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CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 28

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1878.

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THE ANTONELLI CASE.

The scandalous attempt to befoul the memory and to secure the property of the late Cardinal Antonelli has approached its last stage. On the 16th of December, the case came for its last hearing before the civil tribunal in Rome. The counsel for the "Countess" Lambertini, the alleged daugh ter of the cardinal, in claiming the whole er part of the estate, made the weak contention that paternity could be established by verbal evidence, independently of deeds or documents. The counsel for the Count Antonelli answered that no child has a right to renounce legitimacy or illegitimacy from inter-

ested motives, and that verbal evidence is not ad- l orders. missible in opposition to irrefragable facts and documents. The raternity of illegitimate children was not easily proved in contradiction to the baptismal act and the fact of a long life in the house of reputed legitimate parents. It was impossible to prove paternity where the alteged mother was not apparent and is a mere myth. The Court reserved judgment, but, says the correspondent of the London Times, " victory is assured to the defendants unless the plaintiff can produce her mother, As the claimant's counsel has declared that in case of emergency "the real mother could be produced." It is possible that a dramatic scene may still ensue. The state. ment made is that the alleged mother was an English lady of noble family. It will not be easy to obtain a swindler among that class; and an attempt at imposition will probably end in the hulks."

EDUCATION IN CATHOLIC COUNTRIES.

Antagonists of the Church cling tenaaciously to the idea that the sc-called Protestant lands are far ahead of all Catholic countries in matters pertaining to education. Statistics, however, prove the exact reverce, as we find in the following facts given by an eastern contemporary :--

" Ninc-tenths of the universities of Europe trace back their origin to Catholic times. There was hardly an abbey in the Middle Ages that had not its school. The author of "Christian Schools and Christian Scholars" has shown clearly that the primary school is not an invention of the nineteenth century. At the present day the Catholic Belgian province of Luxembourg has a more perfect organization for popular education than any country in Europe, and that too, without compulsion. Only one per cent. of the people are uneducated. In Germany, the Catholic provinces are fully equal to the Protestant districts in this respect. In France, primary education is highly developed, especially in the towns. Its success is largely due to the Catholic teaching orders of men and women. M. Maxime du Camp, a Liberal, like M. de Laveleye, gives the first rank among the primary schools of Paris to the Sisters of Charity. Rome, the very center of clericalism, Papal Rome, with a population of 158,000, had, according to Mr. Laing, in the year 1843. 372 primary schools attended by 15,000 children, and conducted by 452 teachers. Berlin, in the same year, with double the population, had only 264 schools. The Papal States had seven Universities, with a population of only two and one half millions, while the twenty-six million Protestants of Germany, at the present day, have exactly the same number of universities-seven. So much for the charge that the Catholic Church is opposed to, cr careless of the ducation of her children. More than half the nuns whom M. de Laveleye's Liberal friends would expel from Belgium if they could, gave their whole lives without lee to the teaching and education of the children of the poor -Catholic Sentinal

THE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Many readers of the TRUE WITNESS may be gratified at perusing the following statistics of (THE CONSPIRACY OF THE INDIANS the present state of the Church in Ireland, which we cull from Eadher's Directory for 1878:

The province of Armagh contains nine archbishops and bishops; three hundred and fifty-one parish priests; nine hundred and fifty-four curates; and eight hundred and five churches and chapels. Of Houses of Religious orders, there are 16 for men and 53 for women. The province of Dublin comprises five archbishops and bishops, one hundred and eighty-seven parishes; eight hundred and sixtythree priests; four hundred and eighty-five churches and chapels; and one hundred and fifty-five Houses of Beligious orders.

The province of Cashel comprises eight arch-

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bishops and bishops; three hundred and thirty-one of the camp, and pieces of tobacco tied to sticks, parishes; nine hundred and fifty-one priests; seven hundred thurches and chapels; and one hundred and thirty-nine Houses of Religious orders.

The province of Tuam, comprises seven archbishops and bishops; one hundred and ninety Reed, who was at the Fort, started for his ranche in parishes; three hundred and eighty-four priests; three hundred and eighty seven churches and

chapels; and fifty-three Houses of Religious orders. Thus there are in all Ireland twenty-nine archbishops and bishops; three thousand four hundred and fifty priests; two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven churches and chapels; and four hundred and twenty-nine Houses of Religious

which signified that the Sioux desired to smoke and hold a council. The Crows and Gres Ventres, however considered the tobacco a dicoy, and were afraid to venture out. The following day Mayor company with one of the Crows. When a few miles out, they discovered a large party of Sioux mounted, and were compelled to turn back. A Gros Ventre Indian came in from the Marios to-day and learn how he and his people felt about joining the bute to divine agency.

THE SUPPOSED MAUCH CHUNK MIRACLE.

The secular newspapers for the past week have been filled with accounts of a miraculous cure of a person at Manch Chunk. Catholics who read those accounts received them with reserve. We ile it is our faith that the mighty hand of God is not shortened, and that He can, and does, perform miracles now, as in the days of old, through the agency of His servants, yet it is not obligatory upon Catholies to took action upon it, and required the clergyman reported as follows:—A member of the Blackfeet le'ieve in any wonderful ev nt, real or imagined, who supposed that he had wrought a miraculous Tribe recently came to his camp on the Marios to , that persons, however sincere or devour, may attri- cure, to make the following announcement to his

Sicux It appears that the Sicux have held a Catholics have perfect liberty to examine and

the facts and circumstances, as detailed in the new papers, were such as would deter intelligent Cathelies at once from believing that a real miracle had been wrought. They are too well grounded in the true faith to be open to the superstitious credulity by which disbelievers in drvine religion are constantly misled and deceived.

The matter was brought to the notice of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Philadelphia, who promptly congregation:

"The Archbishop, having heard and carefully considered the circumstances preceding at deaccempanying what is decisively called the "Mauch Chuck Miracle," said to have been wrought on the pers n of a woman wlose eccentric pi ty has nei her good sense nor sound Catholic doctrine for its foundation, requires me to instruct you that in his judgment it is a delusion and a pious fraud. Without impriring as to the extent to which others participated in this jamentable folly he desires to mark the whole proceeding and the principal actors In it with his distinct and a quality of disapprobation and condemnation, and to sny that a repetition of anything of the sort in this Diocese will be visit d by the severest censure authorized by the laws of the Cherch." - Catholic Standard.

THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO

BY THE REV. FATHER O'HAME, AFRIGAN. MINGIONARY.

It is not necessary for me here to give the history of Mahometan growth and progress in detail. It will be sufficient for my purpose to exhibit the conflict it had with Catholicity and how Catholicity conquered: Mahomet, the Prophet, as he is styled, of Mecca, appeared as the rival and enemy of Christ. His principles were so gratifying to human passions that followers were notwanting. The avaricious, the lustful, the ambitious swelled his armies. He and his. followers proclaimed a war of total extermination against the Church They rushed upon her with saturic ferocity. Theforces of the Mahometan Power was tromendous, so that the Catholic Church was. obliged to call upon the Christian Princes: of Europe to unite their armies and fleets. to meet and check the common foe. For a long time the issue of the conflict was doubtful; it was an all but desperate struggle for faith and civilization. Lany Gailiolics, actuated more by fear than hope, cried out, "Lord, save us, oz we perich?" The Church, filled with confidence in Him who said-" I am with you all, even to the consummation of the world," dashed her forces into the Gulf of Lepanto to comiend in mortal combat with the universal exemy. There they met on the angry, boiling waves, the fleet of Christ led on by the Cross, the fleet of Mahomet with the crescent floating in the mecking breeze. The army of Mahomet was numerically powerful, the Christian army comparatively small. The signal of war scanded, the fearful battle began. It was a critical moment for the civilization of Exrope as well se for the freedom of religion. The scimitar gleamed, the polished steel glittered, the powder smoked, the cannon roared the waters bissed and flashed in columns, of foam, the spray was dashed to the

For a moment the Mahometan fleet was successful. The Prophet was invoked for aid, but the Church bowed before Christ in prayer, blessed the Christian fleet, when, lo! as the wild shout of Mahometan triumph rang over the mighty occan, a thick bank of cloud lay upon the horizon; it grew and spread till it covered the whole expanse of the firmament. This was followed by a hollow moaning over the gleam _ ing surface of the sea, black with the reflection

of the sky above it, and then saddenly the tempest burst with a deafening orack, into a very hurricans of desolation, whilst the already crippled ships of the Mahometan Power were caught in its dire embrace, and tossed from crest to trough by the giant waves as if they had been feathers blown by a boy's breath, livid tongues of fire flashed from heaven, and the deep roll of thunder rendered the cannon sound silent. The Mahometan Power staggered as if drunk on the mighty ocean, till, tremulously quivering, she lurched and in great portion went down amidst the rush of waters and

PIUS THE GREAT, OF BLESSED MEMORY.

Born, May 13, 1702; Priest, April 10, 1819; Bishop, May 21, 1827; Cardinal, Dec. 14, 1840; Pope, June 10, 1840; Crowned, June 21, 1846; Imprisoned, Sept. 20, 1870; Died Feb. 7, 1878; R. I. P.

TO DESTROY THE WHITES NEAR THE CANADIAN BORDER.

The following despatch, dated Fort Benton, Montana, February 5, containing an account of the visit of Sitting Bull's Sloux over the Canadian border, and their attempt to form a confederation to attack the whites, has been received at Washington, and is votched for as reliable in every respect. Charley Buckmann arrived from Fort Olaggitt last evening, with the following important information: On the 13th of January the Crows and the Gros

council with the Sarcas at Cypress Mountains, when the Sioux stated that they wanted us to form an alliance with all the northern tribes to kill off the whites before the latter became too numerous. The Sarcess communicated with the Blackfeet, and the latter sent this Indian to negotiate with the Gros Ventre Indian, from whom this information is obtained, left the Marios, a runner from the main camp of Milk River had come in with the news that delegation of nine Sioux came to camp to get the whites. The Gros Ventres profess to have threatened the party, whereupon the latter went outside the camp, dug a hole, and dared them to come en. They say they would have attacked them, but were afraid fore them. Ventres camped at Fort Claggitt, and discovered say they would have arracked them.

The reference to the occurrence at Mauch Chunk roar of thunder.

Moccasin tracks of about 100 Sioux in the vicinity of the Assinaboines.

weigh all the circumstances adduced and evidence brought forward in favor of any and every supposed miracle. The Uhurch carefully guards her children against unbelief, on the one hand, and with equal care, against blind credulity on the other.

Catholics are under no obligation of faith to belleve in any miracle which the Church has not declared to be a real-miracle ; and this declara ion she never makes, except upon the most ample and conclusive evidence evidence infinitely strodger and more convincing than what would be deemed sufficient to justify, in Courts of Justice, a positive decision on the gravest matters that are brought be-

THE TRUE WITNESS, AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SHEMUS DHU,

THE BLACK PEDDLER OF GALWAY.

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPEER XXVII.-CONTINUED.

"In my poor judgment, your honour has been over generous in your hospitality to-night. Will we defer speaking on serious business until morning? It cannot be your wish to act to-night.".

My wish!" said D'Arcy, with a sudden fierceness of voice-" my wish! For what purpose else have I summoned you here?—my wish to hear of our success? Yes; and my command to you to tell it to me. Ha! ha! ha! I know it, Shemus; you have had your part in making my fortune. You will have a reward more than you agreed for if all succeed. Shall we have wine to help us to digest our plans?"

This was said in such a maudlin, yet sinister voice, that the person addressed, though completely versed in the guilt of B'Arcy, was at fault to judge whether it was the voice of confidence or of

cunning.
"No; if it please you, sir," said he called the Peddler, "I think it better to defer our conversa-

tion until morning." . "Ha!" exclaimed D'Arcy, assuming his most malign look, before which, however, the dark face of the Black Peddler, looking out from its muffling of frieze, remained unmoved—"ha! I see it, Shemus Dhu; you would wish the bird to be flown before morning. By heavens, he shall be mine before the sun arises! No deceit now, Shemus. The papers which my worthy relative gave you, who is now paying the peralty of his rush adventure to Gal-

"Thou art mad, D'Arcy," sail Shemus Dhu, coolly folding his a.ms, and looking, without a change of voice or of manner, upon him-"thou art mad, in truth, or else your reason has flown away from the wine thou hast drank I have had no papers from Fergus of Portarab, unless those which I gave to you a few hours since. Of what papers do you speak ?'

"Of those which prove the legitimacy of O.Halloran," replied D'Arcy. "I will have them; and if you refuse to give them, or if you deceive me about them, I will have you, before an hour passes. in the deepest dungeon, there to rot without light or food. I must have that hellish hag's dying

words." "D'Arcy," replied Shenus Dhu, without a muscle of his face discomposed, "your threats, you know, are vain against me; speak like a man of reason, and you shall be answered. Have you not got the papers you required? Have you not, first, the her mit's, or rather Lambert O'Halloran's, deeds of right?"

"They are fulse—they are but copies," replied D'Arcy. " if they were genuine, they are of no use

"But have you not" replied Shemus, "the young man's, Henry D'Halloran's, deeds of title-the papers which Fergus of Porturah had, and which I have delivered to you?"

"They, too, are deceptions; at least, they give me no title whilst the young man's legitimacy can be proved—though this I might take means to prevent. But the confession, the written confession of that wicked woman, I must have from you, Shemus; Laffan has given it to you, signed; on it depends my fortune; for it proves that Godfrey O'Halloran was not the murderer of my father. I wish that the arch-fiend of hell had blasted her tongue, ere she made that confession. Those papers, Shemus

-none others will answer me." There was a pauso. Shemus Dhudil not answer for a few moments. The apathy of his appearance had passed; his face became flushed: he stretched his right arm suddenly torth, and asked, in a voice to strike terror:-

"Man, do you curse your own firsh? Do you curse the wome that bore you—the mother that has died an hour since, and is now before the judgment seat of God?"

D'Arcy laughed in mockery of Shemus' feeling. "She was the spawn of Hell," he said. "It was e murdered O'Grady. She was no mother of mine she pawned me first on my reputed father, and then upon D'Arcy. She was a fiend incarnate, who

"Listen tn me, wicked one," cried Shemus. interrupting D'Arcy with such a voice, and such a manner of stern command, that the half-drunken, hardened villain qualled before it, in the humility and meekness of vice abashed. "She was thy mother-and her curses attend thee. Listen. I am no longer thy seeming friend. In the justice of retribution, I am thy evil genius, even to thy destruction. Too long have I forborne. Often have I raised my hand to strike thee dead in thy acts of wickedness; I spared thee, because thou drewest thy blood from the veins of her whom I once loved. But think not that I ever was thy instrument of evil. I have never been traitor to the love of the O'Halloran. Thy time has come, wicked man; thy cup of iniquity is filled up, even to overflowing. Thou has long escaped; but God's vengeance has pursued thee to this time—like a vulture, descend. thy destruction is near. I leave thee-but, remember we shall meet soon."

D'Arcy was too much unnerved to prevent the egress of Shemus Dhu. By degrees he recovered his former setf-possession. He called for more wine -an unusual command from him-your deep dinkers are never dangerous; they are sots, or beasts of the lowest reason; but they have not the caution of the serpent—and he was carried to his couch, by his faithful servant boy, in an insensible

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Henry O'Halloran and Shemus Dhu were quickly disguised by the assistance of their watchful friend. They descended the hill on their route to the north gate of the city. The east, or William's gate, was nearer to them; but, then, it was the main eutrance to the town, and more carefully watched. The object of our travellers was to enter without notice. Shemus Dhu was obliged to help his companion over many difficulties of the uneven path which he had chosed, before they stood beneath the high and dark wall, which even at this moment-forming the boundary of a pleasure-garden attached to Kilroy's Hotel-presents, in its partly ruinous state. difficulties which would deter the most daring climber. Shemus Dhu stood beneath the frowning wall, without uttering a word, his companiou following his example. The north, or Abbey gate of the town, was some hundred yards to their right, in a receding angle of the wall. A feeble light, that glimmered from one of the turrets which overhung it, was the only sign of any person being watchful in their neighbourhood, if you except a feebler light that twinkled from the broken cloisters of the old h'ranciscan Abbey, which stood a short distance on

the outside of the wall. "I expected to meet a person here," said Shemus Dhu to O'Halloran, with some anxiety of voice, but

in the lowest whisper.

"I fear me there is some danger, if not actual treachery, around us. The silence, unusual at this early hour, as well as the absence of our friends, be-

token it." "I must give a signal, O'Halloran, whatever con-

peculiar form, and put them to his mouth. At first his companion heard, at some distance from him, as he fancied, sounds, not of the human voice, but as of an instrument, low and sullen, then rising to a quick, sharp tone, which died in echo beyond against the Courthe abbey walls. Henry O'Halloren, at first could do Shemus?" scarcely believe that the sounds proceeded from Shemus Dhu; and afterwards he was more astonish ger, Mistress E ed that he would give such an alarm where secrecy was their greatest wisb. The sounds were heard, and answered, but far weaker and shorter to the ears

answered. I saw you when you were descending the hill. I could not then speak or give you any signal. It is not ten minutes back since the wall around here was examined by the guards, and I

notice of the danger?" asked Shemus, with some displeasure of voice.

"I dared not stir until this minute," said the other. "Even when I saw you just now, though I more than suspected who you were, I had some fear

that you were our enemies." "Well, let us not lose more time," said the Peddler. "There will be shortly another search, when they discover their mistake. Are the people to be trusted, Morgan, and is everything safe?"

"Ah! I fear," said Morgan, "we will have more difficulty than you expected in entering the town. The breach in Martyn's wall is repaired, by order of the Council. They heard yesterday that the smuggling business was increasing for some time back and they examined to-day, and closed up all the suspicious holes and breaches through which there was a possibility of introducing contraband goods. But, to tell you my opinion of it, there is a deeper motive for closing the secret entrances to the city than the prevention of illicit commerce at which you know the Council have often winked; and, moreover, double guards are set upon the gates, and no person, from morning until night, passes without scrutiny, as if we were in the old time of the OFishertys or O'Hallorans."

"Well, my friend, the time will come about again yes, it will come about—when either an O'Halloran or O'Flaherty will be remarkable in the annals of our town."

"Would that the old times came now upon us, Shemus!' said he called Morgan, with the recklessness of excited f eling, which waits not to consider the evils which might follow. "Would that those stirring times came round! I am an O'Halloran, Shemus, and I would then have some hope of being distinguished."

The young speaker was powerfully formed; he was taller than either of those to whom he spoke, and of a stronger make—so Henry O'Halloran conceived, as he looked quickly and keenly at him, after the last words which he uttered.

"Hush! Morgan," said Shemus Dhu, quickly, you know we are not out of danger here—you shall not speak these words so loudly. I care as little as you who he be who governs us-a Stuart or a Cromwell-neither are Irishmen-as neither of them leaves us our homes, or gives us peace in the worship of our faith. Yet I am glad," continued the Peddler, after a moment's pause, "that you have told your name. You know my companion. He now must know you as one deeply devoted to his

The distant relations clasped each other's hands. and more warmly than Shemus Dhu expected, from the pride of one of them.

"Young men," said Shemus Dhu, in his accustomed cold manner, interrupting the conversation, which conveyed exchange of friendship between them, " to be of any use to each other, we must enter the town: by what means say you, Morgan?"

gate, Shemus," said Morgan O'Halloran. "But, and middling visitors, as well as the purpose of then, it is only a chance of escaping detection. I came prepared for every event. If you are bold or less anxious at heart for the success of his presenough to scale the wall, I have with me ropes and ententerptise, he could have full opportunity to irons suited to the adventure. Do you wish it, indulge his habitual wit and natural turn for sarcasm Shemus Dhu?"

Let it be so," said their guide. "I suppose there is no other resource."

would prefer this. There is spirit in the trial, you ed compartments, each affording space for a small know, Shemus," said his companion in a joyous table and two benches of seats, which were appropriattune.

An iron rod, able to support the weight of a man's body, was forced into the wall by the young man, body, was forced into the wall by the young man, as noiseles ly as he could. He stood upon it, and then upon another higher, and another, until he voice over their mulled ale and wine. The lower reached the top of the wall. He then fastened to a stake, deeply driven into the earth and mortar, the end of a coil of rope ladder.

"Now, be cautious," he said to his companions below. "Shemus, do you, as you, ascend, force out the irons; we ought not to leave traces of our way of entrance. The O'Halloran can ascend without their help."

There was something grateful to the feelings of Henry in the words "The O'Halloran." It was said with such an emphasis, such a conscious tone of voice, that it bound the speaker for ever to the listener. He, The O'Halloran, received it as a good omen. It was a light which brightened the darkened path before him. It shone upon his heart, and aroused feelings which were sleeping there before-feelings which said to their possessor, "It is worth any danger to be the acknowledged chief of such a man as this." Still, he knew not the dispositions of this man; all he knew was, that he was dating, strong, tall. How the heart of developed manhood yearns, even without a knowledge of the fact, to be chief among its equals, in love, in avarice, in ambition—the three arch passions which warp man's best feelings! With a joyous heart upon it for some time, and descended at a place which Shemus Dhu conceived most secure. They passed through an enclosed garden of vegetables; thence into a stable-yard, and entered one of the principal inns of the city. As they came through the door—a back one, be it remembered, and therelight, coming towards them from the far end of the long and narrow passage in which they stood.

"It is fortunate that it is she," said Shemus, after a moment's examination of the figure. "You wait here; I will meet hor. Eila knows me well, and will bring us without any remark into the kitchen, as if we had passed from the street."

The young woman raised the light, to examine the person who approached her. Shemus Dhu raised the cap which concealed his features, and said to her, in a sweet tone: "Ah! Mistress Eila, don't you know your old friend, Shemus?-Hush!" he continued, as he saw the burst of welcome on her lips: "you must have heard I am not so free to persons who had some claim, from gentility of procome and go as formerly. You must not know me before others; I am in disguise here."

here, Shemus? and who are those you bring with bigh point of honor. They had all been accustomed to the equality of Cromwell's discipline, and lorans, who had advanced nearer than Shemus was

"I will tell you again, colleen bawn. These are my friends; and one of them a friend of yours. Mor-

gan, speak, map, for yourself."
"Mr. O'Halloran here, too!" exclaimed the blushing girl, whilst she gently released her hand from the warm shake of the young man. "I fear, Shesequence follows. However, you need not fear, if mus, there is danger here for you and your friends."

are watches on all the places to which you are accustomed to resort. My father you know is not willing to protect you even he has not the power against the Council and Mr. D'Arcy. What can I

"I will put you to little trouble, and in no danger, Mistress Eila," said Shemus Dhu. Your house is large enough to give privacy for a few hours to a young friend of mine. Mr. Morgan can provide for himslef, for there is nothing to terrify him unless your father's looks, and, I believe, he is of Challoran.

"You needed not to have given the signal," said now fast asleep, as usual; or, perhaps, your astrange voice, coming from a tall figue, which had emerged from behind a buttress of the wall. "It is well for you, Shemus, that it was understood and well for you, Shemus, that it was understood and engaged I saw you when you were descending man to the room which looks into the corder. man to the room which looks into the garden—we can enter it from the yard. I will meet you in the kitchen."

"No, Shemus," replied the girl; "go you three to the room.—Or, no; it is better that Mr. O'Halloran be not here, and with you, at this hour. I will pass him into the street, and will then send you what will make your lodgings comfortable until morning. You cannot enter the kitchen; there are soldiers supping there. You would be recog-

"I thank you, Eila, for your care; but I must even see those soldiers. Fear not that I will be in danger from them. Is there a chance of a visit

from D'Arcy to-night?" "I heard him say to my father that he would be here early to morrow. There is no fear of his com-

ing to-night." "That is some comfort: it would be hard to deeive that deep villain," thought Shemus, taking the light with a gentle force from the hand of the young woman, and turning to retrace his steps through the passage.

"I will not part from you, Shemus," said Henry O'Halloran. "It is better that I be nearer to you than in that distant room. You know not what may happen,"

"Neither will I part from you Shemus" said Morgan. "I have sworn to it. Dear Eila, I must remain here whilst Shemus remains."

"If you must follow Sheinus, you will it, I suppose," said the young woman, with a sudden pertness, strangely at variance with the depth of feeling and earnestness of manner which she expressed a moment before. "Pursue your will Morgan. Remember, I forewarned you of the danger which threatens you "

"There is no danger which threatens us, mistress, I tell you," said Shemus Dhu, with some acerbity of voice. "I will allow the young men to have their wish. They may come to the kitchen, but not immediately after me; they must not know me there, whatever happens. Are there others there besides these soldier dogs, Mistress Ella?"

"Yes; there are some half-dozen young men of the town. My father's kitchen seldom wants visitors." "Well, there is no need of speaking in such a cold tone to friends. Are any of your gentle guests here to night, mistress?"

"They are gone," said Eila, "except three or four, who are now in their sleeping rooms."

"It is as I hoped for," said the Peddler. "Give me my pack? Eila; I left in your keeping a week back. To deceive, I must have recourse to my old trade. Morgan, remember his safety depends upon your prudence. Let there be some time passed before you ent r." Whilst Eila went for the Peddler's pack, he gave

instructious to his companions in what manner they

should b. have. One or more of the lowest menials

of the cousehold passed and repassed at the head of the domestics, much more as their young mistress had given them command to make no remarks. Shemus Dhu received the sealskin pack from the young mistress of the household, end carrying it in the knowing way of his trade, passed into the great hall of the house, and thence into the kitchen, "We may demand admittance at the farthest which served the purpose of taproom for the low culinary use. If Shemus Dhu were in the humour, upon the scene and actors on the scene which was presented to him on his entrance. The kitchen was a long and low room; the upper parl, or part "No other, certainly. Even if there were I nearest to Shemus was divided into narrow wainscoted to those who wished to be private in their potations. Two of these compartments were occupied by part of the room had the general character of a kitchen properly so called. The width of the chimney-mouth, the large hobs, the heavy crane of iron which supported the various cooking utensils the hams and bacon hanging in abundance from the ceiling-the immense dresser running half way through the room, and ornamented with goblets and platers of pewter, ladles, spoons, and knives; saucepans of brass; a few drinking cups of apparently more valuable metal, placed in the most conspicuous part of the shelves—all told that it was a kitchen where the ordinary wants were well provided for. However, these appurtenances or ornaments of the room did not engage Shemus' attention. He looked quickly and earnestly through the persons who were scattered around—some near the fire on low stools, and the greater part of them seated on either side of a long narrow frame of trance with any particular observation. He was, therefore, enabled to glide without remark to one of the vacant hobs-a point of observation which he so much desired, as it afforded him means to see solely engag d in the enjoyment of the cheer offered to him, had his eyes keenly fixed upon the visitors room, including, not the servants, but the occupants of the wooden stalls. There were five young men them-for the labors endured. They quaffed their wine or ale, as it might be; had their jokes with fession and gentility of demeanor, to say what they "In the name of heaven' how have you come tain bounds. The soldiers were sometimes on the were only just beginning to understand the deference to rank and to intellect which Monarchy had quite introduced with Charles the Second.

"Ah! but have you heard how the Black Peddler has deceived D'Arcy and the Council?" said one of the civilians—a young man, well dressed and of genteel appearance. This was the first attempt at general conversation which interested our friend on the hob.

house has been searched for you twice to day. There dressed, but with more strength of character in his German emperors, a certain influence in those countenance "What matters it to us? I wish he elections came to be accorded to them. This in. will give you Shemus Dhu's health; I owe him the honour for many a good bargain he has brought me drinking soldiers from their recesses. They looked to their comrades at the table, and seemed to un-derstand each other. The companions of the young man who gave the toast were checked suddenly in their desire to rise, by the approach of the military, and by the solemn looks, which they only attempted to put on; for their seriousness was burlesqued by the depth of their potations.

"What, ho! comrades, who mentions a traitor's name here?" said the temporary authority of the party, "We will see whom we have got amongst us." Sergeant," said the proposer of the toast, indignantly, "I have mentioned no traitor's name: I have given but the name of one whom I am sure is an honest fellow, and loyal to his king, though he

wav. "Young gentleman, I do not doubt what you say: but I have a higher authority than your Council's to seek for this peddler; and with your leave I must ask the names of those present, and then dismiss them for the night, if they satisfy me."

"Mr. Sergeant," sail the first speaker, "I might question your authority to interrupt our conviviality. if I pleased: I am sure your instructions don't go so far; but I will submit, since it pleaseth my friends. My name is Phelim M'Carthy; by pro-fession, clerk to Martyn and Lynch, merchants."

"It's well spoken, young gentleman," said the sergeant. "I am loth to disturb you; but I was ordered to examine where I suspected. Your tonst created the suspicion."

Each of the young men in turn gave their names and occupation to the sergeant. Whilst doing it, they intimated to each other that it was more to please themselves than to please their interrogators that they did so. Certainly there were fiery souls among them, who would have resisted had they thought it to be an action reflecting upon their rights as free citizens, instead of half jest and half duty as they seemed to understand it.

"You may depart, gentlemen," said the sergeant, after hearing each. "We are satisfied, and pass you as loyal subjects to our gracious king. But, stop—hal whom have we here?" he said, in a tone of more seriousness; and pointing to Shemus, who had arisen from the hob: "To which of you, my masters, does this fellow belong?"

"By St. Nicholas! I disclaim him said the sturdy person who proposed the obnoxeous toast, looking with surprise at the uncouth figure in which the Peddler appeared "Answer for yourself, good man." All agreed that they did not know the person, They did not observe him entering, and they concluded that he had been there before them.

"Who be you, man?" asked the sergeant, coming close to Shemus. "An honest man conceals not his countenance, I think."

"If it be your pleasure to hear me, sir," replied Shemus, in a winning tone, sufficiently humorsome to excite the smiles of the civitians, who at the moment were afraid that he could not satisfactorily answer for himself, "I will tell you a long story of my ancestors, and what they did, and what they did not; and how they left me sole heir to all they had not, but wisely settled upon fools all that they had. Bring a draught, that I may begin my history for this worshipful officer."

"It is too late to hear your history, my man. Answer men: who are you, your name and profession? whence come you, and whither go you?'

"It would be hard to answer all these questions in one breath, sir," said the Peddler, with an air of the greatest deference. "Winny there knows me and mine."

"Oh! yes," interrupted the quickwitted girl; "it is O'Neil, the dealer from the West. Ah! how did you enter, Bill, without us noticing you before? How is Biddy and the little ones?"

"They are all well, praises to heaven! a-colleen. Biddy bid me bring a nice present

show it to you by-and-by." This was said with the best-acted simplicity; and the sergeant and his men would have passed out without further examination of the guests or vistors, did not the door open and p esent the two O'Hallorans-one of them entering with the gayest self-possession, without disguise; and the other following, and evidencing surprise both in look and manner, despite the carelessness he had attemp ed to assume.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR MIXT.)

THE "RIGHT OF VETO." In connection with the discussions concerning the Conclave, reference has been made of late to a right of veto which is supposed to reside in certain powers, and which is described as so stringent that the election to the Papal dignity of any person against whom it had been exercised, would be not only improper, but invalid. Journalists and writers have gone even much farther than this in Germany. They have pretended that, should the person elected not be considered satisfactory by the Governwood, which extended from the hearth to the ment of the German empire-and we can easily dresser. Those present did not visit Shemus' en-trance with any particular observation. He was, would be "satisfactory" in the eyes of Prince Bismarck and the anti-Catholic politicians of Germany
—we would not be "recognized." What effects would follow from this absence of recognition we what passed about him, without being himself are left to imagine. But, seeing that under exist-Henry O'Halloran leaped upon the wall. He was brought into collision with the guests, or being ing legislation the Pope is inhabited from exercising property in the property noticed by them. An use of warm ale and a sice of bread were handed to the Peddler by a female servant, who nodded to him in giving it, as much as to say—"You are safe, Shemus, in my keeping." Shemus Dhu, whilst he pretended to be deeply and sall. Sixteen centuries ago Decius and Diocletian declined to recognize the Popes of their days, beging the pretended to be deeply and sall. Sixteen centuries ago Decius and Diocletian declined to recognize the Popes of their days, beging the pretended to be deeply and sall. Sixteen centuries ago Decius and Diocletian declined to recognize the Popes of their days, beging the pretended to be deeply and sall. yond trying to get hold of them, and translate them from earth to heaven as speedily as possible. But no Catholic dreamed that the validity of an election fore left quite ajar, without any fear of intrusion around. There might be a dozen persons in the from that quarter—they observed a figure, with a room, including, not the servants, but the occupants to the Bishopric of Rome could be dependent on the good-will of the Emperor of the World; or that of the city—young men of pretensions in life—who, after their labors in mercantile or other duties, be in the smallest degree diminished. be in the smallest degree diminished or repaired scught, in the relaxations of the Royal Inn or because it was not "recognized" by that master of tavern—so the hotel, of which Fila Lynch's father many legions. Is there not something supremely was master, was lately called—spirit and strength inconsistent in the pretension that the validity of for their morning duties, and recreation-due to an election to the Papacy could be dependent upon the approbation of a secular prince, who absolutely and in toto rejects his spiritual authority and denies the servant wenches, of whom there were then two that there be any title to it? Is there not in this present which told for the honor of the establish- something like the admission of the possibility that ment—we mean for the weight of business; and they there may be a great mistake, and that the Pope were tolerated by the soldiery in their witticisms, as really has that Divine warrant for his dignity and jurisdiction which is so empathically repudiated? We have it on the highest authority that a certain pleased and to do what they liked, yet within cer- class of beings "believe and tremble." They too would, if they could, overturn what they hate; but they feel too well that their own hatred is no convincing proof that it does not really exist.

endeavored to influence or control Papal elections, and often in a highly improper fishion. Odoacer, who became King of Italy upon the overthrow of the Western Empire, made an ordinance that no mission. Later on, the Greek emperors at Constansequence follows. However, you need not fear, if mus, there is danger nere for you and your filed.

you follow my counsel, in any event," he said, after She said this in a voice of tenderness, glancing at some minutes' pause. He then joined his hands in the excited face of Murgan O'Halloran. "This young man next to the speaker, less fashionably stored under Charlemagne and his successors, the require it.—Catholic Mirror.

had choked D'Arcy and the Council. We expected fluence was justified and legitimate in so far as it many companions here to make one joyous night was acquiesced in by the Church. We must resport that the house was watched and guarded the emperors were the chief protectors and defend Heigh holit is time for bed. But before we part I are of the Church of God on fearth. It was the ers of the Church of God on tearth. It was their dity to protect the ecclesistical authorities and the whole Christendom against all enemies, both within honour for many a good bargain he has oroughe me shemus Dhu, gentlemen it said the young man, and without. The half to help to maintain intect the arising, and cutting rapid figures of eight in the air with his goblet. The loudness of voice and ears their authority in order to make the influence of mestness with which the toast was given, called the Oristian principles permeate every department of bolitical and social life, and to endeavor to make the college of the Christian principles political and social life, and to endeavor to make their Christian subjects faithful to the Church and obedient to her commands. This position of the emperors clearly did not confer upon them any jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters, but only a right of influence within certain many perceive that it was so recognized by the perceive that it was so recognized by the Thus, right of influence within certain limits. And we Pope Eugenius II, ordered that the Pope, having been freely elected, should be consecrated only in the presence of the emperor or of his representative. This was abrogated by Adrian III, but was re-established. It is well known how the emperors availed themselves of this opportunity, in order to make a series of encroachments, which seriously hampered the freedom of the election itmay have displeased some of the authorities of Galself." This was one of the matters which led to the great conflict conducted with such skill and courage by St. Gregory VII, the Pope whom the Protestant historian, Leo, pronounces to be by far the greatest man of the Middle Ages. Since his time, it may be said that not only was the election itself free, but the claim to confirm it became obsolete. In 1179 the third Council of Latern, presided over by Pope Alexander III, declared that henceforward the election of the Pope belonged exclusively to the College of Cardinals, and that the person so elected by them was to be forthwith recognized as Pope. Now, it is well to recall here that since the Divine Founder of the Church Himself left no ordinance regulating how His Vicar, who was to rule His Church on earth, was to be chosen, this election, like any other ecclesiastical fact, is to be regulated by the laws of the Church, and by them only. There is something preposterous in those who profess to deny the Divine origin of the Church and of the Papazy discussing the conditions of the validity of a Papal election. It is a matter which exclusively concerns the Cathol's Church and her children. It is toward the latter end of the fitteenth century that we meet with the first indications of the exercise by certain secular princes of that interference in Papal elections which has been designated the "veto" or the "right of exclusion " This consists in the right, on the part of the power exercising it, of notifying to the Cardinals assembled in Conclave that for certain reasons the election of such and such a person designated by name would be unwelcome to it, This notification may be made at any period of the Conclave, but must be made before a scrutiny or ballot. In other words it cannot take the form of a protest against an election which has been already completed, or which may be in the very act of being performed. Further, this right can only be exercised once during a Conclave, and is limited to one person only. There are, indeed, instances on record where it has been employed against a Cardinal who would otherwise probably have ben elected; and the power that excluded him has the mortification of seeing another chosen who was still more distasteful. As to the powers which are invested with this

privilege they are only three, viz., Austria, France, and Spain. This has been the usage during the four centuries which have passed since its first appearance; and as there is question of a matter which exists only by usage, it cannot be extended beyond the limits which this usage of four centuries has traced. Signor Bonghi, who until a year ago was the Italian Minister for Public Instruction, and who, whatever may be his faults, is a man of great abilities and rare information, has lately published a work entitled Pius IX and the Future Pope. In this he has shown that the pretentions which some persons have lately set up on the part of Portugal and Naples, as if they too could claim the right of veto, is without foundation. And although he shows a desire that, if possible, Italy also should be considered to have a right to this privilege, he acknowledges that the force of facts demonstrates that belongs exclusively to the three powers men-From all this it is clear that this right of veto, or

of excluding a certain person from the list of those eligible for the Papacy, is not a "right" at all, in the strict acceptation of the term. It is not an ecessary faculty of the three powers mentioned, which belongs to them as an attribute or consequence of their sovereign political independence. Such a notion would be irreconcilable with the proper idea of the Church as an independent society, divinely constituted and politically complete in herself. Furthest ought equally in this case to be the right of every other State, at least of every one which was Catholic—a pretension at variance with historical facts. Neither is it a treaty-right conceded to those three powers by the Church. There is no trace of any formal concession of the kind; there is no hint about it in any of the numerous Concordats. It is rather a usage than a right, which derives all its efficacy and validity from the toleration of the Church, and may, if one pleases, be regarded as a right just so far and so long as it is thus tolerated. It plainly rests upon the principle that the Church and State can mutually help and support each other, and can harmoniously work together for the benefit of the people. When this is really the case when the great Catholic powers truly act as protectors and defenders of the Church, assisting her in her mission and promoting her Divine end, it is easy to understand how they may be allowed to exercise a limited influence in certain ecclesiastical affairs. This influence must, it is to be presumed, be employed for the advantage of the Church, and of the Catholic people. It is only in this sense that it could be permitted by the Church. But if it were attempted to employ it in a manner hostile and injurious to the Church. But, if it were attempted to employ it in a manner hostile and in-jurious to the Church, it is plain that it could be no longer tolerated since the only ground on which it rests would be thereby taken away. Signor Bonghi, in the work to which we have above referred, is forced to admit that the rights of the three governments with respect to the Papal election are of "only uncertain origin," and that they have been made use of in a very vague manner. The principle which has justified the Church in permitting the usage will equally justify her in abolishing it under altered circumstances.

The history of the Conclaves thoroughly confirms this explanation of the supposed right of veto. Generally speaking, the College of Cardinals has acquiesced in the exclusion from one election of a Cardinal when expressly desired by one of the three powers. It knew that by so doing peace and concord between Church and State were more firmly established, and the work of the Church, over which the Pope who was to be elected would preside; was facilitated. But there have not Ever since the fifth century secular princes have been wanting instances in which such an veto was neglected. Not to accumulate instances, Cardinal Chigi, although "excluded", by France, was elected in 1655, and became Alexander VII. so famous for his frequent condemnations of January. one should accept the Papal dignity upon being But the French Government never harbored the elected thereto until he had received the royal per- monstrous thought of rejecting his election because its "veto" had been disregarded. What was done tinople claimed the right of confirming the election. then will, we may be sure, be done again as often as the glory of God and the good of the Church may

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PIUS THE GOOD.

A BIOGRAPHY IN ANECDOTES ILLUS-TRATING THE LIFE OF PIO NONO.

la egisti etai sult tootis <u>esti.</u> U tarada eyaa esset ta et THE BEAUTY AND THE GOODNESS OF HIS LIFE.

> .--0-OYERFLOWING WITH CHARITY.

A ZEAL FOR SOULS WHICH KNEW NO DIFFICULTIES.

We have in other departments of this week's Catholic Review summed up the life and labors of Pio Nono. The anecdotes which we now add to these histories of his life will give an additional insight to his character, disclosing the beauty. tenderness, fatherly benignity, and sweetness of the mild Pius, who, in view of the greatness of his works, will be known as Pius the Great; but for his virtues has also merited the glorious title of Pius the Good .

THE BIRTH OF PIUS IX.

Sinigaglia, a small town in the former Pontifical States, was the birth-place of Pius the Ninth. This remarkable man was born on the 13th of May, 1792, of the illustrious Count Jerome Mastai-Ferretti and the Countess Catherine Sulazzi. He received in Holy Baptism the name of John Mary, and, strange to say, some of the guests at the ceremony, foretold the future greatness of the infant. He was given the first rudiments of education under the paternal roof and at the age of eleven was placed by his parents in the Scolopii College at Volterra. There his noble appearance, the sweetness of his manners and the scuteness of his intellect, soon gained him the esteem and affection of his companious and masters. When he was proclaimed Pope he took the name of Pius. In his youth John Mastai-Ferretti was very delicate, and was affected by a disease, the effects of which obliged him almost to give up all hope of taking holy orders, and judging from all appearances it seemed that his life was destined to be a short one, and the years of his Pontificate still shorter. Instead of which, Pius IX, lived on in a really miraculous manner, for the comfort and joy of the hearts of the faithful and to the confusion of his bitter enemies.

PIUS THE NINTH'S MOTHER.

The Countess Mastai imbued her son with those sentiments of solid piety which marked her own life. It is related that during the exile of Pius VI., the Countess Mastai said to her son: "Join with me in praying that Our Lord may deign to diminish the sufferings of the Pope." "But how is it possible," replied the child, "that God, who is so good could permit that the Pope, His Vicar on earth, be made prisoner and treated as a malefactor?" "My child it is precisely because the Pope is the Vicar of Jesus Christ that God wills that he be treated as Jesus Christ." But, dear mother, are not the French very wicked? And you tell me to pray for them." Dear child, that is the reason we must pray for them and besides, it is not the French who are wicked, it is their Government." "We must then pray for our Governors?" "Certainly, Our Blessed Lord prayed even for his executioners." Mark, was not this a strong lesson of Christian forbearance and of the pardon of offences? And how well did Pius IX. bear it in his heart!

Pius IX. was ordained sub descon on the 18th of December, 1818, and as he wished it so much, he oblained permission to enter Holy Orders in the year 1819, and on Easter Sunday of that year he celebrated his first Mass. Erom that day he huried in oblivion all recollection of his rank and family to dedicate himself entirely to the poor. What joy it would have given his parents and friends in Sinigaglia to have seen him for the first time at the altar offering the great expiation! With what joy would they have gone to meet him and brought him in triumph into his native town! With what holy joy would his mother have prayed at the first Mass of her beloved son! But, instead of seeking these worldly consolations, Pius IX chose for that solemnity the humble chapel of the orphan asylum solemnity the humble chapter of the operation of the control of th orphaus. I said my second and third at the Tata-Giovanui; there," continued the Holy Father, with emotion, "I said my fourth, fifth, and many others. Poor Orphans!"

PIUS IX. AND THE ORPHANS.

Pius IX. was always the friend of the poor, and a father to orphans. Almost as soon as he was ordained he was appointed director of the institution of the Tata, founded by a pious mason. The good young priest Mastai was a real father to these poor creatures, and was only too glad when he was the means of getting them some little pleasures. He spent seven years in this employment, and was then named one of a mission to America. When he announced this news to the one hundred and twentytwo orphans, it is impossible to describe the dis-tressing scene that ensued. The children threw themselves into his arms, and calling him by the most tender names implored him not to abandon them. The young Father Mastai cried too, and pressing to his boarm those nearest to him, said: I never would have believed that our parting could have been so hard to bear." Charity is indeed the conspicuous character in the life of Pius IX.

PIUS IX IN AMERICA.

In 1823 Pius IX. accompanied by Monsignore Muzzi went to America to arrange some differences which had arisen between the clergy and the government of Chili. One day, whilst on board a small boat, he was surprised by a violent storm and was on the point of being lost, when a little fishing smack having on board a man named Bako came to the rescue. This Bako, being well acquainted with the coast, succeeded in bringing the boat in safety into the port of Arica. The next day Father Mastai sought the cabin of his deliver, and with many thanks, bestowed on him a purse, containing 2000 francs (eighty pounds sterling.) After he became Pope he did not, forget poor Bako, and sent him again the same sum with his likeness. But the first donation had been fruitful in Bake's hands; he was already a man of fortune and touched by the bounty of the Holy Father, he ordered a chapel to be built near the sea and placed in in the portrait of Pius IX.

ARCHBISHOP OF INOLA.

Leo XII, having observed the prudence and anxious care with which the Abbe Mastai fulfilled the office of President to the large hospital of Saint Michael in Rome, named him, in 1827, Archbishop, of Spoleto and in the year 1833 he was translated to Imola. It happened that a certain individual of that town was reduced to great distress and applied for relief to the Archbishop ... " How much do you want?" "Two hundred francs." The irchbishop answered: "I have not a penny, but take those two stiver candlesticks; In think hithey may be suffi-cient." The silversmith, to whom the candlesticks were brought, recognized them immediately and sticks have been brought to me which I believe, belong to you the at Thanks, my good man, but I have not been robbed; if they suit you pray buy them. The silversmith understood the affair was slightly mysterious and decided on buying the candlesticks which he brought back to the Arckblahop, saying "I have been told all,"I have paid the two hundred

francs and at your convenience you will return them of Jesus with little children. A boy of twelve, havto me.

COURAGE OF PIUS IX.

On an evening of the Carnival of 1846, as it was nearly dark, Cardinal Mastal was making his usual his visit to the Bl-ssed Sacrament in the cathedral, when the sacristan drew near him in haste crying out: "For the love of God come, there has been a murder committed in the escristy." The Cardinal hastened there, and found, lying on a bench, a young man who had been severely wounded by a poniard and who had sought refuge in the sacred edince. The Cardinal had hardly arrived when three men rushed on the wounded person with the intention of finishing him. His Eminence courageonsly opposed the assault and holding up in view his cross, tried to make them understand the enormity of their crime and exhorted them to retire. His words, utttered in the solemn tone which a minister of God can alone command, struck fear into the hearts of those feroclous men and almost in spite of themselves they withdrew. The President of the Republic sought to impose his yoke on him, but the Cardinal boldly declared himself ready rather to return to America than to accept his conditions.

THE ELECTION OF PIUS IX.

Monsignore Mastal, was named Cardinal in 1840. and Gregory XVI died, in 1846. On the 14th day of June the Conclave assembled to elect the Pope. Cardinal Mastai was named to examine the votes. During the fourth examination, the decisive one, which took place at three o'clock on the 16th day of June, he read his own name on the first ticket, then on the second and then on the third, and so on until he reached the seventeenth. His hand trembled and when, on the seventeenth, he read his own name, his eyes became dim and he besought his colleagues to entrust the examination to another. But the Sacred College, knowing that if an examination was interrupted it rendered the elec tion invalid, allowed him the time to recover and indulge his tears. Such deep feeling called up by the dread of his own greatness, his perfect humility and modesty charmed the Cardinals and w re happy omens of the excellence of their choice. The examination was continued and up to the thirtysixth ticket he read his own name. There being fifty Cardinals assembled the canonical majority was thirty-four votes, and as he possessed thirty-six he was Pope, and the Cardinals by their acclamations, confirmed the election of Pope Pius IX.

THE ANNESTY.

The heart of Pius IX., so full of charity, love and goodness, inspired him with a generous idea that would call down upon him blessings of the Roman people-of the entire world. A general amnesty to political prisoners was the first act by which Pius IX inaugurated his Pontificate. It was towards evening when the bills announcing the event were posted, and hardly were they read when a cry of joy, of enthusiastic love, was uttered by all the passers-by, who grouped at the angles of the streets, read, by the light of a torch, the happy In the midst of their tears and acclamations of joy, they exclaimed: To the Quirinal! Long live Pius IN! Long live our Holy Futher! On arriving before the palace, the cheers were redoubled, and the noble face of the Pontiff appeared at the window radiant with joy and peace, and extending his hands he gave his blessing to the kneeling crowd beneath. This scene was repeated twice, and in the distance was heard the cheers of other bands coming also to offer their homage to the angelic Pius, who, with his calm, peaceful expression looked down on these his children, whom he sought so much to render happy.

THE INHABITANTS OF TRANSTEVERE.

We must class Pius 4X., amongst the most popular of the Popes. One day the news was circulated in Transtevere that Pins IX was ill, and all the population of that quarter of the town wanted to rush to the Quiriual to inquire for the Pope. But on consideration that so many visitors would create disorder, tour out of the mass were selected for the purpose, and they fortwith set out for the Quirnal, and with much carnestness, begged to see the Pope; but as it was not a day on which audiences were granted, and the Pope was writing in his study ther request was refused. "Then, it is true that tevere; he is ill and the fact is denied; tell His Holiness that we are waiting to see him." When Pius IX was informed of their arrival he admitted them to his study. "What do you want," said he to them. "Nothing only to see you; we have heard that you were ill, and we hurried to see whether it is true." The Pope smiled and said: "Tell every one that I am quite well and that you found me writing." And he gave them his blessing and dismissed them.

THE JEWS QUARTER.

As soon as he was Pope, Pius IX, thought of improving the Jews' quarter, which was in a horribly dirty and miserable state; and in acknowledgment of this a deputation of its inhabitants waited on him and offered him a chalice of rich and ancient workmanship, which had been in their hands for above two hundred years. The Pope replied: "My sons, I accept your gift with pleasure, and I thank you." Then he handed them a paper on which he had written the words "Cheque for £200," saying: "Accept this sum in return, and distribute it for Pius IX amongst the poor families in your quarter." A few days after the Holy Father was passing near that part of the town, and saw extended on the flags of the street an old man half dead and wretchedly poor. He got down from his carriage, and the passers by approached to tell him that the sufferer was a Jew. "What do you say,"cried the Pope; "is he the less one of your fellow creatures? We must help him immediately;" and raising the man with his own hands, with the assistance of the prelates who were in attendance he put him into his own carriage, took him to his home, and did not leave him until he had recovered his senses. The improvements in the Chetto were not the only benefits Pius IX. bestowed on this miserable portion of his subjects: he also abolished the immense taxes they were subject to.

THE CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO. In 1824, a certain Gestano-a youth of seventeen was condemned to death for plotting against the Roman government. When he was being led to execution, a young priest, moved with compassion besought that the execution might be delayed, and, hastening to the Vatican, obtained the commutation of the sentence into penal service for life. Twentytwo years afterwards the young priest-become Pius IX.-remembered Gaetano, and went to visit him dressed as a priest : "I bring you news of your mother." "Oh! she did not die, then, of grief.
Thanks, my good father." "Why don't you beg the
Pope's pardon?"! "I have written over and over again, and without success !" "Write again." "But I can find no one willing to present my petition to Gregory XVI." He is dead; write to Plus IX."
"But who will present it to him?". "Myself." Plus IX: went directly to the governor, who received him rather coldly, and when informed of the purport of his vialt, answered, "You are joking." The Pope is the only person who can grant a pard on? I seek it precisely in his name and by his wish." "What proof can you give me?". The

former to be a state of the former former alleged ancesson of it. Die, and the pay the penalty of the best-species of the land and ancesson of it. Die, and the penalty of the best-species of

ing a mother who was very poor, old and infirm, wrote to the Pope begging of him to give him 37 paoli (a coin worth about five pence) to buy certain articles that were absolutely necessary for her use and added that he would go to the Vatican the next day to receive them. Pius IX. admitted the child to his presence, who with simplicity repeated his request. Pius IX gave him a gold coin. "But Holy Father this has only the value of 2) paoll, I must have 17 more." The Holy Father gave him another coin and the child thanking him added : "Now I have three too many and I am sorry to say I have not the change." The Pope Isuuhed, told him not to mind and sent him away. On making enquiries, he found that the child was an object of charity and he sent for him and told him, that he would pay for his education. "I am deeply grateful to you Holy Father, but I cannot accept; I have to make my old mother's bed I cook for her, I cannot leave har." The Pope was much surprised to find the child had such a high sense of duty and replied: "Well, since you are so poor I will provide for you both."

PIUS IX AT GARTA.

In 1848 the proceedings of the Revolution were such that Pius IX on the night of the 24th. Nov. fled, disguised as a priest, to Gueta, with the luten-tion of seeking refuge in Spain. But the king of Naples, Ferdinand, pressed him with such cordiality to remain in his dominions that the Pope could not refuse. Before leaving Rome, the bishop of Valenza, in France, sent Pius IX a little silver pyx which had been used by Pius VI to bear with him the Blessed Sacrament, when carried by the French into exile. Making this offering the bishop said: "I am happy to be able to send your Holiness this remembrance of one of your predecessors, which may perhaps be of use to you in these unsettled days."-Pius IX accepted the precious object with gratitude, and its arrival, at such a moment, seemed to be the voice of Providence telling him to depart, and like Pius VI, he bore away with him his Divine Master as companion and comfort in his exile. He returned to Rome on the 12th of April, 1850.

THE CHOLERA HOSPITAL.

Pius IX visited one day unexpectedly the French military hospital, "Oh! 'Tis the Pope! Ah! what an honour!" exclaimed there bearded soldiers, "I shall now die happier." The Pope stopped at each bed, touched the poor patients, cousoled them, blessed them and distributed amongst them medals of the Blessed Virgin. At the close of the visit an attendant in the infirmary, a native of Brittany, advanced towards the Pope and touching his hat attempted to speak, but his timidity was such that he could not articulate the words: "Pope, paidon me—but, this is, I have one thing to ask you. 'And what is it, my friend?' replied the Pope with kindness. "It is a great favor! I wish exceedingly to have a crucifix." "But I have given you one and you have it in your hand." "Pope, pray pardon me, this is for me, but I want another for my mother; such a good and fervent Catholic, I pro mise you, and she deserves it more than I do." The Pope giving him a handsome crucifix said: "Here is a crucifix for you, send the other to pour mothet and keep this one in remembrance of me.

THE BULL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. Whilst Pius IX was at Greta be thought of drawing on himself and the Church the special favor of the Blessed Virgin, by placing on her head another diadem declaring her Immaculate in her Conception, a doctrine universally received, but not as an article of faith On the 11th of February, 1848 be wrote an Encyclical to all bishops, begging them to make known to him their opinion and that of the faithful on this important fact. Five hundred and forty bishops answered that they and their flocks united in believing in the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin and that the time was well chosen for the definition of the dogma. After solemn prayers and consultations with many bishops on the 8th of December, 1854, it was declared that the Blessed Virgiu, from the first instant of her Conception, by virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, Saviour of the world, had been preserved, by a singular privilege of God from the mark of original sin, that God has revealed this doctrine and that Consequently all the faithful were bound firmly to believe it. This decision was received with joy by confuting the errors of the times. In consequence

THE FREE-THINKER

In 1860 two Frenchmen of distinction sought an audience of the Pope. At their hotel they had be-come acquainted with a young man who was a freethinker and they proposed to him to accompany them. He expressed much repugnance at the idea of being obliged to kneel down, but they overruled his objections saying, that since the Pope was not to be seen every day, he might as well come. At the end of the audience the Pope, according to custom, asked the persons present if they had no request to make him. Some offered rosaries to be blessed, others asked him for some token of rememberance. The free-thinker remained dumb stiff, and unmoved. The Pope surprised by his manner, advanced towards the young man and addressed him thus: "Don't you ask me for anything?" "For nothing Holiness. "You positively do not want anything, my son?" "No." "Is your father alive?" "Yes, Holiness." "And your mother?" "She is dead." "Well, my son, since you ask me for nothing I will make you a request." The young disciple of Voltaire was incised astonished. My son do me the favor of saying an Our Father and Hail Mary for the repose of your mother's soul? "Will you not kneel down with me?" The Pope knelt down and the youth with tears and sobs imitated him.

THE GOLD CROPS.

It is the custom for young Roman girls to wear a gold cross suspended from their necks, and this little ornament is so precious to them that only by extreme necessity would they sacrifice it. A young work-woman being in great want sold here to procure a bit of bread for her old mother. "Dear mamma," said she entering the house, " be of good heart, here is some bread for you now, and I hear there will be plenty of work in a few days: Pius IX, our good father, has given orders to that effect You shall not die of hunger, be comforted, God will not abandon us and Plus IX will watch over us, The Pope was made acquainted with the particulars of the case and in the evening the young girl received a letter from the Quirinal containing two gold coins and the gold cross. The letter ran thus: My daughter, you were quite right to place your hopes in Pius IX, he will befriend you and neither you nor your mother shall die of want." The promise was not vain : the mysterious person, the bearer of the letter, resppeared often and each time left a remembrance of his visit in the shape of generous alms in the name of the beloved Pius IX.

PIUS IX FATHES OF THE POOR AS VIOLE

"Are you the Pope?" said a child throwing himself. on his knees, "Yes, my child, I am the Pope" The child began to cry, "My father is dead." Be comforted, replied the Pontiff, "you shall find a father in me." And forthwith he gave orders, that the child should be placed at school at his expense. One you have not robbed them, "sale the trope," It to Bologna; £150 to Ancona; £800 to Urbino; ingelbave gone up faster than pastors could be prisest answered by immediately, writing the order to would be a sin; "(N), Holy, Father." If What are: £100 to Forlic bat (the epoch of an immediately, writing the order to would be a sin; "(N), Holy, Father." If What are: £100 to Forlic bat (the epoch of an immediately, writing the order to would be a sin; "(N), Holy, Father." If What are: £100 to Forlic bat (the epoch of an immediately, writing the order to would be a sin; "(N), Holy, Father." If What are: £100 to Forlic bat (the epoch of an immediately, writing the order to would be a sin; "(N), Holy, Father." If What are: £100 to Forlic bat (the epoch of an immediately, wrongoing to do with them?" (To boil the portidge." gave £213 to the Romans; £148 to Vasto. £200 to mames of 33 clergymen—128 secolars and 16 regulars gave £213 to the Romans; £148 to Vasto. £200 to mames of 33 clergymen—128 secolars and 16 regulars will you sell them?" (Ortainly; will you buy. Ferrain and Flerence. After the earthquake in writing the world consequently there are gaps made constitution. The property well-take (this." (The) Pope gave. sent into the Tumbria £100; £700 to Norcha; £500 twelve-month which requires a strady supply of the sent the did plane of the constitution of the property of the sent the s

said :- "Holy Father, I have no change." "No matter, keep it all," and the Pope was turning away when the child cried after him:—Stop Holy Father. where am, I to carry the fagget?" "Keep it to boil the porridge, and remember to be always a good Christian."

PIUS THE NINTH'S MASS.

A French soldier came to the Vatican one day and asked to see the Pope; the attendants assured him it was impossible, but yielding at last to his entreaties, and knowing besides that similar visits pleased the Pope, they conducted him into his presence and the man throwing himself on his knees at the feet of the Holy Father and bathed in tears said: "Holy Father, I have said news to give you, my mother is dead and I wish to have a blass said for her, I know what a good heart you have, and believe you will not refuse me this trifling service: here are two francs, pray accept them." "Willingly, my son," replied the Pope, "but on condition that you hear the Mass and go to Holy Communion, and as to the two france you can give them to me some other time." On the appointed day the soldier was there, heard the Mass and received Holy Communion from the hands of the Pope. At the close of the ceremony, he asked to see the Pope to give him the usual aims. The Pope declined them, but the soldier persisted that su h was the agreement. "I yield then," said the Pope, "but on your part accept this other coin, with which you can get another Mass celebrated for your poor my her."

PIUS IX AND THE PROPESTANT ARTIST.

Whilst walking one day alone in the halls of the Vatican, Pius XI, perceived a young man contemplating with perfect delight a fresco of Raphael's. The Pope was careful not to disturb him, but the young man soon turned round and saw he was observed by an old white-haired man with a sweet and intelligent smile. Pius XI, guessed he was an artist. "You are an artist?" said the Pope "Yes, Holy Father." "You have come to Rome to study?" "Yes, Holiness," "You are propably a pupil at the Academy?" "Alast no." "You study, then, under a master?" "No, Holiness: I am too poor; I study alone, and Raphael is my master." "If you wish to go to the Academy I will pay for you." "Really..." "Do you not thank me ?" "But your Holiness perhaps does not know -that-" "Speak," said the Pope with kindness.
"I am a Protestant." "Well, well" said the Pope, laughing; "that is not the business of the Academy." George Johnstone from that day became a pupil at the Academy.

THE MEDICINE PRESCRIBED BY PIUS IX.

celebrated barrister, known and est emed by Pius IX. for his probity, had a severe illness brought on by over-application to his duties in order to support his numerous family. One day Pius IX summoned his own physician, Dr. Corpl. and berged him to go and visit Mr S--" know he is very ill. If you think it can benefit him, take him this medicine," and he placed in his hands a scaled envelope. The doctor understood immediately what was the clixir. On calling, he was informed by Mrs. S--that the medical attendant had ordered perfect quiet for her husband, and that no visitors should be admitted. "That's all very well, but I wish to see the invalid in order to be able to report his state to His Holiness." being admitted, and after questioning the sick person, he said: "Your state is far from hopeless. The Holy Father has commissioned me to give you this medicine, which I believe may prove of singular efficacy," and he placed in his hands the envelope containing three hundred crowns in bank notes. Oh, what a surprise! In a few days tho poor man was cured, and words cannot express his gratitude to Pius IX.

THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

desiring ardently to assemble around him the bishops of the entire Catholic world, to discuss the errors of the day and to decide what was best for all Christiaus gave notice in 1858 that a general Council cil would assemble in Reme on the 8th day of December, the feast of the Conception, of the year 1869. It was a consoling sight to see the Pope surrounded by the Cardinals and 700 bishops, come from the remotest quarters of the globe to pay their homage to this great Pontiss, and aid him in held. In the fourth, it was declared with a majority of 533 votes against two negative ones, "that the Roman Pontiff, when he pronounce ex Cathedra that is to say, when he speaks as Pastor and Doctor of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme Apostolical Authority, and defines doctrines relating to faith and morals to be observed by the entire Church is, by virtue of that Divine aid promised him in the person of St. Peter, gifted with that infallibility which the Divine Saviour wills should be possessed by His Church for the definition of doctrines regarding faith and morals.

PETER'S PENCE.

The amount of the voluntary offerings poured by Catholics into the hands of the Pope surpasses belief, but is it not just that his children should sid their needy father, and who better than Pius IX nows what use to make of them?

Not long ago, a weman of Frosinone was admitted to the presence of the Pope, and said, "Holy Father, we are both poor; by many acts of self-denial I have saved a scudi (5 shillings); here it is and I implore your blessing for my children." He accepted the offering, and in exchange gave the pious woman a gold coin. She wished to refuse it but the Pope, with a kind smile, made her understand what he, and she departed with a double blessing on her.

Another very poor woman brought to her parish priest twenty pence in copper: "Here is all I have been able to save; pray send them to the Pope." The priest, knowing that she really was in want, tried to refuse, but it was useless. It was truly the widow's mite!

THE TWO JUBILEES OF PIUS IX.

Priests very rarely live to keep the anniversary of their fittieth Mass. Pius IX, has passed it, since on the 11th of April. 1869, he enjoyed this Jubilee, an event which was greeted with joy by the Roman people and all Catholics. But Pius IX was destined to see another Jubilee, for he has outlived the years of St. Peter. Not one amongst the: 257 Popes that have illustrated the Church have reigned twentyfive years as St. Peter did, but by the special will of God Pius IX. passed them on the 16th of June, 1871 and four years afterwards, in 1875, he entered his 84th year and astonishes the world by his robust health, the facility of his replies, and above all by the example he gives of picty and gentleness, which gives merit to every virtue, and drawing all the faithful to his deet, he exhorts them to seek help in tribulation by consecrating themselves to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

PIUS IK. BENEFACTOR. The immortal Pius IX is not only Pope of the Catholic world, he has the heart of a father for all, and one may say there is not a country which has not to praised his generosity. In 1857 he had spent sixty thousand pounds sterling in works of charity. He sent to Ireland at the time of the famine £200 day walking in the environs of Rome Plus IX; met over two hundred to Bologna; five thousand pounds day walking in the environs or name rus i.A. met over two hundred to Bologna; five thousand pounds a little peacent carrying a fagget of sticks which had gathered in the neighboring woods. "I hope sining agine in the neighboring woods." I hope sining agine. At the time of the cholers he sent £200 you have not robbed them" said the Pope, "it to Bologna; £150 to Ancona; £800 to Urbino;

a like sum, Holland £410. For damages from fires Turin received £80; Glaris £70; Cracow £100; Angers £300; Lyons £600; Belguim £400; Liverpool and Manchester £400. Into Syria he senmore than £400. The aims of Pius IH are inex; haustible; not a day passes but he helps some one! in 1775, France had £500; Turin £80; Ventimiglia £80, etc., etc. Oh what a good heart the Pope hast!

A MIRACULOUS CURE.

A nun of the Sacred Heart Mother Julia N was setzed with paralysis in her right arm and hand, and suffered terribly. The medical men could do nothing for her and she was advised to change climate. She went to Vienua and from theace to Rome in the month of September of the year 1875, where after a few days she became decidedly worse. She felt, however, an extraordinary confidence in the b-nediction of the Holy Father, and admitted to his presence on the 19th Oct. she besought him to cure her. "I have not the gift of miracles, replied the Pape, "but have confid ace in God, nothing is impossible to Ilim. his mercy is infinite." On her secking his blessing the Pope after being absorbed some moments in prayer said; "Have the faith that moves mountains: St Julia died for J. sus Christ, then taking the ring of her religious profession, he blessed it and placed it on the finger of the infirm hand. At that instant she felt the blood circulating in the hand and arm. She was in fact cured .- Catholic Review.

THE NEW KING OF ITALY.

HE IS NOT SO POPULAR AS HIS FATHER.

Roug Jan. 16th, 1878.

It is strange that, although the new King of United Italy whole he was prince was comparatively distegarded, such an ill feeling should be cherished against him by the people. The history of the day—the press—rarely chronicled any of his doings. His life was not apparently, of sufficient importance to be taken notice of. We heard of his reviewing, or assisting at a review of troops, of his visiting with his late father a monarch or two, and of his presence at a dinner of diplomatists. But otherwise nothing had been said of him. The people may well be supposed to know little or nothing of his habits, disposition or character. Yet he is in general sincerely disliked. Certain expressions attributed to him have circulated among at the people and it has been rumored that he has been accustomed to ill-treat his wife, who is a general favorite. He is not handcome, nor has he the bluff, hear.y appearance of his parent and predecessor. He looks haughty and cruel, and the expression of his face is a mirghd harshness and weakness. Perhaps the populace fear the naknewn, and that their very ignorance of him factories their dislike. He has assumed the position of a King right emily. He has not yet taken the oath to the Constitution-an event which will take place on Friday-but he has had the army throughout all Italy swear allegiance and obedicace to him. This is considered by the Itepublican Party as an unconstitutional act, and one which calls for severe reproof. The Ministry seem to have been so startled by the death of Victor Emmanuel, that they have allowed his son and heir to outstep the limits of the law.

The reception of the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign was a pretty spectacle. The staff and the garrison in Rome proceeded to the great open square, called Macao, where the outh was taken, the staff accompanying the new King. Under the shadow of the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian, the staff awaited the arrival of His Majesty. They looked guy in the sunshine, their plumes waving in the cool breeze. A considerable crowd had gathered in the neibhbourhood, occupying both sides of the road, and even climbing into the trees that surround the fountain of the Acqua Marcia About 2 PM, His Majesty Umberto I. arrived, accompanied by the Ex-King of Spain, Prince Carignano. and a host of generals. He rode apart. His Prussian shaped helmet seemed to cover the upper part of his face completely, so that it was difficult to re cognize him, but his eyes were seen to peer out fron under the peak with a more fierce expression that when he was a Prince. In the file that followed: of political events, only four public sessions were him, his brother Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, who had filled a throne and withdrawn from it, rode in silence. The people gave utterance to no sound, as the gailydressed cortege advanced. They seemed to think it was not proper to cheer or applaud the new King while the former King lay dead in the Palace of the Quirinal. Therefore was he received in allence ; hats were deffed, hower, and women waved their white hundkerchiefs as he passed. There was considerable solempity about this solemn reception. He saluted constantly with his hand to hie helmet, and turned his head from side to side. Whatever dignity he assumes, whether he he prince or monarch, it is generally confessed that his looks are not prepossessing. At Macao, however, the crowd which had assembled there was not so silent. Long live the King! Long live Humbert I.! Long live the House of Savoy! were uttered by thousands of lips; and hate and handkerchiefs were waved with vigor, while the air was filled with cheering. Such were the first shouts which greeted the new monarch, not for his own sake, but for the sake of his dead father.

And many people came into Rome on Monday and Tuesday from all parts of Italy. From the distant north, where the Piedmontese language prevails from the south, where the difficult Nea-politan dislect is spoken, from Ancons, in the cast, with the bull mouthed and rounded sounds, and from Siena, where the pure Italian may be said to be alone spoken, people flocked into Rome. There was no place to afford them lodgings, and many had to walg the streets all night. Cafes and wine-shops kept open all night and afforded them shelter to thousands: and it is even that the Deputies to Parliament were obliged to take up their quarters in the Chamber of Deputies. The new arrivals congregated in the Corso, and the Piszza Colonna, and these places were rendered impassable. It was natural they should do so, as this street and square form the easiest found spots amongst the crooked and winding streets of Rome. Assuredly, whether the motive be curiosity or patriotism, the people have come in thousands to witness the funeral,

P. L. CONNELLAN -Correspondence of The Pilot

THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

England and Wales, as compared with last year, show an increase of 64 priests; and 19 churches. New churches have been opened in the following dioceses: Nottingham, 10; Salford, 4; Liverpool, 2; Hexham, 1; Northampton, 1; and Plymouth, 1. Liverpool has gained 10 priests, Southwark, 12; Westminster, 8, , and others in lesser proportion. The hierarchy, we need hardly say, remains unchanged. Scotland shows an increase of only five priests—from 260 to 265; but her churches have been increased by 14 from—230 to 253.

The Eastern District has added 7 priests, and and the Northern lost two. The Western District has had Snew churches, and the other two districts 3 each, which is an evidence that buildings have gone up aster than pasters could be

that full as nothing can increase it.

In the follow will we hope the exemped.

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

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

CALENDAR-FEBRUARY, 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 20-FEBIA.

THURSDAY, Office of the Blessed Sacrament. Commodore Thurot took Carrickfergus Castle,

FRIDAY, 22-Chair of St. Peter at Antioch. George Washington born, 1732. Ogdensburgh N. Y., taken by the British, 1813. First "Know

Nothing" Convention, in Philadelphia, 1856. SATURDAY,-St. Peter Damian, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Vigil of St. Mathias. Binnairi left Ireland, 1648. French Revolution,

SUNDAY, 24-SEXAGESIVA SUNDAY.

First Catholic colony, under Leonard Calvert landed in Maryland 1634. Robert Fulton died,

MONDAY, 25-St. MATEIAS, APOSTLE. (Feb. 24) Negro Slaves first introduced into Virginia, 1620. American Independence acknowledged by Denmark, 1782. TUESDAY, 26-FERIA.

Thomas Moore, the poet, died 1852.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company will assemble at the QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS, Dalhousie Square, To-morrow, (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 7.30.

M. W. KIRWAN, Captain Commanding.

STOP PRESS!

"THE POPE IS DEAD, LONG LIVE THE POPE."

Cardinal Pecci has been elected Pope. This a ews was received this morning, and has been c nfirmed.

THE POPE.

The splendid portrait which we give this week of the late Pope, is from Hickey & Co., of the Catholic Review, where it originally appeared.

THE LATE POPE.

The memory of the late Pope was becomingingly honoured in Canada. From all parts of the Dominion we hear of solemn and imposing demonstrations. In Montreal all the Churches were draped, and the services attracted crowds ot pious worshippers who went to pray for Pius the IX. At the "French Church," at the Bishop's Palace, at the Jesuits, St. Patrick's, St. Bridget's, St. Ann's, &c., the attendance of people was very large, and the Catholics of the city gave expression to their sorrow by properattending to those duties which the urch imposes upon them.

A solemn requiem service was sung in St. Bridget's Church on the 14th inst., for the repose of the soul of the Pope. The heavy mourning drapery of the Church, especially that of the catafalque, surmounted with the Papal arms, was most imposing. Rev. Alph. Villenenve, chaplain of the Carmelites, Hochelaga, preached in French, a remarkably fine eulogy on Pius IX., taking for his text, " Rogavi pro te confirma fratres tuos" and applying them to Pius IX. He was sublime in his allusions to the late Pontiff as defender of persecuted Ireland. After his discourse, Father Lonergan, who officiated, resumed in very eloquent and impressive language for the English congregation. The Church was filled to its utmost capacity, crowds of persons being unable to enter.

THE ANNUAL IRISH BALL.

The Annual Irish Ball is to take place at the St. Lawrence Hall on Wednesday, the 27th first. Oning to some mistake, the annual ball and not take place last year, and efforts are now being made to make the coming gathering a large and a successful one.

NEARLY A VICTORY.

Last night the Home Rulers nearly succeeded in searing a victory in the House of Commons. A vote was taken on the question of extending to Ireland the same borough franchise as exists in England-household sufferage -and the Horne Rulers were only defeated by eight votes, there being for the motion 126. against 134. When this question becomes aw-as this vote clearly proves it soon will--Ireland will be able to send 80 or 85 Home Rule M.P.'s to the House of Commons, and so step by step, progress will be made, and ultimately victory will, we hope, he secured.

THE PROPOSED NEW DAILY PAPER.

No doubt some of our friends have despaired of seeing the project for starting a New Catholic Daily Paper in Montreal, successfully carried out. Of late we have been studiously silent about the undertaking, and this silence of ours may have been construed into an abandonment of the iden. But it is not so. We have been silent because we were determined to say nothing until we could report progress. We did not care to urge our friends to work unless we were in a position to show that we had been working onrselves. Of late we have made no announcement about the proposed Daily, that was not accompanied by some substantial evidence of progress towards success. At first we announced the change of premises, then the purchase of the printing press and the folding machine, and now we have to announce the purchase of the type as well. This places the undertaking to start a Daily Paper too far advanced to recede. Now we must go on. Until we had the type purchased and housed on these premises we were slow to make any promises, but now we feel ourselves sufficiently secure to warrant us in appealing to our friends to assist us. Much more is required before we can fairly start the paper on a safe basis, but having a complished so much, we are sanguine that success in now certain. The new paper will be a Commercial Daily, and will defend Catholic interests, when those interests are assailed. The TRUE WITNESS will be the weekly edition of the new paper. It is intended that the projected Daily shall be a small paper, in order that the expenses of working it may be reduced as low as can be possible with its efficiency. We think it better to build up the paper by degrees than to launch a large paper on the public that may fail because of the incumberance it would have to carry.

ORANGEISM. The Orangemen of Ottawa gained a triumpl for this order. If the telegraphic summary which was published in the Montreal papers is true, the Orangemen of Ottawa have, for the first time in the history of the craft of which we ever heard, shown some consideration for the feelings of their Catholic neighbours. It appears that there was a grand union of the Young Britons last week in Ottawa, and that when the delegates were being escorted from the the railway station, the band ceased playing when passing the Catholic Cathedral, which was draped in mourning, in respect for the memory of the late Pope Pius IX. Perhaps Orangemen may not think so, but we venture to say that no Catholic read that piece of news without feeling, for the moment, all his hostility to Orangemen disarmed. Kindleness is after all the greatest weapon in the world, and if the history of Orangeism was in accord with the acts of the Young Briton band on the occasion we refer to, much strife and bad feeling would have been avoided for the past hundred and fifty-years. But we fear this solitary act is but a bubble. Indeed after this occurence some Orangemen of Montreal ranted away as usual, making themselves ridiculous, with insane threats and rhetorical observations about "civil and religious liberty." We notice that there is still no move on the part of the Provincial Legislature to stop orange processions in this province. The plain fact is that the government appears to be afraid of offending the minority. We hope the Irish Catholics will to a man take the hint, and when the time comes, reconsider what relationship they should occupy to a Legislature that thus refuses to entertian their unanimous demand.

A WORD ON MIRACLES.

Simon de Montfort was as sincere and intelligent a Catholic as he was a brave and chivalrous knight, and a great captain and political leader. One day men came rushing to him to tell him that a man had been raised to life close by at the application, we believe, of the Blessed Sacrament. De Montfort was strangely unmoved at the recital. "Are you not coming to see the man?". They asked in astonishment. "No," was the reply, "I "believe that God can work miracles," and he went calmly about his business.

Those who need absolute and present miracles to convince them of the truth of Christianity or to strengthen their faith are likely to wait a long while for conviction, and their faith can only be esteemed of little worth. Though we are far from saying that the age of miracles is over, for that would be to say that God's hand is shortened—there is light enough, and grace in abundance in these days to lead men to the truth, and convince them of it without any interference with the natural laws. No miracle can strengthen the faith of a true and sincere Catholic, who understands what he believes, He believes that God made all things and can do all things, that he founded the Catholic Church, and that He lives and works in it to-day, as yesterday, as forever. No man needs more than this, and as nothing can shake that faith so nothing can increase it.

affairs, will often run after every harum-scarum issue. imposter that turns up. They will peddle with table-rappers and table-turners and devoutly attend the seances of spiritualist impostors, scientific charlatans, and hysteric females with a ready command of fits, when they would scorn to enter a Christian Church or examine a Christian book of doctrine. They will spend a lifetime in endeavoring to prove a real or alleged miracle false, and devote all their intelligence and their energies to working out to their own satisfaction a pre-conceived theory that the saints were humbugs, that Cutholics are superstitious, and the Church a willfully blind leader of the blind. Because they may light somewhere upon some false miracle which was believed, or said to be believed, by thousands of Catholics sometime or other, then Catholicity is all false, according to these logical people.

The Ca holic Church is built upon Christ, the Son of God, and upon the plain laws which He gave to Peter and his Apostles, the governing body of the Church, to hand down to all posterity. The natural development of the Church, Christ left to to the Church itself, under his abiding presence and the unerring guidance of the Holy Spirit of Wisdom. This was sufficient. Men needed no other miracle than this. If God pleases to work miracles His own Church has the power and privilege actually to pronounce upon them, for He is with her always. This power of the Church was given to her by Christ himself, and was necessary, for He it is Who warned us to beware of false prophets, and of the devil coming in the garb of an angel of light to tempt men to their destruction. The false miracles actually brought to light by the diligent seekers after theological bric-a-brac are all in the Church's annals, were exposed by the Church in the first instance, and always after the greatest pains, and diligence, and research. It may be set down as an undoubted truth that the greatest skeptic in the matter of miracles is the Catholic Church. Not until the facts are made clear as the noonday sun, and the last item of possible evidence has been sifted by the keenest intellects does she pronounce one way or the other. Those who run after miracles every day, and after an emotional religion that centers in the senses, will meet with but a cold reception in the Catholic Church, which is the mother of reasonable faith and service.

"THE ADORATION OF THE POPE."

The Witness is becoming ritualistic. It is odd, but it is true. In its issue of Saturday it objected to the absence of our Saviour in a picture which it was pleased to call "The Adoration of the Pope." Here is what it a slight iron gas pipe, with numerous jots, the whole

It has been doubted whether the Witness was correct in saying that divine honors had been paid dur-ing his life to the late Pope. No other evidence of the truth of the statement can be required than the remarkable picture in this issue which we have for several years shrunk from publishing an account of Its daring implety. The picture was painted by order of the late Pontiff and placed in the Vatican about the time of tle anniversary of the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate. The inscription on the pedestral of the throne is translated "Pius IX, Supreme Ponliff, is his XXVI. year. He first in the Roman See filled out the years of Peter" This statement is contradictory to that celebrated tradi tional prophecy made at his coronation, Non videbis annos Petri." Thou shalt not see the years of Peter But the same year 1871, that testified to the untruthfulness of this prophecy, saw another and less agreeable one fulfilled. After Pope Plus was enthroned in his coronation ceremony a piece of flux was burned before his eyes, and the words uttered, Sic transit gloria mundi, "Thus passeth the glory of the world." In the year 1870, the same in which the accompanying picture was set up, Victor Emmanuel entered into Rome and took up his residence in the Quirinal. A glance at the picture will show its meaning. On the solid throne is sealed the Pope, to whom the continents are offering prayer and incense. The Holy Chost, typified as a dove is pouring out its spirit upon him. Above him on either side the Virgin bruising the serpent's head, and the apostle Peter holding in one hand the keys of heaven and hell and addressing God the Fa her-if the figure represented is to be so unnerstood, occupying as it does the position filled by Him in all Roman pic-tures and apparently saying. "Lo, what a man of power is this?" If this view is correct, our Saviour is altogether left out, being replaced by the Pope, to whom all below and all above in the pinture are made to look as the arbiter of man's destiny in this world and the next.

Divine honors to the Pope! This is news for the Catholic World. Our Saviour altogether left out? We who wear the likeness God the Son next our hearts, we who place Him in every crevice in our churches, we who set Him up in our households—we are charged with leaving him altogether out. But the Witness is mistaken, as it always is when it attempts to interpret Catholic thoughts. The picture in question, if actually in the Vatican which we do not know yet even if it be is no more an

It is singular to note how men who are blind Witness is a calumny. Do we pray for the Vicar of Christ on earth-first, because of the great to the greatest and gravest realities will start repose of the soul of God? And if at shadows. It is strange to see how the the Pope received "Divine Honours," we fiercest skeptics and assailers of the truths of should no more pray for the repose of his soul Christianity, of the divinity of Christ, of the then we should for the soul of the Redeemer interposition of Divine Providence in human of Men. We hope this settles that point of

> The picture simply represents the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Infallibility of the Pope in matters of faith and morals when he speaks ex cothedra, which Pius the IX. did on these two occasions. It represents also the Pope as the immovable rock upon which Christ has built his Church, and that all nations, the five parts of the world, should revere the Pope. The word "non videbis annos Petri," are not a prophesy, but simply a common saying that has bee me shaded with prophetic warnings by time. Besides these words are not said at the Pope's coronation. Where did the Witness learn its theology? And when did it become possessed of that admirable charity, which for years caused it to shrink from publishing on account of "the daring implety," thus encouraging by its silence Popish idolatry. How charitable of the Witness! But did the Witness shrink from publishing, not truthful pictures, but vile carricatures on the Church for several years past? Who published the "blind beggars of Lourdes," and the carricatures upon Father Lacan and Brother Philippe, Who but this charitable Witness whose meekness for several years shrank from publishing on account of this "daring impiety." For our part we thank the Witness for publishing such a piece of fine workmanship and we hope that all men who have seen the picture will enquire into the dogma it symbolizes, and if they do they will learn o disclaim the teachings of a journal th at writes about a subject of which it knows nothing.

THE POPE'S FUNERAL.

OBSEQUIES IN MONTREAL.

THE CHURCH SERVICES.

NOTRE DAME.

The celebration held in Notre Dame Cathedral in commemoration of the death of Pope Pius the Ninth was of the most grand and solemn de-

From an early hour the faithful began to take up their seats in the church, and by nine o'clock, when the obsequies commenced, the church was over-crowded, and thousands had to turn away disap-pointed. The funeral decorations were most in posing. From the centre of a massive crown sus-pended from the high and vaulted roof were suspended long draperies of black and gold, forming a canopy over the catafaloue which stood in the centre of the main aisle. This catafulque was about nine feet high, draped in black, relieved with drops of gold re-On either side were emblazoned the Papal Arms, and on the top were placed wreaths of the choicest flowers. From each corner of the catafalque sprang four pipes terminating in a tiara over the centre. When lighted, the effect of this device, and of the many tapers surrounding, was very beautiful. The galleries, walls, and altars, were heavily draped in black, fringed with white, and from the centre of each section between the pillars, were suspended bannerols bearing inscriptions of the principal events which marked each year of the late Pontiff's reign. The high altar was similarly draped, causing the large and beautiful collection of statuary which decorates it (lately received from France) to stand out in bold relief. The crimson seat and canopy of the Lord Bishop, situate on the left hand side of the chancel bore slight but tasteful emblems of mourning. The statue of the Virgin, presented to the Church by his late Holiness, stood out from its niche in all its beauty, and was the object of special attraction.

The seats in front of the altar rail were occupied by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, Capt. Gauthier, A.D.C.; Colonels De Lothbiniere, Horwood and D'Orsonnens, Colonel Labranche and officers of the 65th Mount Royal Rifles, in uniform. Behind them sat the members of the Bar and of the Medical profession, including the Hon, Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion, Hon. Justices Monk and Berthelot, Sheriff Chauveau, Senator F. X. Trudel, Hon. L. Archambault and Dr. Rottot, President St. Jean Baptiste Society. The Pontifical Zouaves, in uniform, were largely represented, and formed a guard of honour around the calafalque. There was also present the members of the Order of Pius IX, St. Peter's Union Catholique, pupils of the Normal School, St. Mary's College, the "Grand" and "Petit" Seminaries, the Nazareth Asylum for the Blind, the ladies of the Grey Nunnery and of the Congregation Nunnery. The edifice was densely packed, and it is estimated

that fully 10,000 persons were present. His Lordship Bishop Fabre officiated, assisted. by Rev. Father Deschamps as Deacon, and Rev. Father Levesque as sub Deacon. Abbes Valois and Vareau assisted as Deacons of Honour. Rev. Cure Rousselot assisted at the Bishop's Throne, and the Rev. Father Parent acted as Master of Ceremonies. It should be here stated that immediately in front of the altar was placed a representation in wax of His Holiness seated upon his throne, clad note can quote a case in which some person was

The Rev. gentleman preached from the words:

length of his Pontificate; secondly, because of the greatness of the privileges enjoyed by him of God, and lastly, in the heroism and triumphs of his mar. tyrdom, he having left the Church universal in the trinmphs of victory The life of the late Pope was more like that of St. Peter than any other of his predecessors. Like St. Peter, he had walked upon the waters-rising above everything on the stormy sea of life during a period of thirty-two years. He had been a fisher of men, by his success in adding large numbers to his Church from all quarters of the globe. The rev. gentleman illustrated these remarks with several anecdotes of the power of conversion possessed by the late Pope, including one of a wealthy Englishman, who afterwards presented His Holiness with a beautiful and costly casket which His Holiness said he would present to Queen Victoria, on her conversion to the Catholic faith. Kings and Princes had done him honor, and re-ceived his benediction. Even Victor Emmanuel when he came to die, asked for and received the Pope's blessing. He referred to the great prosperity that had attended the Church throughout the world, during the Episcopate of Plus the IX. even in Germany. These successes he attributed to three characteristics of St. Peter, inherited by Pius the IX:-1st. Firmness; 2ndly, Courtesy of manners; and 3rdly, His Beauty of Heart. He next referred to the sources from which the Pope had derived much comfort, as being his alliance with the Sacred Heart of Jesus, his alliance with the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, and lastly, by the promulgation of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception the miraculous water came out from the rock of Lourdes. The benefits of his influence and counsels were felt throughout the whole world, and in him all Catholics had a most glorious example. In conclusion the Rev. gentle-man said he did not regard the dogma of infallibility as like the sword of Damocles, suspended above the heads of the people, and ready to fall at any moment. This sword of the Pontiff is only drawn against hell. They should be happy in see. ing this sword in the hands of the Pontiff, and with courage and firmness defend the belief their fathers had transmitted to them.

The impressive service concluded shortly after noon with the solemn Libera.

This morning a similar service will be held in the Church of the Gesu, commencing at 8:30 a m.

THE GESU.

On Saturday morning; at 8.30 o'clock a grand requiem mass was celebrated in the Jesuits Church for the repose of the soul of the late Pontiff Pius IX Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, assisted by the Rev Fathers Wellet and Desy, efficiated at the mass, and the Reverned Cannons Plamondon, Moreau and Monjean acted as Deacons of honor. The Master of Ceremonies was the Reverned Mr. Pepin. The ordinary choir under Mr. Boucher. assisted by a few volunteers and the orchestra of the Commercial Academy, performed their part very well, and deserve great credit for the very able manner in which they chanted. Deputations from the various Catholic Societies were represented; the Union Catholique, Union Ailet or Zouaves, St. Joseph's, St John Baptist, Medical and Law Schools, weie all present. The Irish Catholic Union were particulary strong, mustering nearly 200, dressed in full regalia, with their various banners draped in mourning Their appearance a d the meanor were highly creditable to the society and city of Montreal at large Several Zonaves were in attendance in the different aisles, and the Reverend Father Lory, Director of the Catholic Union, by his affable manner to the congregation, contributed highly to the order maintained. The decorations were very plain but to the point. Several banners with the Pontifical arms were displayed, and from the dome four large black banneroles were hung above the catafalque and attached to the pillars. The catafalque was erected in the principal aisle, and was in the form of a tall pillar, perfectly draped in black. On the front of it was displayed the Papal arms and a Pope's tiara. It was guarded by 16 Zouaves, with rifles, on which were fixed sword bayonets.

After the Communion was over, the Rev Father Beaudry escended the pulpit (as the gentlemen who had been invited to attend to the sermon was unavoidable absent). He simply del oration, enlogizing the late Pontiff and pointing out his many virtues.

Then the last absolution was solemnly pronounced and the "Dead March in Saul"played by the orches-

The attendance was very fair indeed, and is estiated at about 4,000.

SIBERIAN EXILE

THE RUSSIAN SUBSTITUTE FOR CAPI-TAL PUNISHMENT.

SLOW TORTURE IN PLACE OF QUICK DEATH-VABIOUS GRADES OF PUNISHMENT-THE HOR-RORS OF THE MINES.

Capital punishment has been abolished in Russia, that foreigners might no more be able to call the Czar's subjects a barbarous people; and instead of it the process of doing offenders slowly to death in Siberia has been advantageously substituted. A Russian may be sent to Sibera by sentence of the courts, or by an imperial decree issued through the police ministry. In the latter case, he is said to be "awaiting the Czar's pleasure," and no publicity is given to his fate. His friends may inquire for him in vain. He has been privately arrested; he has disappeared; but whether he be lying in some jail awaiting trial, or have been spirited away to the quicksilver mines of Oural, there is nothing to show, unless some official, taking pity on the grief of a bereaved wife, tells her to hope in the Czar's clemency, which is just as though he informed her that she was a widow. What shocks one in all this is not the despotism that stamps out an enemy by a ruthless precess, but the canting pre-tense of humanity which confronts one at every step in Russia, and would leads strangers to believe that these iniquities are obsolete. Russians assure strangers that arbitrary transportations ceased long ago, but they confess the contrary when you have known them long enougho to; get: the truth from them. Then it appears that almost every man of judges to be a most correct likeness of his late excuse offered is always that there are origines which Holiness. At the close of the Holy Communion, would cause too: much scandal if made public; but the Rev. Mr. Martines u mounted the pulpit without his surplice, and carrying in his hand. out his surplice, and carrying in his hands a Roman ing Nibilist conspirators to trial, even when ladies cloak, according to the time honoured usage in of rank, and generals are implicated. The truth Rome on such solemn occasions as the present seems to be that when a Russian commits an offence which the law courtsare sure to punish, he is arraign-Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build ed in the regular way; but if he has rendered him my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail self offensive in high quarters, without having laid against it. And whosoever shall fall on this stone himself open to any specific charge, he is sent to do not know—yet even if it be is no more an against it. And whosever shall fall on this stone himself open to any specific charge, he is sent to shall be broken, but on whomsever it shall fall it shall fall it shall be broken, but on whomsever it shall fall it shall fall it shall be broken, but on whomsever it shall fall it shall fall it shall be broken, but on whomsever it shall fall it shall fall it shall be broken, but on whomsever it shall fall it shall fall it shall fall it shall be broken, but on whomsever it shall fall it being allowed a chance of letting the world know

that they have suffered unjustly.

Siberia is a territory covering about six times
the area of England and Scotland. It contains a great number of penal colonies, scattered at long distances from one another, and differing much in the degrees of discomfort they offer to their inhabit-ants. The colonists are divided into three categories those who live at their ewn expense, and are are allowed to have their families with them; those who are supported by the government, but are suffered to eke out their small pittance by act ing as servants to the richer colonists or working at trades; and, thirdly, those who are employed at hard labor on public works or in the mines. The miners are supposed to be the worst offenders, and the punishment is tantamount to death by slow torture for it is certain to kill them in ten years, and ruins their health long before that time. A convict never knows until he reaches Siberia what sort of life is in store for him: for, in pronouncing sentence of hard labor, the judge makes no mention of mines. If the convict have money or infuential friends, he had better use the time between his sentence and transportation in buying a warrant which consigns him to the lighter kinds of labor

above ground. The convicts are forwarded to Siberia in convoys, which start at the commencement of Spring, just after the snows have melted and left the ground. They perform the whole journey on foot, escorted by mounted Cossacks, who are armed with pistols lances, and long whips, and behind them jolt along string of springless tumbrills to carry those who fall ill or lame on the way. The start is always made in the night, and care is taken that the convoys shall only pass through the town on their road after dark. Each man is dressed in a gray kaftan, having a brass numbered plate fastened to the breast, knee boots, and a sheepskin bonnet. He carries a rug strapped to his back, amess tin, and a wooden spoon at his girdle The women have black cloaks, with hoods, and march in gangs by themselves, with an excort of soldiers, like the men, and two or three female warders, who travel in carts. In leaving large cities like St. Petersburg, all the prisoners are chained with their hands behind their backs, but their fetters are removed outside the city, except is the cases of men who have been marked as dangerous. These have to wear leg chains of four pounds weight all the way, and some of the more desperate ones are yoked by threes to a beam of wood, which rests on the shoulders, and is fastened to their necks by iron collars. Any foreigner who has been at St. Petersburg during the Spring, and has chances to come home late from one of the Easter balls, may have met one of these dismal proessions filing through the broad streets at a quick march. Nobody muy approach the men, to inspect them. The Cossacks crack their whips loudly, to warn losiers off, and scamper up and down the line, with lanterns tied to their lance points, which they lower to the ground at every moment, to see if letters have been droped. Murderers, thieves, Nihilist conspirators, felon clergymen, mutinous soldiers, patriotic Poles all tramp together as fast as they can go, and perfectly silent. Then come the women, shivering, sobbing, but not daring to cry out, because of those awful whips. There are some young girls among them-ex-students of Zurich. convicted of Nihilism, or Polish girls accused of hatching plots—and these are mixed up, elbow to clow, with hardened adventuresses, sentenced for bank note forgeries, and with fat-faced Muscovite drabs who have killed a husband or child under the influence of vodki. At the first church outside of the city there is a halt, and the two gangs are driven into the building to attend a parting mass and hear a short sermon. The preacher, speaking from the altar, never fails to extol the Czar's clemency, and to advise submission and penitence. The girls, the Poles, the alleged conspirators, get a foretaste of the language that will be held to them every time they make an appeal for mercy. When the prisoners leave the church their chains are removed, and they receive

their misery in plaintive yells about the homes they shall never see again. Meanwhile a rumor has somewhat got abroad vict convoy was on the move, and in all the villages the compassionate peasantry bring out steaming tureens of tschi, piles of newly-baked bread and jugs of wass or vodki. They set these offerings by the roadside as the vanguard of the convoy comes in sight, and then retire, for they must not speak to the prisoners. The rity felt for the Siberian exiles is universal, and is only too natural in a country where it is by no means the worst rogues who habitually come to punishment. H villager will bring out his last crust to feed one of the poor wretches whom he pathetically men-tions as having been unfortunate, and even the Cossack guards show a rough spirit of sympathy for their charges. They allow them to take freely of whatever is put out for them, and only make use of their whips in case of insubordination. Unfortunately, the delirium of fever is often taken for insubordination; so that a delicately nurtured convict, man or woman, whose intellect gives way under the fatigues of the march and the horrors of impending slavery, is liable to be stripped and brutally flogged as an example to the rest. The rations served out to the prisoners are biscuit and salt beef; and they must drink when they find water, which at some periods of the march, when crossing the immense steppes, is hardly to be got. At night the convoys bivousc in pine forests, on the outskirts of villages or on the steppes aforesaid. They have nothing to guard them against rains or capricious spring frests, but their rugs and clothes. Numbers die on the road, and are buried in the steppes by fatigue parties, who are told off to dig their graves. The march from St Petersburgh to the Oursls takes six weeks, at the least, and many of the convicts have to trudge on for weeks more after crossing the mountains before they reach their ultimate destination. Long before the Siberian frontier is atation. Long Defore the Siderian Routier is at-tained, the paucity of human habitations, the bar-renness of the soil, and the increasing bleakness of the climate have had their effect on the hardiest, and the poor wretches plod on with a settled look of terror on their faces, and all desire for conversa-

permission to talk for the rest of the way, except

when they pass through towns. They may sing,

too, if they like, and sometimes do, trying to drown

tion gone out of them.

All exiles do not travel to Siberia in convoys. All exiles do not travel to Siberla in convoys. If the prisoner be well off, and have not incurred the special autmosity of a tschinovnik anxious to avenge himself by heaping hardships which may hurry him out of life, a judicious amount of bribing may procure him the privilege of travelling at his own expecse. In this event, he is allowed to take his wife with him, and as much furniture and lug-gage as he can afford, as also servants, if he can find any devoted enough to follow him will but he must also pay for his escirt of guards, never less than five, including an officer, and sometimes twice that number: Exiles of this sort, who are occasionally to be met with on the steppes; travelling, with carts full of their goods; look as if they were tourists going on a pleasure party. The women always try to make the best of it, and it may be remarked that nothing, is more admirable in Russian women that their readiness to follow their husbands to Siberia, when they can obtain leave. Women who have, moved in fashionable life, andwho, have moved in lashionable life, and who, have not seemed particularly affectionate wives often become transformed by the stroke of mistortune, and bravely confront, a late whose miseries cannot be unknown to them. Those who refuse to accompany their husband, are the exception, and their later with the later and the later with the later and the later. their lot is not enviable, for society closes its doors upon them

HOW THE POPE IS ELECTED.

SAFEGUARDS SURROUNDING THE CONCLAVE AT EVERY POINT.

THE THREE FORMS OF ELECTION - ACCLAMATION, COM-PROMISE, AND RALLOT-THE KEEN WATCHING OF THE CARDINALS WHO COUNT THE VOTES.

Unless the order of proceedings has been changed by a recent Papal constitution, the formalities of the election of a new pope in the place of Pius IX will according to the "New American Cyclopædia," be these: Nine days will first be employed in devotional exercises for the repose of the soul of the deceased Pontiff, the ninth day being that of his funeral. On the tenth day the cardinals will assemble in the Sistine Chapel, where a Mass in honor of the Holy Ghost will be celebrated by the cardinal-dean. This over, the cardinal-dean will intone the "Veni, Creator Spiritus," and the Sacred College, with their officers and attendants, will go in procession to that part of the Vatican set apart for their seclusion, immediately adjoining and including both the Sistine and Psuline Chapels. On their arrival in the Pauline Chapel the cardinaldean will chant before the altar the prayer, Deus qui corda fidelium, and the Papal constitutions on con-claves will be read, all present swearing solumnly to observe them. As soon as the signal for the prescribed reclusion is given all will meet in the chapel, the oath of fidelity and secrecy will be administered to conclavists and guardians, and three cardinals, chosen one from each of three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons, accompanied by the high chamberlain and the first master of ceremonies will make a scrupulous examination of every room and corner from cellar to garret, in order to see that there are no intruders. The only door of communication having been then closed with two strong locks on the outside and two within, the conclave will be formally begun.

The following daily routine will be observed as long as the seclusion lasts: At six o'clock in the morning a master of ceremonies knocks at the door of each cell to warn the inmate to proceed to the chapel. At seven the Mass of the Holy Ghost is celeb ated, after which all except the cardinals withdraw The cardinals recite the penitential pealms and the Litany of the Saints, and a first vote is cast. This over, the fathers retire to their cells, breakfast, and take a short walk in the open air. At two o'clock p.m., they again meet in the chapel if they choose, or retire to their respective cells, suffrage:-

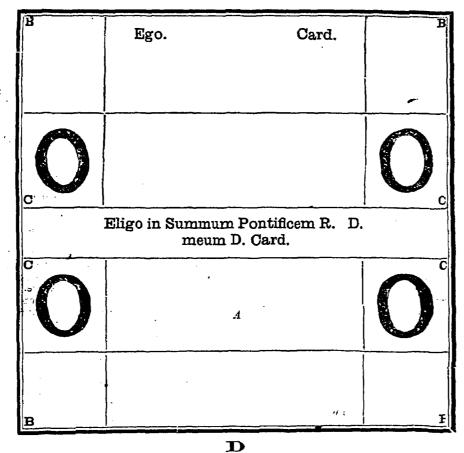
where a religious silence is observed after dark. The conclave can elect the pope in the first place by acclamation, or, in other words, by inspiration or by adoration; in the second place, by compromise; and finally, by ballot or by acceding. The last named method is most in use, and the election by acclamation or by compromise is only employed in certain special cases.

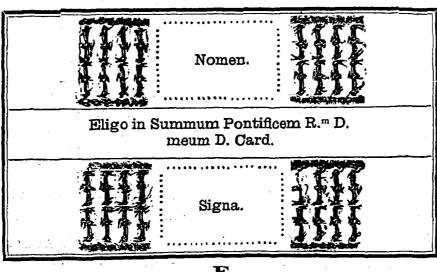
Gregory XV. regulated the mode of election by compromise, which is the second method at present in use. The conclave has recourse to the compromise when it is divided into several parties, who stubbornly maintain their candidates and are unable to agree without proceeding to negotiations. To put an end to the obstinacy of the several parties several cardinals are selected, to whom is delegated the power of electing the pope. These cardinals agree among themselves and name the pope, whom the conclave is obliged to recognize without appeal by virtue of the bull Æterni Patris of Gregory XV. Sometimes even a single cardinal is appointed by compromise to name the pope. The conclave ordinarily has recourse to this mode of election when, as whe have said, after having sat for a long time, and having balloted several times, its labors have been in vain,

Then we have the third and last method, the election by ballot or by acceding, which is, more over, the only one in usage in our time. This election is carried on by means of ballots, containing the suffrages of the cardinals. It commences with the opening of the conclave, and is repeated twice a day, without even excepting the great feasts, such as Christmas and Easter. No cardinal pre-sent can reigse to take part in the vote, and ber of the Holy College is confined in his confined in his cloister by sickness, it is decreed by a special bull of Gregory that a committee of Cardinals shall be appointed to get the votes of their sick colleagues.

The ballot is secret, and is done under conditions which prevent the possibility of fraud. It will be seen by the description which we are about to give that the popes have forseen all the resources of partisan excitement, and have known how to provide against them before-hand. The election is, so to say, divided into three periods—before, during, and after the vote. Before the vote the cardinals prepare their ballots. Then they draw by lot the names of the three cardinals who are to count the vote. After this second operation the cardinals write upon their ballots the name of him whom they wish to elect pope, and finally they fold and seal their ballots.

We give below (A) the form and full size of the for the second ballot, after which they dine walk out ballot which the cardinals use to express their





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Sigili	a, et signa.	Sigilla Scrutinii	et signa Accessibus adentia.		es nomisati crutisio.
Ape. 20. Sal	vum me fac Deus.	Ape. 20 Sal	yum me fac Deus. itas. t voluntas Dei	Card, Mauru	s Cappellari. Castlglioni.

ballot is folded. Din the midddle, of the ballot after ballot without revealing his name. The ballot for these words is Eligo in turnium positions [Em. D] the acceding method is the same as that for the meum D. Card A. 1. 2. Atte elector adds the name election, with this difference, that in the middle in of the cardinal that he wants to elevate to the dig: of the cardinal that he wants to elevate to the dig stead of me inscription; "Ligo in such a last of me instruction of the cardinal that he wants to elevate to the dig stead of me inscription; "Ligo in such a last of me instruction of the cardinal that the elector wishes to act distinctive) aigns adopted by each elector; and support.

After the word ego, the cardinal voting must write lower portion of the ballot, and at the exact spot his name, and his Christian name after the word card where we have placed the letter a, the elector must where we have placed the letter a, the elector must make four circles which figure at almost equal distances indicate the places for the seal when the latter of the ballot for his name. The ballot for stead of the inscription; "Eligo in summum porti-ficem," etc., etc., ethere is the following in Accebo

cede to.) When the blanks are filled up the elector under the sealed fold which is at the opposite exfolds his ballot at the top and bottom, in a way tremety, is the name of the elector. that will bring the four corners B together with the four pointt C. This done, he places the seals at the four points corresponding to the four circles already referred to, and the ballot has then the appearance that we reproduce in form D. The seal that the elector uses must only have one emblem, as a bird, a plant, or a flower, so that he alone may be able to recognize it. Folded in this way the ballot exhibits on the outside its Latin inscription, followed by the name of the cardinal who receives the votes, and between the two folds indicated by the words nomen and sions the name of the voter and the number and sacred words that he has selected.

The ornaments on the back of the ballots around

the words signa and nomen are placed there for the purpose of guarding against the possibility of detecting the writing under the two folds while exam. ining the ballots through the light

After the preparing of the ballots comes the second phase in the ceremony, which occurs during the operation of the voting. This phase is divided into the following eight parts: First, carrying the ballot; second, taking the oath; third, putting the ballot into the chalice which is used as a ballotbox; fourth, mixing or shuffling the ballots in the chalice: fifth, numbering the ballots; sixth, announcing the vote; seventh, stringing the ballots and eight, separating the ballots. After having fill ed up, folded, and sealed his ballots, each cardinal commencing with the dean, takes it between the index finger and thumb of the right hand, and advances with the uplifted arm toward the altar, in the centre of which is a large chalice. Before the altar the elector kneels, says a short prayer, and after rising pronounces in a loud and intelligible voice the following oath: " Testar Christum Dominum, qui me judicaturis est, me eligere, quem secundum deum judice eligi debeo, et quod tu accesso peretubo. After having taken the oath he places the ballot

upon the raten and thrown it into the chalice Then he retires to let the other cardinals vote.

When all the cardinals present have deposited their votes, and the cardinals for the sick have brought in those of the electors confined to their cloisters or in their seats by illness, they pass on to the fourth act in the voling, which consists in cover-ing the chalice with a paten and shaking it vigorously, in order to thoroughly mix up the ballots. It is the first cardinal scrutator who is charged with this duty. The third cardinal scrutator finally takes the chalice from the hands of his colleague and brings out the ballots, counting them to see if their number corresponds with the number of voting cardinals. In case the two numbers do not agree the vote is null and void. The sixth act of the balloting is the publication of the votes, which is done in the following manuer; The three cardinal scrutators are seated around a table prepared for the purpose. They must keep their backs to the alfa; so that that the cardinals seated around the table in their chairs can observe their movements, and see that no fraud is committed, not even for the purpose of nullifying the vote.

The first scrutator reads the name voted for in the ballot, and passes it to his colleague, who, after having read it, hands it finally to the third scrutater. The last proclaims in a loud voice the name of the cardinal voted for in the ballot. Each of the cardinals present takes a note of the vote upon a printed slip containing the names of all the living cardinals (see form E). The words in italics are printed in red ink. All the rest is printed in black ink. At the end of this slip there are five little columns where the cardinals mark the names of the cardinal scrutators, the names of the cardinals for the sick the number of cardinals present, the number of sick cardinals, the number of absentees, and finally all the cardinals alive. The fifth and last space contains, under the word Nemini, two little lines where the cardinals make a sign each time that the scrutators, in the acceding method, say Nemiui. The form that we reproduce is similar to the slips which the cardinals used at the conclave of 180.

The votes are marked by means of little perpen dicular bars, by which they cut the horizontal line which is alongside the name of the cardinal voted for in each ballot. At the right of the name are the lines showing the votes obtained in the alloting; at the left, on the countrary, are the lines showing the votes obtained when acceding.

Then they pass on to the seventh act in the voting, which consists in tying each ballot on a string, taking care to pass the needle through the word elige. The eight and last act consists in placing the ballots on the table, strung as they are in such a way as to be completely seperated one from the other.

The third phase in the election—that is to say, that which comes after the balloting-varies according to whether an election has occurred or not. If a Pope has been elected, it is divided into three parts only, during which, first, the ballots are again counted; second, the votes are recognized; and third, the ballots are burned.

If, on the contrary, the Pope has not been elected they proceed with the acceding, and then the last phrase is divided into seven acts, as follows: 1, ac ceding; 2, opening the seals; 3, opening the ballot on the side containing the number, the word, and the signs adopted by the elector; 4, isscribing these conventional lines in a special ballot (see Form F): 5, examining the votes; 6, recognizing the ballots; 7, destroying the ballots by fire.

Acceding consists in offering to the cardinals the means of electing a Pope during the same ballot, without waiting for new electoral operations, which would, of course, give the same result. When the election has given to no candidate a sufficient number of rotes, acceding is then commenced, by which each voter may renounce his favorite candidate who may appear to offer some chance of success With this view it is decreed that the suffrages while acceding can only be given to a cardinal who has obtained at least one vote in the balloting, in order to avoid the introduction of new candidates. The name acceding has been given to this mode of voting because it signifies precisely to accede to the will of others. Nevertheless, when, as it often happens, a cardinal holds out for his own caudidate, he writes simply Nenini after these words, Accedo reverendisse. D. meo D. card,
After having finished the depositing of the hal

lots when acceding, and after emptying the ballotbox, the election is continued by accomplishing the last acts of the post scrutinium, which consists in opening the seals and taking a note of the particular signs adopted by the voters and insoribing them upon Form F, in order to examine the au-thenticity of the suffrages. Finally, the votes are counted. If one of the candidates has obtained between balloting and acceding a two-thirds vote, his election is proclaimed, after opening his ballot to see that that he did not vote for himself. For this purpose the corner of the ballot is opened, in the fold of which is contained his name.

After that the revising "cardinals verify for the last time the legality of the vetes, and finally they proceed with the burning of the ballots.

Our readers have seen with what refinement of precaution a method of voting has been invented in high coolssisstical spheres, which permits each one to vote without revealing himself, and also a method of balloting which renders it possible for each one to recognize his vote without revealing its personal origin... The manner in which they proceed with the emptying of the ballot box also renders any fraudy impossible. As to the recognition of the votes, it is plain that it can give place to proceed with the challets of the obelies. ito no confusion. (The ballots, fall, into the chalice folded in such a fashion that the name of the elect-

When they proceed with the work of examining the votes and registering them upon a sheet of which we give the form (F) it is easy for each elector to see whether his vote has been properly registered. The ballot is opened at the corner where the conventional signs are, ann after having describ. ed them in a loud voice, whether they were deposited while acceding or while balloting, the name of the cardinal is repeated for whom the elector has voted who adopted such and such signs. Owing to this method each one can perfectly control, without revealing nimself, his own ballot.

In the acceding method the conventional signs serve also io prove that the same cardinal has not voted for the same candidate when balloting and acceding, which would be a kind of repeating that would render the election a fraud.

In fine, the election over, the new pontiff indicates his ballot by revealing the signs that he adopted and the exterior form of the seals, so that in opening the side of the ballot which was left intact it can be formally proved that he had not used his

electoral privilege for his own profit.

After having fulfilled all tuese formalities, the cardinals say with one common accord, "Let the will of the Holy Ghost be done!"

PERSONAL.

TRAIN-George Francis is once more lecturing in the States.

JOLY—The friends of Mr. Joly propose giving him a dinner.

AMAT-Cardinal Amat is 82 years old and is the senior Cardinal,

SULLIVAN—A M Sullivan M.P. has made bis debut at the English bar.

WALSH-Mojor Walsh of the Forth West Mounted Police has left Ottawa.

HUMBERT-The new King of Italy is described as a man having a cast iron will.

STARRS-Ex-Alderman Starrs of Ottawa, has reentered business as grocer.

McMANUS-Mr. T. McManvs, of Bathurst, New Brunswick is in Ottawa.

DUFFERIN-His Excellency, visited Notre Dame Convent, Ottawa yesterday.

DEVLIN-Mr. Bernard Dovlin, M. P., arrived in town, from Ottawa on Saturday.

SHIELDS—General Shields the famous Irish American hero is lectuing for a living.

LATAM-Mr. Latam, has received the insignia of the order of St. Gregory the Great.

O'LEARY-Mr. Peter O'Leary, arrived in Ottawa, last week from San Francisco, California.

McGRATH-The Revd Father McGrath is holding a retreat in St. l'atrick's Church, Ottawa.

HOWARD-His Eminence Cardinal Howard is to be appointed to the Bishopric of Edinburgh.

MURPHY-Mr. Murphy of Quebec has obtained the largest vote as assignee of the Dining estate.

TILDEN-Mr. Tilden is, it is said, about opening the investigation, as to how President Hayes was elected.

FABRE-Monsignor Fabre officiated at the colebration of the Papal obsequies in the Church of the Gesu Saturday morning.

BEAUDRY-Father Beaudry preached in the Church of the Gesu on Saturday morning a most eloquent sermon. BEAUDRY-The Governor-General visited Mayor

Beaudry at his residence before his departure. His Worship was ill but is now better. CURRAN-Mr. J. J. Cuiran Q. C., arrived from

Quebec yesterday, where he had been sojourning for a month on business, HARDY-The Irish papers describe the minister of

war-the Right Honorable Mr. Hardy at a " furious, unparliamentary minister.'

O'LEARY-Dan O'Leary the pedestrian is about making a tour in canacity and will visit the Paris Exposition.

MORRISSEY-Hon John Morrisseb has recovered from his dangerous illness and will soon take his place in the Senate of the United States once

McGREEVY-Hon. Mr. McGreevy, has given the use of the Inter Colonial for the furnishing of wood to the charities of Quebec, by the parishes along the route.

HANLON-Miss Hanlon, sister of the famous Irish Canadian rower offers to row any woman in Canada or the United States over a three mile COUTED.

O'LEARY-Mr John O'Leary one of the Irish Exiles in France has been permitted by the English Government to revisit Ireland to wind up his PIUS-Henry Ward Beecher says of the late Popa-

"He was a man, and when he died the angels of heaven bore him, as they would a child, to the arms of his creator." BUNSTER-Mr. Bunster on: of the British Colum bian members has moved for a petition to Her

Majesty, praying that a session of Patliament be held only once every two years. REYNOLDS-At the last regular monthly meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society, Montreal on Wednesday evening, February 6th. Mr. P. Bernolds was elected President, vice Mr. M. Harring-

MILAN-The news this morning tends to the belief that there is a serious miunderstanding between the Servian government and Russia. Prince Milan and the Czar are quarrelling over the spoils of war.

ton resigned.

CARMICHAEL-It is now understood the announcement regarding the departure of the Rev. Mr. Carmichael from Montreal, at an early date is premature, a fact which, is a source of rejeicing to all creeds and classes of Montreal.

SMYTH-W H Smyth the "American Postman," has successfully completed his task of walking 2,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours. This feat he has accomplished in Dublin. This is undoubtedly the greatest pedesterian feat that has ever been accomplished and throws all previous efforts in the shade. Smyth is an Irishman.

OUEEN-The London Correspondent of the Belfast News Letter saps :- It is alleged that the Queen has intimated her determination to abdicate the throne in favor of the Prince of Wales, in the event of Her Ministers being defeated in Parliament on the question of a vote of £6,000,000 to strengthen their hands in going into the European conflict.

THE EMERALD SNOW SHOE CLUB—The boys who port the "Tuque Vert" are increasing in Montreal. The club is now more numerous than ever it, was before, and it is no uncommon thing for 50 "mu in green" to tramp access the Mountain Constitution of the contract of th tain. On Saturday the club is to hold their annual races, and their friends are suguine that the members will make good time in their runzing: There are a good number of prizes to be

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JOHN MCINTOSH, GEORGE BURY,
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Aug 8, 77

July 18-19

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WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA. A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland, Board and Tuition—\$150 per annum. Send for circula and address to LADY SUPERIOR

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July 25, 77-19

Loretto Convent, Belleville.

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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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Payments to be made quarterly in advance. The year begins the 3rd September.

N.B.—Lessons in Drawing, Painting, Vocal Music, and other Branches not specified here from extra charges.

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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.

Sept 26, '77

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Entrance Fee \$3.00

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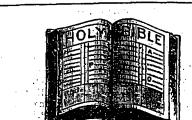
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Nov 14 '77

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week 4,161. ending Feb. 16th 1878:-Corresponding week last year:-3,985 Increase 166.

S. CARSLEY'S WHITE COTTONS. Fair quality White Cotton, at 8½c per yard.
Good quality, yd. wide, at 10c. Extra quality,

osc per yard. Fair quality Grey Cotton, at 5c per yard. Good quality, 6½c. Extra quality at 8c per yard. 31c per yard.

S Carsley's Table Linen. Fair quality Double-fold Table Linen, at 22c per Good quality, 26c. Extra quality at 38cts per yd.

Fair quality Scotch half-Bleached Linen Tabling, at 38c per yard. Good quality, 48c. Extra quality, 58c per yard.

S. Carsley's Towelling. Fair quality Roller Towelling, at 51c per yard. Good quality, 7c. Extra quality at 81c per yard. Fair quality Grey Cotton Sheeting, at 17c per yd. Good quality, 20c. Extra quality, 25c per yard.

S. Carsley's Bleached Sheeting. Fair quality Bleached Cotton Sheeting, at 21c per

Good quality, 28c. Extra quality, 38c por yard. Fair quality Ticking, at only 8c per yard. Good quality, 13c. Extra quality, 19c per yard.

S. Carsley's Double-width Ticking. Fair quality Striped Linen, 1½ yd wide, 12½ per yd. Good quality, 19c. Extra quality, 25c per yard. Fair quality all-wool Bed Flannel, 19½c per yard. Good quality, 231c. Extra quality, 281c per yard. S Carsley's White Flannels.

Fair quality all-wool White Flannel, 25c per yard. Good quality, 31c. Extra quality, 35 per yard. Fair quality Fancy Fannel Shirting, 161c per yd. Good quality, 21 c. Extra quality, 31c per yard.

S. Carsley's Printed Flannels. Fair quality all-wool Printed Flannel, 281c per yd. Good quality, 36c. Extra quality, 45c per yard. Fair quality Canton Flannel, 9c per yard. Good quality, 121c. Extra quality, 141c per yard.

S. Cassley's Window Hollands. A large stock of Window Hollands always on hand, from 18 inches to 64 in. wide. Prices vary according to width.

Fair quality Fast Color Prints, 5c per yard. Good quality, 9c. Extra quality, 12c per yard.

S. Carsley's Cretonnes. Fair quality Fast Color Cretonne, 81c per yard. Good quality, 17c. Extra quality, 22c. Fair quality Table Napkins, at 70c per doz. Good quality, 95c. Extra quality, \$1.18 per doz. S. Carsley's Towels.

Fair quality Unbleached Towels, 4c each. Good quality, 9c. Extra quality, 16c each. Good quality Fingering, 75c per lb. Extra quality, yarn, 92c per lb.

S Carsley's Wincey Department. Fair quality plain Wincey, at 61c per yard. Good quality, 9c. Extra quality, 11c per yard. Fair quality colored Dress Serge, at 12c per yard. Good quality, 17c. Extra quality, 23c per yard. S. CARSLEY.

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CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department.

Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 171c. 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c,

45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17½c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c, who think that manure is too precious an article 313 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's

Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c. Plain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all

selling at 29c 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.

Rlankets For Man And Beast. Ltocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1,75 to

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 27½c to 50c. White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c.
Napkins in endless variety, price from 75c per

Roller Towelling.

Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c, 12½c. Huckaback Towelling, price, 12½c, 14c, 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8e, 12c, 14c,

Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c cach. 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, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, English, price from 31e.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c. Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wooi 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 95c.
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 750, 900, \$1,00, \$1,20, \$1,30, \$1,35. Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 900 Underolothing 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, 750. Endless variety of Ladies' and Gente' Kid Mitts Gloves, &c., prices low.

Call early and secure the Bargains. Oct 31st-12-ly

AGRICULTURE OF THE PARTY OF THE

egel, ed**l i**ndo uso englisse edit. El exemplorum pro unitsance et c entalityent by the POULTRY, in the board of

outo miñ.

The cgg basket can only be filled now, by giving warm feed and providing a warm, dry house. Clean out the roosting places every week. SWINE.

Swine intended for pork should by this time have been fattened and disposed of. Store pigs, if wellfed and housed' will make good growth through the winter. Nothing helps them to thrive more than slightly warm feed given ofton. Growing animals should not be gorged with food. A light meal, given four times a day, is better than two heavier ones. It is very easy to over feed young pigs, and cause indigestion and stoppage of growth....

BROOD SOWS. Brood Sows' coupled this month, will have pigs in May, which is an excellent season for the pigs. The weather being then warm, and the clover in fine condition for pasturing, the young pigs will make a rapid growth, and will soon surpass those farrowed two or three months carlier, unless cared for in bet-ter manner than is usual. By all means, procure a pure bred boar.

FEED.

Feed should be given regularly as to time and quantity. A horse has a comparatiely small stomach Five pounds at cut hay and three quarts of ground. feed for a large horse. Horses that are worked on the road at more than a walking gait, should have the hay reduced to 3 pounds and 4 quarts of the feed. If the feed is moistened with water, give no drink until an hour after feeding, and uone immediately before.

HOW TO GROW APPLES.

How to Grow Apples successfully, good soil of considerble depth is, says A. Woodcock needed, and it is much better when of light character. The descripton of the subsoil is also of importance. If this is of a nature deleterious to the health of the trees, and sufficiently open for the roots to enter it, they will not long remain in a fruitful state. Where the top soil is from sixteen to twenty-four inches in depth, not too light, and the under surface of fair quality, it may be relied upon to grow apples satisfactorily. They also like to be moderately shelterd. Where the situation is naturally exposed to cold, sweeping winds, a thin belt of deciduous or coniferous trees to protect them is of material advantage. Apples will not do on wet land, and where the soil holds too much water, it must be sufficiently drained. Neither will they succeed under the opposite condition of being too dry. Where the subsoil is of a sandy or gravelly character, and the upper surface wanting in depth, and too open, the trees suffer in dry summers to an extent that prevents their either growing or fruiting as they ought. - Gardner's Chronicle, England.

ORCHARD. An Ohio farmer says: "I have an old orchard, on my farm that is probably fifty years old, which had hardly any cultivation for the last twenty years, when I moved on the farm five years ago. The orchard was then rapidly on the decline. I concluded three years ago, to cultivate the old orchard, and plant young trees in the vacant places where trees formly stood. I have followed cultivation for three years in succession. I notice a salutary effect on the old trees, by their begining to look thriftier than before the cultivation took place. I would not plow very deep near the trees, but shallow, so as not to cut up the roots, like the man who plowed his orchard and cut up the root to such an extent as to gather several waggon loads of roots, causing every tree to die in ten years Cultivating an orchard to such a degree as to cut the roots as above stated, is enough to ruin any orchard in less time than ten years. It is but a natural consequence; when the roots of a tree are cut off the tree is bound to die. I prefer shallow plowing so as not to cut the roots. I have also experienced where orchards are not cultivated that the roots are more liable to form near the surface of the ground than those where cultivation is repeated every three or four years. There is also another drawback to cultivated and uncultivated orchardsthe absence of manure. There too many farmers through the country that are on the decline. I prefer cultivating and manuring orchards as well as any other ground. This is my practical experience. Others may carry out their peculiar views if they desire. As a general thing, I would prefer to plant orchards the first year either in corn or potatoes, or such crops that would require throughout the season cultivation and hosing; the second and third season. I would sow either wheat or rye, and then seed down into grass.

MILCH COWS.

At no season of the year do milch cows need better and more generous diet than in early winter The change from grass to dry fodder is of its sufficient cause to produce more or less derangement of health. But when the animal's tone and vigor have been lowered by a long period of milking. and she is then subjected, at the same time, to the rigors of wlaters and a change of food from nutritious herbage to dry, coarse and often inutritious fodder a severe tax is laid on her system. Yet, on many farms, it is the practice to feed cattle, in early winter, on coarse and inferior fodder and the poorest hay, because these articles have been stored last in the barn, or on the tops of the mows, and must therefore be disposed of before the better portions of the supply can be reached. This, however, is a great mistake, as the best should be given when the cows first go into winter quarters. Afterwards, when they have been dried of their milk and have grown accustomed to the change of diet, the poorer food may be used or better still, as animals, like men, are fond of variety in their diet, the coarser and less nutritious fodder may be advantageously used in conjunction with of a better quality. Through neglect of this precaution, however, it frequently happens that cows in milk lose flesh during November and December, and sink into a bad condition to endure the still more severe weather yet to be expected. To avoid this misfortune, in cases where poor or damaged fodder has necessarily to be given out first, the feed should be supplemented with rations of ground grain, out and corn-meal mixed, bran or ship-stuff, to add a proper amount of nutriment to a given bulk of fodder. Compelling cows to consume an excessive bulk of inferior food, in order to enable them to support life and yield milk, overcrowds the stomach, tends to derange health, and is by no means a rare cause of serious ailments. Among these not the least disastrous is a serious liability to abortion, caused by an undue pressure of the food upon the parts, Moreover, on the score of self-interest as well as of humanity, cows should not be allowed to lose flesh in early winter, for it requires much more food to restore them to the good condition in cold weather than in summer. Besides this, as lean animals are more susceptible of cold than those in flesh, and a proportionately larger amount of the food they consume is therefore expended in generating a sufficiency of animal heat, it, would gequire considerably more food to carry a poor heast through winter than a fat one, even though nothing may be added to the animal's condition. The necessity of shelter for all kinds of stock from the storms; frosts, jan 30 78-25 TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. shelter for all kinds of stock from the storins, irrests, jan 30/78-20 MEURIC CO., Augusta, maine, and inclemency of this bleak; seaon, has been frequently dwelt upon, and its economy as well as its bumanity fully demonstrated. Rural, New Contit free. Address H. Hallert & Co., Port Worker, 10/200 Mills Maine.

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We wish to call attention to our Bloomsdale strains of ONION SEED.

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It has ever been our practice, owing to the force of climatic influences, to raise full-sized Onions from SETS, SEEDLINGS, or BUTTONS; as they are indifferently called, the growth of the preceding year, and not direct from the seed proper: as a result in a long series of years, generations on generations of Onions, a habit has been confirmed and established of precoccous bulbing; consequently (black) seed raised here in the southenstern corner of Pennsylvania, when transported northward carries with it, it is believed, the fixed habit of early rippening, and crops of large onions it is confidently predicted may be produced at the North from such seed in advance of the season, and free from the "stiff-necks" so abundantly produced by seed raised in a colder climate.

An experiment the present season, made with the Bloomsdale strain of Early Red in Winconsin, in latitude 448 (north of lat. of Toronto; Canada), gave the most surprising results; another with the same variety in Nebraska, latitude 458, excited the highest admiration—not a single stiff-neck was observed.

These facts are at least highly suggestive, and merit the examination of NORTHERN and NORTHWESTERN onlong growers and dealers in seed.

We especially commend the EARLY BED—it is incomparably superior to the "Wetherfield?" or "New England Red." Two other good sorts are the Large Yellow Strasburg or Dutch, and the pure White or Silver Skin. Prices (unprecedentedly low) on application. 1500 Acres in Seeds. Send for Catalogue.

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NOTICE.

9-8m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to whomsoever it shall appertain, that the Doctors Edmond Robillard, of Montreal, and Napoleon Robillard, of Ste. Genevieve, heretofore of Montreal, have obtained, the 26th Jan. 1878, the benefit of Inventory for the residuary and universal legacy made unto them in virtue of the last will and cedicils thereto of the late Mr. Joseph Robillard, their father, in his life time of Montreal, Clerk of the Cattle Market, or Viger Market. Montreal, 4th Feb. 1878.

NOTICE.

THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILDING EOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act

of incorporation, giving it power: 1st. To become an ordinary loan and investment society, with the privileges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in force. 2nd. To discontinue and abandon the system of allotments. 3rd. To reduce its capital to twenty per cent of

the amount now subscribed, except in so far as re-

pects the holdings of present borrowers, who will remain shareholders for the full amount advanced to them. And if they prefer not to retain such shares, power to make arrangements with them for the repayment of what is due on their loans will be 4th. To increase its capital stock from time to time; to create a reserve fund; to continue to issue temporary shares, if thought advisable; to create a

to the Society; and to invest its moneys in public securities, and to accept personal, in addition to hypothecary guarantees as collateral security for loans made by it. And generally for any other powers necessary for

lien on the shares for the payment of claims due

the proper working of the said Society. H. JEANNOTTF, N. P. Sec .- Treas.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875,

AND AMENDING ACTS. In the matter of Napoleon Edouard Hamilton, and Christopher Denis Papineau, both of the City and District of Montreal, then doing business in co-partnership, under the name or firm of Hamilton & Papineau, as well individually as co-pariners aforesaid,

Insolvents. The Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate and effects to me, and the Oreditors are notified to meet at the office of Perkins, Beausolell & Perkins, 60 St. James Street in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 15th day of March, A.D. 1878, at 3 o'clock, to receive statements of their affairs, to appoint an Assignee if they see fit and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

feb 20, 78-28

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal;

Mary Peacock of the City and District of Montreal, wife of William Chester alias William E Chester Wig of writing Orester areas; writing it of con-y of the same place; Bricklayer and Builder, and duly authorized enjustics (a esteren justice); and it has it of soil of and of ver Plaintiff; but of duly authorized and of ver Plaintiff;

Against the said William Chester alias William E of minima with and we will of a Defendant. The said Plaintiff daly authorized en justice (a ester

The said Plaintiff dely authorized en justice (a exercity public) has instituted an action for separation of property (en reperation de biens) against her husband the said Dejendant survives of the biens of the said survives of the

THE STEINAU FOR ON



OUR IMPERIAL CASKET CONTAINS. THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

1 Lady's Fine Gold-plate Sec.

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90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL.

NO CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Epllepsy, Piles, all Blood Diseases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made.

State your case, inclosing 3 cts. stamp, to Howard Medical Institute, Providence, R.I. [lyjune6]



A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX.

A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC

GREENFIELD, Mass. To Major Jno. Lane, Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I re-

ceived the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought 1 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 application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.

Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price-a liberal discount to Clergymen Physicians and Charitable institutions.

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DR. J. EMERY CODERRE'S EXPECTORATING SYRUP IS DR. J. EMERY CODERRE'S EXPECTORATING SYRP' 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 administered 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.

"THE INFANTS' SYRUP" is prepared with the approbation of the Professors of the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Faculty of Vicioria College. This Syrup can be given, in all confidence, to Infants, in cases such as Colics, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Palnful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c.

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WOOD AND IRON COFFINS of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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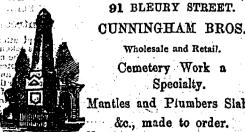
and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

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NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

DRINKING AND CORPULENCE.-M. Dancel has laid before the French Academy some experiments and observations on copulence, from which he deduces the conclusion that it is greately promoted in man and animals by drinking much fluid, and may be reduced by diminishing the liquid supply.

MURICAL FROM -The author of "Ten Years in Sweden," speaks of the Bombinaier igneus, a little frog that has become naturalised in that country, as emitting a note like the ringing of bells. As this sound proceeds from the depth of the water, it appears to come from a long distance, although the frog may be within a few fathoms. Linnaus spoke of the same reptiles making sounds as if large bells were ringing in the distance.

A New STIMULANT.—It is said that in a very short time the stimulant known as "pitury," used by the aborgines in Central Australia, will be introduced into this country. The botanical name for the "pitury" plant is the Dubbisia Hopwoodi; and it seems that the retires of Central Australia charges seems that the natives of Central Australia chew the leaves of the plant just as Peruvians and Chilians masticate those of the coca, in order to invigorate them during their journeys through the desert. It is also used as a stimulent during war-

THE DEALNING OF THE ZUYDER Zee.—Active prepar ations are going on for the commencement of the long-projected work of draining the Zuyder Zee. A dam twentyfive miles long is to be carried across the gulf, and upon this pumping machines are to be erected having 10,000 horse power, and capable of discharging from the inclosed sea a quantity of water equivelent to 6,500,000 cubic metres daily. The work, it is expected, will occupy sixteen years for its completion, and its estimated cost will be 335,000,00J francs.

Antiparthies of Dega.—A brown retriever known to the writer, very good-tempered to most people and very quarelsome with some dogs, recently exhibited decided symptoms of anger when patted by a gentleman he usually made friends with. The dog's master suggested that this was probably because the visitor had been caressing his own dog with the same hand. To test this, the other hand to which the objection could not apply, was tried and the retriever immediately manifested his accus tom d pleasure at being noticed.

THE SAGACITY OF WILD GERSE -The large flocks of geese which are constantly passing over the town are frequently shot at, but they generally fly at too high an altitude to be reached by the leaden missiles. Sometimes, however, the shots take effect. The other day we were watching a flock flying southward, when the report of a gun was heard, and we observed one of the geese begin to fall slowly. The others, perceiving that the'r comrade was wounded uttered shrill cries of distress and about a dozen of them flew under the wounded bird, huddled together, so that their backs formed a sort of bed upon which the wounded one rested The buoyed it up for some time, the others meanwhile looking on and manifesting their concern by uttering loud and discordant stricks. Finding that their companion was unable to longer accompany them in their flight, they abandoned him to his fate, and he fell to the earth, and into the arms of an expectant Chinaman.—Anaheim (California) Gazette.

MYSIERIES OF A LUMP OF COAL.—For years no one

supposed that a piece of soft coal dug from its mine or bed in the earth, possessed any other quality than being combustible, or was valuable for any other purpose than as fuel. It was next found that it would afford a gas which is also combustible. Chemical analysis proved it to be made of hydrogen. In process of time mechanical and chemical ingeuuity devised a mode of manufacturing this gas and applying it to the lighting of buildings and cities or a large scale. In doing this, other products of distillation were developed, until step by step, the following ingredients or materials are extracted from it; 1. An excellent oil to supply light-houses, equal to the best sporm oil, at lowest cost. 2. Benzole—a light sort of ethereal fluid. 3. Naphtha, bears distillation of the cost a heavy fluid, useful to dissolve gutta percha indiarubber, &c. 4 An oil for lubricating purposes. 5. Asplaltum, in making varnishes, and covering over vaults. 6 Paraffin—awbite, crystalline substance, resembling white wax, which can be made into beautiful wax candles It meals at a temperature of

110 degrees, and affords an excellent light. All these susbtances are now made from soft coal. have armies commanded by officers who issue their orders, insist upon obedience, and on the march will not permit any of the privates to stray from the ranks. There are some which till the ground, weed it, plant the particular grain on which they feed, cut it when ripe, and store it away in their subterranean granaries. There are ants which are as arrant slavcholders as any people on earth ever were. They make systematic raids on the nests of other ante carry off the unhatched cocoons, and yet rear them in their own nests to be their servants. There are ants which bury their dead-a fact which was discovered by accident. A lady had been obliged to kill some ants, the bodies of which lay about upon the ground. Presently, a single ant found its dead companions, and examined them, and then went off. It soon returned with a number of others, and proceeded to bury the dead bodies. Four ante went to each body, two lifting it, and the other two following the main body, some two hundred in number, following behind. The four bearers took their office in turns, one pair relieving the other when they were tired They went straight to sandy hillock, and their the bearers put down their burdens, and the others immeditaely began to dig holes. A dead ant was then placed in each grave, and the soil filled in. The most curious part of the proceedings was that some six or seven ants refused to assist in grave-digging, upon which the rest set upon them, killed them, dug one large hole,

and tumbled them unceremoniously into it. THE FIRST HORSES IMPORTED INTO SOUTH AMERICA. -It is well known that on the march from Californin the horse of Cortes received divine honours, and under the name of Shimir-Shac was believed to be the God of Thunder. It is a curious fact. that this species of religious veneration has been exhibited by all the American tribes, whether of the North or of the South, on first finding themselves in presence of the noble animal The Indians of the Rio de la Plata, in whose territories it was destined to multiply beyond all procedents and who to-day make such free use of it' both for work and pleasure, saw it arrive on their shores not without terror. In 1537 Nuno Cabeca was appointed Governor of South America and carried out with him thirty horses. We can hardly imagine the respectful dread of the poor Indians on seeing these large unknown animals. Convinced of the superior intelligence, and believing that they understood Castilian, the natives begged the Spaniards to intercede for them, to beseech the horse to turn away his anger, and love them, if but a little. To ingratiate themselves, they presented rich bouquets, persuaded that the fragrant flowers of their praires would be particulary pleasing. In this they showed more sense than the Mexicans, who offered Shimin Shac roast chicken and hare so that he literally died of hunger in the midst, of plenty. These new visitors to America, received with such respect and even terror, seen raised up a poserity whose numbers defy the powers of even approximate statistics. The savage ceased to dread the quondam divinity, but subdued him. In the vast pampas bordering on the Rio Negro da Lud the Indians eat horseflesh, preferring it to beef. Thus the noble animal, once looked upon by the savages as a divine being, now only satisfies their

appetite, or bears them on their raids.

MATTHEW GAHAN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c., 61-INSPECTOR STREET-61 MONTREAL.

JOBBING 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

DESIGNS AND NEW STYLE WINDOW CORNICES. A large Stock to be sold cheap at 652 CRAIG STREET NEAR BLEURY

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GRANITE TEA AND COFFEE POTS The real thing. Also Copper-Bottom TEA POTS, at 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY

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YEW, ATTRACTIVE AND USEFUL.

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- ARE -Sherwood's White Lustre Wire Goods in all shapes and forms. A call to view the article is requested

L. J. A. SURVEYER, 524 Craig Street, SOLE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION.

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216, 218, and 220

ST. JAMES STREET.

DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE THEM A

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AND ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

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TODOIN & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS,

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SALES ROOMS,

309 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal.

FOUNDRY AT

LONGUEUIL, Prov. Quebec. Oct 17, '77-1y.

FURST PRIZE DIPLOMA

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HENCHEY'S HOTEL,

QUEDEC, 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 Broiler which I am much pleased with. You can

use this certificate with my entire approbation.

Respectfully yours,

April 2. 177

P. HENCHEY. April 2, ¹77

WE ARE OPPOSED TO THEM:

COAL COMBINATIONS.

They are injurious to both Retailer and Consumer, and nly serve to enrich Wealthy Corporations, at the expense only serve to c... of the poor man.

SCOTCH GRATE COAL.

" No family should be without it." "CROSS CREEK LEHIGH." WOOD OF ALL KINDS:

> LOWEST PRICES. FRANK BRENNAN & CO.

135 & 237 Bonaventure Street. WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS & MALTSTERS

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

The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels

STORE TO LE

ONE OF THE

FINEST STORES

CAN BE ARRANGED TO SUIT ONE OR MORE TENANTS.

H. SHOREY & CO.,

OUR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

only those establishment that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while as a general rule we have taken only those which do a wholsale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the grade been apparent during the hard times and when conomy 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 n 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 cuiting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The 3rd and 4th floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadcloths, &c, &c., in bales. Their clothing for excellence of quality and first class 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. NUCENT, MERCHANT TAILOR

CLOTHIER,

(Sign of the Red Ball.)

stantly on hand.

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE \$35 with attachments.



Attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER,

New York & Paris Fashion Co's "RECHERCHE" PAPER PATTERNS. 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal



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Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.

Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

Thustrated Catalogue sent free. [feb 20, '78-28-1y]

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in Eastern Nebraska now for sale? TEN YEA IS? OILEDIT GIVEN; INFERREST ONLY SIX PER CENT. Enllyinformation sent free. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Agent U. P. R. R., OMAHA, NEBRASKA. MCSHANE BEIL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADE-MES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.

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VANDUZEN & TIFT, 102 and 404 Kast Second St. Cincinna \$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Strisson & Co., Port-land, Maine. jan 30 '78-25

Litable Simbon manifes in grate

OUR IMPERIAL CARKET CONTAINS, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

GUION LINE.

BRONZED and CRYSTAL

UNION WATER METER CONMPANY METERS AT

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID,

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 Lynggists
HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST,

[46.52 June 27]

THE MIC-MAC REMEDY ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE.

DEAR SIR,-I telegraphed for a package of your

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

Infants' Syrup, PREPARED BY DR. CODERRE.

CERTIFICATES

We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the composition of the Expectorant Syrup of J. Emery. Coderry, M. D. certily that it is prepared with medical substances 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 medical substances for the treatment of Infants' Complaints, such as Colles, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Ooughs, Oolds, &c.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined the composition of the TONIC ELIXIR, as above, certify that it is prepared with medical substances for the treatment of diseases requiring the combined use of tonic and alterant agents.

agents.

E. H. TRUDEL, M.D., President, Professor of Midwifery & of Woman's and Children's Complaints.

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P. BEAURIEN, M.D., Prof. of Theory & Practice of

Addicine.

J. G. BIBAUD, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
HECTOR PELTIER, M.D., Professor of Institutes of
Medicine:
THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D., Prof. of Chem. & J. P. ROTTOT, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and

ANTS, AND THEIR HABITS .- These little creature

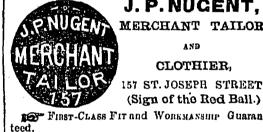
IN THE CITY.

APPLY ON THE PREMISES,

23 ST. HELEN STREET.

May 30, '77.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO. It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various brancher of industry with which our city abounds, to mention

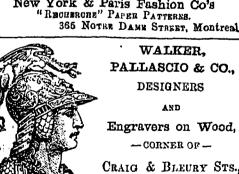


FIRST-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSHIP Guaran-A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery con-

AWLOR'S CELEBRATED



ation 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



WALKER, PALLASCIO & CO., AND

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

高等的分析。 下的數據1時 Capital is simply the savings of previous labour and is useful in sustaining present and future labour.

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

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

New Goods Opening Up Daily.

New Dress Goods, 121c. New Dress Poplins, 25c a yard New Scarlet Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New White Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New Anti Rheumatic Flannels, 40, 45, 50. New Anti Sciatica Flannels. Grey Chambly Flannels. White Chambly Flannels. Scarlet Chambly Flannels. Army Plannels, great bargains. Shirting Flannels, 20, 25, 30.

NEW HOSIERY. NEW GLOVES,

NEW CLOUDS,

NEW FANCY WOOLENS.

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

ents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, 37cts. ea ch Gents' Double Breasted Shirts, 75c.

Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Pants, \$1.00 each well worth \$1.50 each. Gents' Heavy Scotch 3 and 4 ply Shirts and Drawers all sizes 36in. to 54in. chest. Gents' White Dress Shirts, 75c. each. Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 20c. up to \$2.00. Gents' Mustlers, 50c. to \$3.50. Gents' Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Studs, and Solitaires.

Tailoring! Tailoring!! Tailoring!!!

ULSTER TWEEDS. SCOTCH TWEEDS.

ENGLISH TWEEDS.

FRENCH COATINGS.

GERMAN COATINGS.

Over Coatings in Great Variety.

Mantles made to order. Ladies Dresses made to order. Ulsters made to order.

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

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

New Fur Trimmings. New Galocn Trimmings, self-color. For the cheapest Ulsters,
Go to CHEAPSIDE.

For stylish Ulsters,

Go to CHEAPSIDE.

Scotch Under Clothing! Scotch Under Clothing

Ladies' Shetland Wool Under Dresses. Lamb's Wool Under Vests and Drawers. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, high neck and long

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

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

Boy's Drawers, 0's to 6's. A full assortment of Gents' Scotch Lambs Wool Underclothing, 3 and 4-ply, plain and ribbed, all sizes, 36 to 54 inches chest.

Black French Cashmeres, 50c. a yard, cheapest in Canada. Black French Cashmere, 65c

Black French Cashmeres 90c. Black French Cashmeres, \$1.

Colored Cashmeres.

In all the new colors. Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Drab. Grey, Prune, Plum, &c., 1 case new Dress Goods, 122c. per yard. case New French Poplins. For Stylish Diessmaking go to CHDAPSIDES.

Black Silks,

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

Colored Silks.

Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Plum, Pruue, Drab, Grey, &c. For a well-made Silk Dress go to CHEAPSIDE. Ladies' Mantles made to order. Ladies' Ulsters made to order. Ladies' Dresses made to order.

CHEAPSIDE!

37 & 439 NOTRE DAME STREET,

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR. May 2, 77 Established 1819.]

THE CITY'S GUESTS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT TO VILLE MARIE CONVENT.

On Tuesday, after His Excellency the Governor-General had formally opened the Mackay Deaf and Dumb Institute, he proceeded with Ledy Dufferin to the convent of Villa Maria at Monklands, in the immediate vicinity, in response te a cordial invitation extended to their Excellencies by the wuns. The reception accorded the distinguished party was very flattering. The pupils—from the tiny miss of seven years to the blooming maiden emerging from her teens - sat in the large parlor, which had been made enchanting by the profusion of beautifying ornaments suspended in every circction. Real sweetscented flowers, fresh from the hot-house, perfumed the air, and, added to this, the harmonions sounds of the harp, organ piano, and last but not least, of the sweet and melodious voices of the young ladies themselves, made the effect past description. The pupils were all dressed in black in memory of His holiness the Pope, and occupied seats which had been arranged in semi-circles around the vast apartment. Among the distinguished persons present, besides their Excellencies and staff, were Hon. Chief Justice, Sir A.A.Dorion, Hon. Shriff Chauveau, Mr. C.J. Brydges, Lord Ayl. mer and Mrs. Young. An escort furnished by the Montreal cavalry, under

Captain Tecs accompanied the Governor-General's vehicle, and a posse of city police kept guard at the main entrance to the convent.

Their Excellencies having taken the seats set apart for them at the end of the room farthest from the platform, the programme of the proceedings was gone on with. The opening was a mo. ceau for thirty-eight hands on the organ, piano, harps, &c, and the way it was rendered manifested rare taste, cultivation, judgment and great proficiencey in manipulation. The following address of welcome was then read by Miss Bond, of this city, and Miss Myers, of Rouses' Point. The latter began:

May it please Your Excellencies :-With unrivalled joy and gladness, Hail we, this thrice blissfull day, And oh! would our lips could utter, All our youthful hearts would say. Yes, welcome peer most honor'd

Of our loved Sovereign's throne, Weldome, to our Alma Mater, To our harpy mountain home. Yet, why should we talk of gladness. Or for words of greeting seek;

See the glow each face o'er spreading,

Let the smile of childhood speak. In its innocence and beauty. 'Twill of inward gladness tell, 'Tis the soul's own chosen language. Which all others far excel.

Twill speak our thanks true, heartfelt, For your honor'd presence here, And will prove our deep affection, Fora Soveteign we revere.

Ah! and when again you see her, When again on English soil, You can tell of the attachment, Of the pupils of Mount Royal.

And believe where'er we journey, Or our lots through life be cast, This day shall live in memory, A loved treasure of the past. The following lines were specially written to

indicate that the convent was in mourning. In mourning robes we may appear, Amid greetinhs, true, believe, Yet still we know your noble heart,

Can our feelings well conceive, And though as grateful children, Our lov'd Poutiff's death we feel, Your cherished visit here to-day, Partly may our grief conceal.

Miss Bond here took up the reading. Though chilling storms assail us, And darkening clouds abound, Our Halls both blithe and gladsome, With jubilant songs resound.

For greeting warm and loyal, We tender here to-day, To our illustrious guests, Ten thousand welcomes say.

Though ice-bound be our rivers, And floral gifts most rare, Our hearts hearts have still found emblems, Choice flow'rets, fresh and fair.

'Mid them shines a tiny leaf, The Crest of Erin's Isle,
That with the Rose and Thistle twines Round Britain's Crown meanwhile.

Accept our heart-felt tribute Cull'd in the Villa's bow'rs; Others may rich off rings tender, But we hail you with our flow'rs.

Behold, each glowing petal, Would fain lov'd greetings say, And bless the hands that crown us, On each commencement day.

May Science fair, and noble deeds, Your ev'ry care beguile Bounteous heaven with favors rare. Still on you sweetly smile.

Long may your Excellencies, Our youthful country sway, Surrounded by as loyal hearts As greet you hear to-day.

Next succeeded the presentation of a splendid bouquet of flowers to the Countess of Dufferin by M188 Eva Daly, of New York, a little girl about seven. She recited the subjoined lines very charmingly on the occasion.

Our little hearts with joy overflow; Weknow not what to say, We feel so honored and so grand To greet you here to day.

Our tiny voices dare we raise, With praises would prolong Your visit to our Convent home, In merry, loving song.

But we are told we are too young. To waste your precious time; Yet, well we know a mother's heart Will list our childish zhyme,

And will upon our bouquet lock, With kindly glance and mien, In language sweet, 't will whisper low : Please renew this lovely scene.

"Home, Sweet Home," with variations, was then struck up on five harps simultaneously by Miss Stubbs, Miss Kelly, Miss Hayden, Miss Royal, and Miss Cusson. The playing of the young ladies was excellent. Addresses were also read in French by Miss Royal and Miss Trudel and Miss Drenean, after which the pubils sang a quantiful piece in token of thankfulness, with much effect. Miss J. M. J Selby, of six or seven summers, in presenting the Countess with a bouquet of flowers, recited a few lines in French, closing with asking His Excellency for the

favor of a holiday.

All the above addresses were artistically worked on allk, and will be an appropriate souvenir to the vice-regal visitors of their visit to Villa Maria.

His Excellency upon rising to reply, said he re-turned sincere thanks on behalf of Lady Dufferin and himself, for the very flattering addresses pre-sented to them by the pupils of Villa Maria. It would be impossible to drag himself away from the brilliant scene without endeavoring to express the gratitude of Dady Dufferin and himself for the kind welcome extended to them: They would carry away a recollection of the bright scene. He was very glad to learn that the offorts of the good Sisters had not been futile, and that the gift of medals which he annually gave for compelition had been appreciated. He trusted their future efforts would be attended with success. It was impossible to list n to those clear voices rronouncing the addresses without ack nowledging that they were elecutionists. This was the home of innocence and every Chri.tian virtue, and happy was the country where such institutions existed. He told the pupils that the many advantage they derived were the fruits of the ladies who devoted their lives to them. His Lordship closed by asking the Sisters for a conge for the pupils.

The Countres of Dufferin shook hands with the young ladies who sat immediately before her and bowed gracefully to the others. "God Save the Queen," specially arranged for the occasion, was

played by twenty couples.

Their Excellencies having been shown through the principal portions of the building, took their leave of the Superioress and obliging Sisters and drove back to their hotel.—Star.

Visit of His Excellency and the Countest of Duf-FERIN TO SAULT AU RECOLLET CONVENT.

The Governor-General and Lady Dufferin left the Windsor Hotel about 11.45 on Thursday, accompanied by his suite, who occupied seven double leighs, and after an invigorating drive reached the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Sault an Recollet, shortly after noon. As the vice-regal party drove into the convent-grounds, the bell in the tower began to ring in token of a merry welcome The main entrance steps were carpeted. Their Excellencics were received by the Lady Superior and other sisters, and conducted to the reception room, where several gentlemen and ladies were already assembled, including Chief-Justice Morris, Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion, Sir Selby Smythe, Mgr. Fabre, Dr. Hingston, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Steverson, Mrs. Ryan Mrs. Smythe, &c. After lunch the guests repaired to the large hall where the pupils were seated in two rows on each side. They were dressed in white and decorated with blue ribbons around their necks. The room was resplendant with arches and garlands of gilt maple leaves, which shone brightly in the gas-light. Their Excellencies and party having been seated, Miss Begg, of New York, read an address of welcome in English; she was followed by Miss Trudeau, of Ottawa, in French. A pretty piece was next given, in which the several actors sang their parts very sweetly to piano and other instrumental accompaniments. Six young ladies then advanced singing and presented His

Excellency with boquets of flowers.

Lord Defferin replied in a neat speech, and concluded by asking the Lady Superior for two holidays on behalf of the pupils.

Their Excellencies and suite were shown through the building and afterwards entertained to an elcgant repast. One of the main attractions was the chapel, which is beautiful in its simplicity. The vice-regal party, after complimenting the Sisters upon the neatness and comfort of the interior arrangements, took their leave of the Lady Superior, and other obliging Sisters and returned to town.

REQUIEM MASS.

On Sunday night a solemn service was held in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brockville, for the repose of the soul of His Holiness the late Pope Pius IX. On Monday morning at nine o'clock a Grand Requiem Mass was offered to God, with the same intention. The pulpit and altars were heavily draped and the Sanctuary, with the Catafalque, magnificently decorated presented, especially at the evening services, a sight that was grand and sadly beautiful. Immense numbers attended the cercmonies. His reverence, Father MacCarthy spoke of His Holiness death-and life-at Mass on Sunday, and finished in the evening, and at the " Requiem" next morning. Since the sad news was con-firmed the fine bell of St. Francis Xavier's, tolled daily, three-quarters of an hour, and continued to be tolled during the nine days.

MONTOFAL MARKET

TORONTO MARKET.

Wheat, \$1.18 to 1.20 Butter, tub d best 0.15 to 0.18
Spring, per bu, 0.93 to 1.02 Butter store p,kd 0.12 to 0.15
0.60 to 0.64 to 0.65 kpples, per brl 0.64 to 0.65 kpples, per brl 0.65 to 0.65 kpples, per brl 0.60 to 0.05 per bu, 0.64 to 0.65 kpples, per brl 0.60 to 0.05 per bu, 0.60 to 0.05 per bu, 0.60 to 0.05 per bu, 0.00 to 0.00 per bu, 0.0

KINGSTON	MARKETS.
Flour, per bbl \$6 50 to 7 0	Tallow rendered o or to o
100 0 00 10 1 0	Turkeys, pair 0 40 to 1 8 Chickens, pair 0 25 to 0 5
Barley, per bus o 55 to o 60	Chickens, pair o 25 to o 5 Geese, each o 50 to o 6
Rye "" o 50 to 0 50	Ducks, pair o 50 to o
Peas, " " o 63 to o 6.	Fowls, pair o 30 to o 4
Wheat, " " 1 02 to 1 04	Potatoes, a bag o oo to o o
Beef, per 100 lbs 4 50 to 6 50	Butter, per lb 0 17 10 0 1
Pork, per 100 lbs 6 00 to 6 50	do print, 0 22 to 0 2
Mutton, per lb. o o5 to o o6	Eggs, per doz. 0 22 to 0 2 Lard, 0 1; to 0 1
Lamb, 005 to 007	Lard, 0 11 to 0 1 Cheese, factory, 0 10 to 0 1
Bacon, " " 0 09 to 0 11	Turnips, perbag o 50 to o 6
Hides, No. 1 o oo per 100	Onions per bush o 75 to o 9
No. 2, 7 00 do No. 3, all kinds, 6 00 do	Brets per bush o 60 to o 9
Lamb Skins, o 60 to o 80	Hay, per ton 12.00 to 14.00 Straw " 4.00 to 5.0
Calf Skins per lb o 10 to o 12	Wood, hard, 3.00 to 3.5
Deacon Skins, o 25 to o 50	Coal delivered 5.50 to 6.0

THE OTTAWA MARKET. 32 to 34c Partridge, 10c to 15c 70c to 00c Eggs per doz, 18c to 20c 50c to 00c Butter in print per lb 20c to 21c do in pall, 14c to 17c 14c 15c Peas, Buckwheat,

HAMILTON MARKETS.

White wheat per bush, \$1.17 to 1.18; Treadwell, \$1.16 to 1.17; red winter, \$1.08 to 1.10; spring, \$1.03 to \$1.06. Oats, 34c to 35c. Peas, 58c to 60c. Barley, 50c to 55c. Cern, 45c to 46c. Clover, \$3.50 to 3.75; Timothy, \$1.36 to 2.00. White wheat flour, per brl, \$5.30 to 5.40; strong bakers', \$5.15 to 5.25. Hay, \$13.00 to 10.00. Pointoes, 35c to 40c. Apples, \$1.25. Butter, 10c to 15c. Eggs, 14c to 15c. Dressed hogs, \$4.20 to 4.75.

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

THE WOLFE TONE GLEE CLUB.

The Wolfe Tone Glee Club, held their Annual Irish Ball in the Alhambra Hall on Wednesday evening last. it was one which will be long remembered by those who had the pleasure of being present, apart from the dances, of which there was a large number, there was several songs and recitations given. During the course of the evening, the President gave a sketch of the life of Wolfe Tone, which was warmly received. The party broke up at an early hour.

FPPS'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING .- " By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately fiavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourishedframe."-Civil Service Gazette. Rold only in Packets labelled—"Jamss Errs & Co., Homospathic Chemists, 48 Threedneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD has under its control the enormous area of 12,000,000 acres of land, of which 3'000,00 0 are in Central and Eastern Nebraka. The lands are now for sale, offering the most wonderful inducement for colonization and settlement.

1878

CENTENARY



THEATRE ROYAL.

MONDAY, 4th MARCH, 1878.

GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT under the auspices of the above Association, on which occasion will be produced (first time in Montreal) JAMES PILGRIM'S soul-stirring Drama of

"ROBERT EMMET,"

by the YOUNG IRISHMEN'S DRAMATIC COMPANY, assisted by the following artists:—

Miss Newcomb.

Miss Chippendale,

and Mr. Delahunt.

To couclude with the laughable farce,

"THE DEAD SHOT."

	AD	MISSI	on:			
ORCHESTRA	CFLA	IRS,				75c.
DRESS CIRCL	E, (r	eserve	d), •	•		75c.
PARQUETTE	AND	DRE	SS C	IRCI	E,	50c.
GALLERY,				-		25c.
PRIVATE BOX	CES,	-		-		\$4.00.

at the door on evening of Entertainment. Reserved Seats can be secured at Prince's Music Store.

Doors open at 7. - - Commence at So'clock. M. DOWNES, Pec. Secy.

GOD SAVE IRELAND.

WANTED, for the R. C. Separate School, Crysler, Co Stormont, Ozt., a Female Teacher, competent to teach French and English. Certificates required. Apply to Trustees of R. C. S. S., Crysler, Ont. 27-3

TTO LET-Farm of 180 acres, at Longue Pointe, 31 miles from Montreal. Very suitable for milk selling. Possession first of May next. Apply on the premises to Mrs. E. QUINN, or to F. A. QUINN, 31 St. John the Baptist street, Montreal. 27 tf

TO LET, Self-Contained Houses, from four to ten rooms, from \$7 to \$25 per month, on St. Antoine, Seigneurs, O'Leary Avenue, Patricia Terrace, Lusignan and St. Andre streets; also, a double Cottage, with large stablings, Nos. 8 and 10 Pantaleon st., St. Jean Baptiste Village; another on Lemaire street, Tannery Weat. All nearly new, and in good repairs.

Dr. O'LEARY, No. 1 Little St. Antoine street, corner of Bonaventure street.

BASKERVILLE & BROS.

Previous to their, removal first May next to the large Brick Store now occupied as furuiture shop, two doors east of their old stand, on Rideau Street, ofters their ENTIRE STOCK AT COST PRICES. All are invited to see the re-STOCK AT COST PRICES. All are invited to see the reductions that are going. They also guarantee the choicest Wines, Liquors, Teas, General Groceries and Provisions. Their spring importations, now ordered, are the largest yet made, and the premises that they are going into the first May next cannot be surpassed in the Dominion for convenience to themselves and customers. Families desiring supplies don't miss the opportunity. No. 1 LABRADOR HERRINGS, the cheapest in the market. [feb 20, '78-13ins]

G. PARKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER, and publisher of

STERCOSCOPIC AND OTHER VIEWS, LANTERN SLIDES, &c.

195½ St James Street, Montreal.

Catalogue of views sent by post; prompt attention to enlargements. Mr. Parks has the negatives taken by Mr. Inglis for eight years on St. James Street, also the negatives taken by himself for the last twelve years. Photos can be had from the same Crystal Ivory paintings made, and process taught, photographs made especially adapted for the same. Six first prizes was awarded for various styles of work at the last Provincial Exhibition, also a number of first prizes at various other Exhibitions. [may 16, '77-1y

LEVEQUE, ABCHITECT. No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH CALF

BOSSANGE & GARDINER

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