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VOL. XXVIII.-

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1878.

\$2 per annum TERMS :-

LIBERALS FREEMASONS AND CATHOLICS.

Throughout all South America a battle is now raging between Liberalists, headed by Freemasons, and Roman Catholles. In Chili among the outrages attempted is the secularization of cemeteries, which a Santiago newspaper rightly characterizes as meaning that " people are to be put into the earth like dogs." The people, however, are not inclined to submit to this. Indignation meetings have been held, at which strong resolutions were passed. One of these resolutions declares:

"Liberalism was to take our graveyards from us by means of a law which, trampling the laws of the Church under foot, seeks to bauish Catholics from the temple of God and from the conscerated ground in which our godly ancestors are reposing. The children of the faith are arrayed against the banner of the evil one; Catholic Chili prepares to contend against nefarious Freemasonry.

OVATION TO THE CZAR.

A St. Petersburg special, speaking of the ovation to the Emperor on his arrival there,

The pupils of the Conservatoire sang a hymn of welcome and presented a crown of laurels, which was accepted with a few words of thanks. Amid artillery and the wild clanging of bells the Emperor drove to the Kahan Cathedral. Tiers of crimson seats in front of the cathedral were filled with prominent citizens; many slept on the marble floor of the cathedral all night. Peasant women and princesses bent before the shrine together, and the cathedral blazed with splendor and light. The altars were aglow with diamonds. Vast as the cathedral was there was no niche in which another taper could be burned. Accompanied by gladsome cheers, which drowned for a time the sobs of mothers bereft of their sons, wives mourning for husbands, and sisters walling for their brothers, all lost bands, and sisters waiting for the control on the battle field, the doors were flung open, and on the battle field, the Emperor entered. The noise was only partially bushed as the Czar walked with solemn tread to the altar, when suddenly the vast cathedral became as silent as a sepulchre, and the Czar advanced to the altar and kissed the Holy Virgin. On his return to the floor of the cathedral, the crowd broke all restraint and enveloped him. The people fell down and kissed his garments. So great was the pressure that it was with great delay that His Majesty could reach his carriage. The Emperor drove to the Winter Palace amid the wildest cheering of the vast crowd. All day long the multitude cheered before the Palace and long after midnight.

ENGLISH INTERVENTION IN THE EAST.

The question of our intervention in the Turco-Russian war becomes graver every day. There are certain limits that England cannot allow Russia to pass without seriously jeopardizing her interests, and when war would become inevitable. Russia is, it appears, determined to go on, and the last telegrams assure us that she is preparing to call out 250,000 additional men. The Daily Telegraph says :-

While Turkey yet stands, her patriotism and population are a harrier needing only the gleam of British power behind it to make the Russians eager to get home. If Turkey collapses, Britain is left to confront her assailants in the open, for it is vainest thought in such a case to believe that as heretofore our reservations will not be violated or our abstention misconstructed. One efficacious course which might now be adopted would be with the Sultan's consent to occupy Gallipoli, and move our fleet up to Batoum under the prescription of Gladstone's new treaty, meanwhile explaining that this was a measure of precaution, not of belligerence, connected with the future destiny of Armenia which could not be different to us. At the same time our Government would obtain from the Porte reasonable offers about Bulgaria, and convey them to Russia with an amicable recommendation that they be considered, and taking occasion to express the universal feeling and humanity that sufficient blood has been shed in the name of religion. In the last resort we should of course reserve the right of independent action which the meanest States claim and exercise; but if all this were done quietly and judiciously Europe would applaud, the Eastern question would not be settled over our heads, and Russia herself would perhaps be glad to make a wise and dignified retirement. This is the broad road to peace; while the narrow, dark, and tortuous path of trusting to luck, the Turks, or the barometer leads only to a long and desperate conflict in Asia with all the eastern world already despising us.

TURKISH MISCONCEPTIONS.

The Times never expressed a truer sentiment than that which we take from it in the following extract. England will interfere in the war only when English interests are seriously imperilled. It says :--

No doubt the Turks have fought and will fight admirably; they have gained a victory at Elena and they may win others. Thus the struggle may continue for months, in the fashion of the old rather than of the new wars. Nevertheless the ultimate result cannot be doubtful. Turkey will be crushed by the enormous armed force which is flowing down upon her, and each day gathering destructive volume and weight, like a stream of the fact. They are aware they have no chance of the left half Battalion dressed in forage caps, which added "Recollections of the Liberator in system they cannot dispense with an enormous im-

and by that they mean aid from England. Indeed had been previously sent forward to represent the the Turks now passionately say that they would never have fought if they had not been assured that we should give them help. They expected that England would supply them with officers and an English army would again be seen at Gallipoli, and above all, that we should lend them money out of our boundless stores. There was to be a ceaseless flow of English gold at Constantinople, and the good times of the Crimean war were to return. If the Turks were betrayed by such illusions they have to thank not England, but a noisy handful of Englishmen. Never did any Government give a clearer warning that would not fight for Turkey, and never did a country more unmistakably affirm the same determination. The Turks, if they have been de-ceived, must settle their accounts with the irresponsible persons who boasted that Lord Salisbury did not fairly express the mind of the country, or even of his colleagues in the Cabinet. It is important to warn the Turkish Government that it will not TWO RUSSIAN OFFICERS SENTENCED TO change or shake the resolution of this country by threats that it will make a separate peace with Russia in absolute disregard of British interests. We shall be perfectly well able to take care of our interests at the proper time. Let the Ottoman Ministers look to those of their own imperilled State, and close their cars against the reckless advisers who urge them to continue an exhausting and hopeless

THE RESOURCES OF TURKEY

The measures agreed upon by the the Seraskierate for the augmentations of the army and the numbers computed to result from them, are respectively as follows:---

All the recruits liable by ordinary course of law to serve next year were last month summoned to service. By this measure there were raised 28,900 infantry, 4,320 field artillery, 3,980 cavalry, 4,969 fortress artillery, and 1,700 engineers—in all, about 44,000 men.

Beside this new levy the Turkish army in the field will receive a strong reinforcement in the Corps of Bagdad and Yemen, the greater part of which is already on the march to the seat of war.

The grand total of reinforcements-namely, those who have reached the front, those who are on the march thither, and those who are ready to startamounts, according to the regulations, to about 230 battalions with 20 batteries, or nearly 250,000 men. But the actual number will fall considerably short of these figures. The rapid summoning out of so many recruits cannot be done without deductions, The march, also, for weeks, and even months, of so many men-poorly clad, poorly fed, and exposed to all the damaging influences of the worst season of the year-from the most distant parts of Turkey to the seat of war cannot but be attended with heavy losses. All deductions made, the actual number of men. That is still, no doubt, a very considerable. fighting power, but when compared with the present strength of the enemy and the additions they are continually making to their numbers, the situation of the Turks will not appear too assuring.

These measures, however, do not exhaust the military resources of the country. There is still a reserve which may be called out, and which would rield an increase of 183 battalions, or 146,000 men. Lastly the militia system, when fully enforced, would command 467 battalions, or 146,000 men. Lastly the militia system, when fully enforced, would command 467 battalions, of which only 33 have as yet come forward. There thus remains a force of 434 battalions liable to be summoned to

Altogether the total military force of Turkey not yet called out may be set down at 500,0:0 men -London Times' Varna Correspondence.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

The Daily Telegraph Paris correspondent, writing on Sunday night, says :-

The Marquis de Molins, the Spanish Ambassador, paid an official visit yesterday to the ex-King Don Francoise d'Assise, to congratulate him on the approaching marriage of his son with the Princess Mercedes. This was at the request of the city of Cadiz, Don Francoise d'Assie bearing the title of

Duke of Cadiz.

I am told that not merely the most important members of the Spanish colony but a great many Frenchmen intend to make a trip to Madrid on the occasion of the marriage, which is fixed for January 23rd. Great preparations are being made for the event. The fetes are to last five days, during which time theatrical representations and bull-fights are to be provided for the people free. A banquet is to be given to a thousand of the poor of Madrid in the Prado, and there are to be historical processions in the Plazo de Toros; the nobles of Spain being invited to take part in the cavalcades. The first stone will be laid of a monument to Calderon, the dramatist, and subscriptions are to be opened for the erection of statues to Alphonso X., King of Leon and Castille, and to Christopher Columbus. All children

tas are to be distributed among the poor. I am assured by Spaniards that the king, who won golden opinions during his short stay in Paris, has succeeded gaining the good will of his countrymen, who fully appreciate the tact and discretion he has displayed since he has been on the throne.

born on the 23rd are to be dowered, and 50,000 pese-

A GUARDSMAN SHOT IN A SHAM FIGHT. EXTRIORDINARY AFFAIR.

The 2nd Battalion of Scots Guards, stationed at Wellington Barracks, London, were on Saturday the 8th December between ten and eleven o'clock, exercised on Clapham Common. The right half battalion, in full marching order, with bearskins, had commenced operations on the Clapham end by

enemy. After several rounds of supposed blank ammunition had been fired, a private of the left half battalion was observed to fall, and on the men rushing to his assistence it was discovered a bullet had penetrated his arm. There being no surgeon with the regiment, the man was conveyed to barracks in charge of a sergeant. The company whence the bullet was supposed to have been fired was immediately paraded, and every rifle and pouch carefully examined by the officers, but no trace of a bullet or ball cartridge could be found. The sham fight, however, was stopped, the regiment immediately marching back to quarters. The accident will be thoroughly investigated.

DEATH.

A HANGMAN WANTED IN BUSSIA.

The court-martial appointed to enquire into the robbery of nine guns from the fortress of Kertch has concluded its labours by sentencing two of the offenders concerned in the matter. The evidence proved conclusively that Clairboosky and Kart, the two officers in charge of the stores, had at different times smuggled out of the batteries seven guns and two brass howitzers, which were afterwards sold to Jews for old metal. The whole of the ordinance were eventually recovered with the exception of a small mortar. Several other individuals were concerned in the robbery, but information has not yet reached Cronstadt respecting the punishment apportioned to them. Great sensation has been occasioned by the sentence of the court, capital punishment being almost unknown in Russia. With respect to be shot Glairboosky, who is sentenced to be shot, little difficulty is expected in the matter; but it is otherwise the case with Kart. For some reason, which has not yet transpired, the courts cutinced to be hanged, an operation the authorities cannot get anybody to perform.

MALTA.

The present crisis of affairs in Turkey makes the position which our naval and military forces ought to take up in the Mediterranean, " for fear of accidents," one of much importance. The number of our troops, including artillery, now stationed in Malta, amounts to nearly 7,000 men. Of these, two regiments of infantry are under orders to proceed at recruits which the measures of the Seraskierate once to India. However, the military force in the should obtain would probably fall short of 200,000 island is not to be reduced to its normal strength, and the 1st Scots Royal and the 61st are, as already announced, to replace the Indians reliefs. There is now nevertheless, a rumour that Malta is to have not merely two extra regiments, but four; meanwhile the disused barracks in the adjoining island of Gozo have been inspected, and are forthwith to be made ready for the reception of troops. So great was the excitement which the Turkish defents created in that place, that on the arrival of the Serapis troopship at Valetta, on November 28, with draughts for India, it was even wildly reported that the 1,200 soldiers on board would remain with the Serapis at Malta, or Metylene, in expectation of an outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia. It may be added that the animus of the native Maltese themselves-who possess their own brigade of "Maltese Fencibles"-is intensely anti-Russian. -Whitehall Review.

> THE BANK OF IRELAND AND HOME RULE. The following letter has been addressed to the Freeman :-

The Irish Home Rule League, Office, 24 D'Olier-street, 18th Dec. Sir-In your article of yesterday, 17th instant. on the management of the Bank of Ireland, you

"Time was, and that not so long ago, when the director of the Bank of Ireland considered a man's politics and creed, as well as his solvency, and would immediately close his account if he was not sufficiently orthodox in the two first particu-

Instead of "time was,' you should have said." even at present." A member of the Home Rule League resident in the country, and transacting a good deal of business with the local branch of the Bank of Ireland attened the meeting of the League on 11th October last. His name appeared in the published list of those present. Within a few days he received a letter from the Bank of Ireland's local manager, calling his attention to the fact that he had attended a Home Rule meeting, and advising him not to do so again. The Bank of Ireland has not as much power now as when it made a bankrupt of the Queen's County woollen manufacturer for giving his employees a holiday to attend a Repeal meeting, but it is the power and not the will which is wanting. The leopard's claws are drawn, but he cannot change his spots.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, J. P. MCALISTER,

MR. GLADSTONE ON O'CONNELL.

The Rev. Mr O'Rorks, P.P., Maynooth, has just issued a third edition of the "Cententhe right hon gentleman says of O'Connell:-

Very shortly after I entered Parliament (in December, 1832) I remember his talking to me of the Tory members of that day, and his emphatic words about my friend the deceased Lord Lisgar-' John Young is a sensible man." I doubt whether he would have made a similar acknowledgment as to any other of them. I must record another circumstance to his honour. The inquiry was of the utmost cons quence to him. 't was intended to overawe the benchers of one of the inns and procure his admission to the bar, for which he was I imagice, singularly well qualified. With this view it was material that the report should be unanimity. He never indicated the smallest resentment, but always treated me with singular courtesy and kindness. There was an important witness of the name, I think, of Slingsby, who was disabled by age from travelling. A sub-committee was appointed to go down some fifty miles and examine him. It consisted of O'Connell, Sir George Sinclair, and myself. O'Connell I think, asked me whether I would mind going down on Sunday after his (early) Mass, butl declined. We started on Monday at 5 a m., in the Summer, and the affair occupied some fourteen hours, which I spent with him in an open carriage and four. I send you herewith rerbatin et literatin, a note which I have sought and found of things said by him on that day, July 10, 1834. It was made at the time. I rather think that on that day he brought with him a theological work to prove to me that all baptised persons were in a certain sense in the Church. 1 also recollect that in 1839, shortly after I had published a book called "The Church in its relations with the State," he said to me in the House of Commons, behind the Speaker's chair, "I claim the half of you." It was very kind on his part to enter thus freely into conversation with a young man opposed to him in politics and hotly prejudiced against him. My opinion of him has undoubtedly, been since modified in various particulars; but I remember to have held from the first this opinion—that, as a popular leader, he was not only the first of this day but was one who would well bear comparison with any of the greatest popular leaders recorded in history.

AMERICANS OTHER THAN EPISCOPALIANS WHO HAVE JOINED THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

"But let us offset the blame for losing Doctors Bayley, Newman, Hecker, and others. Mr. James A. McMaster, editor of that uncompromising Catholic paper, the Freeman's Journal, is a son of a Presbyterian minister. The Rev. J. W. Bakewell was a successor to the Presbyterian commentator, Matthew Henry; his son, R. N. Bakewell, became edifor of the Shepherd of the Valley, a Catholic paper. Father Huntington says, in his 'Reasons for Renouncing Protestantism,' that his theological training was at Princeton. Dr. O. A. Brownson was a Congregational minister. Father Hewit is the son of an 'Old School' Presbyterian pastor. Father Walworth is a son of Chancellor Walworth, an elder in a Presbyterian Church. Judge Bunat, of Louisians, was a Baptist. Judge Lord was a Presbyterian before he made a similar change. Professors Oertel, Muller, Philips, Adams, and the philosopher Schlegel never went to Rome from the Episcopal Church. Dr. De Joux was a Calvinist pastor in Geneva, Counts Ingenheim, Stolberg, Werner, the Princess of Mecklen burg and the Baron of Ecstein, with De Haller, Esslinger, Henter and Overbeck, were all non-Episcopal Protestants. The recent gain to the Catholic Church of the Queen Dowager of Bavaria was not a loss to the Episcopal Church. And Bishop Cummins' allusion to the 'Marquis of Ripon with all his wealth' leaving the Church of England for the Church of Rome, is offset by the Marquis of Bute, with his greater wealth, who went to Rome from Presbyterianism. But a few months ago we read of the Rev. Dr. Daykin, a Methodist minister in Brooklyn, N.Y., going to the Catholic Church."-Protestant paper.

THE TURKISH DEFENCE.

About the war in Bulgaria an officer of the Russian General Staff has published in the Rasski Invalid the following interesting remarks on the defensive power displayed by

"In the present campaign the Turks have derived great advantage from their quick firing rifles and their field fortifications. Their fire begins to take effect at 2,000 paces. It is most destructive at a distance of from 2,000 to 600 yards. When the as-sailants get within 600 yards it is less accurate. The more timid coase firing, and the others fire, for the most part, without exposing themselves, so that the bullets fly in masses over the heads of the assailants. The supply of cartridges is wonderful. In the trenches there are large boxes full of them, besides those which are distributed to the men. In Lovatz were found several magazines filled with those boxes. During the attack made on the Esthonian Regiment on the 9th of September the Turks approached very near to our line of trenches, and, lying low, opened fire, When they had been driven back we found near some of the Turkish dead bodies as many as 120 empty cartridges. In the immediate rear of the assailants were large cartridge boxes, one of which, to the great delight of our soldiers exploded. We may assume that in the battle before Plevna many Turkish soldiers expended against Skobeleff's detachment as many as 400 or 500 cartridges. How long the Turks may ary Life of O'Connell," to which he has be able to expend ammunition at this rate we know

Parliament," by Mr. Gladstone. Here is what portation of cartridges from England or America. With regard to field fortifications, it may be remake i that the Turks, as soon as they occupy a position, at once strengthen it by rifle pils or trenches. If they are left in peace, the trenches are deepeard and arrangements are undo for sheltering the artillery; lastly, open and enclosed works with strong profile are created. If time and the nature of the ground permit, towerses and one or more additional lines of trenches are constructed The fortifi d camps before Levatz and around Plevna show that the Turks continually extend their earthworks. When the works around Lovatz were fluished the defenders proceed d to construct magnificent underground magazine and blindages for the protection of the men. These latter we prevented them from completing. In the Turkish trenches, grat care is bestowed on the comfort of the soldiers. In the sides of the treaches are holes, in which is placed drinking water, and sometimes biscuits and honey are placed tiere. The car ridges are kept sometimes in these holes, sometimes in boxes. The works which we have captured at Shipka, Lovatz, and Pleyna are not only solid, but beautifully constructed. The plan of them leaves nothing to be desired. No doubt very dexterous and very experienced engineers were employed. When not compelled to make the earthworks themselves, the Tarks commonly employ Bulgarians for the purpose, and occasionally pay them wages. Even when successful the Turks do not leave of working. When for instance, they retook the redoubts captured by Skobeloff they at once improved the earthworks and constructed the lines Our soldters, on the contrary, when they capture positions, generally find that they have not the requisite instruments for intrenching themselves This is partly to be explained by the fact that the Russian soldier, when advancing to the attack without knapsack, wishing to lighten himself still further, throws away first his spade or hatchet rather than his overcont or his bag of biscuits.

OPENING OF THE SECOND TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

The second Turkish Parliament has commenced its sittings. It is an odd experiment. There must be a large number of Turks to whom this Parliament must be obnoxious for it is in opposition to all their traditional teachings. The special correspondent of the Times writing from Pera says:

The opening ceremony was fixed for 11 o'clock, but some delay was occasioned by the modification of the speech at the last moment. The coromony attracted from the population no demonstration such asis usual in other countries, no sort of procession, nor any crowd. There was nothing whatever in the aspect of the streets to indicate that anything unusual was going on, nor was there any gathering near the entrance to the palace. By noon the audience had assembled in the grand hall, which was lined with the Civic Guard of the Palace in single file, forming three sides of a hollow square the fourth side being open, and containing the throne, forming one side of the inner square, were ranged the Ministers according to their rank, the Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Damad, Reouf Pasha, with the other Ministers and Under Secretaries of State, all in full uniform. Immediately behind the Grand Vizier were the chiefs of the non-Mussulman commutaties, headed by the Greek Patriarch, in their ordinary black robes and head dress, calpak, and veil, wearing their Turkish decorations, but no mitres, croziers, or other religious emblems. On the left of the throne, slightly retired and apart from the square, stood the diplomatic corps in full dress uniform, headed by Count Zichy. A few journalists and visitors were the only other Europeans present. A few minutes past noon the folding doors of the

side entrance to the hall were thrown open by the chief master of the ceremonies, Khamil Boy, and the Sultan entered, attended by the palace officials. His entrance was announced in the usual Turkish fushion by the retainers at the further end of the hall specially employed on such occasions uttering loud cries taken from the hymn which is the Turkish equivalent for a national authem, The sounds echoing through the spacious hall, one of the finest in the world, produced a very grand offect, His Majesty was dressed very simply in fez and frock coat, in stricking contrast to the brilliant uniforms on either side. His only distinctive sign of rank was a plain overcoat, which the Sultan alone on such occasion is entitled to wear. His only decoration was the Order of the Osmanlie. As he entered, the Diplomatic Corps bowed, and the rest of the audience salaamed profoundly to the ground. His Majesty walked slowly to the throne, and facing round returned the salutations of the assembly, who again profoundly salaamed. He appeared in good health. He did not seat himself, but remained standing through the whole ceremony. He brought his speech with him, and on reaching the throne handed it to the Grand Vizier, who, after putting it reverentially to his forehead, kissed it, and gave it to Said Pasha. The latter, after repeating the same reverences, stood to the right of the Sultan, at a respectful distance, and read (u) speech. Owing to the nature of the hall little could be heard except by the nearest by-standers. At the conclusion of the speech, Said Pasha made obeis ance to the Sultan, which was repeated by the assembly. The Sultan then salaamed in return and left the hall amid the same loud cries which heralded his entrance.

This concluded the ceremony, which lasted altogether less than teu minutes. After the Sultan had retired, Said Pasha, Marshal of the Palace, a tvanced and courteonsly invited the Diplomatic Corps to examine the throne. The assembly then dispersed as quietly as it had met. From first to last everything was managed in admirable order, there not occurring the slightest miscarriage or drawback of

think it worth while to expend in establishing his

SHEMUS DHU,

THE BLACK PEDLAR OF GALWAY.

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPTER XVII.

When the dazzling effect of the sudden transition from the dimness without into a strong light had passed and allowed him to see around, Fergus perceived that he was in the shop, drinking, and cooking apartment of a house of entertainment, such as it was at the time. A ponderous iron lamp, fed with oil, and hanging from the ceiling, threw out a strong light which played upon the whitened wall,-A heap of turf and of bogwood, nearly reduced to one bright burning mass, and of sufficient power to roast an ox, diffused its heat and light. Around it lay, in ordered confusion, cauldrons and pots, sauces pans of iron and of copper. It was a double blessing to have them there. Some, in their simmering and in their delicious steam, gave hope to our travellers of the enjoyment of the savoury contents; and the others served in lieu of a rampart against the heat-in this, rendering tolerable the penance which their wilful mistress enjoined upon all her guests; averring that, "whilst she was alive, and mistress of the 'Salmon', whose good fame no person could gainsay, blessed be Providence! and whilst she was able, even to the cutting of the his companion. "I fear, just now, you have a dull wood and turf with her own hands, she would keep | chance of their recovery." up the old custom of her family, which was to have a good fire, and a warm one on hearth, every hour of every day in the year." Benches of oak with seats for the accommodation of her guests, ran along the walls, which were wainscoted, to their height of three feet, with the same material. A fourth of the apartment was sacred to the priestess of this temple of good cheer, where, enthroned in her sanctuary-a square wooden inclosure, with an open front and counter-she dispensed her favours in forms most acceptable to her hungry and thirsty visitors, A half-dozen steps of stone, in the farthest | go?" corner, led to a flagged vestibule, from which opened on the same level, some two or three rooms, where guests who could afford it were waited on with the due attendance and decorum" proportioned to their means of payment. From the same vestibule a broad staircase lead up to the sleeping apartments of the 'Salmon.' If we say the house was notable for its comforts; that it was graced at eating hours, not only by gentlemen of the sea, its most numerous patrons, but even by civic gentlemen of undoubted fortunes; that its boards were heaped with plenty -aye, even, not to the exclusion of delicacies; that the beds were well-sited and clean; that the attendants were agreeable; and, above all, that the hostess herself (setting apart her prorogative of lecturing ou the follies of her household, among whom were comprehended her poorer guests, and which perogative never went into abeyance) was the most kind-hearted, obliging hostess in the worldwe will say more in its commendation than can be said with truth of many of its most celebrated Lindred in these enlightened days of gastronomic It was evident that late hours of worship at fanes

dedicated to good living, was not in fashion at the time. Esther Moran, or the Widow Moran, or Mrs. Esther, her common appelative among her better visitors, held an ordinary three hours after noon, for gentlemen of every profession and trade who preferred regular hours with short accounts, and substantial fare to their contraries. After the turmoil of preparation which attended these daily festive meetings, it was her custom to indulge herself in giving forth her orders to her handmaidens from a high-backed carved chair of oak, a family inheritance. At these times of ease, when the whole activity of the good dame's spirits could evaporate through the medium of a member the most restless of man as well as woman, it was fortunate for her girls of service if some gossip's, patron's, or chance guest's entrance engaged her attention. It was pendthe usefulness of the usefulness of being employed every minute of the day, enforced by precedents of many "who lived to be mistresses of their own houses, by their industry and care," that Murrogh and his fellow-travellers entered. The hostess' examination of her visitors was a short, but keen though he wished not, for obvious reasons, to companion. If he manifests his thoughts to his companion. them in a courteous manner what was their wish.

O'Reilly, pulling off his cap and unbuttoning the jacket from his neck. "On my good life, it is Mr. Frank himself !" said

the hostess, with eyes of welcome. "And where have you been, sir, these weeks? You have been been badly missed in the 'Salmon,' and all your friends and well-wishers praying for your speedy return. Give down seats to the gentlemen-they are cold, you sluts! And Mr. D'Arcy himself was here to-day at dinner. He inquired for you, and seemed solely vexed that there was no account of

you here. And your father-"Did D'Arcy and my father make inquiries?" in-

quiries?" interrepted O'Reilly.

"No. I was not going to say your father was here; but Mr. D'Arcy did, with his own mouth. Your nurse came here yesterday, just as the clock struck noon. I found out from her that the old gentleman was anxious about you. You see that, Mr. Frank; I always told you his heart would turn to you at last, I knew him since I was a child, and I guessed rightly that his heart was in the right place. But you must give up some acquaintances Well, I see you don't like I should speak on this subject before strangers. You will take something though, and you will lodge here for the night. We have rooms enough thank heaven! However, it is not every night-visitor we receive. Bessy, slut, light a fire in the gentlemen's rooms." Do we stop here for the night?" Frank inquired

of his guide. "You are at your own will, sir," Murrogh auswer-

ed. "Mr. Fergus does."

"It seems we have liberty to sup with you. Mrs-Esther," said O'Reilly, in a tone of mock submission, to whose mind the cold and stern reply of Murrogh brought back the rough treatment he suffered from him before the West Gate.

What will you, Mr. Frank? Some of your favourite hash, with mulled ale and toasted apple? It is light, and good after cold and fatigue."

"The hash, by all means, the hash, Mistress Esther; but the ale—faugh! My stomach is drenched with it for these last days. You won't grudge, for old friendship's sake, to go out of of rule this once -some of your good old wine, the mild old port of Galway, and of the 'Salmon' especially, Mrs. Mo-

ran."

"There is no coming up to you, Mr. Frank; you would flatter the Saints in heaven, themselves, to do you a service: and what can a poor lone widow like me do against you? But your pockets must be heavy to ask for the wine. You know, when you get the taste of it, a small quantity will not serve your tura."

"Not a doit in my pocket, mistress of mine!" said Frank. "Put it to the old score; and by Jove! For- him." tune cannot be such a jilt that I will not be able to clear all some duy of the year."

" Hear you that now!" replied the hostess; "and the gentleman well knows he cannot expect nothing from a soul living, except the old man, his father. He takes little pains, God belp him! to gain any-

thing from that quarter." "But the wine, Mrs. Esther, the wine and hash! but the man could not know that, I'm sure." When the wants of the outer man are satisfied, we will listen with more comfort of soul and of body | Fergus.

to your your goodly advice-and may profit by it,

Fergus, who had stood from his entrance in the middle of the floor, without speaking, thought that his interference was now necessary. He offered his purse to the landlady of the "Salmon," saying to her that Mr. O'Reilly's entertainment should be at his expense.

"Mercy of heaven on me! what have I to do with your bag of silver, sir?" exclaimed the hostess, rejecting the purse. "Ah! young man, I fear easily got easily spent. You must be more cautious in exposing the thing those days. You may thank heaven you came to an honest house; for I know many who would give you but a short time of prayer for the sake of the gold or the silver, as it may be, which that holds. Will you go to the room, or will you be served here? I must have my way with Mr. Frank, sir; but I would not grudge the oldest and the best in my house to his father's son, and to his friends into the bargain."

As no interruption was expected, the young men preferred taking their refreshment where they

"Ha! where is our good guide, Fergus?" said O'Reilly, when O'Keane had seated himself near

Fergus started and looked around. Murrogh had

disappeared without his notice. "Where has the man gone?" cried Fergus, leaping from his seat. "He has in his possession papers of importance belonging to me."

"You should have looked to that before," said

"The Saints defend us!" exclaimed Mrs. Esther. "My own hands bolted the door, and it remains so The man stood here just, when I entered to bring the wine. Pray heaven, he was nothing bad in man's shape! Have any of you seen him, sluts?" "You know, mistress, I could only see his feet

and his big coat," answered a tall, strapping girl,

employed in her nightly occupation of scouring the iron and copper ware of the household. "Hold your tongue, Miny! you speak nonsense," said her mistress. "Bessy, have you seen the man

"Is it I, ma'am?' exclaimed a tidy-looking wench raising an arch pair of eyes from some darning "Lord, ma'am, I only looked at the man once, and I thought then he was something, for his eyes looked fire when he saw the young gentleman beyond hand you his purse."

"Yes, you both have eyes when and where they are not wanting," said the discomfited matron. "Where is Tom?"

"In the cellar, mistress; I will go for him," said

the more lively girl. "No, hussy, mind your work! Well, gentlemen that beats out anything I know of. You must know him: he came in your company."

"He is a three hours' acquaintance of mine, good dame," replied O'Reilly; "and during the time I believed him more knave than ghost. I can take the measure of a man, I think, at his first going off, as well as if I was an age his comrade. My friend here, on whose trust I took him, may answer for his own

opinions of him." . "By my honest word," Fergus said, I have not seen him before this night. I had directions to meet him He was at the place, and at the time. He answered to the name with which I was directed to hail him. I gave him my faith; and up to this he has done fairly by us, you must allow. I cannot yet believe him false."

"Did he show you his face, Fergus?" whispered O'Reilly to his friend.

"No, in truth," said young O'Keane; I recollect he was anxious to conceal it. But when then? He knew the purport of our journey, and he has brought us safe."

"Ah, yes, he had good reasons, I suspect, for conducting me safely. I have a notion, too, that his voice was feigned; I caught the natural tone upon the bridge It sounded like to a poor friend's of mine, who is now in trouble. By Jove! their shape and size was not unlike, but there was a great dif-ference in their manners. You should look to him, ing a zealous recommendation of the merit and of if you care aught about the papers; for my part, I can the usefulness of the usefulness of being employed have no confidence in a churl who had no confidence

were questioned, he could not exactly give a rea-"You and I are old friends, Mrs. Esther, said son for his misgivings. The guide's desire for the concenlment of his features might arise, he thought, from his ignorance of the change in O'Reilly's disposition, who was so well known as the companion of D'Arcy. His continued silence on the journey might have the same motive; and his deviation from the more frequented paths naturally appeared the conduct of a man engaged in a business requiring secrecy and caution. Fergus reasoned thus with himself in favour of Murrogh, when any circum. stance of the journey brought back his doubts. Yet he was not at ease in his company There was something about Murrogh he could not fathom. His age was only a guess between twenty-five and twice that number of years. His gait was at one time the firm and light tread of a strong young man; and, again, he flitted before the young men with an unearthly, rapid stride; his arms now perfectly motionless, now dangling by his side, whilst his head and neck were bent forward with the weakness of an age beyond his prime. From these recollections came Fergus' sudden question concerning the disappearance of the guide. The conversation which followed gave him leisure to judge of the impropriety of expressing his fears: he, therefore, shough still anxious, proposed to his companion, in a tone of jest, but with an earnestness of purpose, a search for the guide.

"Mistress, give me your assistance," said Fergus. "This door from the steps leads to other rooms in your house: we will see if the ghost has disap-

peared from them too." "Well, you see now," said Mrs. Esther, " the Lord help my wits! I never thought of the rooms. Ah! girls, your eyes are dull, and your tongues silent, when you should speak and see. Oh, millea murder, sir! if the man be a thief, and steals my old silver tankard, or the bra-new coverlets, or any of the loose furniture! Well, if there be justice for of time that such things ever existed." any body in Galway. I will have the villain flogged from gate to gate, and twenty lashes to boot, as sure as my name is Esther Moran! Unhook the lamp hussies: we will seek for the vil-

lain." "Have patience, good Mistress Esther! The robber is a desperate and strong man; he might inflict some injury on you: what then would the ordinary of the 'Salmon'?" said O'Reilly, unwilling to be disturbed before he discussed the merits of the hash and of the wine. "You will go, Mr. Fergus! Here is to your success, though I opine

the toast will not gain the fruit of its prayer." The sleeping-rooms, the dining-apartments, were examined in vain. No trace of Murrogh's visit to them appeared, much to the consolation of the landlady, who declared "that yet he was an honest villain, though she was heartily glad to get rid of

"Have you no other door by which the man could leave the house, Mrs. Moran? He might have business in the town before rest," said Fergus, earnestly, though he was still unwilling to entertain his companion's notion of the guide's treach-

ery.
"We have a passage which leads into the yard: "We will examine it, then, Mrs. Esther," replied

The hostess undrew a hanging screen along the upon him. It was for your protection I have vendoor, discovering, when opened, a flight of stone steps descending to a narrow and low paved passage. At the end of this, another door communicated with the yard, which was found to he open. The girls and the man-servant, who had joined them, were and the man-servant, who had joined them, were questioned by their mistress on this neglect of the trade, which rose to the grand door of a masthat she had secured the door with bolt and chain."

The yard was searched with the same success as the interior of the house. It was enclosed by a high wall, and the only possible egress, without scaling assistance, was by a clump of turf, whose top was distant ten feet from the coping of the wall. The feat of escaping by this means required the greatest agility and exertion. There was no other way to account for the disappearance of the guide; and Fergus returned more thoughtful to O'Reilly. believing that the attempt would not be made unless under the influence of some desperate motive. His surprise was then only equalled by that of the hostess, when, on entering the kitchen, he saw the guide seated near O'Reilly, with the utmost coolness His back was turned towards the board from which Frank eat, either from a wish to avoid the gaze of the young man, or from an indifference to his presence. The ease of O'Reilly was as much a matter of wonder to Fergus as the appearance of Murrogh. The former did not even lift his eyes from the dish with which he was engaged at the entrance of O'Keane. The guide was the first to which was muffled to the eyes in the cape of his great coat.

"Mrs. Morav, the hospitality of your house will suffer in its character some day if you practise drawgentleman here for admittance, else I suppose I should take my chance of rest on a cold fing in this raw night."

The influence of the supernatural light in which she viewed the sudden disappearance of the speaker, and which prevented her from at first addressing him, was immediately destroyed by hearing him speak with accents of real flesh and blood. Like some lax Christians-observers of the letter rather than of the spirit of Catholic discipline-who believe that an indulgence to excess, at Easter or Christmas, in good cheer, is compensated for by their previous fast and abstinence, the good hostess deemed she had a right to open upon the guide in the plenitude of her torgue's power for the silence and fright which he note her endure so long. Moreover, the insinuation, derogative of the hospitality of the "Salmon"—a quality to whose defence the feelings of an Irish hostess are more alive than those of any other hostess in the world—roused her

name of her house, which—praised be Providence, better for Galway—have sprung up, some con-and no thanks to others!—kept its character, nected by name, but scarcely any by blood, with through thick and thin, among the gentle folk as well as the poor, during her own life-the Lord be praised, who gave her health and strength !- and during her father's-the heavens be his bed !should now be run down by one whom nobody knew, and who, without leave or licence, came into her house, and refused to show his face to the light like a Christian man, and then skulked away by ways and means which no honest man would use. Whilst she was mistress of her own she would bolt her doors when she pleased-and who dare say no?

She would tell him-The arms of the excited matron-who had advanced within a step or two of the guide, emboldened by his silence, which she fancied to be the result of his fear or of his deference to her-fell from their menacing posture to her side. Without ano. ther word she slunk from the neighborhood of Murrogh.

"Mrs. Moran," said the guide, who quickly perceived the wonder of all at the conduct of the hostess. He spoke in a tone so plaintive that even the severe thoughts with which O'Reilly had regarded him yielded somewhat to the mild influence of his voice. "Mrs. Moran, judge not an unjust judgment. I am a harmless man. I have chosen your house because I believed you honest and faithful to

some word into Fergus' ear.

"I will be guided by you," said Fergus, aloud. But why leave the house so late?"

general cold and stern manner. " On this very night we leave, or we are traitors to our cause. Fear not this household," he continued, seeing Fergus looking doubtfully arround him; " we are safe in their knowledge."

"God forbid that me or mine, would be treacherous to you!" said the crestfallen mistress of the

" I will go," said Fergus. "In St. Nicholas' name, come on then!" said the

guide.
"I'll be the party, come with will!" said O'Reilly, to whose spirit, as a reader is aware, an against Popery." adventure which promised interest was as meat and drink to the hungered. "But, by Jove! or by Pluto himself! you shall not stir, wherever your buisness be, until you eat and drink. Remember, it is provided that no King or Queen of England we have had a long journey, and the night is yet should be King or Queen of Scotland unless security cold."

"He says well, young man-eat: your young strength is not inured to fatigue. You must take refreshment; but disgrace befall you if you taste forbidden food on the eve of the blessed Sabbath!" "What how? Mrs. Esther, what now?" cried O'Reilly. "You have caused me to break the abstinence of the Church. Well, it was my own doing. You served me as I always wished to be served, without notice of day or time. I have lived so long with those who hold no fast or abstinence, that it has passed out of my reckoning

Fergus ate some of a sweet cake, offered by the hostess, drank a goblet of wine, and prepared to follow Murrogh, who refused even to taste anything. Mrs. Esther promised to remain up for the return of her guests; and the party left the house with more confidence in each other than when they had entered it.

A keen, freezing wind saluted the adventurers as they reappeared upon the square, contrasting strongly with the warmth and comforts which they had left. They drew their garments about them. and followed their guide, who was advancing with the same rapid strides which distinguished his walking on the journey from Portarah. O'Reilly came closer to his companion as they turned up Flood-street, through which their guide appeared to fly, so light was his footfall, and quick the movement of his figure.

"By the law Harry, Fergus!" said Frank, "it's a cold night. It is just one to which this pace is behind, by Jove! unless we move quicker. But your obedient servant, what think you now of your guide?"

"Why I have more confidence in him than ever," replied Fergus.

"I cannot say so much," said O Reilly, "though my notion of him is changed. After all I think the fellow is friendly to us; but, whether he be or not, I

wall of the dining room, which exposed a small tured out again. See! he stops. Have you any door, discovering, when onened, a flight of stops knowledge whither he leads us?" "Not the least," said Fergus. "He signs to us to

make haste."

When the companions came up to him Murrogh safety of her house. One of them declared that sive stone building. His position commanded a she had been in the yard only an hour back, and view of Back street to the right, and of the street which they had traversed to the left hand. Before him, as far as its intersection by Middle street, lay open the lower diviquarter of the town, especially Middle street and Back-street, was then inhabited by the welthiest and most respectable citizens. It is in vain we now look-in the modern corn stores, which raise their bizarre structure in these deserted streets, or in the tolerable repair—for the princely residence of the proud merchants, in whose halls power and business, joy and revelry, held alternate sway; or almost for relique of the architecture, which, among the cities and towns of the kingdom, stamped singularity upon Galway. The stranger, in passing through those streets, may observe, sometimes, the marks of which usurps its place. He may see some part of the adherents of the House of Hanover. They the stone-shafted windows displaced by the modern are equally venerable and equally absolute. If many instances, the architrave, full of fancy, which break the silence, but without averting his face, crowned them, is discovered, though whitewashed or plastered. But the interior! Here is a sad reverse! The halls, once vocal with the symphony of sweetest music, now echo to the sound of the smith's hammer; the courtyards with their ing bolts upon your guests. I may thank this worthy | polished flagging or parament in design, are the receptacles of manure; the vast cellarage, to which the grapes of Spain, and of Portugal, and of France, sent their produce direct, are new filled with rubbage; the stately and extensive buildings around those courts are roofless, their windows shattered, their ornaments effaced, their arches ruized: the only sign of that which they had been is the skeletons of their greatness, the remnants of their firm masonry, scattered here and there in large, unbroken pieces. We speak here of a few buildings in the rear of the streets, which we have seen with interest, some years back. No vertige of many others, which once existed, remains. They have long since given a site and materials for the erection of dwelling houses, stables, stores, and yards. The descendants of their former possessors have become the aristocracy of this and of the neighboring counties; though it has been more than once the case that an indigent relative pined in disease and want in the lofty rooms, where, in times gone spirit to its most angry mood.

by, the commands of his wealthy forefather were obeyed. A new race of power and of wealth—the by, the commands of his wealthy forefather were the old tribes of the ancient city. New ideas of comfort and of grandeur have arisen with them; and it is remarked that the new streets and buildings, even outside the walls, occupy more space than those of the old town in its palmiest days. But our present story has no connexion with the modern times of Galway.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

THE NEW HIERARCHY IN SCOTLAND.

The following letter appeared in the Times re-

Sin,-We are indebted to your able foreign correspondents for various announcements as to the establishment of a Papal hierarchy in Scotland, and vesterday morning your Paris correspondent intimated that it is rumoured "the Pope has written an autograph letter to Queen Victoria to thank her for the freedom of action she gives him as to the re-establishment" of the hierarchy in Scotland. Will you allow me to state one or two historical facts to show that her Masjesty, as a Commutational Sovereign, could not possibly "give any such freedom of

The Constitution and legislat'on of Scotland on this matter are peculiar to itself. On the 24th of August, 1560, the Parliament of Scotland, held at Edinburgh, abolished the "jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome," and all his territorial titles. This Act was, on the 15th of December, 1567. notrbed "I have no reason—I mean strong reason—to sus- and confirmed by the King, with " advice of his dearpect your fidelity," replied O'Keane; "but I would wish some circumstances explained." est Regent and the three Estates of the realm," and it was likewise enacted that the bearer or the pro-"Ha! Do you, too, doubt me?" exclaimed the guide, passionately. "You were not taught this caution, when your father"——and he uttered cended the throne one of the grievances against him by the Estates of Scotland was that he assumed the "Regal power as King," being "a professed Papist," and had not sworn fealty to the Constitution "Time waits for no man," said the guide, in his and the laws of the country, ablotishing the jurisdiction of the Pope, and establishing the Protestant Reformed religion. This grievance is dewlt upon in the "Claim of Right" presented to William and Mary, and was one of the considerations on which the Crown of Scotland was offered and accepted, and on which William and Mary were proclaimed "King and Queen of Scotland." This was on the 11th of April, 1639, and on the 7th of June, 1690 an Act of Parliament was passed ratifying the former Acts of Parliament of Scotland, establishing "the Protestant Reformed religion," and confirming "all laws, statutes, and Acts of Parliament made

On the death of William and the accession of Queen Anne, the Scottish Parliament passed what is called the "Act of Security," where by at her death were given for the Protestant religion as established by law. This raised the possibility that there might be again seperate monarchs for the respective countries. To avoid this contingency the "Act of Union" was brought about. In all the negotiations for securing the passing of this measure the utmost auxiety and "Scotch caution" were manifested, in order that the Protestant religion might be secored and the maintenance of the Acts abolishing the "jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rome" and the assumption of territorial titles. The Queen in her Spech to the Parliament assured both countries that this condition as expressed in the Act of Parliament is an essential and fundamental condition of the Union, on which alone they were henceforth to be one kingdom. I need not refer to the limitation of the Protestant dynasty, nor to subsequent Acts of Parliament relating to the same subject. The establishment of the Church of Scotland as a national church rests, among other declarations, on one that the "Pope of Rome hath no power or jurisdiction within this realm." The people of Scotland are bound by the Act of Union to uphold the Church of England as established by law, and the people of England are bound by the same Act to uphold the Church of Scotland. The threatened Papal hierarchy is inconsistent with each of these obligations.

I maintain, therefore, that "no freedom of action" can be given to the Pope, but that, on the contrary, the bearer and the furnisher of such territorial titles is violating the laws and constitution of the United Kingdom, and rendering himself liable to the penalfitted. See the fellow how he flies! We are left ties enacted by the laws of Scotland.-I am, sir,

G. R. BADENOOR. 1 Whitehall Gardens, Dec. 4.

In a leader on the subject the Times says :-

We are much inclined to agree with Mr. Budenoch; but we should be curious to know bow depend more upon a firm heart and stout arm than | many people there are in Scotland who would

allegations the amount of time he must have consumed in writing this short letter. Scotland is a country with very marked characteristics, and among these are twe special aversions—one from bishops in general, the other from Roman Catholic bishops and all other Popery in particular. More than one archbishop has been murdered among them, and even their women, according to history, have resorted to very irregular proceedings in churches in order to put down what they deemed relics of Popery. John Knox was a fervid person, and his fervor did but represent that of his whole sion of Cross street, with its high houses, arched doorways, and stone multioned windows. This Popery or anything approaching to it. Their whole national existence has been based upon a violent revulsion from it, and this revulsion has been intensified by each successive incident in their history. The Scottish people are at once the most vehement Protestants and Presbyterians in the world; and a hierarchy of any kind among them is one of the oldest anachronisms in modern life. There are some very excellent persons who believe themselves to represent the real legitimate spiritual organization of ancient Scotland. There is, in other words, an Episcopalian sect in Scotthe accient and ornamental arched entrance, not land who look upon the Presbyterians very much entirely obliterated by the oblong piece of wood as the partisans of the Old Pretender looked upon are equally venerable and equally absolute. If sash of timber, which it yet binds and protects. In | the mass of the Scottish people take the mattter as seriously as Mr. Badenoch, the spectacle will be an amusing one. There is not the least doubt that any number of Acts of Parliament could be adduced declaring the Pope and all his works utterly intolerable in the Northern parts of these islands. But Acts of Parliament are only worth citing in order to guard against real dangers. The dangers were real at the time the Acts were passed. The Papal party was a formidable power in Europe, and had many secret adherents in every Protestant country. Our English and Scotch forefathers were fighting a real battle at that time, and prudently excluded from their camps any allies of the hostile force. But at the present time to bring Acts of Parliament to bear against Roman Catholics in Scotland would be like appealing to law against the introduction of Turks into Roumania. We should, indeed, be disposed to advise Mr. Badenoch and his friends, before discussing so gravely the alleged consent given by her Majesty, to inquire a little more closely into the truth of the report It reads to much like the happy invention of some humourist at Rome. The Pope, very probably, if he ever thinks of Queen Victoria's religion, is chocked at the idea of her attending Presbyterian worship one side of the Tweed and Episcopal worship the other, and would like to provide her with a more uniform faith. But her Majesty's answer to a Papal epistle requesting permission for this purpose to establish a new hierarchy in Scotland would be a shorter document than Mr. Banenoch's letter. The Pope, in a word, may do just what he likes in this matter. He may provide Scotland, which already has far more bishops than it wants, with another set from Rome, and he may pretend to any autho-rity he pleases. The day is long past when such authority could occasion the slightest anxiety, and Scotland will best treat the new invasion by taking no notice of it whatever. The new hierarchy will, we dare say, make a few converts among a people who are already more than half Roman Catholics and never were fit for anything else. But in other respects the attempt to establish so mere an exotic on Scottish soil will be more amusing than

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CATHOLIC NEWS.

Mgr. Dupanloup.-Several French papers assert that Mgr. Dupanloup is about to be made a Car-

GERMAN CATHOLICS. - The German Catholics in the United States number 1,237,000, and are ministered to by 1,373 priests. There are 127,000 children in the public schools.

New Haven, Corn, is a religious city. For its siaty thousand inhabitants it has fifty five churches The Congregationalists lead with fitteen churches, the Methodists have 13, the Episcopalians 10, the Catholics 7, the Baptists 5, the Jews 2, and the Lutherans and Universalists 1 each.

CATHOLIO SCHOOLS IN ROME -On the 9th of November a distribution of prizes to the children of the school in Via Margana, maintained by the Society for Catholic Interests, took place in the Church of St. Angelo in Pescheria. Cardinal Borromeo presided at the distribution.

THE OBLATE FATHERS lately closed a mission in Belfast, Ireland, which they carried on for a month in the six churches of the city. Seventeen Fathers were engaged. Forty thousand persons received the Sacraments. Over twelve thousand adults were confirmed by Bishop Dorrian, and a large number of converts were received into the Church.

There are Now over one hundred Sisters of Charity in Constantinople, having charge of four hospitals where there are fifteen hundred patients. They also conduct four orphanages, which shelter three hundred and thirty-two children, and six schools for girls, having in all nearly eleven hundred pupils; five thousand patients are served from their dispensaries, and six thousand patients are visited in their houses.

The influence of the Catholic element on the American population is annually tested in an interesting way by the wide-spread and growing celebration of Christmas. The Puritan make-shift has gone down like a dry reed before the insweep of the great Christian holyday. There is scarcely a city in the world that observes Christmas more generally and heartily than the "City of the Puritans"-because half-and the growing half-of its population are Catholics.—Pilot.

WE BEGRET TO learn, says the London Times, that Cardinal Manning has been so prostrated by his prolonged attack of bronchitis at Paris as to be compelled to renounce his intention of returning to England. He has gone, at the recommendation of his medical advisers, to the south of France; the attack was at no time dangerous, yet neither a journey to Rome nor a return to England is considered advisable. In all the churches of the diocese of Westminster on Sunday the prayers of the faithful were asked for the speedy recovery of the Cardinal-Archbishop.

CHRISTMAS DAY AT THE CATHEDRAL.-The serrices at the Cathedral were of the usual impressive character. The first Mass was celebrated at 6 o'cleck, and the congregation was probably the largest eyer seen in the church. There were Masses at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock, and a grand Pontificial High Massat 11 o'clock, at which the Rev. Father Ouellett preached an admirable sermon. The congregations at all these Masses were very la ge. The music at the 6 and 11 o'clock Masses was very fine. The collection for the Orphan Asylum amounted to \$933, a very creditable sum under the circumstances, and only a few dollars less than last year's collection,-St. John's Freeman.

TALK OF LIBERTY in England to Irishmen! Look at the persistent refusal of a Parliament to grant to a Catholic nation a charter for its Catholic University! Then, again, Irishmen are not allowed to carry firearms even for sport. They are not permitted to enroll themselves into volunteer corps. Public meetings cannot be held without the interference of the police (vide the Phoenix Park affair), etc.; and lastly, to the wish of the Irish people to be allowed to close their public houses on Sundays, Parliament turns a deaf car. And whenever the Itish members try to get some measure for the good of their country passed they are cried down and treated as interlopers.

A CATHOLIC COLONY OF 7,000 ACRES .- A Catholic emigration company organized in Philadelphia, has purchased about 7,000 acres of land in Virginia, some ninety miles west of Richmond, on the line the Richmond and Danville Railroad. A Cotholic colony will be settled on this land, which is partly improved, and has on it some thirty-six frame houses most of them in good condition; also, other buildinga some orchards, and two mills. A village site where building lots will be sold. The estate will be so divided that each farm shall have a portion of cleared land and a portion of timber land. There is a mansion house and lot, which will be reserved for "educational purposes" in the hands of some religious order. The prices of the farms will range from eight dollars to sixteen dollars per acre, according to location and improvements, payable in ten equal instalments. Land is cheaper in Minnesota and Nebraska, but there the land is new, and settlers must "rough it," a little at the beginning.

CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND A HUNDRED YEARS AGO .-It may serve to give some idea of the low condition of the Catholics in England and the sort of contemptuous pity with which they were regarded, if we quote from the writings of a poet of some note George Crabbe. He was not a bigoted Protestant, and he evidently looked on Catholics as harmless. This is his picture of the state of the Catholic religion in atypical English village. He says, speaking of the Catholic Church:

"Great was her pride indeed in ancient times, Yet shall we think of nothing but her crimes? Exalted high above all earthly things, She placed her foot upon the neck of kings. But some have deeply since avenged the crown, And thrown her glories and her honours down; For neck nor car can she of kings command, Nor place a foot on her own fair own. "Among her sons with us a quiet few Obscure themselves, her ancient state review, And iond and melancholy glances cast On power insulted and on triumph past, They look, they can but look with many a sigh, On sacred buildings doomed in dust to lie; On scats, they tell, where priests mid tapers dim,

Breathed the warm prayer, or tuned the midnight hymn. Where trembling penitents their guilt confessed, Where want had succor and contrition rest, There weary men from trouble found relief, There men in sorrow found repose from grief; To scenes like these the fainting soul retired Revenge and anger in these cells expired; By pity soothed, remorse lost half her fears, And softened pride dropped penitential tears. Then convent walls and nunnery spires arose In pleasant spots which monk or abbot chose; Where counts and barons saints devoted fed, And making cheap exchange had prayers for bread Now all is lost; the earth where abbey stood Is layman's land, the glebe, the stream, the wood; His oxen low where monks retired to est, His cows repose upon the prior's seat, And wanton doves within the cloister's bill, Where the chaste votary warred with wanton will. Such is the change they mourn, but they restrain The rage of grief and passively complain." If Crabbe had lived until the present time, he would have been able to add to this, that Catholics

in England now do not "passively complain,"

but are actively engaged in re-building what Pro-

ly testant bigotry destroyed,

IRISH NEWS.

Mr. GLADSTONE AND THE KERRY TENANTS .- In reply to the address from the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association Mr. Gladstone has written to the secretary a letter, in which he says :- I cannot pretend, after forty-five years of Parliamentary labor, to look forward to any considerable prolongation of it; but whatever question may arise while I continue to have the honor of the seat will, when it iucludes the vital interests of Ireland, not fail to receive my attention, and I shall endeavor to be governed in relation to it by the same principles of equity which, in conjunction with my esteemed colleague, I have heretofore sought to apply to the consideration of Irish affairs.

"THE FAUGH-A-BALLAGHS."-An English paper says that the 87th Royal Irish Fusileers obtained the sobriquet of their " Faugh-a-ballaghs." Anglice. "Clear the was," from having thus addressed a rather unsteady Spanish regiment that intervened between them and the enemy. They are also designated the "Aiglers," being the only British regiment, save the "Scots Greys," who captured a French engle. Their having done so, and in con sequence wearing an eagle as a cognizance on their bear-skin head-dress, caused them to be retained at Canton as a garrison during the last Chinese war, and prevented their enteriog Pekin with the French.

THE AUTHORITIES AT ALDERSHOT HAVE been busy this week with a case of, it is said "Fenianism in the ranks." On Tuesday, Gunner Walsh, stationed in the camp at that place, was charged before a courtmartial with having "written and sent various letters of a seditious and treasonable character to an acquaintance in Cork." Several of the letters were produced in sustainment of the allegation, and they proved to be identical with those read at the recent trial of the Schoolmaster O'Herlihy in the southern capital. There was no defence. A statement was read expressing the regret of the prisoner for his "indiscretion," and acknowledging the "heinous nature of his offence of disloyalty." Judgment, of course, was reserved .- Nation.

OUR READERS NEED HARDLY BE told that of the exiled children of Ireland his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, stands in the foremost rank for his devotion and his services to the Irish cause and the old country. They will, therefore, poruse with pleasure the account we give in another column of the celebration by his flock of the eighteenth anniversary of his Grace's episcopal consecration. The celebration was two-fold. There were first the religious services in the Cathedral, which were carried out with all possible splendor and were attended by an overflowing congregation, and at which the Bishop of Sarepta preached the sermon; then a beautiful carriage and pair were, with a very warmly worded address, presented to Dr. Lynch by a number of gentlemen, acting on behalf of the Catholics of Toronto. We cordially echo the wish expressed that his Grace may have many years of health and happiness to enjoy the offering .- Nation.

THE REPORT THAT THE HIERARCHY is about to be restored in Scotland has brought a severe fit of "no Popery" on the Scotch brain. Nor has the fits been lessened in intensity by the rumor (for which however, there appears to be no sufficient foundation), that a friendly correspondence on the subject has passed between the Pope and the Queen. rious solemn fanatics have sounded notes of warning in the Times, and it is even said that some of the members of the Cabinet "are daily annoyed with energetic letters from Scotland charging; Her Majesty's Ministers with playing into the hands of Rome and renouncing the glorious heritage of the Reformation." It must be said that the leading English journals have rather thrown cold water on those efforts to keep the non-Catholic fold safe from contamination, but it is questionable whether it would not be best to let the fit wear itself out without any effort to arrest its progress.—Nation.

THE TRIAL OF "THE GALTEE BOY."-The trial of John Sarsfield Casey, the Galtee Boy, for criminal libel on Mr. Bridge's agent over the Mitchelstown estates of Mr. Buckley, was resumed on November 26th, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dablin, before the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Only fifteen jurors attended, and the defendant might have rendered a further adjournment necessary had he so hosen. Mr. Butt, M.P., who conducts the case for him, only challenged three, however; and a jury being sworn, Sergeant Armstrong stated the case for the prosecution. The libels were, in effect, that Mr. Bridge had been guilty of harsh and tyrannical conduct towards the tenants; that he had evicted 53 families, and increased the rent in many in stances 500 per cent, even where the holdings were barren heath; that the tenantry were so ground down and so poor that they lived on the most mengre fare, and, in some instances, were recipients of out-door relief, allegations which counsel characterized as apologies for murder in the past and incentives to murder for the future. It would be proved that Mr. Bridge had, at the request of the owner, obtained a re-valuation of the property by an independent gentleman, and that the whole increase of rent on the land then valued was about 25 per cent. It was utterly untrue that any of the tenants were receiving out-door relief. There was only one who ever received relief, and his rent was Is a year. Again, there had been only two evictions; one was in the case of a squatter, who refused to pay rent to anybody, and the second was that of Ryan, who shot at Mr. Bridges, and fled the country. Ryan held a farm of 37 acres at £30 a year, and he declined either to submit to an increase of £14 or to take £200 for his interest and lease without payment of arrear rents. One statement in the libel, attributing to Mr. Bridge the saying, when he was suffering from the wounds re-ceived at the hands of the would-be assassin, " I will stand another shot or eject the 53 families." counsel described as a fiendish invention. Under the circumstances the learned sergeant expressed a hope that the finding of the jury would have the salutary effect of stopping the reign of terror which had existed too long in Ireland, and more especially in the Mitchelstown district, compelling the prosecutor to convert his dwelling into a police bar-racks, and rendering it dangerous for him to stir abroad without armed protection. Mr. Joseph James Walker, valuer, who farms over 1,000 acres in the Queen's County, and who has had great experience, deposed that his instructions were to proceed on the principle of live and let live, and not to put on in any instance the highest letting value. The tenants received him in a most friendly manner, exclaiming that the re-valuation threatened for 35 years was now about to be made. He valued 512 holdings. The original rental was £4,160, and his valuation was £5,477, but out of the latter the landlord would have to pay half the county cess, which reduced the increase by £275. Nine tenants applied for leave to sell their interests. Their aggregate rental on his valuation was £52 9s, and the mount they received was £724. Another man, who held 33 acres at 27s 6d each, disposed of his interest for £700; and a second, who held 47 acres at £40 a year, sold his for £1,020. The case, which is expected to last seven or eight days, was adjourned." The Verdict .- In the prosecution in relation to the Mitchelstown estates, the jury have found Casey not guilty on the counts attributing that he said it would be a venial offence to shoot Bridge. They disagreed on the counts as to whether the representations were libels, seven being against Casey and five in his favor. There was great cheer-

ing at the result of the trial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUBAN INSURGENTS,-Further surrenders of Cuban insurgents in the Central Department of the island are reported.

THE AGITATION AMONG the ratepayers of Quebec for the abolition of the City Council and the substitution of a Municipal Commission is being renewed this wiater.

THE NORTH POLE AT LAST ;- Captain Wiggins, an Englishman, just arrived from the Genisei and Obi Rivers in Siberia, reports that a route is practicable to the North Pole with an open sea all the way.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT will, it is understood. meet for the despatch of business about the seventh of February. Last year it met on the eight of the same month, and was prorogued on the twenty-eight of April.

SEVERAL INDICTMENTS ARE being framed against Bartley, the alleged murder of Sugeant Dore in Beauce, and it is expected that his trid will be held nt a special session of the Court of Queen's Bench in February. His wife has been arrested in Maine. TEMPLE BAR is going at last; even workmen have commenced to remove it. Some hysterical ep-

peals have been made to the authorities to spare the venerable relic, or at least transplant it elsewhere; but the spirit of vandalism is in the ascendant, and remonstrances are vain.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.-Father Brady. assistant priest at St. Patrick's, Edinbu gb, having been placed in charge of the new mission of the Ratho and Balerno district, his place is to be filled by Father Griffin, a native of Kerry, who has spent six years in Paris, and was ordained two months ago.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ODCE more prevails in El l'aso county, Texas, in consequence of the killing of four of the so-called Mexican mob who forced the Rangers to surrender. The troops were called out to effect the arrest of certain of the mob, when resistance was offered, and two of the latter party were killed and to more subsequently lynched.

THE PARIS Monitour demands an enquiry into the circumstances of the recent preparations for military movements in connection with an intended coup detat under the late Ministry; but absolves the President from all complicity therein. The opinion seems to prevail in Republican circles that Mac-Mahon was kept in ignorance of these preparations which were to have been put to use in the event of his resignation.

THE STRIKE ON THE Lachine Canal is at an end, the men having for the present accepted nine hours a day at ten cents an hour fortnightly cash payements as the general rates, providing that other grievances and summer rates be referred to arbitration. Work has been resumed all along the canal. The contractors publish a document repudiating the action of the leaders in consulting Messrs. Devlin and Jette as unauthorized by the mass of the men, and declining to recognize the proposed arbitration.

THE SECRETARY OF the Greenock Highland Society, who had written to Mr. Gladstone asking his views with regard to a wider instruction in the Gaelic language, has received the following reply from the right hon, gentleman :- I am not sure that I am competent to answer your question. My general opinion about Gaelic is same as about Welsh. Nothing should be done by those in authority to force the instruction of it, but it should have fair play, and it would depend on the desire of the poonle themselves."

MEXICO OUGHT TO BE called the "mother of Presidents." She has had fifty-six of them in fourteen terms, an average of four to a term, and ought to know how she likes Presidents for Unief Magistrates. Occasionally she has two or three at a time, but, like a man, with several wives, the luxury has given her more trouble than satisfaction. Gen. Ord declares that Diaz, the present incumbent, is the best the country has had for years, and that he will turn the thoughts of the people to business rather than revolution. The troubles along the Rio Grande certainly look like business .- Chronicle.

A DOUBTEG. STORY .- The Telegraph's Montreal correspondent telegraphed the following on Monday last :- "A young girl named Christina Bond, from New Brunswick, but now residing here, charges steamer she alleges he first drugged and then betrayed her. After stopping with her as his wife for some time in a hotel he gave her fifty collars and left for home. She went to service, but was subsequently confined with a still born child, which she alleges was killed by tight lacing to conceal her shame. She is now leading an abandoned life, and her story must be received with caution.—St. Johns

OUR PATRON SAINT -Some time since, certain Catholic journals, among which was the Catholic Mirror, jotued in a petition to the Holy Father requesting him to give them the new doctor, of the Church, St. Francis de sales, as their patron saint The fourth Italian Catholic Congress, held at Bergame, added its supplication to the petition made by the journals. The Pope has granted the favor. In complying with their desire, he wrote the following

"Benedicat Deus et dirigat, intercedente Sancto Francisco Salesio, cui se commendatos volunt scriptores catholiccarum ephemeridum, qui tuentur causam religionis, ciusque jura et sancta hujus apostolice Sedis ; obsequenter et fideliter adherentes ipsius doctrinæ et monitis."

"May God bless and direct, through the interces sion of St: Francis de Sales, under whose protection they desire to be placed, the writers on Catholic iournals who defend the cause of religion, its rights and those of the Holy Apostolic See, and who adhere devotedly and faithfully to its doctrine and Pius IX, Pore. precepts.

The Catholic Mirror was the first paper in America to place itself under the protection of St. Francis de Sales.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND. - On Sunday evening the Societies of the daughters of Mary and the other guilds attached to each church went in solemn procession, carrying banners and the statue of the Blessed Virgin, singing hymnes and litanies in honour of the festival of the Immaculate Conception. The Catholic body in Greenock has soffered a severe loss by the death, on the 4th inst., of Mr. Arthus Skivington, a true hearted Catholic, equally generous of his means as of his time in the cause of religion or of the poor. He was more than once elected to act on the police commission and the parochial board. The funeral took place on Friday last, The body having been conveyed to St. Mary's Greenock, solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated. On Monday, the 26th ult., a congregational meeting was held in St. Athanasius' Schoolroom, Carluke, to confer with the Rev. Dr. McLachlin, V. G., Professor, St. Peter's Seminary, Glasgow, the Rev. Michael Condon, Greenock, and their pastor, Rev. M. Cassin, on cost of the proposed addition to the present school. In the absence of Dr. Mc-Lachlin, the Rev. Mr. Condon was voted to the chair and he fully explained the question of ways and means for defraying the object of the meeting. After many propositions pro and con, it was unanimously resolved that the congregation subscribe forty pounds to the erection within five years provided the Archbishop give a donation from the funds at his disposal for that purpose, and order the building to be immediately proceeded with. This concluded the business of the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Condon gave his subscription of £1 to the fund,

FARMERS' COLUMN.

TREATMENT TO FARM STOCK .- No man can expect to thrive as a farmer unless he gives strict attention to the care of his stock, and at the same time treats it kindly and gently. Animals soon learn who are their friends and who are not. Let an illtempered man who whips and fights his horses upon the slightest ground, and perhaps when there is no necessity for it, enter the stable, and there is a general uneasiness manifested.

MACHINERY.-The proper use is Machinery is a very important matter. On many farms it would pay better to hire the work done, than to buy the necessary machines. Where machines cannot be hired, then they must be procured some other way; but no farmer can now afford to work without them It is a very general fault in cutting hay, to leave a very short stubble; this is objectionable, a it greatly injures the after growth.

"Agricultural Chemistry."-Instructive Lecture by Dr. F. H. Mitchell, of London - Dr. Mitchell, of this city, delivered an address before Royal Ock Grange, Hyde Park, Wednesday night on the subject of Agricultural Chemisty. He was assisted in the chemical experiments by Mr. J. Williams. The lecturer introducing the subject, said : Agricultural chemistry is the study of the chemleal relatio s of the substances concerned in agriculture. The whole natural science of vegetable and animal production is usually entitled agricultual chemistry; although it introduces much more -such as the kindre t sciences of physics, meteorology, vegetable and unimal physiology and geology. After defining these sciences, he said it is impossible to separate these sciences without error on the study of agricultural chemistry therefore our study is not strictly confined to chemistry when we study it as farmers. The object of agriculture is to the velop as large quantities from the soil of useful vegetable products, and indirectly animal products. To bring this about, we must enquire into the composition of the plant and animat. We find, then, all animals and plants to contain variable and usually a large proportion of hydrogen, which is essential to their life, but which can be separated without affecting their chemical composition. At a high temperature, dry animal or vegetable tissues are separated into two portions-one passes into the air as gas or vapor and another remains as asher. Most vegetable and animal substances contain 90 to 99 per cent of gas or organio matter, while the ashes or inorganic matter is small. It will be necessary here to explain the meaning of organic and inorganic matter. Organic matter is such as possess organs, by means of which they grow and continue in being, as the roots and leaves of plants, the lungs and stomach of animals. Inorganic substances, such as have organs and do not reproduce as plants and animals. The organic matter usually consists of four elements: carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. These simple bodies are united in plants in a thousand different proportions, which go to make up our study. Most products, however, consist of only a few of these combinations. These may be specified under four coasses :- 1st. The oils, resins and wax. 2nd. Cellulose (cell tissue), woody, fibre, sugars, and different kinds of gums. 3rd, Pectoso -the pulp of green fruit. 4th, Nitrogenous compounds, or blood-making compounds, such as albumen and casein. The first three groups are composed principally of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Some of the oils contain carbon and hydrogen only, while all the members of the 4th class contain 15 percent of nitrogen. After showing experiments with carbon, generating gas and showing its properties, he proceeded to say, besides the elements mentioned, most of them also contain a smal proportion of sulphur and also phosphorus. The whole growing part of the plant is a porous substance, as easy penetrable by air as a seive. In speaking of plant food he said:—All forms of plant food are soluble in water, and it is plain, from what I have told you, that the tissues of the plant must be constantly supplied with food in the shape of carbonic acid and ammonia in solution in water, and these are removed by the assimilative process of the vegotable, and they are again restored by the osmatic process as long as the supply is kept up. The ash of plants consist of phosphates, sulphates, silicates, carbonates of potassium, magnesia, with small quantities of iron, manganese and alkaline chlorides, and and a few other elements. In referring to the growth a Protestant clergyman of that province with bring- of grain, he said they would not develop in soil deficient in certain salts, such as potash, lime, phosphoric acid, sulphuric, etc. These kinds of plant food are all derived from the soil and enter the plant through the roots. Their medium of transmission into the vegetable is water, which is assisted in its solvent action by carbonic acid and ammonia. After further explaining the physiology of plants, he said the soil is generally variable in composition, but when there is a supply of ush ingredients, it will produce the plants naturally, without cultivation. This is a fertile soil; a deficiency in any of these salts is termed a barren soil; and there is a great difference between natural, or spontaneous, and artificial growth. Natural growth is slow; and cultivated growth is rapid; hence the necessity of science in forming artificial growth not only requires the necessary salts for its nourishment, but an excess, as it has then to make up the difference of the want of atmospheric food. Assuming then that the soil is physically adapted to vegetation, the fertility de-pends upon the supply of the necessary salts for its growth. The quantity of suits that a heavy crop-takes from the ground is small compared with the whole weight of the soil down to the roots. An average crop of grain or vetables, for instance, do not take from the soil more than 200 to 600 lbs. of salts per acre in a year. That part of the soil which is soluble in water, represents the plant food. Large quantities of water passes through every acre of ground, and it is only needful that this water contains a small portion of these salts I have previously mentioned in solution to supply the necessary matter to an average crop. Why a soil consisting of dry sand is not fertile, is because it is too dry, and there is no food in the shape of these salts. A soil consisting of pure sand may be productive, if it originates from easily decomposed rock, because the amount of surface the grain is exposed to, and the close texture of the soil maintains its moisture to allow it to obtain its food. He considered the advantage of a clay soil was its porosity and retentiveness for water ammonia and salts; hence, in dry seasons, they were more fertile. In speaking of the way in which these salts or manure might be supplied to plants, he said the most general useful manure is that of the stable—it contains everything that is necessary to plants. He strongly recommended a rotation of crops as the means of obtaining the greatest return from the land, and concluded by strongly urging all young men to stay upon the farm, and, by the application of intelligence and scientific methods of culture they could live a happy and prosperous life. He thought farmers' sons should have a systematic training, the same as professions and trades. Lawyers, doctors, tradesmen, merchants, etc., were required to serve an apprenticeship, and be thoroughly trained, but everybody thought they could farm without any knowledge of its fundamental principles. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered. The chairman, Dr. Hanson, in moving the vote of thanks, referred to the great importance to our farmers of chemical science. He contrasted animal and vegetable life, and remarked that animals had the means by their locomotive powers to supply themselves with food, but plants, being stationary, had to have their food brought to them. It was,

then, the business of a farmer to bring food to

their plants, as had been pointed out by the lec-

turer.

The True Witness

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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AT. 761 CRAIG STREET.

M. W. KIRWAN-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Terms—\$2,00 per annum—in Advance

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

CALENDAR-JANUARY, 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 2-Octave of St. Stephen. Edmund Burke born, 1730. Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, died, 1864

Georgia accepted the Constitution, 1788. THURSDAY, 3-Octave of St. John, Apostle and Evangelisor.

FRIDAY, 4-Octave of Holy Innocents. Mother Seton died, 1840.

The Northern Star, organ of the United Irishmen, first puplished, 1792. SATURDAY, 5-Vigil of the Epiphany. St. Teles-

phorus, Pope and Martyr. SUNDAY, 6-SUNDAY WITHIN THE OCTAVE OF THE

EPIPHANY. Monday, 7-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 8-Of the Octave.

LECTURE.

"IRISH SOLDIERS -- IN ---

FOREIGN LANDS."

(SPAIN, ITALY, FRANCE, GERMANY, &c. &c.)

A LECTURE

WILL BE GIVEN ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT

M. W. KIRWAN,

IN THE

MECHANICS HALL

Tuesday Evening, 29th Jan., '78.

Proceeds to be devoted to patriotic objects. TICKETS-25cts; RESERVED SEATS, 50cts. TO RE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company will assemble at the QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS, Dalhousie Square, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVEN ing at 7.30, sharp.

M. W. KIRWAN, Captain Commanding.

TO OUR READERS.

We must again claim the indulgence of our readers this week. Our offices are not yet in order, but we hope to have everything cleared for action next week.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We are requested by the Rev. Father Brown to publish the names, and the amount of money contributed by each person, to the new daily paper project. Before doing so, however, we think it well to request any of the contributors who do not wish their names to appear to inform us on, or before, Monday morning.

CHURCH PARADE.

On Sunday the St. Jean Baptiste Village Infantry Company, numbering fifty-one men and three officers, with the Catholics from the Prince of Wales' Battalion, numbering twenty-five men and one officer, and six men and one sergeant from the Engineers-in all eighty-three men and four officers-attended Church parade at St. Patrick's, Montreal. They were accompanied by the St. Jean Baptiste Company Fife and Drum Band, numbering twelve men, which made a total of ninety-nine all told. This, however, does not represent the total number of English speaking Catholics in the Volunteers. There are a few in the Victorias, and there must be a few in the Artillery and in the Fusaliers. The next time there is a similar muster we hope that it will be more generally responded to. It is possible to make up a total of about one hundred and twenty men.

THE ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT.

The St. Patrick's Concert takes place on next Monday, the 7th inst. Our friends should take a special interest in supporting this Concert. Our people should consider it as an obligation to generously assist all efforts of this kind. There are occasions when all Irishmen can show their unanimity, and in supporting national concerts, they have an excellent opportunity of doing so.

A STARTLING CIRCUMSTANCE.

PROTESTANTS BEWARE! To-day a solemn obligation is thrown upon our shoulders. We would fain avoid that obligation if we dared, but in doing so we would be recreant to our trust. We have, on the one hand, the allegiance we owe the public urging us to make public a startling circumstance which has come to our knowledge, while on the other we find ourselves compelled to expose the doings of men who ought to be our friends. It is only by those who have been similarly circumstanced that our position can be realized. It is a struggle between friendship and duty, between honour and affection. What are we to do? The public safety is in danger. Law and order may be subverted. Life and property may be rendered insecure, and the seeds of permanent and demoralizing strife may be sown in our midst unless we boldly face the desperate issue before us. We have tried to avert the calamity by other means, but we have failed. We have done our best by private solications to kill the mischief in the bud. We have begged, prayed, threatened, but all in vain; the work of terror is going on, and we have resolved to place the facts before the world. In doing this we violate no secret. From the first moment we heard of the calamitous conspiracy we denounced it, and threatened then, and have never ceased threatening since, to give the particulars to an awe-struck public. That time is come. Duty must be our first consideration, and in pur_ suance of that duty we have to tell our Protestant friends to-BEWARE! We give this advice with all sincerity and intend it with good will. We repeat the time is come for our Protestant friends to -BEWARE! And why do we give this signficant caution? Well we shall plainly give our reasons, trusting to that inate love of justice, which after all forms a big part of man's nature, for our justification. Our reason then is that a conspiracy which means no good to our Protestant friends has recently been formed in Montreal, and has spread with startling rapidity throughout the Province of Quebec. It is nothing less than a conspiracy to insult, and perhaps to attempt to destroy, Protestantism all over the land. The name of this infamous organization is "THE ST. BARTHOLO-HEW MASSACRE ASSOCIATION," and the members are bound by solemn oath not to reveal the secrets of their order. It was on the memorable anniversary of the massacre in Paris, August 26th last, that "THE ST. BARTHOLO-MEW MASSACRE ASSOCIATION" was established in Montreal, and its surrounding agencies were then, as they are now, of a nature repugnant to every honest citizen, no matter at what altar he may kneel. With devilish cunning the framers of the constitution paraphrased the wording of the Orangemen's oath, substituting here and there such hostile expressions as suited the exigencies, which they foolishly thought, they were called upon to prepare for. One of these oaths we have before us. It is a terrible year the members are bound to meet and "duly celebrate the memory of the glorious. pious and immortal Charles IX of France, who on the 26th of August, 1572, won for our fathers the glorious heritage of Civil and Religious Liberty." Some subtle demon must have aided in this obligation. It is hard to think that in this century, and under the British flag, such things could be. It is nothing less than an incentive to slaughter. Catholics must repudiate these men. We warn our friends not to be deceived by vague or honied words into joining this association. Those who are tempted, let them go to their confessors and unbosom to them the dangers of their position. The society is spreading, and to our knowledge every strategy is used to bring recruits into the ranks. These men mean to insult our Protestant friends. They say they like it. They will tell you that "herities have no right in this province." That "this is no place for unbelievers." When strong enough they are resolved to march in procession through the thoroughtares and sing the glories of Charles IX. It is horrible to contemplate. They declare that they will parody orange airs, and in melodious numbers chant "To hell with the heads of the Protestant Church." They will do all in their power to annoy their inoffensive Protestant fellowcitizens. They will declare their determination to "kick their enemies before them." They will not only sing, but they are resolved to practice the brutal utterance, "Protestants lie under." And they do it all on the fictitious plea of "Civil and Religious Liberty." Some demon must possess them to contemplate these things. Their banners are to carry the equestrian figure of Charles IX. Their motto is to be "St. Bartholomew and No Surrender." But worse than all, they fiercely say that they do not see why anyone should be insulted.

They were annoyed at the opposition we pri-

vately gave them. They say all they want is

heretic or Protestant." Every effort is to be directed to exterminate Protestants from the Province of Quebec. The members of this association say that the Church has failed to successfuly combat the growth of heresy, and that the time is come for other means to be adopted. It is almost incredible, but it is unfortunately true. It is no fancy picture; it is a burning fact. Unless it is destroyed, this Association will bring mischief to us all. We give the warning, yet knowing that assasination may be the consequences. We repeat PROTESTANTS BEWARE! We say too that all good Catholics will be with their Protestant friends in resisting this impious organization, to a man. We repudiate and denounce it. It is not necessary for our protection. It is another cursed importation from European feuds. We have nothing to do with it, and will not have it, and the members of it may rest assurred that in the ranks of the Catholic people, this "St. Bartholemew Massacre Association" will find its deadliest foes. The members cannot be Catholics, or if they are they must be ignorant of the nature of the massacre on St. Bartholemew's day. There is, in the first place, no anology between the Huguenots of the reign of Charles IX and the Protestants of Quebec. The Huguenots were seditious and formidable. They threatened to subvert the law and even to endanger the throne. They had a Coligney to lead them. There are none of those things in Quebcc. With the exception of a few who aided the rebel Oka Indians, the Protestants have always been the supporters of law and order. The overwhelming majority of them are loyal men. It is monstrous to draw a comparision. We are compelled to use strong adjectives because we are dealing with a strong, a subtle and a dangerous enemy. If these men wish to perpetuate the massacre of St. Bartholemew as a religious event, then they must be woefully ignorant of history. Religion had nothing to do with it. Sismondi and Ranke, both Protestant historians, held these views and they have been sustained by all impartial historians. Like the Spanish Inquisition, the massacre of St. Bartholemew was an act of political barbarism, and the men who attempt to do honour to the memory of Charles IX because he was guilty of the crime of assasination, commit a serious offence before God and man. If it succeed it means anarchy and social decay. Already becomes us all to realize the danger. The crisis is serious. To our Catholic friends we once more say avoid this pest. Shun it as you would shun a viper. It is the path that will lead to disgrace and ruin. Body and soul will be lost if men persist in pursuing the course which this association has marked out for its existence. Civil strife may be the calamitous result. Unfortunately we have alus. Orangeism is a combatative reality, alobligation. On the 26th of August in each though fortunately for the peace of our community " THE ST. BARTHOLEMEN MASSACRE

AN EXCURSION TO RICHMOND.

Association,"-is only a dream.

The Young Irishmen's Dramatic Club. of this city, has made arrangements with the St. Patrick's Society of Ricmond, Quebec, to give an entertainment there on the 9th instant, in aid of the building of a new church. The Grand Trunk has consented to issue return tickets at a fare and one-third from Montreal. Quebcc, Sherbrooke and intermediate stations, good for three days. No doubt many friends of the Club and others, desiring to help a noble object, will avail themselves of the opportunity of joining in this pleasant excursion. The town band of Richmond will be in attendance on the arrival of the excursionists.

The people of Richmond have just closed a very successful bazaar in aid oftheir new church, at which was realized \$1,100. This is an exceedingly large sum for this small and thriving town. Its zealous pastor, the Rev. Father Quinn, is energetic in his good work, and is beloved by all his people, and respected by all creeds and classes.

REVIEWS.

NEW IRELAND .- A. M. Sullivan, M.P., Price \$2. To be had at Messrs Sadliers.— This book appears to be an abridgement of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's New Ireland. We have not seen the first issue, but it was sold at 31s, volume and looks more like extracts from the work, than the work itself. It opens with a rapid sketch of the sixteenth century and then surveys the history of "New Ireland" from the early days of O'Connell down to the year 1875. It is written in that powerful yet simple style of which Mr. Sullivan is a master. It is a book that has already been well criticized. Many able reviewers have denounced it, while

They are so mad with fanaticism that they of "evictions" are graphically depicted, cannot see the pit they stand over. They and most of the important events of the past solemnly swear that they will "not marry a few years and dwelt upon at length. A large sale is expected for it in Canada. We shall notice it at length some other time.

> TRELAND AS SHE IS, AS SHE HAS BEEN AND AS SHE OUGHT TO BE.-By James Clancy, Published by Thomas Kelly, 17 Barclay St., New York: -Mr. Clancy's work is of the "advanced" temper. It is decidedly Fenian in its tendency and appeals to feelings, which Mr. Sullivan's work discourages. The wrongs which Irishmen have suffered in the past, are feelingly depicted in Ireland, "As SHE WAS," but the means Mr. Clancy suggests by making her "As SHE OUGHT TO BE" will not meet with universal applause. Mr. Clancy denounces Home Rule, but Home Rule has been the platform which the Irish people at home have, for the present, elected to stand by, and we think that the opinions of our countrymen at home are, at least, entitled to respect. The style is graphic, the language forcible, but it has in our opinion the one fault, it does not recognize the right of the Irish at home, and them alone, to decide what political banner they shall fight under.

> HEROIC WOMEN OF THE BIBLE AND THE CHURCH.-J. B. Ford & Co., New York :-This is a beautifully executed work. It is coming out in parts at 50c each part. The illustrations are chaste and appropriate, and the letter press is in harmony with the skill displayed in the engravings. The colourings may be too high in some cases, but the work deserves to be encouraged and we hope it will receive a liberal support from the Catholics of

THE QUEBEC LAW DIGEST .- By Charles H. Stephens, Advocate; John Lovell, Montreal. A very useful digest of Quebec Law. It purports to be "a complete compilation of all the reported decisions in the Province of Quebec, down to the first of January, 1877." The first number only is yet published, and the second is promised "early in February."

THE HARP.—The Harp comes to us full of Christmas stories, and exhibiting many of its old traits of sparkling wit. As an Irish magazine we can cordially recommend it to our readers. To the young it is particularly attractive, and as it tends to the cultivation of a healthy Irish sentiment, we hope to see it in the hands of many of our people.

SUNDAY SCOOL TEACHERS MANUAL .-Benziger Brothers, New York: - This is a book the seeds have been thrown into the soil. It on the "Art of teaching Cathecism for the use of teachers and parents, by Rev. A. A. Lambing." It is an excellent work of 200 pages,

> FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW .- The Fortnightly Review for November is a more than usually materialistic. Tyndal is at his old work, 'The Future of our Commons," "Conversation with M. Thiers," "Books and Critics," "A speculations on evolution, &c , &c."

swered, by Archbishop Lynch. This is a small book of about 70 pages which should be n everybody's hands. If Protestants read this little work they would see how unfair and ridiculous some of their objections to the Church aré. We could desire nothing better than to see this excellent little book in the hands of every Protestant in the country.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW .-The Month has an interesting reply to Professor Tyndal's speech at Birmingham. It is, to our mind a complete vindication of the Church It truly says that "it is a dreadful thing for men of intellect and character to go about preaching atheism and its consequences, when they are not and cannot be certain that it is truth." The other articles are "Unfamiliar Paris," "Early Aryon Society," "Robert Southwell," "Historical Geography in the Seventeenth Centuary," Bourdalane and his contemporaries," "A Catholic Pilgrimage under the May Laws," and "The Two Spr-

LONDON QUARTERLY .- The Quarterly for October attacks the Church in an article on "Ordination and Confession," and again in "Caesarism, Romanism, and Socialism," "The Three Extreme Ideas." There is an interesting article on "The New Republic and Modern Philosophers." The other articles are "The 6d in England and was, we understand in two Liberal Party and Foreign politics," "Alfred volumes. The book now before us is in one Austin's Poems, " " Contemporary Italian Poets," Carriage Roads and Coaches," History of Mangols and Memoirs of Adilon-Barrot.

THE WESTMINSTER ZEUIEW.—The Westminster Review has very often, appropriate exception to the rule. The essays on "Torpedo Warfare, Russian Literature and Hindoo Society under English Rule, are particularly spread towards Stanley street. The chief of the acceptable just now, while Renaissance in Italy, brigade ordered the fire to be confined, if possible, The Supernatural Element in Shakespeare, and to Stanley street; this could not be done without their Civil Rights and Religious Liberty. the others have applauded it. The evils | Sir John Bowring, are full of vigour. burning the St. Nicholas Boy's Home, an institution

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY. - Dawson Brothers. Contents:-King Rene of Anjon; The Sects of the Commonwealth; Jules Michelet. George Buchanan; Thomas De Quincey; The Greek Revolution. The Social Questions in

LIFE OF POPE PIUS THE NINTH, by Rev. Richard Brennan, A.M., Pastor of St. Rose's Church, New York, Sadlier 275 Notre Dame St., Montreal. Price \$1.50:- There has been few periods in the eventful life of the Holv Father when a history of his life is more acceptable than at the present moment. The book now before us comes down to the events of last year, and it thus has a freshness which must make it attractive.

VENNOR'S ALMANAC.—There is in this Almanae an interesting collection of weather wise sayings. The selections from English and Foreign "prophets" may have some significance in the countries in which they were written, but they may not have any significance at all here. What might be "prophetic" in England might be anything but "prophetic" in Canada. Mr. Vennor has lost, perhaps, what might have been the greatest wit of his life. Why did he not arrange for the mild weather we have had. Canada has experience ed nothing like it for 40 years, people say, and yet Mr. Vennor did not tell us that it was coming. When he did not arrange for weather that was so near it is difficult to think that he can arrange for weather so remote as next June or December.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) -:0:-

THE TORONTO FIRE BRIGADE. At a time when so much is said in complaint by certain Catholics in Montreal with regard to alleged injustices done them in the Fire Brigade and other civil institutions, it may not be out of place to consider whether their cause of dissatisfaction is worse than that of the Catholics of this city The Toronto Fire Brigade is a municipal institution with a chief appointed by the Council, while its members are approinted by the Committee on Fire, Water, and Gas. This committee is composed of seven aldermen-all Protestants, and its chairman is one of the leading Orangemen in the city, a prominent marshal every 12th July. The number of firemen has been decreased within a recent period and there are now 54 men in the Brigade. In the whole Brigade there are but two Catholics. For years there was not a single Catholic in the Fire Brigade. It is composed almost exclusively of Orangemen, and their antipathy to have any Catholic in the Brigade is so strong that when, a few years ago, it was found out that two of the firemen were Catholics, the treatment and insults they reand as a teachers manual we know of nothing ceived was such that they were soon glad to bid farewell to the Brigade. In some of the halls of the Brigade pictures of King William and other Orange emblems are constantly displayed. The Fire Brigade is notorious as an Orange body, and, as has been seen, its members make no while Leslie Stephens assails "Dr. Newman's effort to conceal it. To show what kind Theory of Belief." The other articles are of men are to be found on the Brigade ready too many incentives to turbulence around | "The Foreign Dominions of the Crown," | it is only necessary to mention that on the building of a new fire Hall on College Street an individual was appointed foreman, who a few years ago was one of the leaders of an attack upon St. Pauls Cat. holic school and the priests residence; where win-QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIONS CONCERNING dows were smashed and other damage done; and CATHOLIC DOCTRINE AND PRACTICES, AN- bis actions were so notorious actions, that he was arrested for the part he took in this transaction and fined \$50.00 and costs. Such is the character of some of the men of which the Toronto Fire Brigade is composed, and such is the body in whose hands are placed in trust the property of sixteen thousand Catholics It is notorious that a Catholic is not wanted in the Toronto Fire Brigade. Several Catholics have occasionally applied for membership in this body; but, with the exceptions named none of them have been successful. Why? It may be said that there is but one Catholic in the City Council: and composed as is the Committee on Fire Water and Gas, no Catholic has any chance of success. It seems that there is a list of applicants for Firemen kept, and whenever any is wanted, the Chairman of the Committee is pointed out the person desirable to take on; and it is needless to say that only those who are known to the "heads" as "solid" are placed on the Brigade. Thus Catholics are ostracised as effectively as if that ostracism was established by law. Independent of the fact that there are only two Catholics on the Fire Brigade, and that the great majority belong to a society which is hostile to Catholics this then is another phase of the question which makes it to us a matter of serious importance. Toronto has many noble monuments of the piety and benevolence of its Catholic inhabitants It is but natural that they should feel a pride in their institutions, and an anxiety with regard to their safety from the dangers of fire; and that anxiety amounts to dread when they recollect in whose hands are placed the safety of those institutions. Twelve years ago St. Patricks Church, with the adjacent priests house was burned. While it may not have been possible to have saved the church, it was possible to have saved the priests house; and there are many who believe that if the firemen had only done their duty, the house could have been saved. But they delayed on an excuse of want of water, while water was abundant, and only turned on a stream when the buildings were selections, and the number now before us, is no doomed; the language of some of the firemen on that occasion is well remembered to-day. Some time ago a fire broke out on Church street, and

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founded by His Grace. The roof of the Home took fire; the chief was asked by some Catholics to have the hose turned on the roof, and he is said to have declined. One minute's play on the roof of the Home would have then extinguished the fire; but it was not until the fire had worked its way under the roof that the hose was turned on, and the Home was in the meantime damaged to the extent of some hundreds of dollars.

If this is not sufficient to justify an enquiry into the management of the Toronto Fire Brigade, it is not because sufficient evidence is wanting.

The system that has made such a state of things possible, cannot be too severely censured; and a change is necessary, not only for the interests of the Catholics, but for the good name of the city.

LECTURE.

His Grace the Archbishop having been engaged the greater part of the day at the Central Prison where he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to thirty adults, the usual lecture was delivered by the Rev. Father Berrigan on Sunday evening. The Rev. gentleman took for his subject "The Unity of the Church" which he handled in a very masterly style. These Lectures commenced by the Archbishop about the middle of October, himself occupying the pulpit every Sunday evening except the last, are highly appreciated by all classes. The Spacious edifice was as well crowded the last night as on the first. His Grace's Lecture in aid of the St. Nicholas Boy's Home was very successful, realizing four hundred dollars.

LETTER FROM OTTAWA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

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OTTAWA, Dec. 24th, 1877.

Our citizens now are like all other people of this province becoming interested in the approaching municipal elections. In Ottawa civic affairs are creating an unusual degree of excitement as the general conviction is that the finances of the city are brought to a low ebb. The demand is now for a policy of retrenchment, and certainly under our present circumstances such a policy is sadly needed. A great cause of indignation is the very high salaries which are paid to the city officials, which are I believe proportionately much higher than those of other municipalities, and doubtless the effect will be that our public servants will have to suffer a reduction on their incomes, for each candidate will be required to give a pledge to that effect. There are other special matters such as a by-law called the Local Improvement By-Law-and each of which occupy very much the attention of the people of the metropolis.

THE MAYORALITY.

The only aspirant to the Mayorality who has definitely announced himself so far, is Mr. C. W. Bangs. Among those who may be candidates are Alderman Birkett, and ex-Ald. McDougall. The latter is the gentleman of whom a correspondent wrote some time ago in the True Witness, to whom a Montreal "drummer" spoke in a most anti-papist style thinking that he was speaking to a Protestant and afterwards became dismayed in being told by Mr. McDongal (into whose good graces he wished to ingratiate himself) that he was a Catholic. Mr. McDougal is a highly respected merchant and would well adorn the Mayors chair. In this connection I may remind your readers that the retiring Mayor county.

ROBINSON AND DOUDIET.

The Grand Marshal from Kingston, and the Grand Chaplain from Montreal, figured here a short while ago. The latter gave a "lecture"—so-called—and indicated that the turning point had been reached. the "woeful" gentleman acted as bottle holder, i.e., chairman. One nice feature about the affair is that the press of the city gave it very scant notice. Another charming feature is the retort which Robinson has given for the left-handed compliment paid to him by his wife. As you will remember on his leaving Kingston to go to Montreal in July last, the parting wish was that he should "stick to his colours" even though he should die, which as I said in a former letter was really hard on Bobinson, and certainly the words betokened a little want of wifely affection. Well the husband has had his revenge. Robinson has paid her back. In the opening remarks which he made as chairman he said that the day he was in Montreal was a prouder day than the one on which he was married.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Speaking recently of the benefit derived trom reading pious works-works which teach a moral as well as adorn a tale, the Rev. Mr. Beecher said :-

In a recent sermon Henry Ward Beecher makes use of the following beautiful words: " Among the best treatises-the reading of which he would recommend—are some of those that have come down from saints to the Roman Catholic Church-books that may be read by Protestants without omission. There are things told about the Virgin Mary which it does not hurt me to read. I can worship her by just calling her my mother. They call her "mother," and I imagine that she represents my mother in heaven, watching me. I do not say my prayers to mer, their tenantry perished or field, and only a happy her, but I talk to her and she talks to me; for she represents a divine principle, and I take it as an adjunct or help by which I can put back into the started there with the express purpose of purchas. sovereign or divine character those elements of motherless tenderness which theologians have it cheaply, nursing it a while, and selling it in a Squeezed out (?) . . . Aside from this, these Roman year or two at a handsome profit. The Mitchels-Catholic treatises are among the gems of religious town estate of about 250,000 acres was bought readinas."

dued by the sweetness and grace of that pure Virgin whom he calls his " mother" and it is only by reason of wanting a true knowledge of our doctrine concerning our heavenly queen, which, however is not generally found in treatises of piety, that pray that the Virgin Mother, by her sweet influence, " Mother of God."—Ex.

ELI PERKINS.

Eli Perkins has been travelling in Canada. While here he corresponded with the New York Snn. In a letter, dated from Quebec, we find the following hialogue:-

"Is there much unkind feeling between the Catholic and Protestan population in Canada?" This is a question that I have asked many times.

The answer has alway been substantially. "Yes, there is a litter feeling. The English Protestant sections and the French Canadian sections are divided by bitter feud which can never end till one eats the other up. War and riot can break out in Montreil at any moment. The west of Canada is Protestant, while the east is Catholic, and there is no unity between them, and never can

"Would you like to be annexed to the United States?' I asked a leading Canadian to day.
"Yes," he said, I would. I am a Protestant, and once annexed to the United States we could

keep the Catholics down." For the same reason the Catholics are opposed to annexation. They naturally refer to stay under a Government where they are in the majority.

CATHOLICS IN NEW ENGLAND.

The Manchester Mirror, a New Hampshire paper, is uneasy at the rapid growth of the Catholic element all over the Yankee States.

"Our own observation teaches us that the land of the Puritans is passing into the hands of the Catholics by processes more rapid than it is pleasant to admit. A few years ago our foreign and Catholic population was confined mainly to our cities, and one might ride a week without finding a follower of the Pope owning a farm. Now any of us can point to school districts peopled almost entirely by them. In the country, as in the city, they are clannish, and when one buys and settles upon a farm others follow, and in a few years they possess the whole neighborhood, and thus one by one, the old homesteads, the nursaries of New-England ideas, and the cradles of New England sons, are slipping from the grasp of the Yankees. We have said this is not a pleasant fact to contemplate, for while the settlement upon our land of a Catholic family brings to us much needed bone and sinew, and often industry frugality and perseverence, it is an almost unerring sign that the days of the Yankee community in that neighborhood are numbered. For some reason the Catholic and the New-England Protestant do not make pleasant neighbors. They do not fraternize, and from the start there is a marked line between them, and in the end one folds his tents and departs to seek more congenial neighbors. As we have seen, it is generally the Catholic who stays and the Protestant who goes. This natural antigonism is not so much the result of their religious beliefs as of their general characters and ways of living, which

FALK LAWS.

The defenders of the "Falk Laws" are having a hard time of it in the Prussian Parliament. Cn the one hand, the "Progressive Socialists' are attacking their policy as tyrannical, and on the other, the "orthodox" Protestants are remonstrating on the ground that what was meant to injure the Catholic religion threatens to utterly destroy "orthodox" or 'Evangelical" Protestantism, and to strengthen the Rationalistic party, which has already become predominant in the Prussian Protestant "Church." Herr von Meyer, a member of the the course of a debate that:-

"He and his political friends had quite enough of the Culturkampf. The people," he said, I may remind your readers that the retiring Mayor ardently desire peace; and very many persons in rent. Mr. Bridge gave half a year's. His method terpret the Culturkampf, exactly as the Centre party, of doing this was harsh in the last degree. He next year owing to his office as Registrar of the as a campaign against the Catholic Church. It was never walked the land to see whether his valuator carried that this campaign was on by means of a legisation which was open to the charge of being passionate, and passionate legislation is always a political fault. People therefore desire a revision of this legislation. Last year it was hoped that the speech of the Deputy Lasker, Unfortunately this has not been the case. For my part, I believe that the measures against the Catho-lic clergy ought to have ceased when their connection with the state ceased. The State does not trouble itself about the spiritual proceedings of the Jewish clergy; it ought just as little to troubli itself now concerning the spiritual proceedings of the Catholic clergy. I can therefore only express the wish that is legislation which has been condemned as passionate by persons of so many different views, may be revised as speedily as possible."

THE GREAT IRISH LIBEL CASE.

There have been few cases that attracted more attention than the trial of Casey "the Galtee Boy," for libel. The following graphic account is from the pen of the Dublin correspondent of the N. Y. Times, although written in a strain which we cannot altogether commend, yet it contains some startling truths. and should be read by everyone who desires to know the condition to which the Irish tenantry are sometimes reduced by bad land-

About 80 years ago the noble family of Kingston were possessed of a vast waste of mountain land in the south of Tipperary. The Earls of Kingston were famous in Ireland for their wealth, their extravagance, their beauty, and their generosity. They never pressed a poor man, never did an unkind act, and were foremost in the ranks of the high families who rollicked through life and died in a green old age. It cannot be said that their vast estates were ill managed and their tenantry were thriftless. The famine of 1846 brought the Kingstons face to face with ruin. Their estates were brought to the hammemory of the careless past remained. The Tipperary estate was bought by a land company, which was ing land as it fell into the market-purchasing town estate of about 250,000 acres was bought at eight years' purchase. A Mr. Buckley, a Man-The master mind of Henry Ward Beecher is sub. | chester millionaire, was Chairman of the Company, and Mr. Bridge was its agent. Mr. Buckley purchased the estate from the Company, and appointed Mr. Bridge his agent. This rather questionable arrangement need not be dwelt upon further than as suggesting that there was commercial or other he indulges in certain strictures. We hope and affinity between the two men stronger than is common. Mr. Buckley paid \$500,000 for a portion of may draw him to kneel at her feet in that Church | the estate chiefly composed of mountain land. He which alone is and has been the champion of the held a great portion of it in his own hands, and farmed it on his own account. The tenants remem-

bered the Kingston days when they paid low rents | whole body of the tenantry. He would not yield a and were always in arrears; and generations of inch. They would not accept his terms. He drove Paddies and Jemmies had been born and lived and through them armed to the teeth, with policemen died in huts and cabins "far from the madding c owd's ignoble strife." These families had, for the most part, created such soil as they cultivated. They were perched amid crags and boulders, 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. There were no roads, save those formed by the constant track of feet and the ruts of car: wheels. The men and women and children rose with the sun, and] putting baskets on their backs, trundled down to the knowledge that the assassin was abroad, that the fields far below, where the begged or bought or the man who had fired into him in open day was borrowed manure, and dragged it up to their ecrie undiscovered, was constantly present to his mind home. They burned out the heather, and due out He absted his purpose, however, not one jot, and the stones, put on lime, and then pushed in the Mr. Buckley, his naster, encouraged him—from manure, until a soil of six inches was formed, and this, Lanchester. Some of the rent was paid. The tenafter years and years of struggle, of self-denial, of ants saw that every man of them would be evicted bad faced, of rags of ignorance, or every form and and thus it came to pass that some sold their clother phase of poverty. The Kingstons, in their savage to make up the difference between the old rent and grandeur, gave these mountain districts to these wretched people for nothing. Some of them paid a shilling an acre as a nominal rent, some of them paid \$5 a year, and many of them had lived on these crags for a generation and never paid anybody any. I tion point. The weary work was doubled, the land large thing. Here and there a man with a was more and more tended to get the increased family of boys had succeeded in becoming rich— yield; and there can be no doubt that their efforts, that is to say, he had been able to keep a score of such as they were found defeat in ignorance quite cows or goats, an ass or two, and a pig. Such a man would give his daughter a few pounds, perhaps, \$150 on her marriage day, and play Dives among his fellows. But the whole of them were represented by the typical tenant, who had a large, ignorant, helpless family, who had no money and no notion of getting it, who ate meal and potatoes all the year round, and drank the milk which did not go to make the few firkins of butter which were sold to the rich farmers in the valley, and took it to market and made a profit. If you can imagine a gathering of such persons, numbers of them ignorant of steam ignorant of the post office, blissfully ignorant of newspapers and politics, some of them not knowing more than a word or two of English, and all of them depending for news of the outer world on the gathering after mass on Sunday morning—if you can imagine this simplicity, this debasement and this poverty, you will have a fair notion of the colony over which Mr. Nathaniel Buckley came to rule in 1873. Mr. Buckley brought to the management of his estate English ideas. He wanted a good percentago

on his money. He appointed Mr. Patten Bridge his

agent—a man who had "settled" various catates for timorous landlords. Mr. Bridge looked at the land, saw that it was "made" land, saw that it was and solitary people. He took up his residence at Galtee Custle and from it he issued his mandates to the people. He communicated with a man named Walker, whom the tenants did not know, and directed him to "value" the land, holding by holding. When a landlord desires a valuation he usually permits the tenantry to name a man who shall accompany his valuator, and a mean is struck between the two estimates. Mr. Bridge did nothing of the kind. Mr. Walker "walked" the farms in summer, when they were at their best; he looked at the buts, he examined the cow house and its wealth, and putting aside altogether the fact that creators of it, putting aside the season of the year, and the fact that in winter the whole tace of the district was either buried in snow or gorged with torrents, he raised the rent from 25 to 500 per cent. He received as fee 21 per cent ou the increase. Now, I am not going to set down the foolish doctrine that because these people had made the soil, they were to have it for ever for nothing; but I do say that the origin of it ought to be remembered in all rent-making, and due allowance made them. This Mr. Walker did not. He simply looked at the land, saw what it could produce, added the estimate to the existing rent, and proposed the total as the new rent. Mr. Buckley had purchased on a yearly rental of \$20,000. Mr. Walker raised this at once to \$25,000. Now, \$5 000 is little or nothing to a millionaire; a mere flea-bite, as Lord Beaconsfield is fond of saying. But to a congrega-"Old Conservative" party, recently declared in tion of half-fed, half-barbarous peasants, \$5,000 may consitute the difference between a tolerable indigence and starvation itself. It turned out this way in Mitchelstown. By the Land Act, a landlord must give a man a year's notice of an increase of had been just or unjust careless or exact the country, knowing that he was cursed as he pa sed along. His patience, which seemed enex-haustable, survived every development of unpopularity, and though he carried his life in his hand, he would not leave the district. He took his sister

> On a certain day in February, 1874, he served stant measures to bring in the rest. Among the re-calcitrants was a man named Ryan, who had married a woman having a holding rent at \$150 a year. The new rent was \$220. This man firmly resisted the agent in every way, and stirred up a furious revoit in the district. Bridge offered him \$500 to go away and give up his farm. Ryan replied that he would not give up his farm, that he would not sell it, that he would not pay the new rent, and that he would keep his farm. No argument can justify this position, If this sort of of proceeding could be held blameless, Mr. Bridge could not be consured. There now arose a distinct issue between these two men, the English agent and the Irish kern. They fought, each after his fashion. Bridge took to process of law, and Byan to process of blunderbuss. One evening Bridge saw Ryan and told him that the next day would bring a process for his rent, then due, and that he would put him out immediately. He returned to Galtee Castle, and while walking up the avenue with his sister he saw Ryan at the other side of the hedge. He cried out and said, "Ryan, I know you." Ryan replied by shooting him in the spine. He fired a second time, broke the branch of a tree, and ran off. From that hour to this no sign of Ryan has been discovered. The inference is that the people of the district favoured his design and favoured his escape. Mr. Bridge got well, and received \$1,000 from the local rates for the injury done him. He then claimed from the Government a personal guard of constabulary and an additional police force in the district. These prayers were granted, and the entire cost levied off the wretched people already burdened to despair. It was now a terrible struggle between this one man and the Ireland in the nineteenth century.

in the Iron Mask.

all round him with loaded muskets Galtee Castle was fortified, iron shutters were put over the windows, every gate was blinded with sturdy defences.

Still he sent out his notices to quit. Still he headed the sheriff's guard and tore down the huts of opposing tenantry, and threw the people on the highway. Still the post brought him threatening letters, couched in the most horrible language; and to make up the difference between the old rent and the new. Men and women who had had some decent food now began to live on Indian meal and Swedish turnips and potatoes; those who had paid \$5 a year and hungered, now baid \$7 50, and were at starvaas much as in nature. The natives were neither useful to themselves nor to anybody elso. They were aborigines, and as such were very much lower than the angels. However, the struggle went on between them and the agent, he evicting them by the score of sessions succeeded sessions, and they murmiring and threatening and vowing vengeance as they stolidly saluted him as master. At last he had them all submission-all save 47. On the 30th of March, 1876, he had driven to

Mitchelstown to receive the rents. He had en-

sconced himself in the office, his bailiff, his police-

man, his serfs, all standing near. The street is

filled with tenants and police, and the stranger

would fancy that some big commotion stirred the

community. Toward evening the work is done,

and Mr. Bridge comes to the door, gets on a side-

car with his bailiff, and two policemen sit on the

other side. The driver, a man named Hyland, a man who had been " warned" not to drive him, takes his seat and off they go. In time they arrive at a very desolate part of the road and some tall thin bushes line the ditch at either side. Suddenly from both sides a volley of bullets assails the party. Hyland falls from his place a dead man. Bridge falls from the car laden with more than 30 being slowly but carefully developed in a rough and | shot. The policemen fire into the bushes, and one ignorant manner by a rough, wholly uneducated, of them, bravely springing through, seizes a ruffian who holds in his hand a blunderbuss still smoking. He sees men scampering across the fields, but as his companion is wounded and cannot move, he is compelled to stick to his solitary prisoner and let the rest get off. He handcuffs this man-one Crowe -and returns to the car. The bailiff is not badly hurt; Mr. Bridge is bleeding and senseless; Hyland is dead, and his companion is wounded. He puts the living on the car, leaves Hyland's body on the road, and proceeds slowly to Galtee Castle. Once more the intrepid Bridge is on what appears to be his death-bed; but he bears a charmed life, and, after a long period of agonizing suspense-for unsuch soil as there was belonged of right to the doubtedly the whole surrounding population was praying for his death—his resouvers, and forthwith resumes his proceedings against the 47. To use his own phrase, he was determined to stand another shot" rather than be turned aside from his purpose. The opinion of the district and the horrible state of morality into which is had fallen may be gathered from the fact that the Coroner's jury which inquired into the cause of Hyland's death, found that he had been killed by a gun-shot wound, and refused point blank to find Crowe, who had been discovered with the smoking blunderbuss in his hand, guilty of wilful murder. Once more Mr. Bridge claimed damages for personal injury, and the Grand Jury gave him \$5,000, while they gave to Hyland's widow just half that sum-a gentleman's wound being twice as expensive as a carman's life. Crowe was tried for murder: Mr. Bridge came from his bed to identify him; and on the evidence of the policeman he was found guilty, sentenced to death, and hanged by the neck. So far nothing had been done which brought the facts to light for the general public. There was, of course, great commotion in the county, but there is always some commotion in Tipperary. Mr. Bridge was regarded with feelings of general hostility, but his indomitable courage won for him a wide, if a niggardly, applause. The only facts if a niggardly, applause. his estimate was reasonable or founded on fillacy. known were that an agent had been twice fired at He merely took it, issued a ukase ordering the and only wounded, and that a poor man's life had tenants to "submit," to use his own word, within been taken in mistake. But just at this conjunca certain four days, and telling them that silence ture a letter going into all the facts of the quarrel would be constructed into non-acceptance; a and all the historical circumstances of the tenantry notice to quit would follow; then ejectment by appeared in a Cork newspaper. This letter was the sheriff, and then—chaos. Mr. Bridge was signed John Sarsfield Casey. It was copied far and known as a man of singular determination of wide, and made the subject of universal comment, character. Although he had passed the meridan This was followed by two others in the Freeman's of life, he proved himself capable of great physical Journal, in Dublin. There were very strong pasenergy and great mental activity. He rode over sages in these letters, and Mr. Bridge read them as not only condoning the attempted assassinations, but as suggesting that the sooner he was got rid of the better for mankind in general. Thereupon he wrote to the two newspapers and demanded the manuscripts of the letters. The proprietors refusinto Galtee Castle, and there he lived like the Man | cd on a point of honour, but Casey admitted the publication. Mr. Bridge might then have proceeded for damages in the ordinary way, and laid several hundred notices to quit, and the immediate his complaintat the civil side of the court. But he result of this was that four hundred tenants came was not a man to salve his wounds with a golden in and "submitted" to the new rent. It was pro- clixir. He preferred a criminal prosecution, and ved on the trial that some of thew submitted in the having obtained a conditional order, showed cause full knowledge and belief that they never could for making it absolute, and brought the matter to pay, but the instinctive resolve of an Irish tenant trial. Of course a verdict against Casey meant fine is to undertake anything so that he may not be or imprisonment, or both, and a great moral triumph "turned out." These Celts of Mitchelstown are the for Mr. Bridge. Casey's father is a small shopmost notable specimens of the race which the island keeper in Tipperary, and the family had no means affords—intimate with misery, happy in their com-plainings, content with discontent, and perfectly Buckley was a millionaire, and Mr. Bridge was hopelss as improving subjects. When the four his agent; and there were funds for twenty hundred tenants came in Mr. Bridge became years' law, if he liked to have it. The Free-sanguine of his complete success, and he took in- man then started with it called "a fair trial fund," and realized over \$6,000. The case lasted nine days. Mr. Butt was retained for the defence and, having very severely cross-examined Bridge, made a fine speech, in which he caught the sympathies of the jury for the oppressed tenants. Bridge gave his evidence with the utmost coolenss, denied nothing, and justified everything on high commercial principles. The jury found that the letters did not bear the meaning attached to them by Mr. Bridge—namely, that shooting him was a justifiable act—but on the technical question wheth er they were likels or not, they disagreed. Lord Chief justice May-a man of narrow and violent views—had told them that the letters were grossly, foully, and abominably libellous; but seven of the jurymen took a different view, and the other five would not be convinced. Thy story which I have endevoured to relate has stirred the island from end to end. About a dozen of the tenants were put into the witness-box, and their ospect, their ignorance, and their sorrows touched the hearts of all who saw them. The policy of squeezing a wretched ten shillings a year out of a poor women with ten childree, a pig, a goat, and some poultry—all living and breathing in one hut, with pools of water upon the floor, huges holes in the roof, and filth everywhere -cost Mr. Bridge his case. I dare not weary you with the tales of misery sworn to by thers hopeless wretches. I have signified the undisputed facts as they were given in evidence, and I leave you to draw your own moral from this strange picture of

PERSONAL.

LAVAL-The Seminary is about to crect a monument to Bishop Laval in the University, Quebec. EGLESON-Mr. P. A. Egleson has fair prospects of being elected Mayor of Ottawa.

RINE-Mr. Rine, the temperance lecturer has been invited to Scotland.

DUHAMEL-In consequence of the recent death of his father, his Lordship Bishop Duhamel did not receive on New Year's Day.

GAUY-Rev. S. Gauy, Superior of the Seminary of Rimouski, has been named a Vicar General of the diocese of Rimouski.

SALVINI -- Salvini, who is, according to some people, the greatest of modern actors, is a Catholic. So also is Adelaide Ristori, who excelled Rachel.

THIBAUDEAU-It is said that the Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau will come out for Quebec County as the Liberal Candidate at the next Dominion Election.

POPE-A Consistory was held at the Vatican recently, when two Cardinals and several Bishops were appointed. The Popurcad a short allocution, referring to the bad state of his health. SAMBETTA-Leon Gambetta is about to visit

Italy for the rurpose of conferring with the new Ministry on the policy of Italy towards the Vatican and on the Eastern question. COYLE-In the hurry of our issue last week we

neglected to notice the death of the much esteemed Father Coyle, which took place in Montreal on Dec. 14th. CUSTER-Mrs. Gen. Custer is living in New York

on the small pension derived from her gallant husband's death and her wages as secretary of the ladies' art association of New York. MANCHESTER-The London World says that the

Duke of Manchester will succeed Earl Duffering as Governor-General of Canada. His brother, Lord Robert Montague, is a Catholic. FRICKETT-Trickett, the Australian oarsman, and

champion sculler of the world, accepted Courtney's challenge to row a single scull race of three straight miles, in American water, for \$10,000.

O'LEARY-Daniel O'Leary, the champion lorg distance pedestrian, is after winning another match in Tennessee. We still expect to be able to bring him to Montreal.

MANNING—Cardinal Manning has been appointed by the Pope to negotiate for the removal of the difficulties in the way of the re-establishment of the

Scottish Hierarchy. McDOUGALL-Mr. Frank McDougall is a candidate for the Mayoralty for the city of Ottawa. He bas been an Alderman for many years, and has

been a consistent friend to Catholic interest. CONROY-The Apostolic Delegate received numerous visitors yesterday. Several Protestants called upon his Excellency. He was ordained Dec. 27th.

MACCARTHY-Father MacCarthy of Brockville, Ont., was on Christmas Day, presented with a purse of \$474.25 from his parishoners. This amount does not include the country part of his CASEY—Casey," The Gallee Boy," who did so much

service in placing before the world the persecutions to which the Galtee tenantry were subjected, has been entertained at a banquet in Cork. Alderman Daly, J.P., was in the chair. COLAN-A Brother of Captain Nolan, who was

killed in the Balaclava charge, was recently sent from Liverpool to Dublin as a pauper. He had been an officer in the army, and was known in most of the capitals of Europe, CAZEAU-The Rev. Father Cazeau is the new director of the Jesuit's College, Montreal. He is

one of the youngest, if not the youngest man who has ever held the position. He is only 34 years THE WAR-The peace party is said to be gaining ground in Constantinople, and the Porte, it is said will apply for an armistice. Russian terms,

will be easier than is generally anticipated. DUFFY-It is officially announced that her Majesty has appointed Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Speaker of the Legislature of the Colony of Victoria, to be an ordinary member of the Second Class of the

it is asserted in a St. Petersburg desputch,

Order of St. Michael and St. George. OSMAN-From Hungary we learn that a golden crown of laurels, the gift of some Hungarians to Ghazi Osman Pasha, has been placed temporarily in the hauds of the Sullan, While from Bucharist to hear that Osman is to be tried for the murder

of Russian prisoners in Plevan. COURTNEY-Courtney has challenged any oarsman in the United States or Canada to row him for any amount, and for the championship of America, at a date previous to his match with Trickett in July next. It is said that Hanlan has accepted the challenge.

OYCE-Father Joyce, P.P., of Louislurgh, near Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland, has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal of Dublin in which he says that the potato crops in his part of the country has not been so bad since 1846 as it has been this year. He expects a famine in the

BUTE—The Marquis of Buts recently presided over a great gathering of Highlanders in Greenock, Three thousand persons were present. He remarked on the great tenacity of Cymra, saying there were, twenty-four newspapers in the Welsh language in Wales. He advised his hearers to cultivate their literature, to preserve their

LECLAIR-The Catholic volunteers of the Prince of Wales Rifles presented Father Leclair with their annual pay. The money is to be given to the St. Patrick's Orphanage. This was a laudable act of our co-religionists. In relation to the question of volunteer pay we may add that the members of St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company have given all their pay to buy clothes and instruments for the fife and drum band, as well as to cloth the thirteen extra men, that each company can have by finding the outfit. The company has already spent nearly \$300 in this way.

BIG JOHN-"Big John Canadian" accompanied

by an Indian from Caughnawaga, named John Stari and a French Canadian of St. Philomene, named C. H. D'Amour, shot the Lachine Rapids on New Years Day in an open boat. The Gazette of this morning says that: On landing, in response to the cheers, John addressed those present, saying:—"Big Indian yet alive. Indians in Caughnawaga said you 'never come back' but God like me yet, and saved me to come down with the white people." He said that his boat, (which by the by is not more than about fifteen feet long) did not ship much water, that his heart beat like a leaf for a few seconds, but he mustered his courage and nerve in time to clear the big jump. It is said that this feat has been twice performed but never at this time of the year. Big John is the chief who accompanied the Montreal team of Lacrosse players to Europe. Big John was very cold, and showed our reporter his garb coated with ice from repeated duckings as the spray came over the gunwale of the boat. The oars were coated with ice and the water formed an ice crest on the sides and interior of the boat as

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BRIEF SKETCH OF THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

Immediately after the consecration of the Right Rev. J. E. Guiges, D. D., Bishop of Ottaws, in 1848, his enlightened zeal urged him to found a diocesan college in the interests of higher education, an institution that would open to the youth of his diocease the avenues to the Sanctuary and the various liberal professions. In this ardous undertaking he felt that he could count upon the devoted zeal of the members of the religious order to which he himself belonged, the congregation of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, fourteen of whom, aided by twenty scholastic Brothers of the Order a secular priest, Father O'Reilly, who is an able scholar and writer, and eight lay teachers, all under the very able Presidency of Rev. J. H. Taberet, O. M. I., are at present engaged at the work then inaugurated.

in September, 1848, in a wooden building on Church street and the Cathedral grounds. Since then the prized in our day. following Oblate Fathers have been in succession Superiors of the College :- Rev. Father Chevalier Rev. Father Mignault, Rev. Father Tabaret, Rev. We have regular customers eastward as far as Chicoutimi, Gaspe, and St. John, N.B., and westreverend gentleman, who is now President, has since September, 1853, taken a most active part in the direction of the College, as President, as head Director of the studies and of discipline, or as Provincial of the Oblat Fathers in Canada, for while occupying the high position in the Order he never lost sight of the College, where he had laboured so long and devotedly, and whose interests he now could, and did forward in many ways. No one who knows him will dispute his right to the praise bestowed upon him by one of our Dominion journals: 'The Rev. Father Tabaret, one of the most distinguished scholars in the Dominion, is at the head of the institution, and in recommending the Ottawa University to our friends," &c, (Ed. True Witness, June 9th, 1876.) In 1854, Mr. Blake, Chancellor of the University of Toronto, informed him, on the part of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, that he, the Superior of the College of Bytown, had been nominated Senator of that University. While the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario lasted, he was also member thereof. Father Tabaret may indeed well be styled the corner stone and second founder of the College of

advertised, in such cases we have not always the Sixty-five students auswered the first summons goods at the act prices ordered but can do them withto class in the College of Bytown. This was a fair begining for the time. Soon the modest dimensions of the wooden structure, alluded to above, were found to limited. Accordingly the building which the Christian Brothers now occupy on Sussex street was erected, and in September, 1853, the college students were transferred thereto. Here they remained until the present spacious, healthy and comparatively retired location on Wilbrod street was purchased and the main part of the noble structure now occupied was ready for students of the college, for those of the Diocesan Ecclesiastical Seminary and for the Oblate Fathers in charge of both of those important works of zeal and enlightment. This was in 1856. The following year the neat parish church of St. Joseph was erected on lots adjoining those of the college, and given in charge to the Fathers of the college, who, owing to their numbers and the proximity of the seminary and of the college, have all the requisite facilities to give entire satisfaction to the parishioners of St. Joseph's. Two wings have since been added to the main college building. The wing last erected is very extensive, lofty and finely finished. Its towering aspect and graceful cupola and roof differing from the rest of the building denote that the nargetic, enterprising Oblate Fathes intend if possible. to give symetry to the whole by raising the rest of the building and giving it the fine finish of the new wing. What a pity some generous souls whom fortune favours do not lead them a helping hand. They have, unaided, already done perhaps far too much for their slender means. Debt now weighs heavily upon them, and yet though Government aid, so needed, has been withdrawn, education taxers would still more cramp their laudible efforts. The devoted Fathers of the college receive no salaries. Were it otherwise the college could not stand a single year. One of the Fathers, referring addressed our reporter those would be taxers or oppressors of education would deprive them even of the means of subsist ence, would grasp for street cleaning and draining, and what not of this stamp, the funds which the Fathers would employ in the advancement of the noble cause of religion, education and genuine progress. Surely these zealous, enlightened priests do enough for the public good by educating youth to entitle them, if not to the gratitude and generous support of municipalities, at last to exemption from the insupportable visits of the tax gatherer, who would not have dared in the days of paganism, or in so-called Dark Ages, show his face on such an errand. It is unjust and irritating to tell us, if you cannot keep up the college when taxed your students can go to grammar schools, collegiate institutes and universities, which receive legal support from municipalities, or Government; for Conscience for bids Catholics to endanger the faith of their children by sending them to such institutions, where religion is not recognized as the helpmate of education, the all-pervading element that should season its lessons and make them sound food for the mind and heart.
When we see Catholic money legally extorted to
upport on an expensive scale rival collegiate
institutions, which are a snare for Catholic youth, it is really the height of unfairness to moot and insist upon municipal measures that would help to close the doors of Catholic colleges and place our

> advantages which higher education affords its possessor," In 1866 a new era began for the College of Ottawa. It then obtained from the Federal Parliament, by the unanimous vote both of the Government and Opposition parties, a university charter, conferring the most ample powers. The graduates of the college are not yet numerous, owing to the fact that comparatively few complete the long course of studies that fit canditates to stand successfully the the severe test required to the honor to degrees, to their recipients, and to the institution that grants the degrees. Here it may not be inappropriate to state that the College of Ottawa has nobly endevored to repay its debt of gratitude to its episcopal founder, by preparing for him a worthy successor. The Right Rev. T. J. Duhamel, D. D., Bishop of Ottawa, the devoted protector of his Alma Mater.

Catholic youth in the ierrible dillemma of enter-

ing the seductive avenue leading to godless, law-

supported institutions, or remaining forever deprived of the numerous social and other important

The following very correct information, given August last by a correspondent of the True Wirness and the Toronto Tribune, will prove interesting:—
"The Faculty of Arts, to which specially belongs the task of imparting university training, is in most successful operation at the College of Ottawa Its curriculum can wellstand the test of close and enlightened scrutiny, and has earned the encomiums of learned men of high standing in society for its thoroughness officiency, and elever adaptation to the requirements and aspirations of the age and country in which we live. The wisdom that led the directors to mingle practical utility with excellence in the choice and arrangements of matters for the classical course, also led them to inaugurate three years, ago a civil engieering course. This the best professional talent has traced out in detail and now it is in successful operation, in the hands

of fit and clever professors. It is to be hoped that this course will meet the encouragement it so highly deserves in this young country, rich in material resources, which, to be rendered available, will long require the skill of the well trained engineer. The Faculties of Law and Medicine are not yet organized. It is not the will to do so that is wanting in

the Directors of the College, but the means" And why should not the public, whose best interests this institution is so desirous to forward, furnish the required means, which soon would be repaid a hundred fold by the highly benefecial results such generosity would giverise to. Surely, while government and municipal aid are witheld from the devoted Directors of the College of Ottawa, now burdened by the pecuninary sacrifices they have made to render this chartered institution worthy of its honored position and high privileges, surely, I say, the generous gifts of wealthy Canadian patriots and friends of education should now at least begin The College of Bytown, for thus the new in-stitution was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1849, opened its classical and commercial courses the good use they would make of such rifts for the the good use they would make of such sifts for the advancement of the noble cause of education so

The museum of the College of Ottawa is well worth visiting, as all will say who have admired its various curiosities artistically and scientifically arpractical study of zoology, ormothology, botany, geology, mineralogy, coins, &c. The collections of birds is one of the finest and most complete in Canada. The physical cabinet and chemical laboratory of the college are also provided with the varied apparatus required in teaching physics and chemistry. Of late years especially, the students of this in-

stitution flock bither from the several States of the Union, as well as from the provinces of the Dominion, thus proving most strikingly how far its lustre shines, and how highly the favored citizens of Ottawa should prize this college.

The following are the approximate numbers of the students now attending its courses :-

Professional Staff-Rev. J. H. Tabaret, President and Lecturer on Political economy; Rev. Father Leperse, professor of moral theology; Rev. F. Froc, professor of dogmatical theology, holy scripture and church history; Rev. F. Filatre, professor of mental philosophy and geology; Rev. F, Bennett, professor of English; Rev. Brother Taillancourt, professor of French; Rev. F. Nolin, professor of Greek; Rev. F. Barrett, professor of Latin; Rev. F. Smith, professor of Greck and Latin; Rev. F O'Reilly, professor of mathematics; Rev. Brother Leyden, professor of mathematics; Rev. F. Harmois, professor of history; Rev. F. Provost, professor of botany and zoology; Rev. F. Paquin, professor of civil engineering, chemistry, mineralogy and astronomy; Rev. Brother Balland, professor of physics and mechanics; Rev. Brother Paradis, pro. fessor of drawing; Professors of muslc—Rev. Bros. Bulladd and Cooney, and Mr. Jost

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Oct 10, '77

ADVOCATE, &c. No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES. Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal.

9-8m PROVINCE OF QUEEC, In the CIRCUIT COURT District of Montreal. for the District of Montreal

The fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. Justice Belanger. Nazaire Villeneune and Charles Lacaille, both of

the City and District of Montreal, Grocers, and doing business there as such in partnership, under the firm of Villenune and Lacaille,

Plaintiffs. VS. Joseph Vincelette, of Roxton Falls, in the District of Bedford.

Defendant IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of the Plaintiff

by Messrs. Loranger, Loranger and Pelletier, his atterneys, in as much as it appears by the return of Charles Tarte, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Bedford aforesaid written on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant has left his domicile by him heretofore established in the aforesaid place, and that he is absent from the Province of Quebec; that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of this City called Le Franc Parleur, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of this City called the TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertise. ment, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by

> By the Court, CHS. PONACINA Deputy C. C. C.

21.2 PROVINCE OF QUEBEO,] SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

Dame Herminie Archambault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Charles Bardette di Lapierre, Collector, of the same place, judicially authorized to act herein,

Plaintiff;

The said Charles Bardette, dit Lapierre, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been ath this day instituted. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUN, HUTCHINSON

and WALKER, 21-5 Attys for Plaintiff.

PUBLIC NOTICE. AT the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, application will be made for the passing of a bill to erect a portion of the Municipal Control of the Control of the Province of Control of Contr pality of the Village of La Cote St. Paul into

separate Municipality.
Montreal, 17th Dec. 1877.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for the passing of an Act to erect that part of the Municipality of the Village of La Cote St. Louis, called Mile End, into a new Municipality or Village which will be bounded as follows: on the South West by the Municipality of the Village Outre-Mont, on the North West by the Municipality of St. Laurent, on the North West by the Municipality of St. Laurent, on the North West by the Municipality of St. Laurent, on the North North South East by the Municipality of St. Laurent, on the North North South East by the Municipality of St. Laurent, on the North West by the Municipality of St. Laurent, on the South East by the Municipality of Village St. Jean Bapiste, and on the North East by the remaining part of the Municipality of said Village St. Jean Baptiste, which will be separated from the new Municipality, to begin at the line of Village St. Jean Baptiste, partly by Tanner, Road of Carriere Street, partly by the readline of the lots on the North East side of Robin Street, and thence by a straight line parrallel to Robin Street towards and up to the Municipality of St. Laurent.

Montreal, 26th November, 1877.

AT the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. "THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF THE FABRIQUES OF THE DIOCESES OF MONTREAL AND ST. HYACINTHE," will present a bill to amend csp. CXLIX. 16 Vic., intituled: "An act to incorporate the Mutual Assurance Associations of the Fabriques of the Dioceses of Ouebec & Three Piers. Fabriques of the Dioceses of Quebec & Three Rivers, and of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe," and the acts amending the same.

The object of this amendment will be to annex to the said "MUTUAL ASSOCIATION OF THE FABRIQUES OF THE DIOCESES OF MONT REAL AND ST. HYACINTHE," all the Fabriques, localities or missions of the diocese of Sherbrooke. Montreal, 26th November, 1877.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the association called "LA SOCIETE DE SECOURS MUTUEL DES FRANCAIS, A MONTREAL," will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Chabca at its part session, for an act of incorporate Quebec, at its next session, for an act of incorpora-

Montreal, 26th November, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Hannah David son, wife of Samuel Goltman, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has it day, the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred dred and seventy-seven, instituted an action against THE her said husband for separation as to property.

L. N. BENJAMIN,

Plaintiffs Attorney. Montreal, 11th December, 1877.

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

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OUR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishment that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while as a general rule we have taken only those which do wholsale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when conomy was a necessity. The most extensive retail alothing house in this city is that of Messrs. J. G. Kennedy & Co, No. 31 St. Lawrence st. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's boys', and youths' ready-made clothing n'every variety, Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimercs, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of over coats, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department The measuring and cuiting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The 3rd and 4th floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadcloths, &c, &c., in bales. Their clothing for excellence of quality and first class work manship and finish cannot be surpassed. We commend any of our readers who really want superior, well fitting, stylish, and durable custom or ready-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visit they are sure to be suited by going to this fine

establishment, -- Adut. **NERTUGE** MERCHANT

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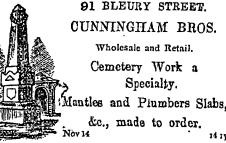
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Muine. killing wolves granted in Cork in the year 1710, and it is asserted by many persons of veracity that a wolf was killed in the Wicklow mountains as remaine,

Name 19-12m

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

THE INVERTERRATE. - Doctor Roussingault states that mullusks and other invertebrate animals contain almost as much iron in their blood as the vertebrate animals, while cryptogamic plants also contain a large proportion of the metal.

Foxer -Foreigners eat a great many more sorts of fungi than we do, but then they are in some place, Some especially, under the management of a Government official, Such, at any rate, writes a correspondent, was the case a few years ago. All the fungi brought into Rome at the different gates during the certain seasons of the year-forty days in autumn and twenty in spring-were registered and sent to a central depot there to be daily examined by the inspector. This gentleman's office was not a sinccure considering the enormous quantities deposited in the fungus market. No one was allowed to hawk fungi about the streets, and all the stale or worm-eaten mushroons of the preceeding day were sent under proper escort to the Tiber. For weeks and weeks together fungi for nish Italians, French, and Germans with good nourishing food, while we in England, where even a still greater number of esculent fungi are found throw the most edible fungi away.

A BOTRINGAL ANOMALY.—The common assertion that the shamrock will not grow out of Ireland has been tested by a gentleman curious in superstitions, living under the best climatic influence at the north-west side of Regent's Park, London. Being sceptical as to the tradition about the nor. existance of Irish snakes, be endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to get a Hibernian specimen. He then tried his hand at shamrocks, but after series of experiments, has been compelled to give into superstition. The genuine shamrock has been sent over with its roots in tact and with its native earth still clinging to them. It has been carefully planted and watered, and has repaid the care bestowed upon it by a luxurious growth of stalk and leaf wholly dissimilar to those of the original plant. The stalk has grown to be from eight to twelve inches long, and the leaves have resembled those of ordinary trefoil. In fact, it was a long, straggling dissipated-looking plant, that rapidly degenerated into a weed. But the most remarkable part of the story remains to be told and that is, that the Anglicised and deteriorated shamrock has in every case died on the approach of winter. The stalks and leaves turned yellow; then became the colour and consistency of dried hav, and eventually wasted away. We do not profess to supply any clue to the mystery, but the circumstance is a curious one, upon which some of our readers may be able to throw light. Possibly the air of England is obstructive and that our climate is not sympathetic.

About Birds.—In New London Conn., a few weeks ago, an oriele's nest became detached by the wind from a tall elm, and fell to the ground. The nest, when found, contained four young fieldings. Another of the brood fluttered from the nest just as it fell, and remained in the tree. The four young birds were caged and placed over the portico. Here they were daily fed by the parent birds, who manifested for them the liveliest solicitude, alternately flying from the cage to the isolated member of the broad in the tree with food. But the tenants of the cage, being near the ground, seemed to share the larger part of the parental attention. On the approach of, cats, dogs, or human beings, notes of warning and distress were constantly uttered by the older birds and they would frequently flutter above the head of the pedestrian as if to divert his attention from the brood. But at best it was an unhappy and divided family. A few days ago the little ones seemed to be ill, and it was presently discovored that they were being fed by something of a poisonous nature. They seemed unable to move or open their eyes, and their death took place in a few hours. The remaining young bird soon died, and fell from the tree. The old birds were now observed to grow listless and so remained perched on the roof near the cage, and to be in the deepest dejection. But, as it appears, they had also partaken of the poison, and in a few hours fell to the ground in a dying state. The substance by which these birds were poisoned appeared to be a viscid bark, gelatinous material, such as is sometimes observed on the surface of stagnant pools. It was clearly a case of infanticide and suicide. It is learned that this is not an isolated instance, and that other birds, especially the robin, have been supposed, by casual observers, to poison their young when they were captured or crippled by accident.

THE LAST WOLVES IN TRELAND, AND THE INISH Wolf Dog.-During the seventeenth century Wolves were numerous in Iroland. In the mountains of Tyrone the inhabitants suffered much from them, and gave, from the public funds, as much for the head of a wolf as they would in aftertimes for the capture of a notorious robber of the highway. At that time there lived an adventurer, Rory Currigh who made it his occupation to destroy these ravagers. He attacked them in the night; midnight the best time, as they left their lairs in search of food, all round being still, and then the carnage commenced. He, like others, was aided in so doing by the celebrated wolf dog, having

An eye of sloe, with ear not low, With horse's breast and depth of chest, With breadth of loin and curve of groin, And nape set far behind the head.

Such were the dogs that Fingal bred, and such was the dog thus employed. It is said to have resembled a rough, stout, half-bred greyhound, but was much stronger. In the county Tyrone there was at that time a large space of ground enclosed by a high stone wall, having a gap at the two opposite ends and in this enclosure were the flocks of the surrounding farmers considered to be secure. It was, however, entered by the wolves, and its inmates slaughtered. The farmers having heard of Rory Curragh, the wolf-hunter, sent for him, offering to increase the usual reward if he would destroy the two remaining wolves that had committed such devastation. Curragh undertook the task, took with him two wolf-dogs and a boy twelve years old (the only companion he could obtain), and, as midnight approached, required to the fold. "Now," said the hunter to the boy, "as the two wolves usually enter nt the opposite extremities of the fold at the same time, I must leave you and one of the dogs to guard this one while I go to the other. He steals in with all the caution of a cat; nor will you hear him, but the dog will, and positively give him the first fall. If therefore you are not active when he is down to rivet his neck to the ground with this spear, he will rise up and kill both you and the dog. So good night?' "I'll do what I can," said the little boy, as he took the spear from Curragh's hand. Immediately he threw open the gate of the fold, and took his seat in the inner part near to the entrance, his faithful companion crouching close to his side, and seeming conscious of the dangerous business in which he was engaged. The night was very dark and cold, and the poor boy, being benumbed by the chilly air, was beginning to sleep, when the dog in an instant, with a roar leaped across him, and laid his mortal enemy who had just arrived on the earth. Roused to the utmost energy by the voice of his companion, the boy drove the spear through the woll's neck, by which time Curragh stood at his side, bearing the head of the other wolf. The death of the last Irish wolf cannot be precisely determined. There was however a presentment for

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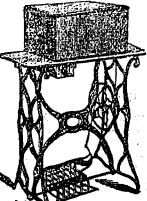
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CHRISTMAS STORY.

THE GHOST OF BERNARD HALL.

CHAPTER III-CONTINUED.

"I must have played my part as ghost exceedingly well to have made such an impression on you, Walter. she said, triumphantly.

Your acting-if it was acting-was perfection itself. Let me praise it further. It was grand, inimitable, he said dubiously. I suppose the lesee of Drury Lane Theatre would

pay a small fortune for such a ghost as I am I she said laughing. Have you forgotten your story, pretty actress? he

enquired carnestly. Yes, I had almost forgotten it, and must hasten to tell you all, since an attendant sprite is always

waiting close at hand to bear me hence. "Well, all I can say," said he, raising her prisoner-hand to his lips, "is that they must have powerful muscular strength to get possession of you inst now.'

"Would you withold me from the supernatural?" she said looking up at him with feigned surprise. "Did a legion of spirits demand you, I would laugh at them for their pains, and bellow a refusal

loud enough to deafen the whole band." "Rash mortal! hear then my story," she said, with mock solemuity; "you remember the day we parted, and my dream."

" I shall never forget them as long as I live." "You recollect my saying I overheard the doctor tell papa I was suffering from heart disease." "Yes, yes," impatiently.
"Well, Walter, he has since explained that that

was only another way for saying he believed me to be in love"

"The accomplished hypocrite! I have acquired, within the last few minutes, a most bitter hatred for docters in general"

" When you left," Helena continued." I felt miserable. Nothing could make me feel happy. Papa got up every amuse ment he could think of. to please me. Well, as I have said, they failed to make me forget you I got ill-very ill, indeed. Doctor Rennie, of course, came to see me, but his presence only made me feel worse. I always suspected he had something to do with your leaving. Each day found me worse than the previous one. I got so very bad; papa became alarmed, and yowed, at my bedside, if ever I got well, he would not again interfere with my happiness. After a long lingering illness I began gradually to recover, and to feel quite strong again. One morning papa came up to the bedside, and remained for sometime reading my favorite book. When he had concluded, I said, "Do you remember your promise when I was very ill, that if I again got well you would not interfere with my happiness?" "I do, my child," he replied. "Well, then, I said, "if I do not see Walter again I shall never be happy

Helen, he said, gravely, I will do anything for your welfare, but I do not believe this meeting you speak of would be conducive to it-nor to his.

"' You do not know-"'You must conquer this folly, Helena,' he interrupted. 'Remember, it was an artist who broke my poor sister's heart. I have been prejudiced against the whole fraternity since that time. "' You are not just in condemning all for the faults

of a few,' I ventured to say. "' Well, perhaps not,' he replied moodily. 'I can see, however, that you are not to be reasoned out of your partiality for this man.'

" Never,' I said. "'There is one potent remedy,' he went on, 'that will, I am sure, cure you of your strange fancy. You believe this man loves you as you do him?

"I believed implicitly in his high-souled honor, father,' I replied. Would you believe a man loved you ardently,

if in two years after your death, he married an-

No, I said, decidedly. Then you think you could have trusted Mr. Hastings to remain single for that time if you had died a few weeks ago?

I am certain that if I died he would never marry.

I am of different opinion, Helena, I know more of the world than you do, and cannot, therefore place much faith in the professions made by young men aspiring to fortune and fame.

Walter is not the mercenary being you take him for, I said, indignantly, as I began to get an insight into my father's snjust suspicions.
"Trial is proof, he replied coolly. "Did I believe

he loved you for yourself alone, and not for your wealth, there is not a man in England I should be prouder of for a son-in, despite his poverty. But I tell you plainly I doubt his constancy, and shall test him. I am determined my own confiding Helena shall never wed anyone who is not worthy of her affection.

"He bent down and kissed me, and I thought I noticed a tear stealing down his cheek, but all piuy for him vanished whenh he told me what he intend

my test is this, he began, 'suppose we get it inserted in some daily paper that you have died, and
forward it to Mr. Hastings.

'You would be a well as the service of th "You would be punished, shut to prison perhaps hanged, if you did it, father, I cried, scarcely know

ing what I said. "Should such a course be a little illegal, he said, in a careless tone, 'it will rest with those who administer justice to find out who inserted it. There need be no sham funeral. We need not even delude our friends. Doctor Rennie can call, pull a long professional face, and confirm the newspaper report. You can quietly start for the continent, join your sisters, get perfectly well, and come back with your eyes opened to find the object of your

affections a married man.'
"I started back in the bed at the cold, heartless manner in which my father revealed his plot. I tried hard to dissuade him from carrying it out, but he was deaf to all I said. He taunted me by saying that I was afraid to submit you to the ordeal, and asserted that on no other conditions could I see you again. I had to comply with his request. I started for the continent, joined my sisters, and passed away two long dreary years. Heaven only knows how I felt during that time. At last the time came to a close. I received a letter from my father, stating that I might return. How my heart beat as I read that letter. I felt like a bird just released from its prison-cage, and allowed to fly away into the free air of heaven. The vessel that bore me from the coast of France bounded through the water like a thing of life. I joined in its wild glee as it danced madly along the waters. I felt that every bound it gave through the salt waves brought

me nearer to home, but above all, to you.
"Arrived in Old England, I had one more part to play. My father honorably assured me your conduct had exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He would not, therefore, object to our seeing each other as much as we choose. He went on hastily to say that he had re-introduced himself to your father, had told him of our attachment, and that they both thought it would be a capital joke for me to per-

sonate a ghost." "I shall interrupt you for a moment," Walter Hastings said, pressing the small white hand to his lips. "How on earth did Sir Lionel and my father become sworn friends once more ?"

"In the selling of this Bernard Hall. It was my father's a short time ago, but he has since purchased Wykeham House as a country residence,"

"Ah! I can see now why my father was to anxious that I should start for this place, and his object in trying to make me believe the place was haunted."

"But you have said nothing about my dream. You can hardly call it—, what was your favorite term, Walter? a strange co—co—coincidence, I have got it at last," she said, laughing.

"I call it a remarkable coincidence. Helena." "No, no. I will have it a prophecy." She stamped her little foot with assumed impatience. There was a sea to cross in my dream—there was a strange country to live in for two years, and then my meeting with you was a peculiar one. All these things have taken place. Dr. Cumming has established a reputation with far less."

"Well, my fair prophetess, I shall not deny your insight of the future, it you can tell me who besides myself you almost frightened to death the other "I shall conduct you into his presence if you will

be my protector as far as Wykeham House," she said, rising. "Protector for life, darling," he replied, fervently, and drawing her arm through his they started for

the gate leading into the road. Helena promptly produced a key, thereby clearing

up the mystery connected with her inexplicable entrance. Turning an angle in the road they came upon a close carriage. On the top an old coachman was seated, fast asleep, with a reversed pipe sticking out of his mouth in a peculiar fashion.
"This is my sprite," Helena said, pointing to the

man of horses. "Rather a corpulent one," Walter put in smilingly.

"Yes, miss; I'm ready, miss." He opened his eyes luzily, yawned, and looked rather surprised when he found his young mistress was not alone. "Home, John, as quickly as you like," Helena

said, as Walter belped her to enter the carriage. "Yes, miss, and pressing his hat closer on his head the sprite took hold of the reins and made the vehicle rattle along, awakening echoes through the whole extent of the lonely road.

A trio awaited them in the magnificent drawing. room at Wykeham House—looking as if they also had just returned from a journey.

First, Walter beheld with surprise-for he did not suspect the whole truth—his father, who threw played in this little drama. He was not less surprised to find Fred Osborne, who, also, laughingly excused himself by saying he was only a subordinate, and had to obey orders, and had really the appointment with a lady, which he had pleaded, in apologising for running away. There seemed no loophole for Sir Lionel, but he frankly came forward, and took Walter Hastings' hand.

"My daughter's happiness," he said, "was more to me than all the world. I saw from the beginning you were attached to each other. But, I am ashamed now to confess it, I doubted your constancy. I have only to ask your forgiveness for the pain I have caused you, and have not one word to put forward in self-defence. There is one favor I must ask you to grant, though I do not deserve it," he added, smiling, "and that is that you will take my place and become Helena's guardian for

Walter tried to make a little speech in return, but was too overpowered by his happiness to say any. thing. He contented himself, therefore, with merely bowing assent. In the words of the old song, "his heart was too full for reply-or resent-

Time must roll along pleasantly with a gentleman who possesses a charming wife, a handsome income, and a devoted tenantry. Such was Walter Hustings' position some years subsequent to his garden adventures. Fred Osborne, who has also secured a partner for life, is a constant visitor at his house; I join them occasionally in a quiet game of cribbage.

I may here state, for the benefit of the reader, that I am a bachelor, and my principal object in going to Bernard Hall is to take lessons in a certain art from two such adepts as Fred Osborne and Walter Hastings. On calling there one day I saw Walter—a miniature one, I mean—a sweet hoy about four years old, with the high forehead and thoughtful features of his father. He was standing by his mother's side, putting innocent questions to her about fairy tales, which she was so pre-eminently qualified to answer.

BIRTH.

MCCAPPRY.- In this city, on the 27th instant, the wife of Mr. Joseph McCaffry, Printer, of a son.

DIED.

QUINN.—On the 21st Instant, at his mothers residence, Longue Pointe, Edward, youngest son of the late Edward Quinn, Esq. May his soul rest peace.

MONTREAL MARKET. MONTREAL MARKET.

Superior Extra, \$c 00 to 0 00 Canada Wheat,
Extra Superine, 0 00 to 5 85 Corn, 56 lbs
Fancy,
Spring Extra, 0 00 to 5 15 Barley,
Superine, 4 00 to 5 00 Pease,
Strong Bakers', 5 35 to 5 55 Butter,
Fine, 4 40 to 4 50 Cheese,
Middlings, 2 75 to 3 00 Dressed Hogs,
U.O bags, 2 56 to 2 60 Lard,
City bags, 2 75 to 2 80 Ashes,
Oatmeal, 4 70 to 4 75 0 00 to 0 00 62 c to 65c 28 c to 85c 78 c to 86c 78 c to 80c 19 c to 20c 12 c to 15c 15:00 to 16:00 5 50 to 5 75 11 c to 12c

3 70 to 3 75 Wheat, \$1.22 to 1.23; Rutter, tub d. best 0.16 to 0.17 to 1.10; Rutters, tub d. best 0.16 to 0.18 arily, per bu, 0.55 to 0.67 Eggs, fresh, p do 0.22 to 0.25 to 0.36 to 0.08 Apples, per br! 0.57 to 0.08 Apples, per br! 0.50 to 0.08 Apples, per br! 0.50 to 0.08 Apples, per br! 0.50 to 0.00 l'otatoes, per bu; 0.50 to 0.00 l'otatoes, per bu; 0.50 to 0.50 Tomatoes, per doz, 0.00 to 0.00 to 0.50 to 0.55 t TORONTO MARKET.

| NINGSTON MARKET. | Flour, per bbl | \$7 50 to \$000, Tallow rendered | 0 07 to 0 08 | 100 3 75 to 4 00 | Turkeys, pair | 0 40 to 1 50 | Family " 6 50 to 6 75 | Chickens, pair | 0 30 to 0 40 | Barley, per bus | 0 00 to 0 60 | Geese, each | 0 30 to 0 50 | Rye " " 0 55 to 0 56 | Ducks, pair | 0 40 to 0 60 | Rye s " 0 60 to 0 63 | Fowls, pair | 0 40 to 0 60 | Rye s " 0 50 to 0 52 | Potatoes, a bag | 0 50 to 0 60 | Rye s " 0 50 to 0 50 | Rye s | 10 | Cabbages, doz. | 0 50 to 0 60 | Rye s | 10 | Rye · KINGSTON MARKET. THE OTTAWA MARKET.

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CANADIAN ITEMS.

FATHER COYLE'S DEATH-It is with regret that ve announce the death of the Rev. Father Coyle Parish Priest of Emily. This sad event took place at Montreal last Friday. As he had been ill since early spring, it was deemed advisable to have him removed to Montreal, where his nephew resides, that he might receive proper care and medical treatment. The reverend gentleman was born in Ireland, but pursued his theological studies in this country, and was ordained a Priest in this city by the late Bishop Phelan in May, 1847. He was Parish Priest successively at Winchester and Emily The last was a very laborious mission, as he had frequently to go sixty, and even seventy, miles to visit the sick and instruct his people; still, though very old, and apparently feeble, he preformed all the duties of the mission without assistance. His remains, we believe, will be taken to Emily for interment this week.

MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR .-- In Quebec they attalking about the establishment of a factory for making sugar from beet roots, very much as if they were in earnest. We are told that the following gentlemen have been appointed a provisional committee to attend to and ensure the success of the proposed beet sugar factory :- Sir Narcisse Belleau, Mayor Murphy, Jas G Ross, Hon Jas Thibeaudeau, Simeon Lesage, David Bell, Joseph Whitehead, P. V. Valin, Wm Withall, J. B. Renaud, E Beaudet, John L. Gibb, F. Hamel, E. A. Bernard, &c. This committee will at once print Butlers Catechism for the Diocese and distribute prospectuses giving full information on the matter, and solicit stock subscriptions. The committee is almost too large, and it may be doubted whether an appeal to the general public will be successful in such a case.

Undestrable Emigrants. - The Halifax Herald says:—"Recently there arrived in the city four English emigrants, two men and two women. They were four of a lot who landed at Montreal from England, having been sent out by the Dominion Agent. Since their arrival in the Dominion, they had been in Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa London and St. John, and at last they struck Halifax where they appeared on the streets gloriously inebriated, presenting a wretched appearance. An altercation arose between one of the women and her husband, which ended in the man kicking and strikthe whole blame on Sir Lionel for the 'part he had | ing the woman. This proceeding was witnessed by three citizens, who immediately set upon the brute and walked him to the Police Station. He was arraigned, but as no one appeared to prosecute, he was allowed to depart with his wife, who had with her a child about twenty months oll. They are

ARAND CONCERT

who come over are of this sort.

-OF THE-ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY



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THE 7TH JANUARY next, -IN THE-THEATRE ROYAL.

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Orchestra Chairs and Reserved Seats in the Parquette and Dress Circle can only be had at Prince's Music Store, Notre Daw street.

and Dress Circle can only be had at Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame street.

Tickets for all other parts of the house can be had at Messrs. Sadlier's Book Store, Notre Dame Steet; Lane's News Depot, Hleury street; Redmond's News Depot, Chaboillez square; Shannon & Cullen's, 455 Commissioners street; TRUE WITNESS Office, Craig street; P. Parroll's, 16 Wellington street; W. Sullivan's, 521 Craig street; P. Wright's, 561 St, Mary street; Jas. Butler's, 573 Praig street. SAMUEL CROSS, hc.-Sec'y.

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George Bury, Official Assignee. Aug 8, 777

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PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, District of Montreal. SUP-ERIOR COURT. No 2175. Dame Susan Agar, Plaintiff; vs. James Theophilus Dillan, Defendant. On the twelfth of January next, at nine of the clock in the forencon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, 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 household furniture.

J. A. LEPALLIEUR, B. S. C. Montreal, 31st December, 1877,

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