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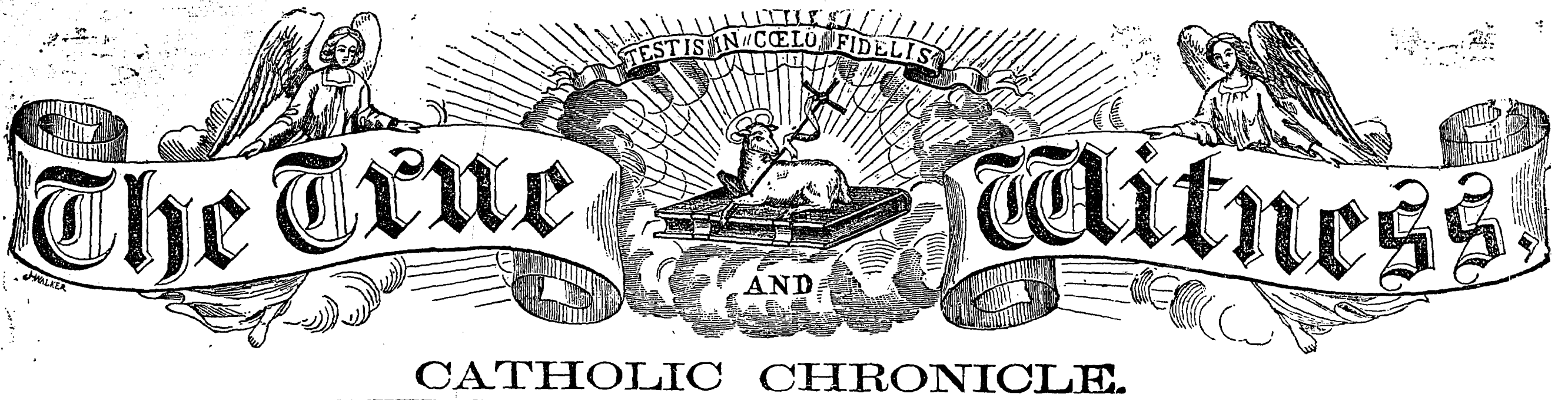
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 21.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1878.

TERMS:—\$2 per annum in advance.

LIBERALS FREEMASONS AND CATHOLICS.

Throughout all South America a battle is now raging between Liberalists, headed by Freemasons, and Roman Catholics.

“Liberalism waits to take our graveyards from us by means of a law which, trampling the laws of the Church under foot, seeks to banish Catholics from the temple of God and from the consecrated ground in which our godly ancestors are reposing.”

OVATION TO THE CZAR.

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

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.

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.

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.

TURKISH MISCONCEPTIONS.

No doubt the Turks have fought and will fight admirably; they have gained a victory at Elena and they may win others.

and by that they mean aid from England. Indeed the Turks now passionately say that they would never have fought if they had not been assured that we should give them help.

THE RESOURCES OF TURKEY

The measures agreed upon by 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, 4,968 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 start—amounts, according to the regulations, to about 230 battalions with 20 batteries, or nearly 250,000 men.

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 yield an increase of 183 battalions, or 146,000 men.

Altogether the total military force of Turkey not yet called out may be set down at 500,000 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 Francisco d'Assise, to congratulate him on the approaching marriage of his son with the Princess Mercedes.

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.

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

A GUARDSMAN SHOT IN A SHAM FIGHT—EXTRAORDINARY 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.

had been previously sent forward to represent the 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 assistance it was discovered a bullet had penetrated his arm.

TWO RUSSIAN OFFICERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

A HANGMAN WANTED IN RUSSIA.

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.

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.

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 say:—

“Time was, and that not so long ago, when the directors 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 particulars.”

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, J. P. McALISTER, Secretary.

MR. GLADSTONE ON O'CONNELL.

The Rev. Mr O'Rourke, P.P., Maynooth, has just issued a third edition of the “Centenary Life of O'Connell,” to which he has added “Recollections of the Liberator in

Parliament,” by Mr. Gladstone. Here is what the 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 consequence to him. It was intended to overawe the benches of one of the Inns and procure his admission to the bar, for which he was, I imagine, singularly well qualified.

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 editor of the Shepherd of the Valley, a Catholic paper.

THE TURKISH DEFENCE.

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

“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 assailants get within 600 yards it is less accurate. The more timid cease 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 Eshoulian 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 Plezna many Turkish soldiers expended against Skobeleff's detachments as many as 400 or 500 cartridges. How long the Turks may be able to expend ammunition at this rate we know not, but it is quite certain that under the present system they cannot dispense with an enormous im-

portation of cartridges from England or America. With regard to field fortifications, it may be remarked that the Turks, as soon as they occupy a position, at once strengthen it by rifle pits or trenches. If they are left in peace, the trenches are deepened and arrangements made for sheltering the artillery; lastly, open and enclosed works with strong profiles are created. If time and the nature of the ground permit, traverses and one or more additional lines of trenches are constructed. The fortified camps before Lovatz and around Plezna show that the Turks continually extend their earth-works. When the works around Lovatz were finished the defenders proceeded to construct magnificent underground magazines and blindages for the protection of the men. These latter works prevented them from completing. In the Turkish trenches, great care is bestowed on the comfort of the soldiers. In the sides of the trenches are holes, in which is placed drinking water, and sometimes biscuits and honey are placed there. The ear ridges are kept some times in these holes, sometimes in boxes. The works which we have captured at Sniipka, Lovatz, and Plezna 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 Turks commonly employ Bulgarians for the purpose, and occasionally pay them wages. Even when successful the Turks do not leave off working. When for instance, they do not leave the redoubts captured by Skobeleff they at once improve the earthworks and construct the lines. Our soldiers, on the contrary, when they capture positions, generally find that they have not the requisite instruments for fortifying 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 overcoat 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 ceremony attracted from the population no demonstration such as is 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, Mahmud Damad, Roof 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 communities, headed by the Greek Patriarch, in their ordinary black robes and head-dress, calpak, and veil, wearing their Turkish decorations, but no mitres, crosses, 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 Bey, and the Sultan entered, attended by the palace officials. His entrance was announced in the usual Turkish fashion 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 anthem. The sounds echoing through the spacious hall, one of the finest in the world, produced a very grand effect. His Majesty was dressed very simply in fez and frock coat, in striking 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 saluted profoundly to the ground. His Majesty walked slowly to the throne, and facing round returned the salutations of the assembly, who again profoundly saluted. He appeared in good health. He did not suit 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 reverence, stood to the right of the Sultan, at a respectful distance, and read his 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 obeisance to the Sultan, which was repeated by the assembly. The Sultan then saluted in return and left the hall amid the same loud cries which heralded his entrance.

This concluded the ceremony, which lasted altogether less than ten minutes. After the Sultan had retired, Said Pasha, Marshal of the Palace, advanced and courteously 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 any kind.

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, saucers of iron and of copper. It was a double blessing to have them there. Some, in their shimmering and in their delicious steam, gave hope to our travellers of the enjoyment of the savory contents; and the others served in lieu of a rampart against the heat—in this, rendering tolerable the penance which their wifely 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 wood and turf with her own hands, she would keep 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 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 'duc 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-aired and clean; that the attendants were agreeable; and, above all, that the hostess herself (setting apart her prerogative of lecturing on the follies of her household, among whom were comprehended her poorer guests, and which prerogative never went into abeyance) was the most kind-hearted, obliging hostess in the world—we 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 menage.

It was evident that late hours of worship at fane dedicated to good living, was not in fashion at the time. Esther Moran, or the Widow Moran, or Mrs. Esther, her common appellation 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, patron, or chance guest's entrance engaged her attention. It was pending a zealous recommendation of the merit and of the 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 Murrough and his fellow-travellers entered. The hostess's examination of her visitors was a short, but keen one. She arose from her seat of ease, and asked them in a courteous manner what was their wish. "You and I are old friends, Mrs. Esther," said O'Reilly, pulling off his cap and unbuckling 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 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 stunts! And Mr. D'Arcy himself was here to-day at dinner. He inquired for you, and seemed sorely vexed that there was no account of you here. And your father—"

"Did D'Arcy and my father make inquiries?" inquired 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 know 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. Beasy, slut, light a fire in the gentlemen's rooms."

to your goodly advice—and may profit by it, too." 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 were. "Hail! where is our good guide, Fergus?" said O'Reilly, when O'Keane had seated himself near him. "Fergus started and looked around. Murrough 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 his companion. "I fear, just now, you have a dull chance of their recovery." "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 but 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, Missy! you speak nonsense," said her mistress. "Bessy, have you seen the man go?" "Is it I, ma'am?" exclaimed a tidy-looking wench raising an arch pair of eyes from some darning work. "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 busy about 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 he? 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! his shape and size was not unlike, but there was a great difference in their manners. You should look to him, if you care ought about the papers; for my part, I can have no confidence in a churl who had no confidence in me."

think it worth while to expend in establishing his 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 two 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 nation. Ever since that time Scotchmen could be brought to believe in anything rather than in 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 Scotland who look upon the Presbyterians very much as the partisans of the Old Pretender looked upon the adherents of the House of Hanover. They are equally venerable and equally obsolete. If the mass of the Scottish people take the matter 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. Badenoch'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 authority 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 alarming.

THE NEW HIERARCHY IN SCOTLAND.

The following letter appeared in the Times recently: Sir,—We are indebted to your able foreign correspondents for various announcements as to the establishment of a Papal hierarchy in Scotland, and yesterday 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 Majesty, as a Constitutional Sovereign, could not possibly give any such freedom of action?" The Constitution and legislation 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, notified and confirmed by the King, with "advice of his dearest Regent and the three Estates of the realm," and it was likewise enacted that the bearer or the procurator, or furnisher of any such territorial titles shall be banished the kingdom. When James VII. ascended 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 and the laws of the country, abolishing the jurisdiction of the Pope, and establishing the Protestant Reformed religion. This grievance is dwelt 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, 1689, and on the 7th of June, 1690 an Act of Parliament was passed ratifying the former Act of Parliament of Scotland, establishing "the Protestant Reformed religion," and confirming "all laws, statutes, and Acts of Parliament made against Popery."

BOOTS & SHOES.

Advertisements for various boot and shoe manufacturers including Fogarty & Bro., W. E. Mullin & Co., Richard Burke, Rolland, O'Brien & Co., W. Stafford & Co., Mullarky & Co., P. A. Murphy & Co., Bossange & Gardiner, and William Dow & Co. Each ad includes address and details of services offered.

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

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

CATHOLIC NEWS.

IRISH NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

WANTED—A Male Teacher, holding at least a Second Class Certificate, for the Catholic Separate School, Brockville, Ont. Salary liberal. Duties begin 1st JAN. 1878. Apply to Rev. FATHER MCCARTHY, P.P. 18-3

WANTED, a Male Teacher, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate, for the Catholic Separate School, Brockville, Ont. Salary liberal. Duties begin 1st JAN. 1878. Apply to Rev. FATHER MCCARTHY, P.P. 18-3

WANTED, by a gentleman of twelve years' experience, a situation to conduct a Separate or Public School, in a good locality. He has been engaged as English Master in one of the first Catholic Colleges in Dublin for three years and six months. A liberal salary expected. Best Irish and Canadian references. Address: "M.B." Cornwall, Ont. Dec 15, '77-19

PIANOS Retail price \$750 only \$235; \$850, \$175. Organs, 15 stops, \$120; 25 \$85; 35 \$95; 50 \$125. Grand and new, warranted, 15 days' test trial. Organs—Other bargains. 24-pp. Illustrations—being all about Piano-Organ WAR, FREE. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J. Nov 14, '77-17

SAINTE MAIT AGAD.

J. T. HENDERSON, 191 St. Peter Street, (NEXT TO CRAIG.)

Begs to call the special attention of the Irish Ladies to his new Irish-Canadian Christmas Card, which he has just published, and is now selling rapidly—the design is emblematic of Love of the Old Country and Canada—being a combination of the Shamrock, Autumn Maple Leaves, and Birch Bark, executed by Prang, the well-known Artist. PRICE: 10 cents each, or \$1.15 a dozen.

Dec 12, '77

EDUCATIONAL, &c.

DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL.

MISS BALDWIN still continues her Day and Evening School, at No. 38 AYLMER STREET, where she is prepared to receive pupils as heretofore. Reference:—The Rev. Jesuit Fathers. 18-7

LORETTO ABBEY, WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA. A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland. Board and Tuition—\$100 per annum. Send for circular and address to LADY SUPERIOR

LORETTO CONVENT, Niagara Falls, Canada. Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150. For further information and prospectus, address to LADY SUPERIOR, July 15-17

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario. Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Schoolers, on the 1st of September. The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desiring of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education. For particulars, please address THE LADY SUPERIOR, Loretto Convent, Belleville. July 25, 77-17

CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, ONTARIO. It is well-known that the city of Kingston, built on the shores of Lake Ontario, is one of the healthiest localities in the Dominion. The Convent, now completely remodelled and enlarged, can accommodate far more pupils than in former years. It imparts the knowledge of all that is suited to make a young female an accomplished lady.

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A short treatise on the Sacrament of Penance for the use of Schools and Colleges. This little book contains every thing necessary to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Sacrament of Penance—in its practical form. An examination of conscience adapted to every age, with summary explanations on the most frequent sins. Prayers before Confession—Communion. Prayers for Mass, &c., &c., which makes a very handy Manual for such persons who intend to make a good Confession and Communion.

Price, Bound—Cloth.....0.20 Paper.....0.12 By the hundred—Cloth.....\$16.00 Paper.....\$10.00 Any order sent to the Rev. G. F. DROLET, Parish Priest of St. Columban, Sillery, carefully attended to. Sept 26, '77

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TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English.....\$6.00 Music and use of Instrument.....2.00 Drawing and Painting.....1.00 Bed and Bedding.....1.00 Washing.....1.00 Entrance Fee.....5.00 The Scholastic year commences in SEPTEMBER, and closes at the end of JUNE. Nov 14, '77-14

CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL!

Read the list of Books we are offering at twenty-five cents per week! Eminent Family Bibles, "Life of the Blessed Virgin," "Father Burke's Lectures and Sermons," "Lives of the Saints," "Life of Pope Pius IX." and a fine assortment of Mission and other Prayer Books. Also McGee's "History of Montreal," "The above works are all published by the well-known firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., of New York, and will be delivered in advance on receipt of the first payment at JAMES JORDAN'S BOOK STORE, 574 CRAIG STREET, (nearly opposite Cote) By dropping a note or a Postal Card we will send samples of the above-named books to any address for examination, free of charge. A choice selection of Albums may be had on the same terms. Nov 14 '77

Prizes Received:

London 1871. Philadelphia 1876—First Prize Late of London, Eng. Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. June 24, '77

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, ETC.

A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England, Supplies European Art Glass at the prices charged for the inferior article hitherto used here for Stained Glass. The best Memorial Windows. Send for prices, &c.

MON. DUPANLOUP.—Several French papers assert that Mgr. Dupanloup is about to be made a Cardinal.

GERMAN CATHOLICS.—The German Catholics in the United States number 1,237,000, and are ministered to by 1,373 priests. There are 227,000 children in the public schools.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., is a religious city. For its sixty thousand inhabitants it has fifty-five churches. The Congregationalists lead with fifteen churches, the Methodists have 13, the Episcopalians 10, the Catholics 7, the Baptists 5, the Jews 2, and the Lutherans and Universalists 1 each.

CATHOLIC 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 ORLATE 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 Dorrinan, 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 iusuep of the great Christian holiday. 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.—Patriot.

WE SORET 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 services at the Cathedral were of the usual impressive character. The first Mass was celebrated at 6 o'clock, and the congregation was probably the largest ever seen in the church. There were Masses at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock, and a grand Pontifical High Mass at 11 o'clock, at which the Rev. Father Ouellet preached an admirable sermon. The congregations at all these Masses were very large. The music at the 6 and 11 o'clock Masses was very fine. The collection for the Orphan Asylum amounted to \$233, 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 ear. And whenever the Irish 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 of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. A Catholic 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 buildings, 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 timberland. 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 a typical 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 avecked the crown, And thrown her glories and her honours down; For neck nor ear 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 lovel 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 seats," they tell, "where priests mid tapers dim, Breathed the warm prayer, or tuned the midnight hymn."

Where trembling penitents their guilt confessed, Where woe had succor and contrition rest, There were 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 nunery spires arose In pleasant spots which monk or abbot chose; Where courts and barous 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 eat, 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 Protestant bigotry destroyed.

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 includes 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 Fusiliers obtained the sobriquet of their "Faugh-a-ballags" Anglice, "Clear the way," 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 eagle. Their having done so, and in consequence 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 entering Peking with the French.

THE AUTHORITIES at ALDERSHOT have been busy this week with a case of it is said "Penianism in the ranks." On Tuesday Ginner Walsh, stationed in the camp at that place, was charged before a court-martial with having "written and sent various letters of a seditious and treasonable character to an acquaintance in Cork." Several of the letters were produced to substantiate the allegation, and they proved to be identical with those read at the recent trial of the Schoolmaster O'Herilly 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, peruse 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 Sarsfield 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 "popery" on the Scotch brain. Nor has the fit 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. Various 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 it stir 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, Dublin, before the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Only fifteen jurors attended, and the defendant might have rendered a further adjournment necessary had he so chosen. 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 instances 500 per cent, even where the holdings were barren land; that the tenants were so ground down and so poor that they lived on the most meagre 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 15s 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 arrears rents. One statement in the libel, attributing to Mr. Bridge the saying, when he was suffering from the wounds received at the hands of the would-be assassins, "I will stand another shot or eject the 53 families," counsel described as a scurrilous 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 barracks, and rendering it dangerous for him to stir abroad without armed protection. Mr. Joseph James Walker, valuer, who farms over 1,200 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 3s, and the amount 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 Bridges. They disagreed on the counts as to whether the representations were libels, seven being against Casey and five in his favor. There was great cheering at the result of the trial.

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 winter.

THE NORTH POLE AT LAST.—Captain Wiggins, an Englishman, just arrived from the Genesal 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 eighth of the same month, and was prorogued on the twenty-eight of April.

SEVERAL INDICEMENTS ARE being framed against Bartley, the alleged murderer of Sergeant Dore in Benue, and it is expected that his trial will be held at a special session of the Court of Queen's Bench in February. His wife has been arrested in Maine.

TRAVEL BAR is going at last; even workmen have commenced to remove it. Some hysterical appeals have been made to the authorities to spare the venerable relic, or at least transport 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, Edinburgh, having been placed in charge of the new mission of the Rtho 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 once more prevails in El Paso 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 MONITOR demands an enquiry into the circumstances of the recent preparations for military movements in connection with an intended coup d'etat under the late Ministry; but absolves the President from all complicity therein. The opinion seems to prevail in Republican circles that MacMahon 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 payments 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 people 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 Chief 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 DOWNTOWN 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 a Protestant clergyman from that province with bringing her from home to this city. On board the 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 dollars 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. John's Freeman."

OUR PATRON SAINT.—Some time since, certain Catholic journals, among which was the Catholic Mirror, joined 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 Bergamo, 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 prayer:

"Benedictus Deus et dirigit, intercedente Sancto Francisco Salesio, cui se commendatote volunt scriptores catholicorum ephemeridum, qui tuncur causam religionis, jusque jura et sancta hujus apostolicis Sedis; obsequantur et fideliter adherentes ipsius doctrine et monitis." Pius PP. IX.

"May God bless and direct, through the intercession of St. Francis de Sales, under whose protection they desire to be placed, the writers on Catholic journals 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 precepts." Pius IX, Pope.

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 hymns and litanies in honour of the festival of the Immaculate Conception. The Catholic body in Greenock has suffered a severe loss by the death, on the 4th inst., of Mr. Arthur 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, Carlisle, to confer with the Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, 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. McLaughlin, 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.

TREATMENT TO FARM STOCK.—No man can expect to thrive so 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 ill-tempered 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 of 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, as it greatly injures the after growth.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—An instructive Lecture by Dr. E. H. Mitchell, of London—Dr. Mitchell, of this city, delivered an address before Royal Oak Grange, Hyde Park, Wednesday night on the subject of Agricultural Chemistry. He was assisted in the chemical experiments by Mr. J. Williams. The lecturer introducing the subject, said: "Agricultural chemistry is the study of the chemical relations of the substances concerned in agriculture. The whole natural science of vegetable and animal production is usually entitled agricultural chemistry; although it introduces much more—such as the kind of sciences of physics, meteorology, vegetable and animal physiology and zoology. 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 develop as large quantities from the soil of useful vegetable products, and indirectly animal products. To bring this about, we must acquire into the composition of the plant and animal. 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 ash. Most vegetable and animal substances contain 90 to 95 per cent of gas or organic matter, while the ash or inorganic matter is small. It will be necessary here to explain the meaning of organic and inorganic matter. Organic matter is such as possesses 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 classes:—1st. The oils, resins and wax. 2nd. Cellulose (cell tissue), woody fibre, sugar, and different kinds of gums. 3rd. Pectose—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 per cent 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 small proportion of sulphur and also phosphorus. The whole growing part of the plant is a porous substance, as easily penetrable by air as a sieve. 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 vegetable, and they are again restored by the osmotic process as long as the supply is kept up. The ash of plants consist of phosphates, sulphates, silicates, carbonates of potassium, magnesium, with small quantities of iron, manganese and alkaline chlorides, and a few other elements. In referring to the growth 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 assimilated 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 fresh 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 depends upon the supply of the necessary salts for its growth. The quantity of salts 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 vegetables, for instance, do not take from the soil more than 200 to 300 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 pass through every acre of ground, and it is only needful that this water contains a small portion of these salts it 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 original texture of the soil 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 lecturer.

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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 Evangelist.

FRIDAY, 4—Octave of Holy Innocents. Mother Seton died, 1840.
The *Northern Star*, organ of the United Irishmen, first published, 1792.

SATURDAY, 5—Vigil of the Epiphany. St. Telephorus, 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

BY

M. W. KIRWAN,

IN THE

MECHANICS HALL,

ON

Tuesday Evening, 29th Jan., '78.

Proceeds to be devoted to patriotic objects.

TICKETS—25cts; RESERVED SEATS, 50cts.

TO BE 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) EVENING 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 Life 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 Fusiliers. 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 solicitations 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 pursuance 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 significant caution? Well we shall plainly give our reasons, trusting to that innate 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. BARTHOLOMEW 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. BARTHOLOMEW 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 obligation. On the 26th of August in each 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 "heretics 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 thoroughfares 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 fellow-citizens. 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 privately gave them. They say all they want is their Civil Rights and Religious Liberty.

They are so mad with fanaticism that they cannot see the pit they stand over. They solemnly swear that they will "not marry a 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 successfully 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 assassination 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 assured that in the ranks of the Catholic people, this "St. Bartholomew 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. Bartholomew's day. There is, in the first place, no analogy 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 Coligny to lead them. There are none of those things in Quebec. 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 comparison. 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. Bartholomew 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. Bartholomew 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 assassination, commit a serious offence before God and man. If it succeed it means anarchy and social decay. Already the seeds have been thrown into the soil. It 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 already too many incentives to turbulence around us. Orangeism is a combative reality, although fortunately for the peace of our community "THE ST. BARTHOLOMEW MASSACRE ASSOCIATION"—is only a dream.

AN EXCURSION TO RICHMOND.

The Young Irishmen's Dramatic Club, of this city, has made arrangements with the St. Patrick's Society of Richmond, Quebec, to give an entertainment there on the 9th inst., 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, Quebec, 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 of their 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 Sadiers.—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, 6d in England and was, we understand in two volumes. The book now before us is in one 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 the others have applauded it. The evils

of "evictions" are graphically depicted, and most of the important events of the past 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.

IRELAND 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 Montreal.

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 SCHOOL TEACHERS' MANUAL.—Benziger Brothers, New York.—This is a book on the "Art of teaching Catechism for the use of teachers and parents, by Rev. A. A. Lambing." It is an excellent work of 200 pages, and as a teachers manual we know of nothing better.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.—The *Fortnightly Review* for November is a more than usually materialistic. Tyndal is at his old work, while Leslie Stephens assails "Dr. Newman's Theory of Belief." The other articles are "The Foreign Dominions of the Crown," "The Future of our Commons," "Conversation with M. Thiers," "Books and Critics," "A speculation on evolution, &c. &c."

QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIONS CONCERNING CATHOLIC DOCTRINE AND PRACTICES, ANSWERED, by Archbishop Lynch. This is a small book of about 70 pages which should be in everybody's hands. If Protestants read this little work they would see how unfair and ridiculous some of their objections to the Church are. 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 Aryan Society," "Robert Southwell," "Historical Geography in the Seventeenth Century," Bourdaloue and his contemporaries, "A Catholic Pilgrimage under the May Laws," and "The Two Springs."

LONDON QUARTERLY.—The *Quarterly* for October attacks the Church in an article on "Ordination and Confession," and again in "Cesarism, Romanism, and Socialism," "The Three Extreme Ideas." There is an interesting article on "The New Republic and Modern Philosophers." The other articles are "The Liberal Party and Foreign Politics," "Alfred Austin's Poems," "Contemporary Italian Poets," "Carriage Roads and Coaches," "History of Mangols and Memoirs of Adilon-Barrot."

THE WESTMINSTER ZEVIU.—The *Westminster Review* has very often, appropriate selections, and the number now before us, is no exception to the rule. The essays on "Torpedo Warfare, Russian Literature and Hindoo Society under English Rule, are particularly acceptable just now, while Renaissance in Italy, The Supernatural Element in Shakespeare, and Sir John Bowring, are full of vigour.

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

LIFE OF POPE PIUS THE NINTH, by Rev. Richard Brennan, A.M., Pastor of St. Rose's Church, New York, Sadler 275 Notre Dame St., Montreal. Price \$1.50.—There has been few periods in the eventful life of the Holy 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 Almanac 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 experienced 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.)

—O—

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 appointed 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 received 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 effort to conceal it. To show what kind of men are to be found on the Brigade 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 Catholic school and the priests residence; where windows were smashed and other damage done; and his actions were so notorious, 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 some 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. Patrick's 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 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 spread towards Stanley street. The chief of the brigade ordered the fire to be confined, if possible, to Stanley street; this could not be done without burning the St. Nicholas Boy's Home, an institution

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.)

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 MAYORALTY.

The only aspirant to the Mayoralty 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. McDougall (into whose good graces he wished to ingratiate himself) that he was a Catholic. Mr. McDougall is a highly respected merchant and would well adorn the Mayor's chair. In this connection I may remind your readers that the retiring Mayor is Mr. Waller, who is unable to become a candidate next year owing to his office as Registrar of the county.

ROBINSON AND DOUGHTY.

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 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 Robinson, 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 from 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 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 sovereign or divine character those elements of motherless tenderness which theologians have squeezed out (?) . . . Aside from this, these Roman Catholic treatises are among the gems of religious readings."

The master mind of Henry Ward Beecher is subdued 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 he indulges in certain strictures. We hope and pray that the Virgin Mother, by her sweet influence, may draw him to kneel at her feet in that Church which alone is and has been the champion of the "Mother of God."—Ez.

ELI PERKINS.

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

"Is there much unkind feeling between the Catholic and Protestant population in Canada?"

This is a question that I have asked many times. The answer has always been substantially:

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

"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. It says:

"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 nurseries 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 perseverance, 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 antagonism is not so much the result of their religious beliefs as of their general characters and ways of living, which are vastly different."

FAWK LAWS.

The defenders of the "Fawk Laws" are having a hard time of it in the Prussian Parliament. On 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 "Old Conservative" party, recently declared in the course of a debate that:—

"He and his political friends had quite enough of the Kulturkampf. The people," he said, "ardently desire peace, and very many persons interpret the Kulturkampf, exactly as the Centre party, as a campaign against the Catholic Church. It was a misfortune that this campaign was being carried on by means of a legislation 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, indicated that the turning point had been reached. Unfortunately this has not been the case. For my part, I believe that the measures against the Catholic 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 trouble itself now concerning the spiritual proceedings of the Catholic clergy. I can therefore only express the wish that 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 landlords:—

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 rolled 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 hammer, their tenantry perished or fled, and only a happy memory of the careless past remained. The Tipperary estate was bought by a land company, which was started there with the express purpose of purchasing land as it fell into the market—purchasing it cheaply, nursing it a while, and selling it in a year or two at a handsome profit. The Mitchelstown estate of about 250,000 acres was bought at eight years' purchase. A Mr. Buckley, a Manchester 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 affinity between the two men stronger than is common. Mr. Buckley paid \$500,000 for a portion of the estate chiefly composed of mountain land. He 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 and were always in arrears; and generations of Paddies and Jemmies had been born and lived and died in huts and cabins "far from the madding crowd'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 cart-wheels. The men and women and children rose with the sun, and putting buckets on their backs, trudged down to the fields far below, where the begged or boughs or borrowed manure, and dragged it up to their eerie home. They burned out the heather, and dug out the stones, put on lime, and then pushed in the manure, until a soil of six inches was formed, and this, after years and years of struggle, of self-denial, of bad food, of rags of ignorance, of every form and phase of poverty. The Kingstons, in their savage 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 large thing. Here and there a man with a family of boys had succeeded in becoming rich—that is to say, he had been able to keep a score of 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 Divos 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 percentage on his money. He appointed Mr. Patten Bridge his agent—a man who had "settled" various estates for timorous landlords. Mr. Bridge looked at the land, saw that it was "made" land, and saw that it was being slowly but carefully developed in a rough and ignorant manner by a rough, wholly uneducated, and solitary people. He took up his residence at Galtee Castle 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 tenant to name a man who shall accompany his valuator, and a man is struck between the two estimators. Mr. Bridge did nothing of the kind. Mr. Walker "walked" the farms in summer, when they were at their best; he looked at the huts, he examined the cow-houses and its wealth, and putting aside altogether the fact that such soil as there was belonged of right to the creators of it, putting aside the season of the year, and the fact that in winter the whole face 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 2 1/2 per cent on 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 ten-bite, as Lord Beaconsfield is fond of saying. But to a congregation of half-fed, half-barbarous peasants, \$5,000 may constitute 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 rent. Mr. Bridge gave half a year's. His method of doing this was harsh in the last degree. He never walked the land to see whether his valuator had been just or unjust, careless or exact; whether his estimate was reasonable or founded on fallacy. He merely took it, issued a ukase ordering the tenants to "submit," to use his own word, within a certain four days, and telling them that silence would be construed into non-acceptance; a notice to quit would follow; then ejection by the sheriff, and then—chaos. Mr. Bridge was known as a man of singular determination of character. Although he had passed the meridian of life, he proved himself capable of great physical energy and great mental activity. He rode over the country, knowing that he was cursed as he passed along. His patience, which seemed inexhaustible, survived every development of unpopularity, and though he carried his life in his hand, he would not leave the district. He took his sister into Galtee Castle, and there he lived like the Man in the Iron Mask.

On a certain day in February, 1874, he served several hundred notices to quit, and the immediate result of this was that four hundred tenants came in and "submitted" to the new rent. It was proved on the trial that some of them submitted in the full knowledge and belief that they never could pay, but the instinctive resolve of an Irish tenant is to undertake anything so that he may not be "turned out." These Celts of Mitchelstown are the most notable specimens of the race which the island affords—inimic with misery, happy in their complaints, content with discontent, and perfectly hopeless as improving subjects. When the four hundred tenants came in Mr. Bridge became sanguine of his complete success, and he took instant measures to bring in the rest. Among the recalcitrants 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 revolt 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 proceeding could be held blameless, Mr. Bridge could not be censured. 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 Ryan 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 of the wretched people already burdened to despair. It was now a terrible struggle between this one man and the

whole body of the tenantry. He would not yield a inch. They would not accept his terms. He drove through them armed to the teeth, with policemen 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 most horrible language; and the knowledge that the assassin was abroad, that the man who had fired into him in open day was undiscovered, was constantly present to his mind. He abated his purpose, however, not one jot, and Mr. Buckley, his master, encouraged him—from Manchester. Some of the rent was paid. The tenants saw that every man of them would be evicted; and thus it came to pass that some sold their clothes 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 paid \$7 50, and were at starvation point. The weary work was doubled, the land was more and more tended to get the increased yield; and there can be no doubt that their efforts, such as they were, found defeat in ignorance quite as much as in nature. The natives were neither useful to themselves nor to anybody else. They were aborigines, and as such very 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 muzzling 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 enclosed himself in the office, his bailiff, his policeman, 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 shot. The policemen spring into the bushes, and one 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. His 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 undoubtedly the whole surrounding population was praying for his death—his convalescence, 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 it 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 biggared, applause. The only facts known were that an agent had been twice fired at and only wounded, and that a poor man's life had been taken in mistake. But just at this juncture a letter going into all the facts of the quarrel and all the historical circumstances of the tenantry appeared in a Cork newspaper. This letter was signed John Sarsfield Casey. It was copied far and wide, and made the subject of universal comment. This was followed by two others in the Freeman's Journal, in Dublin. There were very strong passages 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 refused on a point of honour, but Casey admitted the publication. Mr. Bridge might then have proceeded for damages in the ordinary way, and laid his complaint at the civil side of the court. But he was not a man to save his wounds with a golden alibi. He preferred a criminal prosecution, and having obtained a conditional order, showed cause for making it absolute, and brought the matter to trial. Of course a verdict against Casey meant fine or imprisonment, or both, and a great moral triumph for Mr. Bridge. Casey's father is a small shopkeeper in Tipperary, and the family had no means of paying the costs involved in a defence. Mr. Buckley was a millionaire, and Mr. Bridge was his agent; and there were funds for twenty years' law, if he liked to have it. The Freeman then started with it called "a fair trial fund," and realized over \$8,000. 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 tenant. Mr. Bridge gave his evidence with the utmost coolness, 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 whether they were libels 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. The story which I have endeavoured to relate has stirred the island from end to end. About a dozen of the tenants were put into the witness-box, and their aspect, 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 woman with ten children, a pig, a goat, and some poultry—all living and breathing in one hut, with pools of water upon the floor, huge 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 these 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 Ireland in the nineteenth century.

PERSONAL.

LAVAL—The Seminary is about to erect 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 Pope read a short allocution, referring to the bad state of his health.

GAMBETTA—Leon Gambetta is about to visit Italy for the purpose 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 Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada. His brother, Lord Robert Montague, is a Catholic.

TRICKETT—Trickett, the Australian oarsman, and champion sculler of the world, accepted Courtney's challenge to row a single scull mile of three straight miles, in American water, for \$10,000.

O'LEARY—Daniel O'Leary, the champion long 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.

MCDUGALL—Mr. Frank McDougall is a candidate for the Mayoralty for the city of Ottawa. He has been an Alderman for many years, and has been a consistent friend to Catholic interests.

CONROY—The Apostolic Delegate received numerous visitors yesterday. Several Protestants called upon his Excellency. He was ordained Dec. 27th, 1857.

MCCARTHY—Father McCarthy of Brockville, Ont., was on Christmas Day, presented with a purse of \$474.25 from his parishioners. This amount does not include the country part of his mission.

CASEY—Casey, "The Galtee 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.

NOLAN—A Brother of Captain Nolan, who was killed in the Balaklava 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.

GAZEAU—The Rev. Father Gazeau 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 of age.

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, it is asserted in a St. Petersburg despatch, 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 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 hands of the Sultan. While from Bucharest to hear that Osman is to be tried for the murder of Russian prisoners in Plevna.

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.

JOYCE—Father Joyce, P.P. of Louisaugh, 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 1845 as it has been this year. He expects a famine in the west.

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

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 fire and drum band, as well as to clothe 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 Lacine Rapids on New Year's 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 John 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 cool, and showed our reporter his garb coated with ice from repeated dockings as the spray came over the gunwale of the boat. The oars were coated with ice and the water formed an ice crust on the sides and interior of the boat as well.

FURS AND FACTS

JOB C. THOMPSON & CO., 416 NOTRE DAME STREET, Respectfully informs the public that they have the past season MANUFACTURED A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF FURS, Which they are now offering at The Very Lowest Possible Prices. As we mark all our goods in PLAIN FIGURES and have but ONE PRICE, the purchaser does not have to help make for bad debts a credit store must make. LOOK AT SOME OF OUR PRICES. LADIES' SEAL MUFFS \$12.00 \$13.50 and \$15.00 PERSIAN LAMB \$8.50 and \$10.00 LADIES' SEAL CAPS \$9.00 and \$10.00 up GENTS' do do \$9.00 and \$10.00 up BOYS' do do \$7.50 do P. LAMB \$7.50 BLACK MUFFS \$2.50 \$3.00 and \$4.00 Our RUSSIAN BLACK MUFF at \$5 is a Beauty LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS AS YOU PASS. Nov 7, 1877 2-13-21

JAMES FOLEY, DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY, 213 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dew's Brewery. Ladies' and Childrens' Jackets In great variety. Also, a large assortment of Gents' Shirts and Drawers. Nov 27, 1877 46-52

STILL GOING ON! THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON! As determined to CLEAR OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE AT THOMAS BRADYS, 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Nov 20, 1877

THE MAMMOTH. JOHN RAFTER & CO. 450 NOTRE DAME STREET. The stock of Dry Goods held at the above address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the following price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remember our motto—Value for Value Received."

CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department. Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17c, 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, 32c. White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c, 45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c, 30c, 33c. Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c. Plain colors in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all selling at 25c and 32c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 23c, 29c, 30c 35c, 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c line measures 7-8 of a yard wide.

Blankets For Man And Beast. Stock of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to \$6.50. Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4.00. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25. Table Linen Department. Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen, price from 25c to 60c. Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 27c to 60c. White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c. Napkins in endless variety, price from 75c per dozen. Roller Towelling. Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c 12c. Huckaback Towelling, price, 12c, 14c, 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8c, 12c, 14c, 16c. Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c. White and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelega, Dundas, Cornwall, English, price from 3c. Tweeds, Coatings, &c. Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wool Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 85c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1.00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1.00. Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1.35. Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.30. Basket Coatings, only \$2.20. Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2.75. Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3.15. Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices 75c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35. Overcoatings in Beaver, White, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c. Underclothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each. Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c. Men's Tweed Shirts, price 75c. Men's Flannel Shirts, price, 75c. Endless variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts, Gloves, &c., prices low. Call early and secure the Bargains. Oct 31st-12-Jy

WEEKLY TEST. Number of purchasers served during the week ending Dec 22nd 1877— 5,389. Corresponding week last year— 4,242. Increase.....1,147. Information. The best plan when sending us orders by post for Goods advertised, is to send the part of advertisement which gives description and price of the articles required. Should the Goods wanted not be advertised please give as full a description as you can of the Goods, stating about the price you wish to give, and say what the Goods are to be used for, as it helps us to select the right makes, then you are sure to get the right Goods and at the right prices. Thank You. We beg to thank our customers at distance, whom we have never seen, but who regularly favor us with their orders. You are just as well served as if you selected the goods personally. Our order trade is increasing every week, and the fact that the same people keep sending their orders every season, is a proof that we give much better value than can be had elsewhere. We have regular customers eastward as far as Chicoutimi, Gaspe, and St. John, N.B., and westward as far as we are able to send parcels by express. Samples! Samples! To save time, trouble and expense, we may say that we DO NOT SEND SAMPLES. It would cause too much trouble and would cost too much money; besides, samples generally misguide people more than anything else, as they cannot give a fair representation of the goods. Customers will have to, and do, place confidence in us, as it is useless sending their orders if they cannot rely on our doing the right thing. Surplus, Surplus. Should the money sent be over the amount of Bill the change is returned in the parcel. We never send more goods than ordered, but sometimes we may send an article a few cents under or over the price quoted. We always select the very best value as near the prices as possible. Of course when goods are ordered from the Advertisement the prices will always be exactly the same as advertised, but as many customers send orders for goods not advertised, in such cases we have not always the goods at the act prices ordered but can do them within a few cents. Our country and city customers can be assured of one thing, viz.—That we guarantee our prices to be lower than any store in Canada for the same quality of goods. Flannels, Flannels. Good Canton Flannel, from 8c to 10c per yard. Very good quality Canton Flannel, at 13c and 14c per yard. Extra quality Canton Flannel, from 17c to 23c per yard. S. CARSLY. 393 and 395 Notre Dame Street. 1877.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York. Continue their authorized Reprints of the FOUR LEADING QUARTERLY REVIEWS: EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. The British Quarterlies give to the reader well-digested information upon the great events in contemporaneous history, and contain masterly criticisms on all that is fresh and valuable in literature, as well as a summary of the progress of science and art. The works likely to convulse all Europe will form topics for discussion, that will be treated with a thoroughness and ability nowhere else to be found. Blackwood's Magazine is famous for stories, essays, and sketches of the highest literary merit. TERMS (Including Postage): PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. For any one Review.....\$3.00 per annum For any two Reviews..... 7.00 " " For any three Reviews..... 10.00 " " For any four Reviews..... 12.00 " " For Blackwood's Magazine..... 4.00 " " For Blackwood and one Review..... 7.00 " " For Blackwood and two Reviews..... 10.00 " " For Blackwood and 3 Reviews..... 13.00 " " For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews..... 15.00 " "

CLUBS. A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.50; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$45, and so on. Circulars with further particulars may be had on application. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK. F. B. McNAMEE & CO., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, 444 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL. F. B. McNAMEE, A. G. NISH, CAPT. JAS. WRIGHT. May 30, '77 1-42-y COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings,) 49 St. PETER STREET, MONTREAL. NEW DAIRY BUTTER. Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED do, CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts), AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. APPLES (very choice, for table use,) ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet,) LEMONS. BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN, 1363 St. Catherine street,

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. Immediately after the consecration of the Right Rev. J. E. Guiges, D. D., Bishop of Ottawa, 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 diocese the avenues to the Sanctuary and the various liberal professions. In this arduous 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. Tabaret, O. M. I., are at present engaged at the work then inaugurated. The College of Bytown, for thus the new institution was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1849, opened its classical and commercial courses in September, 1848, in a wooden building on Church street and the Cathedral grounds. Since then the following Oblate Fathers have been in succession Superiors of the College:—Rev. Father Chevalier, Rev. Father Mignault, Rev. Father Tabaret, Rev. Father Ryan, Rev. Father Tabaret, Rev. Father Paullier, Rev. Father Tabaret. The last named reverend 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 Oblate 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 is 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 Ottawa. Sixty-five students answered the first summons to class in the College of Bytown. This was a fair beginning for the time. Soon the modest dimensions of the wooden structure, alluded to above, were found to be 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 these important works of zeal and enlightenment. 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 energetic, enterprising Oblate Fathers intend if possible, to give symmetry 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 taxes 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 to the college, thus addressed our reporter:—"And those would be taxes or oppressors of education would deprive them even of the means of subsistence, 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 least 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 forbids 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 support on an expensive scale rival collegiate institutions, which are a snare for Catholic youth, it is really the height of unfairness to moan and insist upon municipal measures that would help to close the doors of Catholic colleges and place our Catholic youth in the terrible dilemma of entering the seductive avenue leading to godless, law-supported institutions, or remaining forever deprived of the numerous social and other important advantages which higher education affords its possessor."

Of late years especially, the students of this institution flock hither 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:— Boarders.....150 Day scholars..... 50 Theological students..... 30 Professional Staff—Rev. J. H. Tabaret, President and Lecturer on Political Economy; Rev. Father Leppers, professor of moral theology; Rev. F. Proc, professor of dogmatical theology, holy scripture and church history; Rev. F. Fitiare, professor of mental philosophy and geology; Rev. F. Bonnet, professor of French; Rev. Brother Taillancourt, professor of Greek; Rev. F. Nolin, professor of Greek; Rev. F. Barrett, professor of Latin; Rev. F. O'Reilly, professor of mathematics; Rev. Brother Leyden, professor of mathematics; Rev. F. Harms, professor of history; Rev. F. Provost, professor of botany and zoology; Rev. F. Paquin, professor of civil engineering, chemistry, mineralogy and astronomy; Rev. Brother Ballard, professor of physics and mechanics; Rev. Brother Paradis, professor of drawing; Professors of music—Rev. Bros. Ballard and Cooney, and Mr. Jost.

THE MAMMOTH. JOHN RAFTER & CO. 450 NOTRE DAME STREET. The stock of Dry Goods held at the above address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the following price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remember our motto—Value for Value Received."

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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 beneficial results such generosity would give rise to. Surely, while government and municipal aid are withheld from the devoted Directors of the College of Ottawa, now burdened by the pecuniary 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 to flow into the hands of the College of Ottawa Authorities who have given many evident proofs of the good use they would make of such gifts for the advancement of the noble cause of education so prized in our day. The museum of the College of Ottawa is well worth visiting, as all will say who have admired its various curiosities artistically and scientifically arranged treasures. It contains collections for the practical study of zoology, ornithology, 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 institution flock hither 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:—

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FARM TO LET—180 acres at Longue Point, 3/4 miles from Montreal, very suitable for milking. Apply to F. A. QUINN, 31 St. Jean Baptiste street, Montreal, or to Mrs. E. QUINN, on the premises. THE BAR. D. BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. J. JAMES KEHOE, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Office: Cor. Rideau and Sussex Sts., Ottawa. DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L. C. J. DOHERTY, A.B.B.C.L. JOHN D. PURCELL, A.M., B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c. No. 15 PLACE D'ARMES, Near the Jacques Cartier Bank, Montreal. Oct 16, '77 9-8m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. In the CIRCUIT COURT District of Montreal, } for the District of Montreal No. 9111. The fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. Justice Belanger, Nazaire Villeneuve and Charles Lavallée, both of the City and District of Montreal, Grocers, and doing business there as such in partnership, under the firm of Villeneuve and Locaille, 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 attorneys, 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 Fran 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 advertisement, 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 default. By the Court, CHS. RONACINA, Deputy C. C. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. } Dame Hermine Archambault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Charles Bardette, dit Lapierre, Collector, of the same place, judicially authorized to act herein, Plaintiff; vs. The said Charles Bardette, dit Lapierre, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX, HUTCHINSON and WALKER, Attys for Plaintiff. 21-5

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 Municipality of the Village of La Cote St. Paul into a separate Municipality. Montreal, 17th Dec. 1877. 20-5

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 Outremont, on the North West by the Municipality of St. Laurent, on the South East by the Municipality of Village St. Jean Baptiste, 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 rear line of the lots on the North East side of Robin Street, and thence by a straight line parallel to Robin Street towards and up to the Municipality of St. Laurent. Montreal, 26th November, 1877. 17-5

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 cap. CXLIX. 16 Vic, intituled: "An act to incorporate the Mutual Assurance Associations of the 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 MONTREAL AND ST. HYACINTHE," all the Fabriques, localities or missions of the diocese of Sherbrooke. Montreal, 26th November, 1877. 17-5

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the association called "LA SOCIÉTÉ DE SECOURS MUTUEL DES FRANÇAIS, A MONTREAL," will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act of incorporation. Montreal, 26th November, 1877. 17-5

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Hannah Davidson, wife of Samuel Goldman, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has this day, the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, instituted an action against her said husband for separation as to property. L. N. BENJAMIN, Plaintiffs Attorney. Montreal, 11th December, 1877. 13-5

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO, Augusta, Maine. 55 Mail

BUY YOUR CLOTHING FROM O'HARA & SON, IRISH TAILORS, No. 19 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE. 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Second Price. Mens' Linen Coats..... from \$1.00 Mens' Lustre "..... from \$1.50 Mens' Lustre Dusters Mens' Linen Ulsters Boys and Youths' Linen Coats. Boys and Youths' Lustre Coats. Childrens' and Boys' Knickerbocker Suits made from Canadian Tweed and Guaranteed to Wear Well. Youths' Suits ditto ditto Mens' Suits ditto ditto 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. May 30, '77. 17

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

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87 St. Joseph Street,
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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 only those establishments that can be fairly called representative of their trade. And while as a general rule we have taken only those which do wholesale 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 economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing 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 in every variety, Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimeres, 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 cutting 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., in bales. Their clothing for excellence of quality and first class workmanship 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.—*Advt.*

J. P. NUGENT,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER,
157 St. Joseph Street
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First-Class Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.
A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand.

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PALLASCIO & CO.,
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Engravers on Wood,
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Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for
supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam
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Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass.
Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for
Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for
Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels
always in Stock in made to order. Manufacturers
of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class
water Wheels.

SPECIALITIES.
Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and
most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33
per cent. in fuel over any other Engine.
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys,
and Harness Hydrants. Valves &c. &c. 1-y-3p

**M. FERON, Undertaker,
21 ST. ANTOINE STREET,
MONTREAL.
July 25th-70 1y**

**P. DORAT,
UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKER
186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.**
Beds to inform his friends and the general pub-
lic that he has secured several
ELEGANT OVAL GLASS HEARSESS,
which he offers for the use of the public at extremely
moderate rates.
WOOD AND IRON COFFINS
of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied
on the shortest notice.
Orders PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52

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CUNNINGHAM BROS.
Wholesale and Retail.
Cemetery Work a
Specialty.
Mantles and Plumbers Slabs,
&c., made to order.
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**OWEN M'GARVEY,
MANUFACTURER
OF EVERY STYLE OF
PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE,
Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street,
(and Door from McGill Str.)
Montreal.**
Orders from all parts of the Province carefull
executed, and delivered according to instruction
free of charge.
\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5
outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO. Portland,
Maine. f. 12m
\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit
and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta,
Maine, 19-12m

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

THE INVERTEBRATE.—Doctor Roussingault states that mollusks 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.

FUNGI.—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 sinecure 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 mushrooms of the preceding day were sent under proper escort to the Tiber. For weeks and weeks together fungi furnish Italians, French, and Germans with good nourishing food, while we in England, where even a still greater number of esculent fungi are found than the most edible fungi away.

A BOTANICAL 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 non-existence of Irish snakes, he 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 superstitition. The genuine shamrock has been sent over with its roots intact 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 luxuriant 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 hay, 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 oriole's nest became detached by the wind from a tall elm, and fell to the ground. The nest, when found, contained four young nestlings. 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 brood 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. A few days ago the little ones seemed to be ill, and it was presently discovered 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 IRELAND, AND THE IRISH WOLF DOG.—During the seventeenth century Wolves were numerous in Ireland. 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 Curragh 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 slate, 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, repaired to the fold. "Now," said the hunter to the boy, "as the two wolves usually enter at 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 bonumbed 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 wolf'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 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 recently as 1770.

STOVES, &c.

**GREAT REDUCTION.
IN THE PRICE OF
STOVES
AT
E. & C. GURNEY & CO'S,
216, 218, and 220
ST. JAMES STREET.
DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE THEM A
CALL
AND ENCOURAGE
HOME MANUFACTURE.
Aug 29, '77-6m.**

**JODOIN & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS,
STOVES, MACHINERIES, &c.
SALES ROOMS,
309 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal.
FOUNDRY AT
LONGUEUIL, Prov. Quebec.
Oct 17, '77-1y.**

**H. R. IVES & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.
IRON RAILING
of every description
A SPECIALTY.
Send for cuts and prices.
123 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.
Sept, 26th, 1877. 8-3m**

**THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOK-
ING RANGES—Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00.
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS,
CHURNS;
—ALSO—
CORNICES, CORNICE POLES and STAIR RODS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER AT
L. J. A. SURVEYOR,
524 Craig Street, Montreal.
(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK.) May 23, '77 1y**

**FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA
QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEPT., 1875.
THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE
FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.
Over 200 in Use in this City.
FOR SALE AT
JOHN BURNS, 675 CRAIG STREET.
—:—
IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.
HENCHEY'S HOTEL,
QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877.**

**MR. JOHN BURNS:
DEAR SIR,—The Cooking Range which I have purchased
from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can
highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such,
also, the boiler which I am much pleased with. You can
use this certificate with my entire approbation.
Respectfully yours,
F. HENCHEY.
April 2, '77**

**"CROSS CREEK" LEHIGH
Now discharging ex-Boats
STOVE, EGG, AND CHESTNUT,
For Domestic Purposes the above Coal is unexcelled.
SAWN AND SPLIT WOOD always on hand.
FRANK BRENNAN & CO.
OFFICES—135 & 237 Bonaventure Street.
YARD—240 St. Joseph Street.**

**MATTHEW GAHAN,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c.,
61—INSPECTOR STREET—61
MONTREAL.
JOBING CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.—[March 16, 12m**

**ENGLISH BEDSTEADS AND BRASS
FRENCH CURTAIN BED RINGS,
and other consignments, Ex Steamship "Ontario," at
652 CRAIG STREET,
NEAR BLEURY
MEILLEUR & CO
Oct. 17-10**

**NEW DESIGNS AND NEW STYLE
WINDOW CORNICES.
A large Stock to be sold cheap at
652 CRAIG STREET,
NEAR BLEURY
MEILLEUR & CO.
Oct 17-10**

**GRANITE TEA AND COFFEE POTS.
The real thing. Also Copper-Bottom TEA POTS, at
652 CRAIG STREET,
NEAR BLEURY
MEILLEUR & CO.
Oct 17-10**

PHYSICIANS & CHEMISTS.

SLEEPLESSNESS.
Another name for Nervousness brought on by the present
mode of high pressure living. Business men are but poor
engineers, as far as themselves are concerned, pushing the
mental engine on to destruction. The weeks work of our
forefathers being now compressed into one day, and the first
alarmingly symptom of this over-worked condition is Sleep-
lessness. If not quickly arrested, will end in Apoplexy or
Paralysis. PLOUGHING, if taken according to directions,
will positively set the mental house in order. For Sale by
**H. R. GRAY,
11-3m
St. LAWRENCE STREET.**

**GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID,
A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—
cooling, stimulating and cleansing.
Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in
a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and
leaves the Hair soft and glossy.
Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists.
**HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,
144 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Established 1859.)****

**DR. A. C. MACDONELL,
90 CATHEDRAL STREET,
June 27] MONTREAL. [46-52**

**NO CURE
NO PAY**
Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma,
Epilepsy, Piles, all Blood Diseases, per-
manently cured. Pay after it is made.
State your case, enclosing 3 cts. stamp, to
Howard Medical Institute, Providence,
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**THE MIC-MAC REMEDY
A SPECIFIC FOR
SMALL-POX.
ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE.**

A HOPLESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC
REMEDY.

**To MAJOR JNO. LANE,
GREENFIELD, MASS.**
DEAR SIR.—I telegraphed for a package of your
Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I re-
ceived the following day. I would have instantly
responded and forwarded the money, but thought I
would await the result of its trial. I prepared the
medicine myself so as to render everything secure;
and I am proud to be able to state that it produced
almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant
case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of
recovery expressed on any side; but by the applica-
tion of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. En-
closed I send you a five dollar bill. Please ac-
knowledge.
Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENDEBERT.
Price \$5 per package.
Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on
receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen,
Physicians and Charitable institutions.
B. E. MURALE,
Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street.

**J. EMERY CODERRE, M.D.
EXPECTORATING SYRUP
Of Dr. J. Emery-Coderre, Prof. Materia Med. and
Therapeutics.**
Dr. J. EMERY CODERRE'S EXPECTORATING SYRUP is
prepared under his direction, and with the approbation
of the Professors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of
Montreal, Medical Faculty of Victoria University. For the
last twenty-five years the Expectorant Syrup has been ad-
ministered with the greatest success in Coughs, Bronchitis,
Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, Hooping-Cough, Croup,
in the latter case it is necessary to take first an emetic, &c.

**Infants' Syrup,
PREPARED BY DR. CODERRE.**
"THE INFANTS' SYRUP" is prepared with the approbation
of the Professors of the Medical School of Medicine and
Surgery, Medical Faculty of Victoria College. This Syrup
can be given, in all conditions, to Infants, in cases such as
Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability
to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c.
Dr. J. Emery Coderre's Tonic Elixir.
THE TONIC ELIXIR is prepared under the immediate
direction of Dr. J. Emery Coderre, and has been admin-
istered with the greatest success for more than 20 years, in
diseases requiring the use of Tonics. Its use can be con-
tinued without any inconvenience in complaints such as
Anemia, or Irregularity of Menstruation, or Whites,
Dysmenorrhoea, or difficult courses; Anemia, or thinness of
the blood; general Debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses,
Scrofula, Ringworm, and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATES.
We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examin-
ing the composition of the Expectorant Syrup of Dr. J. Emery
Coderre, M. D. certify that it is prepared with medicinal sub-
stances suitable for the treatment of diseases requiring the
use of expectorants.
We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined
the composition of the INFANTS' SYRUP certify that it is
prepared with proper medicinal substances for the treatment
of Infants' Complaints, such as Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Painful Dentition, Coughs, Colds, &c.
We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined
the composition of the TONIC ELIXIR, as above, certify that it
is prepared with medicinal substances for the treatment of
diseases requiring the combined use of tonic and alterant
agents.
E. H. TRUDEAU, M.D., President, Professor of Midwifery
& of Women's and Children's Complaints.
P. A. C. MUNRO, M.D., Professor of Surgery.
P. BEAULIEU, M.D., Prof. of Theory & Practice of
Medicine.
J. G. BLAIS, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
LECTOR PELTIER, M.D., Professor of Institutes of
Medicine.
THOS. D'ODET D'ORBONNENS, M.D., Prof. of Chem. &
Physics.
J. P. RUFFOT, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and
Botany.
FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS,
AND AT 64 ST. DENIS STREET,
Dec 5, '77. 1y.

**LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES.
PRICE \$35 with attachments.
THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE**
Is unequalled in
light running, beauty
and strength of
stitch, range of
work, stillness of
motion and a reputa-
tion attained by
its own merits. It
is the cheapest,
handsomest, best
technically con-
structed Machine,
most durable and
the least liable to
get out of order of
any Machine now
being manufactured
A complete set of
Attachments with
each Machine.
Examine them before you purchase elsewhere.
**J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER,
AGENT FOR
New York & Paris Fashion Co's
"REBECCA" PAPER PATTERNS.
395 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.**



CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

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

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

New Goods Opening Up Daily.

- New Dress Goods, 12c. New Dress Poplins, 25c a yard. New Scarlet Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40.

NEW HOSIERY,

- Mens' Cardigan Jackets. Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets. Ladies' Wool Cuffs.

- Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, 37cts. each. Gents' Double Breasted Shirts, 75c.

- Tailoring! Tailoring!! Tailoring!!! WALTER TWEEDS. SCOTCH TWEEDS. ENGLISH TWEEDS.

- Scotch Under Clothing! Ladies' Shetland Wool Under Dresses. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Under Vests and Drawers.

- Colored Cashmeres. Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Plum, Prune, Drab, Gray, &c. Ladies' Mantles made to order.

A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR. 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET, May 2, 77 [Established 1819.] 1-38y

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, imitable, he said doubtfully. I suppose the lease of Drury Lane Theatre would pay a small fortune for such a ghost as I am! she said laughing.

"Ah! I can see now why my father was so 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-coincidence, I have got it at last," she said, laughing.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

FATHER COYLE'S DEATH.—It is with regret that we 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.

MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.—In Quebec they are talking about the establishment of a factory for making sugar from beetroots, 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. Thibault, 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.

GRAND CONCERT OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY EVENING, THE 7TH JANUARY NEXT, IN THE THEATRE ROYAL.

BURY & MCINTOSH, ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Street.

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NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL TWO MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

All classes of Property insured at Current Rates. Special arrangements may be made for the insurance of private dwellings and public buildings.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Tables of rates and prospectus may be had on application at any of the Company's offices. Wm. Ewing, Inspector. MacDOUGALL & DAVIDSON, General Agents for Canada.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

Table listing various school books with prices and authors. Includes titles like 'The Metropolitan Primer', 'Young Ladies Reader', 'Catechism of Sacred History', 'Illustrated Bible History', 'Brown's First Lines of English Grammar', 'Murray's Grammar', 'Putnam's Grammar', 'Murray's Grammar revised by Kearney', 'Large Grammar', 'Metropolitan do with analysis', 'Stepping stone to do', 'Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec', 'Catechism of Perseverance', 'Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric', 'Quackenbos' 1st Lessons in Composition', 'Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric', 'Bridges Algebra', 'A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools', 'Sangster's Elementary Arithmetic', 'Sangster's National Arithmetic', 'Packard's Complete Course of Business Training', 'Teachers and Private Students', 'Bryant and Stratton's Common School Book Keeping', 'Bryant and Stratton's High School Book Keeping', 'Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Book Keeping', 'Sadlier's new Book Keeping Blanks', 'Day Book', 'Journal', 'Cash Book', 'Ledger', 'National Pocket Dictionary', 'Large do', 'Worcesters Primary do', 'Nugent's Improved French and English, English and French Dictionary', 'Spier's and Surrance's French and English Dictionary', 'Chambers Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing Latin and English, English and Latin by W. R. Chambers', 'Introduction to English History', 'History of England for the young', 'do do do advanced classes', 'Fredet's Modern History', 'do Ancient do', 'Grace's Outlines of History', 'The Childs History of Canada, by Miles', 'do School do', 'Northern's History of the Catholic Church with Questions adapted to the use of Schools', 'Mitchell's New Series of Geographies', 'First Lessons in Geography', 'New Primary do', 'New Intermediate do', 'New Physical do', 'Pinnock's Catechism of Geography', 'Stepping Stone to Geography', 'Lovell's Easy Lessons in do', 'do General do in do', 'Guy's Elements of Astronomy', 'Smith's Illustrated do', 'Pocket Edition of the New Testament', 'Large Type Edition of the New Testament', 'Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holydays', 'Catholic Youth's Hymn Book', 'Paper Covers', 'Bound and set to Music', 'Westlake's How to Write Letters', 'A Manual of Correspondence', 'Jenkins's Students Hand Book of British and American Literature', 'Botany, How Plants Grow', 'Paterson's Familiar Science School Edition', 'Parker's Juvenile Philosophy', 'Part 1st.', 'Parker's Natural Philosophy', 'Part 2nd.', 'Parker's Complete Philosophy', 'Hill's Elements of do', 'Louage's Moral do', 'Balme's Criterion or How to detect Error and arrive at Truth', 'Balme's Elements of Logic', 'Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies', 'Fasquell's Introductory French Course', 'Complete Course', 'Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French', 'Magill's French Prose', 'Dinamore's Spelling Blanks in 3 numbers', 'Sadlier's Headline Copies in 11 numbers', 'Payson, Duntan and Scribner's International system of Penmanship in 15 numbers', 'New York edition of Payson, Duntan and Scribner's system of Penmanship', 'Primary course in 7 numbers', 'Advanced do in 13 do', 'Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with Oblique lines indicating the slant of Writing', 'Small for Primary Course', 'Large do Advanced do', 'We have also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books, Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Pencils, Pens, Holders, Lead Pencils, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Pen Holders, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Blotting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Penknives, etc., etc.

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