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will be gladly received. We solicit the attention of our friends in the Dominion to this matter.

We cannot undertake to return rejected manuscripts.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For September, 1880.

THURSDAY, 9 .- Of the Octave of the Nativity. St. Gorgonius, Mariyr. PRIDAY, 10.-St. Nicholasof Tolentino, Confes-

SATURDAY, 11 .- Of the Octave. SS. Protus and Hyacinthus, Martyrs

SUNDAY, 12.—Seventeenth Sunday after Penteeost. Holy Name of Mary. Less. Ecclus.
xxiv. 23-31; Gosp. Luke 1. 26-38; Last Gosp.
Matt. xxii. 35-46. Bp. Barron died, 1854.

MONDAY 13.—Of the Octave. Bishop Fenwick, Cincinnati, died, 1832. Cons. Bp. Hogan St. Joseph, 1868. TUESDAY, 14.—Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Cons. Bp. Vertin, Marquette, 1879. WEDNESDAY, 15.—Octave of the Nativity of the B. V. M. St. Nicomedes, Martyr. Ember the B. V. M. Day. Fast.

THE World is the title of a new Toronto daily issued by Messrs. Horton & McLean. two experienced journalists. It is independently liberal in politics, what may be termed Blakeite, and promises to smount to something. It is certainly well written.

REAL harmony exists at last between the Irving Hall and Tammany Democrats. At a meeting held on Wednesday a sub-committee of each organization elected their number, who are to form a Committee of the Whole and select Congress and Assembly men. This action is viewed with delight by the Democracy throughout the States.

L'INSTITUT CANADIENNE being in financial difficulties would like the city to assume its seven thousand dollars liabilities, and take over their building and library. We scarcely imagine the city will do any such foolish thing. If the directors of the Institute could not stand the pressure the city would be foolish to undertake the job. There are libraries enough in Montreal besides that of the Canadian Institute.

THE idea of exhibiting a set of burglars tools at the coming Exhibition was a grand one, and could only have emanated from the brain of an original tinker. We would suggest to Alderman Gilman as a marked improvement, that one entire day be set apart for the exhibition of this branch of industry, that a dozen real live burglars be brought from Kingston Penitentiary, that the pupils like it, while standing on his head on the of all our schools be sent in batches, and that the Kingston professors of the art show the brit and brace and dummy and explain their relative uses. It showed exceeding bad taste on the part of the citizens committees who rejected this beautiful idea, but it is to hoped they will reconsider their decision.

ALL is not peace in South Africa yet, notwithstanding the mild despatches received by the Imperial Government and the answers | Constantinople. As a matter of course, we to questions in Parliament. The Basutos, firmly believe all that the telegrams state, and except in a few isolated cases, retuse to give a good deal more, but what surprises us is up their arms, and not only that but threaten that His Excellency did not himself send tribes who are disposed to be "loyal" if they more detailed proceedings tot he Ottawa press give up theirs. The Government have left which so, puffed him for a number of years in the ministers who declined to adopt them, are South Africa to defend itself as they did New-Zealand in 1867. But there is no parallel between the two colonies. The colonists of New Zealand were numerous and powerful while the natives were few and divided power (Puissance) Canada has become, and In South Africa it is precisely the reverse; it is the natives there who are numerous, warlike, and intent upon desperate enterprises, the end of which no one can foresee. In plain language, Lord Beaconsfield and his assistant destructionist; Sir Bartle Frere, have been there as in Afghanistan, and the result is about the same. The primary cause of the present bitter feeling is the proclamation ordering the natives of Basutoland to give have swellen to a million and a half or more, up their arms, and the annexation of the Transvaal. This the Basutos refuse to do, with their headquarters in Quebec. In pro- accepted the situation with its guage of battle diffident of success that they had given up the enormous amount of capital in times past and are now forming alliances with the Zulus and other warlike tribes. If another war European affairs, she has looked abroad on break out in South Africa it will be serious, her long neglected offspring, and having vast | dicated that the House of Lords had rejected | At a meeting of the Tammany faction held | where payment would come from, for, Mish- | considerable stock in the company.

far more serious than the late one in which Chelmsford and Cetywayo played such prominent parts.

In last weeks issue we tried to show that the Lords of England, especially during the past half century, had done nothing to uphold the prestige of England, or extend her conquests, but that on the contrary they lived at home at ease, while the base plebeians were carrying the Union Jack around the world. But it seems now that there has been one exception in the person of Lord Chelmsford, who, so brilliantly lost the battle of Isandula. Since Lord Chelmsford's advent in England, has seldom taken his place in the Upper House, and never spoken. Lord Strathmaire, better known by the name of Sir Hugh Rose, gave notice some twelve months ago, of a vote of censure on Lord Chelmsford, but public excitement attending the disasters in South Africa having died out, the subjugator of Bengal felt uneasy and was anxious to let the notice be buried in obscurity. It was however hinted to him, that it would be better to act on the notice, if only in order to give Lord Chelmsford an opportunity of vindicating his military genius, and consequently it has been done, and the hero of Isandula shines as bright as the stars at noon. He read a long statement vindicating his action, and has succeeded in laying all the blame on poor Colonel Durnford who was killed at Isan- it is pleasant to observe the rapprochement dula. Poor dead Durnford, and poorer live Chelmsford!

THE RIGHT HON. MR. FORSTER, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, dealt severely with Mr. Dillon, M. P. for Tipperary, for his Kildare speech advising the tenants to organize. Mr. Forster is a Quaker, but that did not prevent him using strong language and stigmatizing the speech of the Irish member, during his absence from his place in Parliament, as wicked and cowardly. Mr. Dillon is, it seems, not the kind of man to be bluffed by "Bullism," for when he took his seat he answered Forster in just as strong, sarcastic and scathing words as it was in the power of man to use. He repeated his assertions at | tell of a battle fought but of a camp betrayed-Kildare, his advice and his hatred of injustice, until the Irish Chief Secretary felt uneasy and the House of Commons was startled, for as the Times remarked, such bold language has never been heard in the Commons before. If not it is b'gh time it were, and we much mistake if something still stronger and more proudly defiant be not heard there again ere long, for the blood of the people of Ireland is up, and their representatives must give voice to the feelings and passions raging in their indignant breasts. After all, it is Forster who is cowardly, and not John Dillion, son of the '48 man, who would not blench from the frown of any mortal man., The sooner Bullism and its step-brother Jingoism, realize that the generations of Irish sycophants, place hunters, informers and hungry barristers are no more, the better it will be for all rarties. Keogh is dead, Sadler is dead, and their imitators are as good as dead, for never again will Ireland send one of them to Stephen's Green to disgrace and to sell her. Indeed it might be just as well if she withheld even Dillon and Parnell for all they can do except hurl defiance, but, we expect, that will also come.

maturity to old age are continually engaged in the pursuit of fame and glory without success, while others again find fame, so to speak, waiting at their doorstep. Of the latter class is Lord Dufferin, late Governor General of Canada. In his office of British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, we are informed by telegrams now and then, that he is the observed of all observers, and such is his social standing that even great princes and diplomats are refused the entree to his receptions, and "at Homes." If this be so His Excellency must have changed considerably since when in Ottawa, he was so accessible to the bourgeois, and when one's name on the visiting book at the Rideau Hall and possession of a clawhammer coat were deemed sufficient credentials. We are also gravely informed that Lord Dufferin astonished the folks at St. Petersburg by placing a table on a few chairs and reading a Greek tragedy, or something table aforesaid. It is truly a nice situation for a British Ambassador, and we can, at this distance only account for it by supposing it represented soms profound stroke of diplomacy. Perhaps it was a subtle way of hinting that the British lion could kick the Russian bear as high as the sky, and the Greek tragedy may have been intended as a forecaste of what would happen the Muscovite if he did not take his covetous glances away from

THERE are some men in the world who from

to eternal glory. FRANCE has of late taken a kindly interest in her daughter Canada, she sees what a feels proud of her, and she regrets that through the imbecility of the Bourbon and his mistress the Pompadour, she has lost such a fair possession as Canada. Outside of France there is no country in the world where the French language, race and manners prevail to a greater extent than in Quebec Province. She also realizes that the 60,000 Moncalm died to preserve to his country scattered through Canada and the States, but portion as France has withdrawn from

means and intelligence to spare, she is trying | the Registration Bill to save the seat of a to benefit them and herself and draw the bonds | Tory member." But this was not all. John of sympathy and consanguinity closer. If Bright also had something to say in the matshe had done this from 1730 to 1780, it would | ter, and as John Bright is becoming old and behard to say how this continent, and perhaps | cautious, his words may be accepted as not India, would fare at present as regards mas- only giving expression to the views of the ters, though perhaps it is just as well as it is. | Ministry, but the great majority of the The good feeling being re-established between | people of Great Britain and Ireland, whose old France and new France is largely owing | pulse the great Radical statesman is accusto the brilliant French Canadian writers, who | tomed to feel with consumate ability. " While have gained such fame and distinction within the past decade; among these are such men as Garneau, (the historian), Casgrain. Ferland. Senate Fabre. Frechette, the poet, now a member of the French Academy de a year ago, he has lived under a cloud. Ho | Gaspe, and others of our Quebec literateurs. As the Toronto Mail expresses it referring to the French loan, "literature prepared the way for Wurtele and made his path straight." As another result of the new feeling it may be stated that a Franco-Canadian Credit Foncier with a capital of \$25,000,000 has been formed. a French company are investing in the phosphate mines around Ottawa, and French money and enterprise are beginning to do for Canada what English capitalists should have done, and are, perhaps, now induced to do as much in a spirit of rivalry as on the representations of Sir John Macdonald. Let them all come on, Canada is wide and long enough to absorb millions of capital and yield billions in return, whether it comes from France or England, but irrespective of sordid interests between two such blood relations as Canada and France.

DEFEAT OF AYOOB KHAN.

European valor, discipline, and superior arms have once more triumphed in Afghanistan against an Asiatic horde, and British prestige, which was for awhile in great danger, is for the present restored. The victory of General Roberts over Ayoob Khan is of so crushing a nature that one is inclined to suspect the conqueror of General Burrowes of treachery. Ten thousand prisoners and twenty-seven guns captured, with a ridiculously small loss among the victors, do not From the moment that Ayoob Khan won the battle before Candahar, which has brought his name into prominence (or that some one won it for him) he has been whining against his good fortune like a school boy who is sorry for, by accident, whipping one who he knows can turn the tables on him. He is reported to have asked General Roberts for leave to go to Cabul, telling him at the same time that he was forced to beat General Burrowes. The fact of his having been able to save his own mountain battery, is a pretty sure indication that he was the first to run away. Ayoob now relapses into what he was known before as, the fool of the family, with, perhaps, the addition of being the coward of the family as well. Uunder any circumstances, the probabilities are that he would have been beaten. for the Asiatic army has yet to be found that can stand the pressure of five or six thousand British troops under a half decent commander, at least in our day. It is true the Sikhs gained the victory at Chillanwallah, on a wellcontested field, but that was before the time of Armstrong guns and Martini-Henry rifles. We can imagine the sigh of relief that must issue from the breasts of the English Ministry, and the intense feeling of thankfulness experienced by the white rulers in India, for assuredly the loss of a great battle would have caused the Empress of India to revert to her ancient and more respectable title of Queen

The question now to be considered is what will be done with Candahar? The feeling in England seems to be in favor of its retention, but it is doubtful if the present Ministry will consent, fearing that the finances of the empire will be put to a greater strain than they can bear by a continual warfare against the Afghans, if any portion of their territory be torn from them, and as finance must in the future be taken into account as well as prestige in dealing with India, it will have great weight with a liberal Government. Besides, Mr. Gladstone condemned the invasion in the strongest possible terms he could use, and it is scarcely possible he will so far stultify himself as to follow in the steps of his predecessor; the more especially as, after so brilliant a victory, the British can leave Afghanistan with flying colors.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS. The Imperial House of Lords is still movthe Averni to certain destruction. The Home Rulers initiated the movement against one of the proudest oligarchies the world has yet seen, but the English Radicals are beginning to take the plan of attack out of their hands, and the crusade against an effete and sought to bring both houses into direct collision, have been rejected, but the opinions of fraught with peril to the existence of a privileged and pampered class. The Right Hon. Mr. Forster said that "if such proceedings cheering. He was led to use such language the Irish should have the same facilities for

the House of Commons," said Mr. Bright, " is endeavoring to conciliate Ireland, the Lords were datermined to make a declaration of war upon the Irish people." For this assertion a Mr. Aylmer, a Tory it must be supposed, declared Mr. Bright's speech suppressed treason against the Constitution. It is not treason it appears, according to this respectable Tory, to deprive a whole people of the rights the Constitution allows them, but it is suppressed treason to denounce the action of a few hundred peers, who are but the most elegant and useless of loafers.

It is clear that the war between the Lords

and the people has begun, and that it is the peers who are responsible. So long as they were content to act as a registration office for the House of Commons they were allowed to exist on sufferance, but when they assumed the role of governing the Empire, and making a comedy of what was a legitimate drama in the times of the Plantagents, the audience rises and demands its money, for it was not a comedy which was advertised. The absurdity of the Lords' action will be fully illustrated if we imagine a merchant, whose sense of eternal justice is strong, coming forward and saying that laborers and mechanics have rights which employers are bound to respect, and bringing in an employers' liability bill to make law of justice, and then imagining a peer of the mature age of twenty-one, hastening from a monte table at Monaco, where he had been sojourning for years, squandering the fruits of the English and Irish tenants' toil, to vote against the measure in the House of Lords. It is the most flagrant act of injustice which can be conceived, and yet this thing happened in the rejection of the clause in the Employers' Liability Bill, which is set forth in our telegraph columns. A despotism is infinitely better than a constitution which allows such legislation or such negation of Government. Under a despotism an idiot can rule, it is true, but, under a system wherein an idle lot of lords are paramount, we can see a hundred idiots collected together, each one of which, though he cannot spell the names of his estates, can nullfy the acts of such statesmen as Bright and Gladstone. The people called Bright and Gladstone to rule, whereas no one calls the Lords but themselves or their grandmothers. Lord Dundreary is not such an exaggeration as some people imagine. We must not judge the lords of the empire from the governor-generals of Canada; they send us out here their choicest specimens, for the other side of the picture we have to look on the gambling hells of the continent, or ask the night watchmen of London to describe it.

A revolution is going on in England, which, if the Lords submit to, they may exist for awhile, as it were in a state of suspense, but if they resist they doom themselves to destruction. France is teaching England how a country can grow wealthy and powerful without hereditary legislators, and Ireland is teaching her that the time is gone by when she will tamely submit to the rule of lords and landlords. A great change has taken possession of the minds of men, the fruits of which will develop themselves next year or the year after.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

While we poor Canadians are dragging out our political existence in the humdrum fashion natural to our institutions, our American cousins are undergoing the excitement of a great political contest. The question | chiefest among them being the ignorance of to be decided between the two political parties (we ignore the Greenbackers for the natural wealth and her really fine climate. The present) is which of them shall rule the destinies of the Great Republic for the next four years-perhaps, the next quarter of a century. Both the Democrats and Republican are enthusiastically certain of gaining a great victory, but, as we belong to neither party, we know that one of the parties will be defeated. although the other will, as a matter of course, achieve a moral conquest. But, which of them? That is the difficult question. As the contest wears on and the political kaleidescope ing with accelarated speed down the Hill of is turned in all its aspects before our eyes, we are but dazzled. Now the Republicans show cause why they are bound to win, and public belief inclines in their favor, when, hey, presto! the Democrats give a cheer and announce the coming shadow of victory perched on their immaculate banners. The worthless aristocracy is fast assuming a na- truth we suppose is that no mortal man-not to be caught talking about the tional character. It is true that the amend- even G. F. Train-can predict the final rements of Parnell and T. P. O'Connor, which | sult, ean even say that the battle will be a close one. A month ago the Democrats were rejoicing in their accession of strength, and pointing with exultation to this General and that Colonel who were about swearing allegiance to Hancok and English, but as a few weeks rolled over they discovered, with alarm, were persisted in, there would come a time | that their own ranks were broken, and that when some change in the constitution of the the feud between Tammany and Irving Hall House of Lords would be necessary," and this | had broken out afresh. This news was, indeclaration was received with tremendous | deed, matter for legitimate rejoicing to their opponents, for it is needless to say that all by the rejection of the Irish Registration the Colonels and Generals they might gain clause, a clause which provided simply that over would not counterbalance the loss of the fifty odd votes of New York State, a loss recording their votes as the English and which would be certain as fate if the Demo-Scotch. But the Lords, having resolved on cracy were divided among themselves. Anwar, thought the rejection of this clause as other turn of the kaleidescope added fresh ungood a casus belli as any other. Nor was easiness to the minds of the Hancock men, the Hon. Mr. Forster the only Minister who and it was discovered that the party felt so Sir Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, said idea of contesting the State of Maine. But more particularly Turkey, which took the

on the 31st August, it was resolved to forego the intention of calling a State Convention to nominate a ticket, a step which, if persevered in would infallibly widen still further the chasm which was bridged over at Cincinnati, and, as it never rains but it pours, it was resolved by the Maine Democrats to fight the State battle, with reasonable prospects of sucsive, for the regaining of the ground they once possessed cannot be set down as the winning pursuing an unprecedently active canvass __ | shent" on their capital. The collapse of the Republicans silently and energetically, Turkey and the poverty of South America the Democrats energetically and noisily. Personal abuse of the candidates, except by remote editors who have not as yet received the cue, has ceased and bribery has commenced with a vengeance. From words to Canada be known (as she is beginning to be) Republicans have the most money. They in sustaining the existing order of things an impetus the circulation of the

and supporting corruption. There are in the States upwards of 100,000 Federal officeholders, who are assessed for Republican election purposes at the rate of ten dollars a man, though, as a matter of course, some of them will give more. This would amount to a million dollars at once, but then there are the State officials, of Republican sympathies, and there are the wealthy senators, congressmen and active politicians generally, who will swell the amount. This is. of course, a miserably wicked, immoral system, and as such it is bitterly complained of by the Democrats. But they, in fact, have little cause to complain, if the Republican newspapers tell the truth, for they also have a fund subscribed, not by officeholders, but by those who hope to become officeholders, and who only regret they are not officeholders at present. It Tilden had received the nomination, it was expected he would have distributed one of his many million dollars judiciously in the proper quarter, but as he did not there is no money, and, notwithstanding the charge of the Republicans, that English "has tapped a barrel," the Democracy, of whom Petroleum V. Nasby is one, think it is too good to be true. Although the candidate for the Vice-Presidency is wealthy, it is under-

stood he knows how to take care of his cash. It is noticeable that in the present presidential campaign now being fought out, less than usual is said of the Irish vote, and the Democrats are less confident of receiving it. The Irish are no longer so politically ignorant as to march like serfs to the poll at the tail of any particular party, and they fail to perceive what special favors the Democrats have conferred upon them lately to entitle them to their support. The Germans are also pretty well divided, and on the whole there is less "nationalism" in the present contest than in any heretofore, which is nothing but right and proper. The Maine election will take place this month, and indiana and Onio will elect their State ticket in October. Those by-contests will be watched with feverish interest. If the Republicans carry them all they will increase their chances of winning, if the Democrats carry Port Lambton; J. J. Flynn, Clifton; Daniel any one of them they will be pretty sure of victory, for those States went Republican last year. But it is the empire State of New York on which the elections will turn, as on a pivot. The party that carries that State will, in all probability elect the President.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

Ir Canada has not up to the present progressed as rapidly as her neighbours, or grown as prosperous as her resources legitimately permitted, it was owing to several causes. the world regarding her extent, her great English, who should have known better, spread reports abroad detrimental to Canada, and English officers especially, who fancied themsalves in exile while serving in this country. There is a story current in the English Barracks, to the effect that the sentries in the Province of Quebec have to be relieved every ten minutes, and that if this precaution is neglected, which is sometimes the case, the relieving officer on his next rounds is apt to discover a whole line of sentinels standing grimly at their posts, with sloped arms, dead as door nails! Any one in England priding himself on a knowledge of geography would feel ashamed if he had to confess ignorance of the chief cities of any of the European countries, or even the United States, but who do not blush Province of Toronto and the city of Ontario. This may seem exaggerated, but Canadians who have spent any time in the British islands will at once recognize its truth. Within the past ten years, however, or perhaps since the Fenian raids and confederation, Canada has become more widely known, and its geography been studied with more care. But for prying into the resources of a country and discovering its resources, commend us to the capitalist who has money to invest. They are the real explorers and civilizers of the present age; and to them Canada is fast becoming a subject of interest and curiosity. There are always millions of pounds lying in England ready for loan to those who were ready and willing to pay high interest, and sometimes to those who were neither, and now France after a period of peace is looking round for profitable investments. Turkey, Egypt, Spain. the South American republics, absorbed an

allah God is great and Mahomet is his only prophet. While the English investors now grind their teeth at the prospect of hundreds of millions thrown into the Heliespont, the unspeakable (or gentlemanly) Turk sits cross-legged, smokes his chibouque, and gravely awaits the inevitable when he will be kicked bag and baggage into cess. Although the impending misfortunes Asia, whence he should never have emerged. referred to did not befall the Democracy it is But Canada remains. She is young, honorclear they are at present acting on the defen- able, strong, and fertile in resources. She is the latest discovered land put down on the maps of the millionaires who have money to of a battle. Meanwhile, both parties are lend, and who expect to gain "shent per rendered the task of Sir John A. Macdonald all the easier; indeed it is doubtful if he would have succeeded at all if those investing could find other channels. But once let actions, and every dollar represents an action and we can borrow with such facility that while a word is scarcely worth a cent. The money will become cheap. That is exactly what we want, cheap money; it is the lack of carry the majority of the banking institutions money, either cheap or dear, which has reand millionaires with them, ever prominent tarded our progress. Just imagine what sums spent on the Pacific Railroad will give to the languishing trade of this country, how it will develop our resources, open our mines, start fresh manufactories and establish trade on a firm basis. by giving us a population who will at once become producers and consumers. And the English capitalists were not a moment too soon in acceding to the request of the Canadian ministers and forming a syndicate, if they refused, the chances are the French would undertake the enterprise, for they also have money and do not require so many inducements to make them invest it in Canada. It is calculated that before another year has rolled over, from thirty to forty millions of French capital will have been sunk in Canadian enterprises one way or the other. Their agents are now prospecting and seeking where they can invest most profitably, a credit foncier company is about being established by them in the Province of Quebec with a capital of \$25,000,000, and French capitalists have already lent the Provincial Government, four millions of dollars.

Who shall say then that brighter times are not dawning upon the land of Canada, and that once we have got a start we shall keep moving forward on the road of prosperity until the Dominion becomes the great nation her political prophets have foretold.

THE Irish Canadian of the 1st September says in an article headed " Fair Play is a Jewel ":-

"We do not love Mr. Mackenzie Bowell. He it was who, with that hanger-on of Sir John Macdonald and the main chance, Mr. Rufus Stephenson, choused a certain Irish Catholic out of his right to be declared the Parliamentary Printer. But we would none the more repay Mr. Bowell with injustice: and therefore take pleasure in stating, on the faith of the Belleville Intelligencer, that since his accession to the Customs Department, he has chosen twenty-nine appointees in the Province, ten of whom are Catholics. The names of the latter are :- T. A. Heffernan, Guelph; John Brennan, Clifton; C. T. Horan, Ottawa; P. S. McRenry, Hamilton; D. Cameron, Sault St. Marie; D. Dawson, Point Edward; P. Potvin, Collingwood; John King, McAllister, Cobourg.

Personal.

-Hanlan sailed for England last week to compete with Trickett.

-Hon. Mr. Cockburn, M.P., for Northumberland, is seriously ill.

-It is now denied that Gooderham is negotiating for the purchase of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway.

_The Shamrocks beat the Toronto Lacrosse club on Saturday, by three games against onc. -Biley won at the Geneva, N. Y. regatta

on Friday last. Courtney backed out at the last moment. -Gen. Skoboleff, with 25,000 men, is pro-

gressingin Central Asia. He is within seven days journey of Geoktive. ...The Marquis of Buteshas built a winter residence for himself and his family on Mount

Olivet, over-looking Jerasalem. -Miss Coolidge, of Michigan, has become law-partner with her father. The firm is

called "Coolidge & Daughter, Counsellors-at-_Mr. Frechette, who has lately gained such high literary honors in France, will be entertained at a public dinner on his arrival

-The Crown Princess of Germany, who for many years endeavoured to make her household at Potsdam as English as possible, has gradually given up her English attendants, and is now the most popular lady in

Germany. -Mrs. Stephens, wife of the President of the Bank of Montreal, has received a letter from the Queen, accompanied by an oil painting cortrait of Her Majesty, thanking her for her care of Prince Leopold during his illness.

-Mr. Pender, M.P., recently entertained at his country residence, Footscray Place, near Dartford, Sir John Macdonald and the other members of the Canadian Government now in London about the construction of the Pacific Railway.

-Lord Ashburnham refuses to accept the Legion of Honor from the French government. He probably thinks it is too common. The reason of his being offered it is that he restored a valuable fragment of the Pentateuch, stolen in 1847 from the public library at Lyons.

: -The reason why the Baroness (then Miss) Burdett-Coutts did not marry Lord Charles Wellesley, second son of the late and now heir presumptive of the present Duke of Wellington, was because the provisions of her inheritance made it necessary that her husband should assume her name.

-The financial arrangements of the Globe are said to have been completed. The principal shareholders are: Mr. Neison, \$175, 000; Taylor Bros., paper manufacturers, \$75,000; D. A. Smith, \$40,000; the Hon. Mr. Lord Redesdale (an old Tory fossil) had in- later intelligence has come to cheer them. sheckels with the sublimest indifference as to dicated that the House of Lords had rejected At a masking of the Tammany faction hald