasse d'Armentieres in which the chaffinch and its fellows are the chief actors and objects of attraction. Numbers of these birds are trained with the greatest care, and, it must be said with some degree of cruelty, for they are frequently blinded by their owners that their song may not be interrupted by any external object. The point upon which the amusement, the honour, and the emolument rest is the number of times which a bird will repeat his song in a given time. A day being fixed, the amateurs repair to the place appointed, each with his bird in a cage. The prize is then displayed and placed in a row. A bird-fancier notes how many times each bird sings, and another verifies his notes. In the year 1812 a chaffinch repeated his song seven hundred times in one hour. Emulated by the songs of each other, they strain their little 'plumed throats' as if conscious that honour was to result from their exertions.

CARLIER-PIGEONS .- Carrier pigeons of good breed it is noticed, although they may be started in company and half bound for the same place, fly quite independently of one another. Each one selects his own coarse, some taking a higher, others a lower flight, and speeds on its way without taking any heed of its neighbours. The birds, in fact, seem to know that they are racing, and each one exerts itself to the utmost to arrive first at the goal. In the neighborhood of every pigeon-house there are always certain places, trees, &c., which are usually favourite resorts of the birds; but when coming in a race the well-bred pigeon never stops for a moment at any of these haunts, but flies straight to his own particular house, frequently arriving there in an exhausted state as to be unable even to eat the food it is most fond of. Birds which are sitting, or which have lately hat hed young, are generally taken in preferance to others for racing; but instances have been known in which carrier-pigeons of good breed which have been taken to a fresh home, and which have hatched young there, have deserted their brood and flown away to their original home at the first opportunity they had of escaping. Ashes AND IRON FOR FLOWERS -The observation

of practical and experimental gardeners seems to confirm the fact that, to procure brilliant colors in flowers, it is necessary to supply the soil with an abundance of ferruginous constituents and silica, The latter supplies a material (says S. E. Todd in one of his foreign exchanges) which is of vast importance to the production of that brilliancy of the petals and the dark grass luster of the leaves. That, if poinsh be added, or the ground be dressed round about the growing flowers with unleached wood ashes, an increased brilliancy will appear in every petal and leaf. Any person who cultivates only a few flowers in pots, or ou grassy lawns, or on spacious parterres, may readily satisfy himself of the exceedingly useful part the foregoing materials play in the production of beautiful flowers-Even white flowers' or roses that have petals nearly white, will be greately improved in brilliancy by providing iron, sand and unleached ashes for the roots of growing plants. Ferruginous material may be applied to the soil when nower are growing or where they are to grow, by procuring a supply, of oxide of from in the form of the dark-colored scales that fall from the heated bars of iron when he metal is hammered by the black-smiths. Iron turnings and iron fitings, which may be obtained for a tritle at most machine shops, should be worked into the soil near flowers; and in a few years it will be percieved that all the minute fragments will have been dissolved, thus furnishing the choicest material for painting the gayest colors of the flower garden. When there is an excess of vegetable mould in the flower bed, and a deficiency of silica or sand, the flower will never be so rich in color, not so brilliant as they would be, where a liberal dressing of sand, or sandy loam, worked down into the bed, where the growing roots could reach it. If wood ashes can be obtained readily, let a dressing be spread over the surface of the ground about half an inch deep, and raked in. A dressing of quicklime will be found excellent for flowers of every description. It is also of eminent inportance to improve the tertillity of the soil where flowers are growing, in order to have mature, plump, ripe seed. Let the foregoing mature, plump, ripe seed. Let the foregoing materials be spread around the flower, and raked in at any convenient period of the your. When soil is prepared for flowers in pots, let some sand, some oxide of iron and ashea be mingled thoroughly with the leaf would.

TABBY'S CURIOSITY SATISFIED .- The Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise tells this affecting story; "Charles Kaiser, who has the only hive of bees in town, says that, when he first got his swarm, his old car's curiosity was much excited in regard to the doings of the little insects, the like of which she had never before seen. At first she watched their comings and goings at a distance. She then flattened herself apon the ground, and crept along towards the hive, with tail horizontal and quivering. It was clearly evident that she thought the bees some new kind of game. Finally, she took up a position at the entrance to the hive, and when a bee came in or atarted out, made a dab at it with her paws. This went on for a time without attracting the special attention of the occupants of the hive. Presently, however "old Tabby" struck and crushed a bee on the edge of the opening of the hive. The smell of the crushed bee alarmed and enraged the whole swarm: Bees by the score poured forth and durted into the fur men occupying in their several regiments excellent of the astonished cat. Tabby rolled herself in the grass, spitting, sputtering, biting, clawing and squalling as cat never squalled before. She appeared a mere ball of fur and bees as she rolled and tumbled about. She was at leanth hauled away from the hive with a garden rake, at the cost of several severe stings to her rescurer. Even after she had been to distant part of the grounds the becs stuck in Tabby's fur and about once in two minutes she would utter an uncertably "yowl," and bounce, a full yard in the air. "On coming down, she would try to scratch an ear, when a cating on the back () own views of the single news which comes from the life in the street of the light and mighty personage would cause her to accession of back summers, who has all sloring held the door closed against the political prisoners has it his disposal tools capable. It is the light and mighty personage would cause her to turn a succession of back summers, and give vent to a running fire of equality political prisoners has it his disposal tools capable. of any meanness to secure the retention of the indicate of the reached the top of a tence full six feet in height.

appearance for over a week."

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

CALENDAR-OCTOBER, 1877. WEDNESDAY, 31-Vigil of All Saints. Fast. NOVEMBER, 1877.

THURSDAY, 1-ALL SAINTS. Holyday of Obligation. FRIDAY, 2-All Souls.

SATURDAY, 3-Of the Octave of All Saints. John Mitchell born, 1815.

SUNDAY, 28-TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTE COST. St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. SS. Vitalis and Agricola. Martyrs. The American Army disbanded by Congress, 1783 Monday, 5-Of the Octave.

Capitulation of Ballynakill, 1646. Tuesday, 6-Of the Octave.

Massacre of the entire population (3,000) of Island Magee, by the garrison of Carrickfergus,

# NEW STORY NEXT WEEK

IN THE NEXT NUMBER OF THE

"TRUE WITNESS"

REV FATHER KAVANAGH'S

GREAT WORK

# SHEMUS DHU.

# BLACK PEDLAR OF GALWAY

WILL BE COMMENCED.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST, JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company will assemble at the QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS, Dalhousie Square, at 7.30, on FRIDAY EVEN-ING, 2ND NOVEMBER, to receive their arms .-The BAND of the Company will attend.

There are a few vacancies for recruitsstandard, 5ft 9in.

M. W. KIRWAN, Capt. Commanding.

# WANTED.

A TRAVELLING AGENT for the TRUE WIT-NESS. An experienced man will be treated liberally.

# ANSWERS TO CORKESPONDENTS.

- "M. R."-We do no know.
- "PUZZLE COLUMN."-Offer declined with thanks. "J. B. Belleville."—We are not sure.
- write to the gentleman himself. "M."—Le Compagnie Irelandaise is about to
- be published by Dawson Brothers of Mont-
- "PATRICK M."-Thanks. We shall do our
- "CLARA."-We intend to publish a story next
- "A FRENCH CANADIAN SUBSCRIBER."—We do not remember seeing any announcement of the lottery to which you refer.
- A correspondent suggests that we should give a short history of the rise and progress of each of the Irish societies in Montreal. We shall be very glad to do so if we are furnished with the necessary information.

# THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

A batch of Canadian masons, who went to England under contract on the new Law Courts in London, joined the strikers immediately on their arrival.

Archbishop Taschereau held ordination services on Saturday and Sunday in Basilica Quebec, when a number of gentlemen were ordained to the priesthood-

The famine in India will cost the Indian Government fifteen million sterling besides the loss of revenue.

The jury in the case of Williams, on trial at Toronto assizes for wife-murder, brought in a verdict of guilty, and Chief Justice Hagarty sentencent him to be hung on the 30th of November.

# HALLOWEEN.

To-night the Caledonian Society give an entertainment in the Academy. Mrs. Simpson. Miss Fisher, and Mr. Neil Warner are to appear. It is expected Sir John A. Macdonald will deliver an address. The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society also give an entertainment in their rooms. ्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के तो क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र क क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के तो क्षेत्र के कि

MRS-L. DE-CLAIRVILLE.

This lady is to lecture shortly in the Mechanics' Hall. She has, we are informed, undertaken to generously assist a Southern family that is in much distress since the late war. The object of her lecture is thus purely benevolent and we have little doubt that the people of Montreal willigive her that support which her charitable efforts certainly entitle

#### IMMIGRATION.

Some time since we noticed in our Personal column that Mr. Larkin the Immigration Agent in Dublic, had sent out here a young man who left a good situation in order to come to Canada. At that time the young man had obtained no employment. He had no letters of introduction, in fact he said, that he expected, on the representations Mr. Larkin made to him, to be able to obtain a situation at once. Of course we only know one side of the story, and we hope that Mr. Larkin is in no way guilty of inducing young men, who are neither farmers nor farm labourers, and above all clerks, to emigrate to Canada just now. We do not say that Mr. Larkin did this, but the young man to whom we refer tells us so, and we think it a matter of sufficient importance to warrant us in making it public.

#### UNION.

Some time ego we suggested the Union of all the Irish Catholic Societies iu Montreal. We suggested this for the purpose of promoting harmonious action upon occasions where union was necessary. For instance the reception of His Excellency the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, St. Patrick's Day processions, &c., are occasion when all must act in concert, and yet there is no adequate organization to take upon itself the responsibility. We believe that as the time approaches the societies meet and make their preparations. This is so far so good. But occasions may arise when there will not be sufficient time to go through the routine of getting the different societies to meet. It is to meet this difficulty that we suggested the appointment of an Executive Committee, invested with power to call the Societies together when the necessity should arise. If this Execulive was elected once a year it would meet the difficulty.

### THE QUEBEC "CHRONICLE."

We took the Quebec Chronicle to be a political and not a polemical newspaper. In Monday's issue, however, it has fling at the Jesuits for being the "standard-bearers" of "Ultramontane designs." We had no suspicion before this that the Quebec Chronicle required to be watched. In our innocence, or perhaps in our ignorance, we were sure that it could let other people's religion alone. Now, however, we are undeceived, and we promise Mr. Chronicle that we shall be more vigilent about its that may be-but if it means the pioneers of civilization, then the Jesuits are indeed guilty men. Then the Chronicle tells us that Europe is afraid of the "Clerical party," that "designing Clerical party" that is constantly "conspiring" to destroy the popular will, &c., &., &c. It forgets to mention, however, that it was by those very "conspirators" that Europe has been saved from a dozen revolutions, and that it is through their agency that Europe will again be rescued from communism and infide-

# "MAJOR MALAN OF THE BRITISH ARMY."

"Major Malan of the British Army" attended a social gathering in the Witness office the other day. There were many speeches made on that occasion. Most of them were gentlemanly in tone and patriotic in expression. There was a slight touch of buffoonery in what Chiniquy said, and something of evangelism in the utterances of the Rev. Mr. Gaetz. But it was reserved for "Major Malan of the British Army" to outdo them all. Here is a portion of his address as published in the Witness:-

"He had made a discovery since he' had entered the room this evening, and that was that he was a member of the same fraternity as those present; he was a member of the staff of the Witness. For many years he had been a witness of Him who loved us and gave Himself for us, but in addition to that he had found out to-night that he was a publisher, for the Bible says, 'How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation." Since he had left the army he had been a publisher of peace to the heathen of South Africa, and to others needing the Word of God. At the conclusion of his remarks the speaker offered up earnest prayer on behalf of

Mr. Dougall and his life work. It is not often that soldiers are given to evangelical cant, and when they are, they are generally failures. We can picture, in that imaginary organ, our minds eye, the "time" the officers belonging to the same corps as "Major Malan of the British Army" had with him, if he carried on his "publishing" trade within chaffing distance of his brother chips. We venture to assert that this "Major Malan of the British Army" was the butt of his companious when in the service and he has only they vote for are in no way inimical to their faith. pathy with; won one game from the Sham-

THE VOLUTEERS. Saturday's Star contained an announcement that there would be a Church Parade of the

Victoria Rifles on last Sunday. "The Catholics at 10.15. The Protestants at 2.15.

The band will attend both parades." It is we believe the first time in the history of the corps that such an announcement was made, and it must have given satisfaction to every well meaning citizen who saw it. But if the announcement pleased many, the turn out pleased more. The numbers were few indeed perhaps not 40 Catholics in all-but yet it was a commencement. The men looked neat -Three officers Colonel Bond, a Captain and Lieutenant accompanied them, and were present during mass as well. And now what has been the effect of this display. We venture to say that the effect has been good. It has brought men together who should never have been estranged. It has cultivated a better feeling between Protestants and Catholics, because "when we know each other better, we will love each other more." When men of opposite beliefs meet, men who at a distance are disposed to regard each other with enmity -yet when they come into personal contact, they find that it is distance that creates hatreds, as it is estrangement that causes misunderstandings. Sometime since we ventured to predict that Colonel Bond would find the Catholic Volunteers in his battalion just as good soldiers as any others, and we hope we shall not be mistaken. The policy he is pursuing—a policy of conciliation and kindly feeling towards those who differ from him-deserves all our thanks. Once in our ignorance of his charcter we made a charge against him, which we now openly retract, Unwittingly deceived by a too zealous friend, we listened to information which we now know was not true, and we called him a "bigot." We here withdraw the phrase, and tender to Colonel Bond our apology for having used it It is said that newspapers should never apologise. But such is not our policy. When we discover ourselves in error, we shall never hesitate to make an honourable recantation. Meanwhile, we hope, that more Catholics still will join the different corps. Some day we hope to be able to muster all the Catholics in the city for a Church parade, if the commanding officers of the different corps will allow us. At present there are not more than 100 Irish Catholics in the Volunteers in this city, while the French Catholics muster 250 men in the ranks. The St. Jean Baptist Village Company has now a band of its own, and although not uniformed, yet the arms are to be given out on Friday

# REFORMERS AND CONSERVATIVES

Since the TRUE WITNESS came under its present management it has advocated the right utterances in future. If to be the "standard- of the Catholic people to vote as they pleased bearers" of " Ultramontane designs"-whatever | upon all questions of a purely political nature. It did so because such a policy is not opposed to Catholic doctrine, while it is calculated to remove our clergy from the turbulent influences of political contests. In taking this position we had no intention of anticipating the acts of the gifted bishops of the Province of Quebec. It would have been both presumptious and unCatholic of us to have presumed upon anything of the kind. But we simply expressed our opinion, which we thought calculated to promote the interests of the Catholics of the Dominion, by removing from their midst one of the elements of discord and strife. When politics alone are affected, then it matters little how the Catholic vote may go. Whether it is more or less Reform or Conservative, is not of much importance. So long as Catholics vote according to their conscience, there is not much danger that the Church will suffer by declining to be mixed up in party warfare. This is the position we have hitherto taken. and we rejoice that we are now strengthened in our ground. The pastoral we published last week places this question beyond all doubt. The enemies of our religion are, by that pastoral, deprived of one of their weapons of assault. There can be no more shafts hurled at priestly" interference in politics. There can be no more denunciations, or more charges of undue influences." Not that we attach much importance to accusations such as these. They are merely the stock-in-trade of our enemies. But we think that religion will be benefited by the withdrawal of our clergy from mere political contests. Of course the question may arise, where do politics end, and where does religion begin? A great many political questions have a direct influence upon religion. That influence may be direct or indirect, but it exists nevertheless. It may not be apparent at the first glance, but it may be there all the while. It then behooves the Catholic electors to be vigilent in the exercise of the franchise. They must satisfy their consciences that the persons for whom they are voting, or the principles which

openly or covertly assailed, he is at perfect liberty, according to the law of God and of man to vote as his conscience dictates. It is upon this issue that "Liberal Catholics" are condemned by the Church. The "Liberal Catholicism " of the Continent of Europe is of infidel origin. It is an open enemy to the interests of the Church. It is the founder of the Commune and the International, and its guiding lights are men who openly avow their disbelief in a God. It is as bad, or worse, than Pagan pantheism or German sophistry. It would ridicule the Church as Goethe and Schiller ridiculed it. It is not in fact Catholicism, or any Christian religion, at all. "Liberal Catholicism" is a thing to be shunned. It is, unhappily, too prevalent, just now, in Europe. What is known as Catholic and a Liberal is howover a different thing. The Catholic and a Liberal is a man who is a Catholic first and a Liberal afterwards. He is a man who places his faith above every other consideration. He is a man who studies the interest of the Church before the interest of any political party. He is in fact a Catholic above all. This is how we regard the Catholics of Canada who adhere to the Reform party. In all political matters they are Reformers, but on all Catholic questions, they are Catholics first. The pastoral of the Bishops will strengthen them in their political positions, but it in no way releases them from the interests of the Church. Neither they, nor the Conservatives, are expected to blindly follow the leader without inquiring whether or not in doing so they serve or injure the faith they profess. Now that the Bishops have withdrawn from the political area, the necessity for greater vigilance upon the part of the Catholics has become imperative. The Shepherd has retired and the flock must now guard itself. That the Catholics of Canada are equal to the occasion we have no doubt. If there is no subtle or open assault made upon the Church then we shall have less of religion in politics. This is a consummation that all peaceable citizens should desire. It will promote harmony and tend to the creation of a spirit of Canadian Nationality to which no citizen of this country can object. It will take from politics the most dangerous of its incentives to turmoil, and it will place our clergy above the broils and contests of political affairs. That the pastoral will do good we are sure, and we hope that experience will strengthen the position we have taken, and, above all, which the pastoral of the Bishops has proclaimed, that upon all purely political questions the Catholics of Canada, Reformers and Conservatives, may vote as their consciences dictate.

#### THE SHAMROCK CHAMPION LA-CROSSE CLITE.

There is no use denying the fact that those Lacrosse matches are regarded as contests between the different nationalities. The English people of Montreal are, for instance, half crazed because the Montreal club won one game out of three when playing against the Shamrocks on Saturday last. On the ground bitter, and almost fierce, expressions might be heard against the gallant boys who sport the triple leaf of "old Erins native Shamrock." When the Montrealers took the first game the English people present at the match went nearly crazed. They became as excited as "wild Irishmen." Oh! but it was music to their cars. No doubt the Montrealers played well better than they played this year before, and during the first game the Shamrocks exhibited none of their usual form. They fell about the field in all directions. The ground was muddy and the Shamrocks appeared to be going in for tumbling more than for Lacrosse. But they brushed up and then the old play came out and the ball was sent in two successive games through the Montrealers goals. That stopped the cheering from the English side of the house. It was then three to one on the Irish boys, and so the fourth game began. It was a long and a hard fight. It was, however. evident to everybody that the Shamrocks had brushed up. The ball was around the Montrealers goal all the time. It only came down centre field once or twice and then it flew up to the Montrealers goal again. It had three by Burns :narrow escapes, when a lucky shot sent it down to the Shamrocks goal. Meanwhile it was understood that the flags should be drawn at 5.15. The umpire for the Montrealers wished them to be drawn before for he saw the zame going against his club. But 5.15 came, the flags were drawn, and about 15 or 20 seconds afterwards the ball was sent through the Shamrocks goal. According to the rules of Lacrosse the game was not allowed and so the match stood, Shamrocks two games, Montrealers one. And this has set the English people of Montreal crazy. Because their club, or the club they openly expressed sym-

elector satisfies himself that his religion is not the Montreal club can produce as good men as the Shamrocks there can be little doubt. The Shamrocks cannot retain the championship for ever, and there is no club we would rather see take the laurels than the Montreal Lacrosse Club. But the Shamrocks are champions still and Montreal will have to put a better club in the field than the one that played the Sham. rocks on Saturday, before they are likely to wrench victory from the Shamrocks.

We rejoice to learn that each member or the Shamrock team is to be presented with a gold medal and that Mr. Stafford the conrteous and patriotic president of the Club is to receive a gift of himself, in the form of a large and cost. ly oil painting with an emblematical frame. No man in Montreal deserves such a compliment better.

As we go to press we learn that the Toronto Club has challenged the Shamrocks. The match takes place on Saturday in Montreal, and we have no fear of the result if the ground is in fair condition.

## "HALLOWEEN." "Halloween" with all its happy reminiscences

of the dear old land beyond the sea, is once

more upon us. To-night the welkins will ring

around the hearthstones of holy Ireland, and

lads and lasses will trip it gaily in the circling

innocence of the dance. To night is a night of

joy, and from one end of Ireland to the other. amusement will overspread the land. In the the necessity of being vigilant in defence of castle and in the cabin, in the country and in the city, there will be the same record of merry doing for all. Like the gift accredited to Glendower, spirits will be called "from the vasty deep," and fairy queen and leprehaun will to-night, in mimic play, receive courtly honours from the "boys" and "girls" who will foot it on the green. And then what fun when the young ones, aye, and the grown ones too, of the household, bring out the "tub" and the "ducking" commences, while the ringing laughter of the joyous competitors proclaim either triumph or disaster. The old folks will gather around the hearthstone, and muse upon the Halloween's of the past, and in mournful numbers count, one by one the long bead roll of friends who have been called to God. But they, too. catch the inspiration of the times, and join the festive groups where care and sorrow are unknows. How many a "colleen" will anxiously look at the nuts she places on the bars, and how eagerly she will watch for their consuming by fire, on their treacherous flight. And then "apples" will be "sn apt," and all the world of household fun will be evoked to make the night worthy of its long famed reputation. In Scotland, too, the night will be a joyous one. The young folks will go hand in hand, and blindfolded into the Kailyard, and pull a stalk from the ground, to which the future spouse is to correspond, whether the stalk be thin or stout. long or short, crooked or straight. And then Luggie must not be forgotten. Three dishes will be placed upon the ground. One will have clean water, another foul water, and the other will be empty. Then the anxious youth will be blindfolded, and with expectant eagerness he will advance towards the place where the dishes are. It is a serious time. His fate hangs upon the hazards of the dish he then dips his fingers into. If it is into the one with clean water, then a maiden young and fair is to be the partner of his joys and sorrows, and a smile will trace its lines over a countenance expressing joy. But it may be into the one with unclean water that fate directs his wayward fingers—if so a widow is to be his spouse. But if neither clean nor foul water touches his hands and he dives into the empty basin then his fate is sealed, he is booked for an old bachelar, and confusion follows in his wake. Yes theseare sportful harbingers of a merry heart, when innocence is the guiding light of the mind and of the action, and when people are happy bccause they know but little of the toil and struggle of the big world without. But these are by no means all the drollaries that mark "Halloween." Did you never hear that if you eat an apple before the looking glass, that you will see your future husband peeping over your shoulder? Just try it at the witching hours when all is still and the guests have departed. It will not do to have anybody present at the time, like the cautious girl who is represented

> "Wee Jenny to her granny said, Will ye go we' me granny?
> I'll eat the apple at the glass, I got frae uncle Johnny."

No that is not fair. Nor did "granny"think so either, for Burns says that "granny" became angry as she said :-

"Ye little skelpie—limmer face! I daur you try sig sportin', As seek the fool thief any place, For him to spae your fortune; Nae doubt but ye may get a sight! Great cause ye hae to fear it; For many a one has gotten a fright, And lived and died delured, On sic a night."

But the gaiety will go on. The melting lead will build many a castle in the air, and brilliant left it to become the butt of public opinion. That is their first duty. Then if the Catholic rocks, they have become quite excited. That records will, in prospective, be carved for the it to become the bate of public opinions of Atlanta sales and the property of the control of the public opinions of the public opinions of the property of the control of the public opinions opinions of the public opinions of the public opinions op

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

conjure up many a pious memory of the they live. dear old homes so many Canadians have left behind them.

# THE FANATICS OF MONTREAL.

Montreal is preminantly the city of fanatics It is an atmosphere in which the madmen of religion sprout and flourish with tropical rapidity. They come, they see and they resolve to conjure. Each in his turn thinks that he is to be the favoured one, that he is des-W-" and the advent of evangelism. His is the day, and his is the hour to proclaim the Truth. He comes charging to the music of "Jesus and no quarter" as the covenanters charged at the battle of Drumelog. Whether he was "a priest of Rome" like Chiniquy, a "witness" and a "publisher" like "Major Malan of the British Army" directed by the "Spirit of the Lord" like the Rev. Mr. Beaudry, or an out and out "Papist" hater like McVicars, yet it is all the same-Montreal attracts him to her fanatical embrace and he is happy. The fanatic is generally of sour expression and of hard visage. He is at war with his neighbours, and his countenance bears the impress of his fury. He is a cross between a zealot and a fool. He pretends to worship God while he hates his fellow-man. The sight of a priests garb sets him orazy. He moves aside when a "man of Rome" approaches. He believes that he has a mission, and that mission is to insult his Catholic neighbours His way is the only way to salvation, he says. He knows all about it. Has he not the "open bible" to guide him? What matter if a dozen new religions could be formed out of its contents, yet he is happy, so long as there is no "going back to Romanism." But he means business for all that. He carries a high headwhen there is no danger. He creates the spirit from which antagonisms spring, but he takes no part in the actual turbulance. Clerical fanatics are generally out of the way when there is any fighting to be done. They are men of peace, "witnesses" or "publishers" with the "Spirit of the Lord," and the "open bible" before them. You can generally tell a fanatic by his appearance. You never saw an open faced, broad shouldered, erect man a fanatic in your life. It is not in such a frame that fanaticism can live. They have generally an unsound mind in an unsound body. It is in snivelling, weak and decrepit that funaticism finds a home. A fanatic looks bilious, his eyes are often sunken. his frame is shrivilled, and he is never even good looking. The tanatic is often a man who thirsts for notoricty. He must be heard of if he cannot be seen. He wants to make a noise in the world, and fanaticism is the only means left open to him. He is never a Christian; he cannot be one. He may despise " brass money and wooden shoes" and yet not be a Christian for the possession of these virtues. But he has a strong belief in fanaticism and in himself. Look at him as he sneakes through the streets? He knows that he is doing wrong. He knows that honest citizens shuu him. He knows that he is the laughing stock of some, and the despised of others. But he has his following and he believes in his mission. He will tell you that our Lord himself was treated badly. He will admonish you not to be led from the path of duty by the sneers of the world. He will pray for you to be steadfast and work on. His mission is not peace but it is war, insulting and obnoxious war upon all who do not agree with him. Of moderation he knows nothing. He believes that all the world outside his circle is going to hell. The priests have, in the opinion of the fanatic, a particularly hot corner reserved for them. The Bishops are to be in the lowest depths, and as for the Pope, even, in Dante's pandemonium there is no place warm enough for him- The fanatic will give religious liberty to a Chinaman, but not to a Catholic. He will not offend Sing Sing of the Chinese laundry, but he will grossly insult the majority of his fellow-citizens. But surely these creatures should be execrated by every honest man, let his religion be what it may. They are a social curse and a public nuisance. We should rejoice to see public opinion frown down these miserable beings. We care not from whence they come, or what they call themselves, yet they deserve the contempt of all peaceable men. Ah, but the men who encourage them are as bad as themselves. They are like the receivers of stolen goods, and the public peace will never be secure until an impartial and honest expression of public opinion puts them both down. If heaven is made up of such men, then the good are sent to the wrong place. But we denounced upon all sides, and when men of The cash free Hardward town 1. 200 - 1.

youthful moulders of the molten mass. The according to the dictates of their consciences, oppose. We challenge the champions of Orangeyoutnish are never forgotten without being subjected to insult from men ism to point to a single instance in the history reconlection reminiscences of them will to-night who are a curse to the community in which of their order, where they have striven for, or

### THE YOUNG BRITONS.

Those hopeful gallants, the Young Britons,

have been bestirring themselves of late, in this locality. They had a "mass meeting" last week, and they are to have a " no surrender" concert this evening in the Mechanic's Hall. The "True Blues" the "Prentice Boys" and the "Young Britons" composed the last gathering of the clans, while the fraternity at ne is to proclaim the death of the "Scarlet large, will, it is expected, patronise the concert. Orangeism will be rampant, as it always is. Of late it has gone mad over the "No Bill" business. The members of the order think it too bad that no one is to be hanged for the death of Hackett. If a "Papist" dangled from a gallows because Hackett was killed, all Orangeism would rejoice. They think it too bad that that kind of thing cannot be done here as it used to be done in Ireland. If they could only revive the Penal code they would be happy. But there is not much chance of that in the Province of Quebeo, so they grin and bear the consequences. If only one "Croppie lay under"-the sod-for the "murder of Hackett" all would have been well and the "mass-meeting" would not have been obliged to pass heroic resolutions. People say that the Orangemen did their best to bring about this consummation. It is said, that it was they, or their kith and kin, who were the "others" to whom Bradley, &c., &c., referred, as having "urged her on" to commit perjury, and then to have "left her in the lurch" when they discovered that the game was up. That they are capable of such an act we have no doubt; that they did it, however, we have no direct evidence. If they are innocent we may be sure that it was from no want of inclination to swear a "Papists" life away. If they dared they would kick us out of the country, not daring, however, they think it is better to "smile and smile, and be all the while a villian." This they did to perfection at their "mass meeting" in the Orange Hall last week. The first resolution was to the effect that, in the Sheehan case, the Grand Jury gave a verdict in "open violation of the rositive evidence of two eye witnesses of the dastardly murder of the late Brother Thomas Lett Hackett." The prasealogy of this is not choice but it is Orange. The resolution is full of adjectives. There are "open violations," "positive evidence," "dastardly murder, "fully committed" "imperative duty" and "due and careful deliberation" all in one resolution. A "vulgar" and "ignorant Papist" could we believe, frame as good a resolution as that. Nay we might find " a friend of popular ignorance" as the Catholics have been called, to even frame a better one. With the "open bible" before them, the Young Britons, should do better. They should in fact, resolve sublimely. But if the first resolution was silly, the second was absurd. Just fancy the Young Britons calling upon the Protestants of Canada to "rise as one man" and put an end to a Grand Jury system which encourages " blood-thirsty and fanatical ruffians, ever ready to take human life on the smallest pretext." " Protestants of Canada rise as one man," say those doughty champions of Orangedom .--Protestants of Canada do nothing of the kind "as one man" say we. If the Protestants of Canada "as one man" are wise they will have nothing to do with Orangeism. It always defileth everything it touches. But this is not all. After the "rise as one man" appeal, the resolution demands " such a change in the law as will place all classes and all creeds on an equally safe footing." We think the "open bible" says that "thou shall not lie," and the part of the resolution we have quoted looks suspiciously like something that is not true. "All classes and all creeds on an equal footing." And has it come to this at last! Is it thus the mighty are fallen! "All classes and all creeds on an equal footing." We confess that we are surprised at these words, but they do not deceive us as they are intended to do. It is too thin. Since when have Orangemen wished for "all creeds" to be placed on "equally safe footing"? Since when has the order changed its base of operation? Why Orangeism originated and was perpetuated to prevent all "classes and all creeds" from being "placed on an equally safe footing." Like grim death the Orangemen of Ireland hung on to the last remnant of the Penal laws and threatened rebellion if they were repealed. Who opposed Catholic Emancipation, who but the Orangemen of Huntingdon and surrounding district, and as Ulster? Who opposed the abolition of the Tithes, who but the Orangemen of Ulster too? Who opposed the disestablishment and disendowment of the so-called "Irish Church" who but the orangemen of Ulster again? "All classes hope yet to see the day when the fanatics of and all creeds on equally safe footing" indeed ! is fully authorized to receive monies and grant Montreal will wince before the impartial That phrase is both a lie and a cheat. There opinion of honest men, when bigotry shall be never yet has been a measure which was calculated to give 'all classes and all creeds an Thomas and the district surrounding, to whom every creed will be allowed to worship God equally safe footing "that Orangemen did not subscriptions may be paid. Office of a married by the state of the stat

obtained "an equal footing for all classes and all creeds." Nay not only is it a lie but the Orangemen must know it to be such. If they do not then they know nothing of the history of the organization to which they belong. It is an imposition to allow such a phrase to go before the public unchallenged, and we' shall cheerfully open our columns to anyone who is able to illustrate where, when, or how, the Orangemen ever labored for "an equal footing for all classes and all creeds." Their own oath belies them. They take a solemn yow to do all in their power to destroy our faith, and knowing them as we do, we say again that they would, we believe, scour us out of the country, if they dared. But it is not old times with in this free land. There are here loyal Catholics who will not allow the Crown to be "kicked into the" sea (Boyne) for the glory of Orangeism. They hate us, and we-well we-pity and despise them. We want to have nothing to do with them. We want to shun them as we would shun a viper. If there was a similar organization in the Catholic Church then we would shun it too. But there is none, never has been, and never can be such an order. Orangeism teaches men hate each other and it has no more teaching forbearance. Orangeism is made up of the irreligious element of Protestantism. We venture to say that they attend Church less than any respectable Protestant in the Community. But there is still another phrase in the second resolution which demands attention. It says that there were thirteen Grand Jury men who could not write their names, and the resolution points out this fact. if fact it be, to urge the necessity of altering the law. Whether this is true or not we do not know but we do know this-that if it is so then the majority of those thirteen voted for Sheehans conviction. Of this we are certain. We and Father Conway made good use of his opportuknow more than one-half of the gentlemen, who are supposed to have been for the acquittal, and we know that they can read and write well. Thus then the most of the non-readers were for lute in the practice of temperance. conviction, while of the number who were for acquittal, the majority of them to our certain knowledge can both read and write. Here, then, are the tables turned upon the Young Britons, who tried to make it appear that, of the thirteen who are supposed to have been for acquittal, none of them could read or write. That the Grand Jury system is perfect, we do not say. That no man should be allowed to serve upon it who cannot read and write, we admit; but that the majority of the illiterates were for the acquittal of Sheehan, we deny. The Young Britons must console themselves "Papish" rule in this Province. They unhappy Ulster. It should have no abiding place in this free land. It is insulting and unnecessary. The orangemen may froth and fume as much as they please, but they will discover this-that the Catholies of Canada will no longer tamely submit to their insults. The time is, we believe, come when we shall insist upon Religious Liberty-that Religious Liberty which guarantees to us the right of worshiping God as we like. The British Constitution gives us that right, and it will require something more than Orangeism to take it from us. In this country we can hold up our heads like men, and say that freedom from insult is our right, and freedom from insult we must have. There can be no substantial peace in Canada until Jew and Gentile is secured the amplest latitude in his religious observances. We are sure our Catholic friends never insult anyone; but as they give no insult, we advise them to take none, and if an honourable peace can only be purchased by a warfare of opinions, then a warfare of opinions let it be.

# AGENTS.

Mr. P. F. Walsh has been appointed Sole AGENT for the TRUE WITNESS in this city. He is authorized to collect subscriptions, and to canvass for advertisements. Instead of having several agents as hitherto we shall in future confine ourselves to one.

Mr. E. Pollan is our authorized agent for such entitled to receive subscriptions.

Mr. Alexander McDonald, Teacher, is our duly authorized Agent for Alexandria and

receipts as such.

Mr. Patrick J. Shea, is our agent for St.

### LETTER FROM DUBLIN.

### (FROM OUR SPECIAB CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, Oct. 19th.

Home Rule is the question of the hour again. Within the past few weeks it has come to the front with cheering rapidity. The papers are all full of it—it is Butt and Parnell, Parnell and Butt, everywhere. The masses of the people, and many of the priests, are in favour of the Parnell policy, while the wiseacres, are in favour of Butt. There is a distinct dividing line. Parnell wants to inaugurate a policy of work. He wants to see men go to the House of Commons who mean business, and who will not abandon the principles they were elected for when they find themselves housed at St. St. Stephen's. You know as well as any man, that the so called Home Rule party is a delusion and a them now and they know it. They have no snare. You know that more than one half of that venial government to wink at their conduct party took up the Home Rule cry as a parrof does its lesson. You know that they did not mean Home Rule at all. Once in the House of Commons, they become weak in their resolutions and they quietly settled down into the hum-drum of parliamentary life. There was neither carnestness nor energy in in the most of the members, and the party as a Home Rule party was a sham, of the highest kind As an Irish Parliamentary Party, I grant that it was the best party we ever had, but they were sent to the House of Commons as a Home Rule Party, and as such the majority of the members were frauds. Why many of this so called Home Rule Party are not even members of the Home Rule League at all. But these gentlemen mistake the temper of the idea of giving "an equally safe footing times. We mean business now in Ireland and if for all classes and all creeds" than it has of the present so called Home Rule M.P.'s, do not respond to the demand of the people, then I believe at the next election you will see a wholesale clearing out.

The efforts being made to preserve the Irish language are encouraging. The other day a priest gave a sermon in Irish at Jarrow-ou-Tyne, near Newcastle, England. The sermon was given by the Rev. Father Conway, of Clifden. Many English people must have been curious to hear the melliduous accents of the preacher, as he eloquently discoursed on "Faith" in the sweet vernacular of suclent Ireland. According to the Jarrow Express, the Catholic Church was crowded to the doors by a congregation who listened attentively to the Gaelie periods of the rev. gentleman. It was a happy hit, nity to impress upon his exiled countrymen the great necessity of leading irreproachable lives in land of the stranger. He advised Irishmen to be true to God and country, and to be stendy and reso-

The women of Limerick have presented an address to the Pope. The presentation took place last week. The address was enclosed in an album made of Irish bog oak, with silver clasps and silver ornamentation. The address was as follows:-

"Most Holy Father .- While the respectful and devoted sons of your Holiness, in the diocese of Limerick, have resolved to perpetuate the memory of that glorious anniversary which fills the whole world with joy and gratitude, by crecting in memory thereof the tower of their Cathedral of St, John, we, your Holiness's obedient daughters, ask permission to lay at your feet the tribute of our profound respect and of our unalterable attachment, Deign most Holy Father, to bless with a special blessing this diocese, our families, our children, best they can under what they call always with the same fidelity and the same love as their fathers did, the faith of St. Patrick and have no business here at all. Their signatures of the Countess of Kenmare, the Countess fanatical fathers should have left the curse of Orangeism where they planted it, in Monsell, Lady Downger of Dunraven, Viscountess Southwell, Lady Course of Orangeism where they planted it, in Monsell, Lady De Vere, Lady Annaly, &c. Then followed on separate pages the signatures of the ladies of the Presentation Convent, the Convents of Our Lady of Mercy, the Good Shepherd Convent, the Convents of the Faithful Companions of Jesus the Convents of the Nuns of the Blessed Sacrament and lastly were the signatures of many thousands of Limerick women. The certificate of the Bishop of Limerick, Dr. Rutler, attested the genuineness of the several signatures."

> The Earl of Meath sent a special railway carriage to meet Mr. Gladstone at Kingstown. Tho right hon, gentleman has notified that he will not take part in any public proceedings on account of the divided state of politics in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone will visit Earl Fitzwilliam, whence he will proceed to the Lakes of Killarney. His stay in Ireland will extend over three weeks.

The Cork Examiner of Tuesday reports an extraorlinary rumour from Limerick to the effect that Viscount Fitzgibbon, a cavalry officer who was supposed to have perished in the charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, is now on his way home from Siberia to claim his ancestral estates. The report is that the officer was taken prisoner and sent into exile to Siberia, from which he is now returning.

As I believe you have a number of Scotch Catholies in Canada perhaps they may be interested in hearing that Father Conway, the respected priest at Springborn, was presented with a purse of sovcreigns for his valuable services in the district. Two Protestant clergymen and several Protestants were present at the ceremony.

Archhbishop Eyre, in laying the foundation-stone of new Catholic schools at Greenock on Saturday said the Catholic Church had been the great educator of the people.

One of the most heartrending scenes reported in connection with the terrible gale of wind and rain which has been passing over Scotland comes from Uig, one of the north-western islands. At that place a mansion house was blown down, and one of the inmates killed; but, worst of all, a stream of water made its way into the graveyard, unearthing Mr. John Gough is our Travelling Agent, and the coffins and sweeping several of them into the sea. One corpse was driven ashore on another island.) Great damage has been done to property in

> And now good-bye again. You see I only attempted to collect a few itams on interest by the time annut fulfile cousin and and trees because apperent that the more all carons of opinion by- of the set of the set of

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# PERSONALS.

GLADSTONE-Mr Gladstone is in Ireland. There was no demonstration when he arrived.

DRAPER-Chief Justice Draper is not expected to live past this morning.

BRAY-The Rev. Mr. Bray is announced to give a course of lectures during the winter.

BAYLAY.—There was an insurance of \$20,000 on the life of Archbishop Bayley in favor of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, N.J.,

BLAKE-It is denied that Mr. Blake is preparing a Bill for the organization of a Dominion Police Force.

WURTELE-The Hon. Mr. Chapleau, in a recent speech, told the electors that it would not surprise him to see Mr. Wurtele in his cabinet. SOUTHGATE—The manager of the Windsor Hotel is to be Mr. Henry Southgate, late of the United

States Hotel, Saratoga. ITENRICK—Mr. Hugh Henrick, a well-known and much respected Home Ruler, died recently in Birmingham.

CONROY-His Excellency the Most Bev. Dr. Conroy visited the convent of Mount St. Marie

FUPPER-Dr. Tupper, the member for Cumberland, is going to Europe for the benefit of his

CONROY-His Excellency the Most Rev. Bishop Conroy will shortle deliver a lecture in Ottawa for

the benefit of the Good Shepherd's Convent. INCKS—Sir Francis Hincks is to publish his recent lecture on Canada in pamphlet form. He is to enlarge it as well.

RINE-Mr. Rine has been invited to lecture at Quebec. A guarantee fund has been secured to defray expenses.

DE BOUCHERVILE-It is expected that the Quebec Legislature will assemble on the 3rd of December.

BULL-Sitting Bull expresses the intention of living quielty on Canadian soil, but before settling down he proposes "to make the Americans cry," which is rather an ominous saying.

DAVIS-The statue of Tom Davis, in the Protestant cemetery of Dublin is going to decay. We expect, however, that a movement will be made to save

O'LEARY-Daniel O'Leary the Irish long distance champion walker of the world, and J. Eanis, have agreed to walk one bundred miles for \$500 a

WALSH-The new Roman Catholic Church at Brussels was dedicated on Sunday, 28th inst., by Rev. Dr. Walsh, lishop of London, assisted by other clergymen.

FROLLOFE-T. Adolphus Trollope is bringing out a book called "The story of the life of Pope Pio Nono. It is to be published by Belford Brothers, Toronto .

LYNCH-By special request the grand oratorio given in St. Michael's Cathedral Toronto, on the 14th inst. was repeated Sunday evening. His Grace Archbishop Lynch conducted vespers, and the Cathedral was crowded in every part. AURIER-The Reformers and Couservatives are alike surprised at the defeat of Mr. Laurier in the election for Drummond and Arthabasko. He paid the penalty of his vote against Professor O'Donoghue on the Amnesty question.

O'BRIEN-Mr. Francis O'Brien, District Magistrate at Chicoutimi, has been ki inapped by some Indians in Labrador and carried off into the woods in consequence or his having convicted and sentenced one of their tribe.

LESSIS-A splendid mural tablet in black and white marble has been crected in St. Roch's church to the memory of its founder, Mgr. Jos. Otave Plessis, a former distinguised Bishop of Quebec.

ANGELIER-It is denied that Professor Langelier was obliged to communicate to their Lordships the Bishops of Quebec, a retraction of the position taken by him in the Charlevoix contested election case.

MURPHY—Francis Murphy is lecturing to large audiences in the West. His price is \$200 a night, and managers find a profit in him at that rate. He seems likely to make a fortune out of temper-CRUCI-A report from Rome says that :- " Father

Cruci, editor of the Circla Cattolica, a prominent Jesuit, has been expelled from the order for maintaining the temporal power is not necessary to the well-being of the Church. BROWN-It is understood that the Hon. George

and Mr. Gordon Brown have secured the entire control of the Globe, and that they intend to form a joint stock company with a capital of

HAGARTY-Chief Justice Hagarty opened the Autumn Criminal assizes, at Toronto last week. In his charge, His Lordship spoke strongly in favor of the preservation of the Grand Jury, until some better machinery could be substi-

BUTT-At the conference of Home Rule M.P's., in Dublin, Mr. Butt said to the Obstructives: value political power, and the position in which I stand to-day, but rather than sanction you in letting the national cause go to ruin, I would fling them to the winds and give up my scat."

MALOUIN-The Gazecte says that it is in possession of "private information" from Quebec to the effect, that Mr. Malouin will not withdraw in order to make way for Mr. Laurier. On the other hand it is said that Mr. Laurier refused to come forward against Mr. Malouin.

CHINIQUY—At a social meeting of the employees of the Witness Chiniquy said that he gave \$300 to assist in starting the True Witness. Alderman Clendinning said that he wished Chiniquy had his money back. So do we. If it was in our possession we should give it back.

GRANT - Several representatives of the Paris newspapers interviewed ex-President Grant on Saturday but found him very reticent. He declined to express an opinion on the political situation there. He said his first impression of France was that it were a prosperous, well ordered, and happy aspect.

WALSH-Major J. M. Walsh, of the Northwestern Mounted Police, is described as "a dashing young officer who is likely to prove another Custer? He is handsome, has the eye of a hawk, and an iron frame, is intrepld, a born leader of men, and thirsts for adventure. He is acquiring a singular influence over the Indians.

HANLAN-It is said that Hanlan and his backers... have definitely decided not to make, any more matches this year. Early in the spring it is very probable that Hanlon will go to England. His net receipts out of the race did not exceed \$1,000. He has presented Mr. Peter Collins of the Canadian. Sporting Times with a handsome time keeper.

BRIEN The Brockville Recorder of Saturday says: "His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, arrived here on the four o'clock train from the West, The object of his visit is to secure from this parish a sum of money te be used towards the completion. of the Kingston Cathedral, and a collection for that purpose will be taken np, at the morning rvice." Assert as morning morning as a second secon

# EMREONALLS. DRY GOODS.

# WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week end ing Oct. 27th, 1877 :--

Same week last year:

4,880. 4,010.

Increase.....870.

### PROOF!!!

The following is from a letter received from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., in answer to our inquiries about their Alexandre Kid Gloves-New York.

S. CARSLEY, Montreal, Cannda. Sir,-We are in receipt of yours and contents

In reply would say that we had no agents in Canada for Alexandre Kid Gloves as stated in ours of the 14th.

Yours respectfully,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

We did not say there was no agent for the sale of any sort of Alexandre Kid Gloves, as we have reason to believe there are several. But it will be seen that Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., have no agent in Canada for the sale of THEIR Alexandre Kids, and these are the only kind of Alexandre Kids that we speak of, and are the Gloves that were so popular in Montreal some years ago. Ladies will remember that each pair had the initials on them "A. T. S. & Co." Look out for the initials in each pair, also for the name as usual.

Any person can have the word "Alexandre" branded on a glove, or can say their gloves are as good, are better, or exactly the same as Stewart's Alexandre Kids, but we must see the proper initials before we believe the article to be genuine Snowball.

Just received, New Frieze Napped Cloth for ladics' jackets or Ulsters, in the New Snowball patterns, \$2.50 per yard.

Snow Drift.

The New Enow Drift Homespun Dress Goods, 44c per yard.

Hail Storm.

The New Hail Storm Cloth for ladies' winter costumes, nearly two yards wide, \$2.50 per yard. Snow Flakes.

One case New Snow Flake Dress Goods. Price 37c, 63c, 75c.

Knickerbockers. One case New Knickerbocker Dress Goods, 13c to

37c per yard. Empress Cloth.

New all-wool Empress Cloths, good heavy makes 30c, 37c, 42c and 55c.

Checked Winceys. Two cases New Checked Winceys, neat pat tern and good qualities, from 9c, to 15c, per yd-Silks.

One case new Silks, the new tea leaf green-bronze green, olive green, brown green, sergegreen, faded leaf green, bottle green, and invisible green; also, other new dark winter colors. Prices, 75c, 90c, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2 per yd. Two cases of Striped Silk from 530 to 75c per yd.

Silk Velvets. Really good quality Black Silk Velvet, for trimming, only 90c, warranted equal to what some stores

Our Black Silk Mantle Velvet measures 27 inches wide. Price only \$3 25.

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393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

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LADIES' and CHILDRENS' CLOTHING

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Part of a BANKRUPT STOCK, and CHILDRENS' SUITS.

June 27, 1977

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

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DISCOUNT.

CHEAP SALES.

Mr. J. B. LANE having purchased the stock of Battle Brothers & Sheil, 21 Bleury street, is prepared to sell off the old stock at low discount rates. He will have on hand all the Books, Newspapers, Magazines, and Perodicals of the day; also Pictures, Chromos and Stationary, Irish and other Magazines, at from three to five cents each Books, Pamplets, and papers. CALL AT NO. 21 BLEUY ST.

Aug 29, '77

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THE

POLITICAL HISTORY OF CANADA Continued from Second Page.

would be interesting to know whether this change of front was caused by pressure from their allies in Upper Canada, who most assurdedly had no sympathy with the views enunciated in the pregramme of L'Avenir. It is certainly most extraordinary that Mr. Laurier should have undertaken to give the history of the Liberal party in Lower Canada alone, although it was from the time of its formation necessarily forced to act in Parliament with men of another origin, and with widely different views on many points. As I may not find it in the party of the parliament of the parliament of the parliament of the parliament of the parliament. convenient to refer again to Mr. Laurier's lecture, I may observe here that his statement that the section of the Liberal party which followed Mr. Lafontaine "finit apres quelques tatonnements par s'allier aux To les du Haut Canada" is quite incorrect. There were no "tatonnements" and the Lower Canada Government party had a considerable majority, of which, had Mr. Laurier been then in Parliament, and had he held the views expressed in his lecture, he would have formed part. A section of the Liberal party, including those who had adopted the programme of L'Avenir and the Upper Canada Reformers who had withdrawn their confidence from the Government on other grounds, united with the Conservative Opposition to defeat the Ministry.
Whether they were justified in doing so, is not now
the question. They acted on their responsibility,
but the effect of their proceeding was to force the alliance, or coalition, which Mr. Laurier condemns. The Government must be carried on, and all combinations must give way to that supreme necessity. The Ministry have been forced to resign, the leader of the Opposition was sent for, according to usage, and when it appeared after conferences that there were no essential points of difference between the two parties, they united to carry on the Government. My complaint against Mr. Laurier is that he has represented a proceeding which arose from inevitable necessity as one of premeditation.

THE CLEAR GRIT DEPARTURE.

I must now advert to the policy of the Opposition in Upper Canada. It would be wholly out of my power on such an occasion as the present to do more than glance very briefly at the questions on which a portion of the Upper Canada Liberals took a different view from the members of the Government. Some of those questions chiefly affected Upper, others Lower Canada. The former were the clergy reserves, rectory and sectarian school questions, the latter, grants to charitable corporations, connected with the Catholic Church, and Acts creating what were termed ecclesiastical corporations. On some of these questions wide differences of opinion prevailed between the bulk of the supporters of the Government in Lower Canada and a considerable number of their supporters in Upper Canada. All these questions, most fortunately, have been removed from the field of politics, but they were at one time very exciting, and had a most important influence in causing the disruption of the old Reform party. Complaints of the inertness of the Government on the clergy reserve question, which was the most prominent of those engaging public attention in Upper Canada, were assiduously made during 1850, although a member of the Gov-ernment proposed and carried an address to the Crown praying for the repeal of the Imperial Clergy Reserve Act, so that the whole question might be settled in accordance with Canadian public opinion. I desire as much as possible to avoid a recurrence to past controversies, and to explain the causes of the rupture of the Liberal party without discussing the merits of the respective views of the opposing sections. I can hardly do this better than by making a quotation or two from the writings of the Hon. George Brown, then conducting the Globe newspaper, which was the chief organ of the Liberal Opposition.

THE BROAD PROTESTANT CRY. Shortly before the general election of 1851, Mr. Brown addressed a series of letters to me as the Leader of the Government, from which I select the following passage: "You know that I have been at open issue with you throughout in regard to your systematic disregard of the feelings and wishes of your supporters, and the disastrous effects on the party thereby produced. You know that the Globe's resistance of Roman Catholic aggression caused the open rupture between us." Unfortunately, I complained of the "systematic disregard of the feelings and wishes" of our allies in Lower Canada of the Roman Catholic faith on the part of the Globe and those of the Reform party who supported its views. I never could be convinced that there was any tendency whatever towards aggression on the part of the Roman Catholics. I did not consider that the claim on the part of the Roman Catholics to have separate schools in Upper Canada, as the Protestants had always had in Lower Canada, or the claim to have educational or charitable institutions incorporated with a right to hold property, were acts of aggression. I considered, moreover, that, irrespective of the special merits of the questions at issue, great respect should be paid to the wishes of the great majority of the population of Lower Canada, with whom the Liberals of Upper Canada were in cordial alliance, and on whose support they depended for procuring the settlement of questions in which they took an interest. In the same num-ber of the *Globe*, from which I have quoted, in re-ply to an article in a Ministerial Liberal paper, ex pressing a belief that on certain questions, "Clergy reserves, and one or two others," on which the French members entertained prejudices, they would be guided by the results of the next elections, it is said: "Will the American date say that 'a large number of the leading men' among the French members have declared their willingness to be guided by the results of the next elections on the Rectory question? or on the Sectarian school question? or the Sectarian money grant question? or on the marriage question? We believe there is some truth in the statement as regards the clergy reserves, but in regard to any other there is none whatever." It is with no intention of impeaching the accuracy of the foregoing statement that I have cited it, but to establish the cause of the disruption of the Reform party, owing to irreconcilable differences of opinion on important questions between a large section of that party in Upper Canada and the Government supported by the bulk of the Liberal party in Lower Canada, and, if the members elected were to be considered as a guide, by the majority of the Reformers in Upper Canada. I must confess that I was less surprised than disappointed at the divergence of views to which I have just called your attention among those who had long formed an united Liberal party in the old Province of Upper Canada. For a period of ten years the absorbing political question on which parties had been divided was the establishment of responsible or Parliamentary Government, and it must be obvious that persons differing widely on other questions might concur in advocating a measure calculated to benefit the community at large. The questions next in importance were those known as the Clergy reserve and University questions, and as the object of the Reformers was to wrest public endowments of lands from the Church of England for the common benefit of all: classes of the population, there

was no difficulty in securing a concurrence of action between the Roman Catholics and those Pro-

(Continued on Fourth column.)

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reason and throught so seem that · Mid guir la angiten would o di muir to o ch It has quite a comforting effect upon one of these raw cold mornings to pass the well-known Clothing Establish ្យាយរណីខ្លួន ដែលនេះ ២០០៩ ១០០១៩ ២២% ម៉ា ១៩៤។ ២០០៩ ខែ១០ រឺស្រែក្រស់ ទី១១៩ ១០១៤១ ខែទី១១៨១១៤២ ment of

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beautifully made and lined with an all-Wool Tweed, and ticketed at the extremely low figure of \$7.50; our readers should not fail to secure one of these Coats, as they are a great bargain. Next prominent amongst these is the

#### Blue Pilot Overcost,

only \$5.00 this coat is lined with Tweed also, and, we are informed, is In great demand. And then the last, but not the least thing that catches the eye of the pedestrian is the

### \$2.00 Pants,

got up especially and sold at cost price, for the benefit of men of humble circumstances; and in view (of a hard winter these gentlemen have also a most complete and well selected stock of goods for the Custom trade, consisting

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which must meet the wants of those desirous of dressing well. We may here make mention of the ability of these gentlemen as we are sure that from he long experience of MR, R. O'HARA combined with the taste and skill of his son, MR. J. O'HARA, they cannot fail to give satisfaction.

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May 23, '77.

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No. 8 St. Helen Street, Montreal. May 2, '77. P. A. MURPHY & CO.,

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No. 19 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL. May 2, 77

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# BURY & MCINTOSH,

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS,

Corner St. James and St. Peter Street. Entrance on St. Peter Street.)

tostants who were opposed to the claims of the Church of England. When, however, other questions engaged public considerations, it soon became apparent that there were differences of opinion be-GEORGE BURY, Official Assigner. Aug 8, 77

JOHN MCINTOSH,

THE PRUETWITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICEE, included in the section and the secti tween the sections of the Liberal party to which I have referred, which rendered harmonious action between them impossible. The population of Up-per Canada was composed largely of immigrants from the United Kingdom, who brought with them the animosities which they had inherited from their ancestors, and which originated in causes with which all acquainted with the past history of the Mother Country are acquainted. Cordial co-operation between Roman Catholics and Evangelical Protestants can scarcely be expected when questions are at issue involving scruples of conscience on the part of either, and there is perhaps more cause for wonder that the alliance lasted for more than ten years than that it was at length dissolved.

> PARTY CONVENTIONS About the time that Mr. Brown's letters were published a convention of delegates was held in the County of Oxford, which I then represented, and for which I intended to be a candidate at the approaching election, the object of which was to require their candidate to pledge himself to support the principles maintained by the section of the party in opposition to the Government, which was led by Mr. Brown.

THE GAVAZZI RIOT. On the preceding page of the same history, there

is a statement which when first read in Withrow,

was wholly new to me. Referring to the memorable

Gavazzi riot in Montreal in 1853, it is asserted by

Withrow that "this tragical occurrence caused intense excitement throughout the country; as the Government failed to make any very rigorous investigation into the affair, the Protestant population strongly denounced the Hincks administration, and transferred their allegiance to Mr. Brown, who was regarded as the most eminent champion of Protestants in the Assembly." what extent the unfortunate calamity in question may have influenced public opinion, it is of course impossible for me to say, but I can well believe that it was taken advantage of by those who claimed to be the especial champions of Protestantism. It is, however, most unjust to make the administration of the day the scape goat for the follies of those who brought Gavazzi to Montreal and Quebec, and of those who molested him after he had come. The riot took place in Montreal, the Government was in Quebec. The regiment on duty, and which fired without orders, had only been a few days in Canada. A Court of Enquiry was immediately ordered, and the regiment was soon after transferred to Bermuda. The administration of the day were no more responsible than Mr. Withrow himself for the contretemps, and if it produced the effect which he alleges it did, it affords a curious instance of the misleading influence of religious prejudice. As I have noticed the passage in Withrow relating to the Gavazzi riot, I must express my dissent from another statement which reflects on a gentleman, then Mayor of Montreal, who was present for the express purpose of protecting the congregation of Zion Church from the threatened attack. The gentle-man referred to, the late Senator Wilson, positively denied at the time that he ever gave any order to fire, and though the charge was freely made at the time, there was never the slightest ground for it in the opinion of impartial and intelligent men, and for the following reason: It was alleged that the Mayor or some one else cried out "Fire!" Now the military word of command is "Ready, present, "and not" Fire," and it never was pre-tended that any officer gave such a command or that he ever received any request from the Mayor to give it. The firing was, I am persuaded, quite accidental, one man having discharged his piece

front, and struck up the firelocks.

During its delivery the lecturer was frequently applauded, and at its close a cordial vote of thanks was voted on motion of Mayor Beaudry, seconded by Mr. Edward Murphy, the latter remarking that Sir Francis had been prevented by modesty from assuming to himself his proper share of credit for the events which he had reviewed. To him quite as much as to the other eminent men whose names had been mentioned, was Canada indebted for the great blessing of Parliamentry Government.

from misapprehension, and others having followed

his example until the officers threw themselves in

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All you who fond remembrance cherish Secure the shadow ere the substance perish, Repair at once with those you love so well, To where Parks the artist does excel, In taking likenesses so true to life That a man once mistook a picture for his wife. The time may come not very long before We see the forms we venerate no more, How sad we feel with nothing left to trace The cherished form, the well remembered face. Come one, come all, and bring your friends along, For though life is short, affection still is strong. Small pictures are made large, the large made small He suits the wants and tastes of all. He guarantees to give you satisfaction,

As for his work you need not give a fraction. 1951 ST. JAMES STREET.



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> INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDIAG ACTS.

John McDougail, of the City and District of Mont-real and Robert Logie, of the same City, Henry Alexander, of the City of Glasgow, in Scotland, Alexander A. Ferguson, of the same City, Robert Munro, of the same City, Peter Hastie, of the same City, and Henry J. E. Alexander, of the same City, all Merchants and co-partners carrying on business at the City of Montreal aforesaid as such under the firm and style of McDougall Logic & Co., and at the City of Glasgow aioresaid under the firm and style of

Alexander Ferguson & Co., Plaintiffs: James S. Noad, of the City of Montreal, Broker and Trader, Defendant.

A writ of attachment has been issued in this cause, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the office of Perkins, Beausoleil & Perkins, 60 St. James Street in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the 15th day of November, A.D. 1877, at 11 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, to appoint an Assignce if they see fit, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Office of PERKINS, BEAUSOLEIL & PERKINS, 60 St James Street.

Monircal, 25th October, 1877. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

Sophie Chartrand, of the parish of Ste Rose, District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Paquette, trader, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice,

Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted

on the twenty-fifth day of May last, 1877, under the O. AUGE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 5th Aug., 1877. No. 3209. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CIRCUIT COURT. District of Montreal.

A. B. Longpre & Co., Plaintiffs; vs. M. Mayer Defendant. On the 26th day of October instant, at 12 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the Defendant, St. David Lane, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods

and chattels of said Defendant, seized in this case, consisting of furniture, plano, &c, &c.
P. ARCHAMBAULT, B. S. C Montreal, 15th October, 1877.

CANADA, . SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEDEO, SUPERIOR CO. District of Montroal No. 2660.

Dame Asildo Doinne, of the City of Montreal in the District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Beaudoin, junior, of the same place, Post Office clerk, and duly authorized to ester en judgment,

washe alm't must expend actini to Plaintin; The said Joseph Beaudoin, Junior, of the same

place,

Plaintiff: has; this day, instituted an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her husband.

band.

EDWARD COUILLARD,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 24th September, 1877.

7-5

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outsit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Fortland. Maine.

Joseph Paquette, trader, of the same place,

DOMINION ITEMS.

QUEBEC.-New Exterprise -- Promoters of heet

root sugar industry are forming a joint stock com-

pany and have entered into contracts with farmers

Anthabaska.—There is much excitement over the Drummond and Arthabaska election, and our

Montreal correspondent states that the Qu bec

Government is making great exertions to secure

Beauce.—Excellent reports have been received here of the Beauce gold mines. The company managed by Mr. Lockwood has seventy men em-

ployed, and is engaged washing the piccious metal out of a vein of rotten quartz. The St. Onge Com-

pany, consisting of seven partners, is said to have

succeeded during the past summer in obtaining an

MONTREAL.-Jas. McShane, Jr., of this city, has

returned from England, and reports the cattle trade demoralized. The supplies coming into market

have reduced the price, and made shipping from this country and the States unprofitable. Mr.

McShane complains of the regulations at the ports for landing cattle in England operating detriment-

ally to the interests of shippers from this country. Sheep are still in demand, and Mr. McShane is

SAILED,-A letter received in Ottawa states that

the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment sailed from

England for Bombay on the 6th inst. The fo low-

ing changes, consequent on going upon foreign service, are announced: Major Cooke goes out in

command as lieutenant-colonel; Quartermaster William Smith retires; Sergeant-Major McCann becomes quartermaster, and Sergeant Munn, sergeant-major. Mr. McCann is a Canadian who join-

ed the regiment in 1858, and is the third officer who

has obtained a commission from the ranks since the regiment was raised in this country. There

are not more than a dozen Canadians now in the

Mission at Halifax.-The Jesuit Father, Mr.

Glackmyer, gave a sermon recently at Halifax. He spoke fluently and well, clothing his theme in

language beautiful, stirring and pertinent. He

said a Christian was naturally a hero; that he had to struggle against his inclinations—this world and

the devil. The world's ideal was a statesman, a

warrior; monuments would be erected to their memory, epitaphs inscribed to their greatness.

The reverend gentleman, immediately after Vespers,

ascended the pulpit and preached a discourse on the Blessed Virgin. He set forth the great virtues and sanctity of the Mother of God; how she had been

chosen from among many to be the Mother of the Redeemer, and of the great devotion of the early

Christians to her. She is the mediatrix' as it were,

between God and man, and those who prayed and

trusted in her, he said, were never lost. He ad-

vised all to have a great veneration for her name, and to wear the Scapular in her honor. Here he

related a story of a young man who had returned home after the civil war in the States Intercourse

with evil had hardened him; he attended no

church, and when the Virgin's name was mentioned,

ridiculed such folly and superstition as the Sca-

pular. He was taken suddenly ill, a priest wes sent for, and it happened Father Glackmyer an-

swered the summens. He was received with in-sults and contempt by this unfortunate, who would

not allow the rights of religion to be performed.

The priest soon saw it was useless to remain, so

politely bowed himself out. A few nights after-wards and very late, the bell of the Jesuit House

rang, and again the reverend Sir attended the door. What was his carpaise to see the sister

of the young man he had sately seen. "Oh Father she cried, "come, I think he is dying—Oh, do come?" There had been a change, the poor sinner

had been almost forced to wear the scapular, his parents prayed for him, iavoked the Blessed Virgin

and was successful; he became calm, had reflected,

and asked for a confession. When the priest ar-

rived he saw the end was near, the glare of death,

the glassy store was on his eye, the clergyman leaned upon the bed and heard his confession—his

breathing was short and thick as he besought the

Mother of God to protect him; he had seized the Scapular between his teeth; suddenly he rolled

into the arms of the priest, gasped and died—his soul was before his Maker. This touching incident

was listened to in breathless suspense, from tho

beginning to the end, and as it was an experience

of the speaker there was lent to it additional inter-est. He concluded by enrolling those who wish-ed, under the protection of the Blessed Virgin and investing them with he insignia—the scapular.

It is not often they had the pleasure of listening

to such a brilliant discourse, to so much carnestness, in a speaker. Truly it might be said he is
"the old man eloquent." In concluding, he
thanked His Grace the Archbishop for his hospitality, and though but a few months the chief
pastor he had endeared himself to his people, his

reception throughout the country being more of an

reception throughout the country being more of an ovation than a welcome, and he hoped he would live long to wear the purple. There was a great burden to wear, but he would pray for him, and he would come out triumphant. He was every way worthy of his predecessor—he had done much and and he knew he would continue, for Archbishop Hannan had ever the interests of the people at heart. He thanked the clergy for their untiring zeal throughout the mission; he thanked all, even to the sexton. He was much obliged to the ladies and gentlemen of the choir who enhanced his lec-

and gentlemen of the choir who enhanced his lec-

tures by the beautiful music, and he was extremely

thankful to the press for the notices that had been given of the mission. If he had spoken an uncharitable word, he was sorry, it was only from the lips and not the heart. To see the majestic figure of the old man as he was bidding farewell, was grand and very affecting. He had sport his lifetime in studying ere he entered that Order which might be instituted a piller of the Cathelic Church.

be justly called a pillar of the Catholic Church-

its members are men of genicus, of learning and eloquence, and who have carried the light of the Gesple to every part of the known world. Father Glackmeyer's mission is over, and his object achieved. His Grace bestowed his blessing at the close of the sermon, and the Benediction by the

Very Rev. the Vicar General, Canon Power, concluded the servicer. Just previous to the

concluded the servicer. Just previous to the commencement of the exercises of the Mission last evening, M. B. Daly, Esq., and a number of gentlemen connected with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, waited upon the Rev Father Glackmyer and presented him with a cheque for the amount of the sum collected in the Church on Friday evening last. Mr. Daly, in making the present, said that it was presented by the Catholic congregation of this city, not as nayment.

Catholic congregation of this city, not as payment for his labors, but as a slight recognition of the vast

amount of good accomplished by him during the mission of the past week. The Rev. Father Glack-myer replied in a feeling manner, and said this was not the first occasion on which he had witnessed!

the generality and goodness of the Catholics of Hali-fax and although he accepted the kind offering with the warmest thanks, he wanted them to under-denstand he did not come amongst them to per-

form the work he was just closing expecting pay-ment. He could not touch one cent of that money; it would all go for the benefit of the monaster.

sending 800 to Liverpool this week.

average of \$4,000 worth per week of gold by wash-

for the supply of raw material.

the defeat of Mr. Laurier.

ing the alluvial soil.

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"PUBLIC HEALTH MAGAZINE," Edited by GEO. A. BAYNES, M D., &c , &c.,

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11.3m

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.

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Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY. Price \$5 per package.

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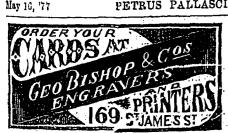
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### FARMERS' COLUMN.

CANADIAN HORSES IN ENGLAND .- A bay Canadian mare took the first prize at the Birkenhead show in the "Hunters" class. She beat a dozen of the best English horses, some of them well-known prizewinners, over both hurdles and water. This is no small triumph for Canadian breeders, for if there is anything in the wav of horse-flesh upon which Englishmen pride themselves, it is their hunters.

IN ENGLISH OPINION ON CAPADIAN HORSEFLESS. The Leeds Mercury of September 19th, speaking of the Howden great horse fair, says:—"The American horses have excited much attention to-day. They are most of them Canadian bred, five or six years old, ready for work, very docile and quiet, and likely to go through their task with great endurance. They have sold well. The London job masters seem to consider them well fitted for their peculiar work, for nine out of the 23 brought over by Mr. Campbell of Toronto, were sold to one of the leading buyers of this class. Some of them are said to go at an extraordinary spred. Mr. Morley, of Boston, U.S., was driving an American buggy round the town with a pair of black mares, which, it is stated, can go a mile in 2.40, whilst one of them could go the same distance in six seconds less time. Both the buggy and horses were the topic of universal conversation all the moining."

GREASING ANLES .- On the authority of the Curraige Monthly, more injury is done to carriages and waggons by greasing to much than the reverse. Tallow is the best lubricant for wood axles, and easter oil for iron. Lard and common grease are apt to penetrate the hub, and work their way out around the tenons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. For common wood axles, just enough grease should be applied to the spindle to give it a light conting. To oil an iron axle, first wipe clean with a cloth wet with turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is enough for four wheels. Carriages are sometimes oiled so much that their appearance is spoiled by having the grease spattered upon their varnished surfaces. When they are washed in that condition, the grease is sure to be transferred to the chamois from the wheel, and from thence to the

SMALL FRUITS IN GARDEN —But few people seem to know the value of small fruits to a family, when grown in their own gardens. You commence with strawberries; they commue about a month. You pick, perhaps, from six to twelve quarts a day. You have them on your table as a dessert, if you please at noon, and your tea table is leaded with them in the evening, and you want little else but your bread and butter. Your family consume in one way or another, about eight quarts a day, and while they last, no medicines for bodily ailment are required, as a quart of strawberries daily will generally dispel all ordinary diseases not settled permanently in the system. After strawberries, raspberries come to continue about three weeks; then we have blackberries where the climate is not too cold for cultivated varieties; then the currants ripen, which remain until the early grapes mature; and taking the season through any family with a half acre of land in a garden can grow small fruits that make country life delightful, and at the same time hundreds of dollars can be saved in the supply of the table -Chautauqua Farmer.

FARM Horses - Farm horses in the full are often ungratefully neglected. Their hard toil in helping with the hard work of the season once over, when only odd only odd jobs, it is too frequent a custom to dock them of their grain and allow them to shift for themselves on the pastures, often without needed shelter from the bleak winds and early frosts of autumn nights. After seeding a while the poor animals get chilled, and run about in the dark in search of warmth, which they often find only at the cost of a stumble or fall, resulting often in a sprain or a cut that disfigures them for life. Then, when warm and tired they lie down to rest, what wonder if they rise up stiff, spiritless and not rarely suffering from a severe cold after their heated blood and relaxed sinews have been exposed to the blasts and frosts of a chilly night! When the days are not stormy, it is well enough to let horses run in the pasture, but every autumn night should find them comfortably bedded and fed in the stable. Ingratitude to our fellow men is justly considered an odious vice, but is there not often a strong taint of it also in the treatment of the noble animals, to whose faithful help in all kinds of drudgery farmers are deeply indebted for full barns and comfortable homes?

WOOD,
Corner of

CRAIG & BLEURY STS the premises might be kept from disagreeable odors, the contents of the vault utilized for garden purposes, and " night work" done at one's leisure in the day time, without offense to the most sunsitive nose in the neighborhood. A correspondent of the agricultural department of the Weekly Tribune tells how this can be effected: First, allow no slops to be poured into the vault; otherwise you will have a nuisance in spite of all you can do. Second, have some other place of deposit for broken dishes, bottles and other ruboish that will not decay; if put into the vault these must eventually be sorted out agair, and they hinder the action of absorbents. Third, have on hand, for use from time to time, some road-dust, dry loam, hard-wood sawdust, or sifted coal ashes. There is no disinfectant or absorpent better than road-dust gathered in dry weather, though many other materials are almost as good. If these be frequently and liberally Excipiled into the vault, there will never be any bad odor, and the vault need not be emptied oftener than once in two years. The composed deposit can be removed without offense to the eye or nose, and, with a little diluting with dry earth, is excellent dressing for almost any crop.

> SALE OF CANADIAN SHORT HORNS IN ENGLAND .-Canadians may well feel clated on account of the recent state of a Canadian herd in England-one of the best sales on record. Forty-two animals sold for eighty-two thousand dollars, two Duchess Heifers being the great feature of the sale, and selling for the enormous sum of forty-five thousand dollars! The herd in question, with the exception of a few animals belonged to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Quebec, a gentleman justly celebrated as a great breeder of short horns—no less noted for his guester judgment than for his guirit in soonhis superior judgment than for his spirit in secur-ing the choicest strains of blood irrespective of painstaking, or cost when necessary, of this we were assured by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, quite a number of years ago, who told us of prices paid by Mr. Cochrane, which would hardly be credited then by the average breeder. But, Mr. Cochrane would have fine blood, and as he did not waste his capital or energies on second rate stock, it is casy to account for the result in sales as well as the present fame of the breeder. Indeed, the sale must necessarily have a beneficial influence in favor of Canadian, breeders of choice stock generally. Nor can it, we think, be assumed that any superiority of Canadian cattle or meat is owing either to climate or soil, so much as to breeding and either to climate or soil, so much as to breeding and treatments, for it is well known that climate and soil are as favorable elsewhere, still it cannot be soil are as favorable elsewhere, still it cannot be frat content and it may as well be acknowledged with a frat good grace, that Canada had alread a well earned reputation for the production of fine domestic animals which should not as a stimulus to Urited states breeders though we are far from overlooking the fine flocks and herds throughout many states of the Union. Ecclarate a transfer of the Union.

CLOTHING HOUSES.

CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE

MULCAIR BROS.

ARTIST TAILORS,

# No. 87 St. Joseph Street.

In Stock-The Newest Spring and Fall Overclothing. The Newest Check Worsted Suiting. The Newest Striped do The Newest Twilled do The Newest English Tweed Suitings. The Newest Scotch do The Newest Canadian do ďo

The Newest Stripe Trowsering. The Newest Check do The Newest Fancy Vesting, The Newest Lines in gentlemen's Heberdashery.

West of England Broad Cloth. Blue and Black, West of England do Single Milled ďο do

We have also on hand a splendid lot of Ready-made Clothing which will be sold at extremely low prices, to make room for a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, of the newest and best fabrics.

MULCAIR BROS.,

87 ST. JOSEPH STREET,

Feb 9, 1-y

OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE.

149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Sevond Price. Mens' Linen Coats.....from \$1.00

Mens' Lustre " ......from Mens' Lustre Dusters Mens' Linen Ulsters

Boys and Youtbs' Linen Coats. Boys and Youths' Lustre Coats. Childrens' and Boys' Knickerbocker Suits made

from Canadian Tweed and Guaranteed to Wear Well. Youths' Suits ditto ditto Mens' Suits ditto ditto

149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.



J. P. NUCENT, MERCHANT TAILOR

> AND CLOTHIER,

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

A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand.

HOB 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 descrip-tion, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.

BOYS' SUITS...... \$2 TO 12 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, NEW STYLES SWISS.

TUNIC

SAILOR.

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

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

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

J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Late of O'FLAHERTY & BODEN), HATTER AND FURRIER,

221 McGILL STREET, (Tourin's BLOCK). Oct 10, '77

AWLOR'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.

It is the cheapest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured. A complete set of Attachments with each Ma-

chine.

Examine them before you purchase elsewhere.

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365 NOTHE DAME STREET, Montreal.

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

### 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.

TWEED SUITS, for gentlemen, very choice designs—over 1,000 Paterns to select from.

TROUSERS made to order, on shortest notice, from \$5 to \$6.
BOYS' CLOTHING, ready made or made to order, from \$2.50 upwards.
GOLTMAN'S "BOOK OF FASHIONS" now ready. Please call and receive a copy.

S. GOLTMAN, Merchant Tailor 424 Notre Dame Street.

# GRAND LOTTER

OF THE

SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

His Honor JUDGE COURSOL,

J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUIMET,

President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart,

And of the Honorables

And of

M. P. BYAN, 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, Eeq., Sheriff, R. A. B. 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 most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 cach to

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

# List of Prizes:

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All ticke a will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIEB, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Selectory Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managene Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lotters; all others are counterfelts, and the holders of frar dulent tickets will be prosecuted with the atmost rigor of the law provided in such cases.

fraiduent tickets will be prosecuted with the atmost vigor of the law provided in such cases.

Eleven tickets for ten dollars: the analysis of a large number of tickets.

Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets.

Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets.

Sing a Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mall, on application at the office of the Managing to be expended in the maintenance and education of the Novitates, one of whom was from our own and induced in the second of the Novitates, one of whom was from our own and induced in the second of the Novitates, one of whom was from our own and induced in the second of the Novitates, one of whom was from our own and induced in the second of the Novitates, one of whom was from our own and induced in the second of the Novitates, one of whom was from our own and induced in the second of the Novitates, one of whom was from our own and induced in the next of the Novitates, one of whom was from our own and induced in the next of the Novitates, one of whom was from our own and induced in the next of the Novitates, one of whom was from our own and induced in the next of the Novitates, one of whom was from our own and induced in the next of the Novitates, one of whom was from our own and induced in the next of the Novitates, one of whom was from our own and induced in the Novitates, one of whom was from our own in the Novitates, one of whom was from our own in the Novitates, one of whom was from our own in the Novitates, one of whom was from our own in the Novitates, one of whom was from our own in the Novitates, one of whom was from our own in the Novitates, one of whom was from our own in the Novitates, one of whom was from our own in the Novitates, one of whom was from our own in the Novitates, one of whom was from our own in the Novitates, and in the Novitates, and in the Novitates, one of the Novitates, and in the Novitat

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

Capital is simply the savings of previous labour and is useful in sustaining present and future labour.

Capital, therefore, is produced by labour. Labour is simply toilsome work, which is generally performed under the direction of bosses or task-masters, and is rewarded by drafts on the fruits of previous labour or Capital. Labour, therefore, is sustained by Capital. Capital and Labour are inter-dependents.

The custodians of Capital may abuse their position and grind the faces of labourers; and, labourers may form trades-unions and organize strikes; but, labour and capital will not quarrel any more than a man will quariel with his meals. Cheapside believes in paying labour handsomely, as no country can be prosperous without well paid labourers.

#### New Goods Opening Up Daily.

New Dress Goods, 122c. New Dress Poplins, 25c a yard. New Scarlet Flaunels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New White Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New Anti Rheumatic Flannels, 40, 45, 50. New Anti Sciatica Flannels. Grey Chambly Flannels. White Chambly Flannels. Scarlet Chambly Flannels. Army Plannels, great bargains. Shirting Flannels, 20, 25, 30.

NEW HOSIERY, NEW GLOVES,

NEW CLOUDS,

NEW FANCY WOOLENS.

Mens' Cardigan Jackets. Ladics' Sleeveless Jackets. Ladies' Wool Cuffs. Ladies' Wool Mits. Ladies' Kid Mits, Lined. Ladies Kid Gloves Lined. Gents' Kid Mits Lined, Spring Tope. Gents' Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Tops. Ladies' Lambs wool Underdresses. Ladies' Lambs wool Vests.

Ladies' Lambs wool Drawers. Ladies' Merino Vests. Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, 37cts

Gents' Double Breasted Shirts, 75c. Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Pants, \$1.00 each well worth \$1.50 each.

Well Worth 51.50 each.
Gents' Henvy Scotch 3 and 4 ply Shirts and
Drawers, all sizes 36in. to 54in. chest.
Gents' White Dress Shirts, 75c. each.
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 20c. up to \$2.00. Gents' Mufflers, 50c. to \$3.50.

Gents' Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Studs, and Solitaires Tailoring! Tailoring!! Tailoring!!!

ELSTER TWEEDS. SCOTCH TWEEDS.

ENGLISH TWEEDS.

FRENCH COATINGS.

GERMAN COATINGS.

# Over Coatings in Great Variety.

Mantles made to order. Ladies' Dresses made to order. Ulsters made to order. For stylish Dressmaking

Go to CHEAPSIDE. For the most stylish Ulsters, Go to CHEAPSIDE.

New Mantle Cloth, \$1, \$1.25. New Ulster Cloth, \$1, \$1.25. New W. Prof Cloth, \$1. New Ulster Tweeds. New Mantle Trimmings.

New Floral Trimming. New Fur Trimmings. New Galoon Trimmings, self-color. For the cheapest Ulsters,

For stylish Ulsters,

Go to CHEAPSIDE. Go to CHEAPSIDE.

Seotch Under Clothing!

Scotch Under Clothing!

Ladies' Sheiland Wool Under Dresses. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Under Vests and Drawers. Ladios' Lamb's Wool Vests, high neck and long sleeves.

Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, low neck and short sleeves.

Girls' Under Dresses, 0's to 6's. Boy's Under Dresses, 0's to 6's. Boy's Under Shirts, 0's to 6's.

Boy's Drawers, 0's to 6's. A full assortment of Gents' Scotch Lambs Wool Underclothing, 3 and 4-ply, plain and ribbed, all sizes, 36 to 54 inches chest. Black French Cashmeres, 50c. a yard, cheapest in

Canada. Black French Cashmere, 65c. Black French Cashmeres 90c.

### Black French Cashmeres, \$1. Colored Cashmeres.

In all the new colors. Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Drab. Grey, Prune, Plum, &c., 1 case new Dress Goods, 121c. per yard. 1 case New French Poplins. For Stylish Dressmaking go to CHDAPSIDES.

# Black Silks

Ponson's Black Silks \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Jaubert's Silks, \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Bonnet's Silks.

Ladies' Ulsters made to order.

May 2, 17

Ladies' Dresses made to order.

# Colored Silks.

Scal, Navy, Myrtle, Plum, Prunc, Drab, Groy, &c. For a well-made Silk Dress go to CHEAPSIDE. Ladles' Mantles made to order.

AT

CHEAPSIDE

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

[Established 1619.]

### QUEBEC.

ENTERTAINMENT. - The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society Montreal, have an entertainment at their rooms St. Joseph st. this evening.

CONGERT.-The Shamrock Independent Brass Band give a vocal and instrumental concert at Point St. Charles on Monday evening.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY .- The passenge traffic on the Great Western Ballway at present is unprecedentedly large. The Atlantic and Pacific express trains daily comprise from twelve to fifteen ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY -The St.

Lawrence and Ottawa Railway have commenced running through trains between Ottawa and Montreal, and have had constructed for this purpose elegant first-class carriages. This will obviate the necessity of changing cars at the Prescott Junc-

MONTREAL.-The Bank of Montreal, declared a dividend of six per cent for the current half-year. The stock on the announcement being made, at once advanced two per cent, but declined again } per cent. establishing a gain of 14 per cent., prior to the afternoon Board of the Regular Stock Ex-

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION. - The Canadian trophy for the Paris Universal Exposition, of which a photograph is being prepared for submission to the English Commission, will be 99 feet in height from the ground to the top of the flag pole, or 85 feet to the top of the roof. It will contain four stories, with three galleries, and be constructed principally of walnut and pine.

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION, QUEBEC.—At a recent meeting of the Executive of this new association, the following have been appointed efficers for the ensuing year:—Wm. Slattery, Grand President; Patrick Stapelton, Vice-President; Wm. O'Connor, Treasurer; James Walsh, Secretary; Michael Davis Assistant Secretary. Members of Council :-- Michael Donaghue, Wm. Brown, James Byrnc, and Michael Coogan.—Tyler—T. Davis.

Arrival.—Rev. Mother Tommassini superioress of the convent of the Sacred Heart, Sault au Re-Recollets, arrived from Europe by the last steamer. She was received in the hall of the Academy, St. Catherine street, Montreal, by a deputation of the pupils and Ladies of the sisterhood, who presented an address of welcome, accompanied by a handsome bouquet. The Reverend Mother was then conducted to the convent in a carriage belonging to Mr. Hubert, and a large number of flags were flying on the route in her honor.

TRADE IN MONTREAL.-In that harbor last week there were just 20 large sized steamships, laden with grain and provision, the produce of Canada, for the English markets. In consequence of the large stocks going outward, freights have advanced to very satisfactory rates, and are likely to continue stiff till the close of navigation. Among the articles of produce which are being shipped are Canada apples and potatoes. Several merchants have already contracted with foreign houses, and judging from present appearances, we see every reason to believe that the future for our farmers in Canada never looked better. The shipment of produce via the St. Lawrence and New York to day, to the English market is simply enormous

MONTREAL,-It is now probable that Montreal will have its big hotel in working order shortly. A lessee has been found for the Windsor Hotel. James Worthington, contractor and President of the Syndicate, has offered to lease it for 10 years from 1st July next, and his offer has been accepted. The Syndicate are to furnish the building, it being intended to issue debentures to raise funds for this purpose, and Mr. Worthington will take \$20,000 in these debentures, for which he will pay cash. The rental is to be \$40,000 a year, and the lessee is to have it rent free till 1st July. It is intended to have the hotel ready for occupancy by 1st January next. The furniture is to be supplied by the Potter and Stymus Manufacturing Co., of New York, and the hotel will be managed by Harry Southgate, well known as an experienced hotel manager in the United States.

MEETING IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH OTTAWA .-- A very large meeting of the gentlemen of St. Patrick's parish was held in the basement of the church Sun day afternoon to receive the report of the deputation appointed to wait on His Lordship the Bishop,with the object of having the Rev. Father Collins retained as Parish Priest. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thos. McCabe, who informed the meeting of the result of the interview, which was to the effect that His Lordship would take the matter into consideration, and would let them know the [result of his decision in a few days. A discussion on the financial position of the pa ish between a number present, ended in a motion being passed asking the Building and Managing Committee to present the congregation with a detailed report of the workings of the church by the 10th of next month. The Rev. Father Collins then addressed the meeting, thanking them for the affection and devotion manifested towards him in their petition to His Lordship for his retention, and expressed the hope that the affairs of the parish would be brought to a successful climax through the united exertions of its members .- Ottama Citizen.

# ONTARIO.

OTTAWA.-Fif.een hundred dollars have been subscribed in stock of the new Bleu Peat Company. Belleville.—About 2,000 sheep has been shipped from Belleville, Ont., in the past two weeks for Cape Vincent.

NIAGARA.—The Catholics of Phelps, N. Y., occupy the church which they bought from the Presbyterians, some years ago.

FAIR AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE.-The Fair at Suspension Bridge for the benfit of Father Taley's church commences on the 22d inst.

OTTAWA.-The apple trade appears to be falling off in Ottawa. The imports this year are not onethird of the quantity imported at this time last year.

ANGLE-WORMS.—A shower of angle-worms fell on the platform of the Great Western Railway station and in the neighbourhood of London on Thursday, n some places completely covering the sidewalks.

PERBROKE.—The 24th of May, 1887, will see the fiftieth anniversary of the felling of the first tree on the site of the pleasant and flourishing town of Pembroke.

OTTAWA .- The opening soirce of the French Canadian Institute Convention was held in Ottawa on the 24th inst., and was a great success. The Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Sheriff of Montreal delivered the oration.

TORONTO.—It is understood an effort is to be made at the next session of the Ontario Legislature to procure a reduction in the number of corporations by which Toronto is municipally governed! there are at present seven of them viz: the City Council. Common. High and separate School Boards, and Water Police, and Harbor Commissioners.

NEW CHURCH,—The Roman Catholic Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Favre is the priest, is the finest building, its interior decorations being chaste and elegant in the extreme. The members of the Roman Catholic faith number some 1,100. Attached to the church is a conventual institution which inl cludes an educational establishment.

New Charge.—The Niagara Index say the Semi-nary's new chapel is approaching completion. The walls are at the required height, and the roof is being put on. Although it will take months to complete it after the original designs, yet from its present appearance a very good idea may be formed of its plan. To assist in its completion, Father Rice has published a book entitled "The Virtues and Spiritual Doctrine of St. Vincent de Paul,"

which is spoken of as being an excellent work. OTTAWA .- The agitation for the establishment of Dominion Constabulary Force, on the same principle as that now in existence in Ireland, is being resuscitated. It was advocated some time ago by several journals in this Province, and now the Montreal Witness takes the question up, and points out the advantages to be derived from its establishment. Sooner or later the Government will have to consider the advisability of forming such an organization.

### FIRE.

The whole City excited as with convulsions of an Earth quake. From Point St. Charles to Hochelaga the Inews spread as if by electricity, recounting the awful bargains

## RAFTER'S

Stunning Bargains in

DRESS GOODS,

BLANKETS. FLANNELS,

> CLOTHS. BEAVERS,

TWEEDS.

SHEETINGS,

LINENS.

WINCEYS. MERINO'S,

ALPACCA'S,

PERSIAN CORDS, COBOURGS,

RIBBONS, &c., &c.

### REMNANTS.

An immense lot of Remnants in Black, and Colored Silks and Satins to be sold awfully chean.

20,000 Boxes Paper Collars, 5c. per Box.

Also balance of several Bankrupt Stocks.

Come One, Come All to

RAFTER'S GREAT SALE.

Oct 31st-12-1y 450 NOTRE DAME STREET



THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of this CORPORATION will be held in their Hall, (Corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets) on MONDAY EVENING next, 5th NOVEMBERatEIGHT o'clock sharp. By Order

SAMUEL CROSS.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stock-holders of the above Associa tion, will take place in PERRY'S HALL, ORAIG STREET, on TUESDAY the 6th proximo, at 4.30 P.M., for the election of Directors and other business.

By order of the Directors.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society, for the nomination of officers and business generally, will be held in the Hall, Toupin's Block, McGILL STREET this (WEDNESDAY) evening, the 31st inst., at EIGHT o'clock.

JOSEPH McCANN, Secy.

### "CROSS CREEK" LEHIOH Now discharging ex-Boats

STOVE, EGG, AND CHESTNUT, For Domestic Purposes the above Coal is un excelled. SAWN AND SPLIT WOOD always on hand,

FRANK BRENNAN & CO.

Offices:-135 & 237 Bovaventure Street YARD :- 240 St. Joseph Street.

MEACHERS.-Wanted for the Separate School of Perth, a MALE TEACHER having a Third Class Certificate, for the senior department of the school; and a FENALE ASSISTANT TEACHER, with Third Class Certificate, for the junior depart-ment of the same school. Applicants must state salary, and furnish testimonials of character, and send their application in writing to the Secretary of the Board on or before the 15th of November. next. Duties to commence Monday, 7th January next. JAMES J. CHISHOLM, Chairman. PETER NOONAN, Sec'y B. of S. S. Trustees. Perth, 24th Oct., 1877.

WANTED for the Sarnis Separate School, for the year 1878, a Male Teacher, holding a second class certificate. Applicants to state experience and salary expected. Oct 24-10-3m

SITUATION WANTED—A young man, (B. C.) just arrived from Ireland, who has a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping, single and double entry, speaks French and English, and can transact cortespondence in both languages, seeks, employment in an office. Advertiser is a total abstainer, and hold testimonials of ten years good character from last employer, and from Catholic Clergymen, A very moderate salary expected. Address "Accountant" effice of this paper.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

Kem O Sala Sr. John .- The Hon Isaac Burpee has subscribed \$100 for relief of the Portland sufferers.

ST. JOHNS. - INSH FRIENDLY SOCIETY. enterprise is being pushed with vigour. Mr. Nannary is sending to agents in various parts of the Dominion from 200 to 400 tickets per day. He expects in a week to have in the hands of outside parties about 6,000 tickets. We saw a letter yesterday from a well-known gentleman in Montreal who desired to aid the Society, to send a hundred dollars worth of tickets. It would not be surprising if in a short time no tickets could be had in this city for love or money.

Sr. Jouns.—Upwards of one thousand persons went to the railway station this morning to receive Wallace Ross the carsman. He arrived at 9.40 and was greeted with cheers and hurrans, the hand play-ing "the Ross Triumphal March." The procession then moved and drove through the principal streets of the city, halting in front of the market building and the band playing popular airs. The first barouche contained Mayor Earle, James Domville, M.P., Geo. A. Barker and Wallace Ross. The members of the carsman party occupied the other carriages. The pageant could hardly have been greater if Ross had returned a victorious instead of a defeated

### PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN .- Dr. C. O'Brien, the late Parish Priest at Indian River, has been called to Charlottetown to fill the vacancy caused by the Rev. Dr. MacDonald's choice of a Professorship in St. Dunstan's College. Rev. S. Boudereault, late tutor in St. Dunstan's, has been stationed in the Pastorate at Indian River. On leaving the College he was presented with a very handsome present and an address by the students, to which he replied orally, and expressed his deep regret at leaving their midst.

### ST. BRIDGET'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

At a recent meeting of the above Society the following resolution and vote of thanks was unanimously passed :-Proposed by Mr. T. J. Donovan, seconded by Mr.

M. Kelly, and

Resolved—That the thanks of this Society are due and hereby tendered to Mr. T. A. Cummons, Treasurer of the O'Connell Monument Fund, for the attention and time he has devoted to the said fund,

# REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

a copy of the same.

Bridge End, Ont, Dr McD, \$2: Halifax, J Z B, 2; Lindsay, Mrs H, 2; Renfrew, W K, 2; Lancaster, D B, 1; Dartmouth, J C W, 2; Lennoxvill, E F, 2; St Hyacinthe, M H, 4; St Regis, Rev F X M, 2; Lacolle, M H, 2; Belleville, J M H, 2; Osccola, B O, 2; West Frampton, J D, 1.50; West Frampton, PQ, 3; St Johns, NB, TC, 2; WOG, 2; St Jean Chrysostome, J McK, 2; Quebec, J H, 4; St Engene, Rev F T, 2; Westport, P M, 1. Per M H O'R, Victoria Cove Sillery, P W, 2; W B, 2; J T, 2; M F, 1. Per M A E, Norwichville, T C, 2.

Per P G, Osgoode-Self, 2; P C, 1.50; Grafton,

Per J B, Chance Harbor-Self, 2; J R, 2 Per J K, Frederickton, D B, 2; Rev J C McD, 2; J McD, 2; Ottawa, J W R, 2.

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

COSTELLO BROTHERS.

GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings,)

49 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

MONTREAL.

YEW DAIRY BUTTER.

Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the

# EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGUR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED do., CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts,)

# EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

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

BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, AT THE

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE,

1363 St. Catherine street. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1867. Dame Maria

THOMAS CRATHERN,

Evereth, Plaintiff; vs. Horatio N. Tabb, Defendant. On the tenth day of November next, 1877, at nine of the clock in the forencon, at the residence of the said Defendant, 11 Ermine St, in the City of Mon-treal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of said Defendant, seized in this case, consisting of Household Furniture, &c.

FRANCIS MURRAY, B.S.C. Montreal, 30th October, 1877.

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, CIR-CUIT COURT. David A. Lafortune, Plaintiff; vs. Godfoid Masse, Defendant. On the eight day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventyseven, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, seven at the nour of time o'clock in the forencon, in the City of Montreal, at the said residence of the said Defendant, will be sold to the last and higher bidder and for cash, all his goods and chattels seized in this cause, consisting in tables, chairs, carpet, &c.

Montreal, 20th October, 1877.

12-1

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, District of Montreal, SUP. ERIOR COURT, No. 633. George, Wilson, Plaintiff; vs. Dme Besonna Tuton, Defendant, and Doutre Doutre et ets advocates distreyants. On the 9th of November next, 1877, at ten of the clock in the forencon, in rear of No. 356 Notre Dame street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the good and chattels of said Defendant

seized in this case, consisting of Patterns, Wood, &c. ..... C. ST. AMOND, B. S. C. Montreel, 30th October, 1877.

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