

REVIEWS.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY.—Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

The April number opens with a comparison of the University systems of England and Scotland. "The Genius of Islam" is a discussion of the vitality of the teaching of Mohammed. It is followed by an account of Mr. Wood's explorations at Ephesus. We have a glance at those works which affect the internal communications and the irrigation of British India. Then follows a review of Mr. Cameron's story of African travel, undertaken with the view of joining Dr. Livingstone, but, being too late for that, carried out alone. The essay on Russia, treats of the past, present and future of that country, going back a thousand years, and showing her small beginning and her rise, until she possessed a despotic government. From Russia to Turkey is but a step, and in the next article, "Reform in Turkey and Coercion," an attempt has been made to pick to pieces the ideas of coercion and control. The closing notices, under the head of "contemporary literature," are very full and varied.

BELFORD'S MONTHLY.—May. Toronto: Belford Bros. Montreal: Drysdale & Co.—Contents:

Nicholas Minturn. Welcome to May. Colonial chapter in the History of Education. The Gerrat St. Mystery. Her portrait (Illustrated). Forest Rangers and Voyageurs. Love and Fancy. Frank Mahoney—"Father Prout." The Bivouac of the dead. What he cost her. Current Literature. Musical. Music—"Good night my sweet." Humorous Department.

Belford's is unusually interesting this month. "Forest Rangers and Voyageurs," embraces an interesting period in the early History of Canada, when the company of traders known as the "Honourable Company of Adventurers from England trading into Hudson Bay."

CANOLLES.—The fortunes of a partisan of '81. Toronto: Belford Bros. Montreal: Drysdale & Co.

An interesting work—written with care, likely to have a large circulation. The story is laid in the Southern States. Canolles is the hero of the tale and struggles through many a stormy tide by flood and field, during the trying times of '81.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.—A historical sketch of the inception, location, construction and completion of the line of railway uniting the inland and Atlantic provinces of the Dominion, with maps and numerous illustrations.

This work is the report of Sandford Fleming, and it is, perhaps, one of the ablest engineering works ever issued in Canada. The illustrations are numerous, and the "history" is complete in all its details. The work is to be had at Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, MONTREAL.—PRICE LIST, 1877.

This is a large paged book of 140 pages. It is an illustrated and descriptive catalogue of iron, steel, tin, and general hardware goods. There are upwards of 100 illustrations in the book, and it has already passed through its fourteenth publication. Nearly everything from a needle to an anchor is illustrated in the list, and the price of each article is conveniently at hand.

THE IRISH MONTHLY.—Price 18c. each, or \$2.00 a year. Battle Bros., & Sheil, Montreal. Contents:—

The New Utopia. The Irish Children's First Communion. Beyond the Rhine. Love's "Roll Call." Lectures by a certain Professor. At the Sunset. The Sagan Earl of Desmond. Sonnet. Continuous Revelation. Relics of Richard Dalton Williams. New Books.

The Irish Monthly for May is above the average. The stories are healthy, and the historical references are full of keen perception. The Monthly is well recommended by the Freeman's Journal, the Nation, and many other Catholic and Irish journals.

YOUNG IRELAND.—Battle Bros., & Sheil, Montreal.

Young Ireland sustains its reputation. Racy and patriotic, it is just the class of journal that our young Irish Canadians should read.

The following appeared in Saturday's Edition:—

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

In our Weekly Edition we promised to give an account that appeared in the Irishman of a visit made to the Political prisoners. We find on referring again to the report that it contains but little beyond the account of ex-Sergeant-Major McCarthy's health, which is "growing worse." We notice that Mr. O'Connor Power has given a notice of motion about the prisoners, and that another effort will be made to obtain their release. England could well afford to let them go, and their retention only contributes to increase the sympathy of Irishmen for their fate.

THOSE KILKENNY CATS.

The many sects into which the Church of England is divided, are not likely to differ in order that they may agree. The Rev. Mr. Roy of Montreal is in trouble for exercising his "private judgment" a right which the Church

to which he is attached undoubtedly allows him. Then in Scotland there is a little war about the "Confession of Faith" and that plausible document is we hear to be, if possible "revised and remodelled." We are often twitted with the story of the "Killkenny Cats" as applied to Irish politics, but unless the gentlemen of the "private judgment" school can regulate their business with more decorum we can fairly make them a present of the lizard.

THE ALLOCATION—WHAT ABOUT MONTREAL?

The Catholics of Europe are responding to the Pope's Allocation with loyal fervour. France, Austria and Ireland are making themselves heard. Nor are the Catholics of Germany and England quiet. All are working to treat—in the words of an eminent divine—"with Members of Parliament, Corporations, and other representative bodies, suggesting to them in what best way they can influence the higher powers to assist in restoring and preserving the liberty of the Holy See and the Catholic Church." Let us again urge upon our Catholic representatives in the Council the necessity of taking action, and thus place Montreal as one of the foremost in the list of active Catholic cities in the world. There are enough of Catholics in the Council to accomplish this good work, and we again urge them to consider the necessity of having it done.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO?

No one imagines that England intends to remain a passive spectator of the struggle between Russia and Turkey. Single-handed Russia must succeed in this conflict. If Turkey is left alone she must lose her feathers. Whether they are plucked in Asia Minor or in Turkey proper, it matters little—England cannot stand idly by, and before long we may expect to hear that she is in the middle of the fray. After Ireland, England would relinquish all her possessions to hold her grip of India, and if Russia succeeds in firmly planting her troops—either in European or Asiatic Turkey—English interests will be threatened, and war must ensue. It is somewhat remarkable, that in view of this contingency, a cablegram from London informs us that the following important *morceaux*, which appeared in England's declaration of Neutrality, when France and Germany went to war, does not appear in the document now before the world:—

"We are firmly purposed and determined to abstain from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war now unhappily existing between these sovereigns, and to maintain peaceful and friendly intercourse with each of them."

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

When the members of the Toronto field battery offered their services to the Imperial Parliament, in the event of England becoming engaged in war, there was something of a splutter made by the English press. They lauded the patriotism of their "gallant Canadian kinsmen" and applauded the policy which gave to Canada a responsible Government of its own. The Daily Telegraph, with that gushing haste for which it has become noticeable, grew magnetic over the news, and flashed its sparks of admiration in the face of the Canadian people. We learn by telegraph that in a leader on the subject the Telegraph said:—

"Virtual political independence has not produced alienation, but has only strengthened the ties that bind the distant kinsmen to the British crown in bonds of sympathy."

The old, old story. Suppose the paragraph ran thus:—

"Virtual political independence has not produced alienation, but has only strengthened the ties that bind the Irish nation to the British crown in bonds of sympathy."

To secure that result would be a greater triumph for British policy than the offer of a field battery from Toronto.

AN IRISH INVENTION.

It is not often a member of the Irish Constabulary distinguishes himself in scientific military invention. They are indeed supposed to be policemen, but they are more a local military force for the suppression of national sentiment than for the discovery of crime. However a member of the Constabulary has invented what is called by a contemporary "something like a gun." The inventor or inventors are:—

"Sub-Constables Kernan and Patchells, of Waterford, and will (so we are informed) shortly be brought over to the War-office for inspection. It consists of 40 chambers of regular rifle size, enclosed in a single cylinder. The chambers can be simultaneously charged with cartridge, fired, and cleaned out with such rapidity that the weapon fires 800 rounds per minute. The inventors calculate that if 10,000 men were armed with 1,666 of these guns, they would fire 1,332,000 shots per minute; whilst if 100,000 men were armed with the Martini-Henry rifle they could not fire more than 1,200,000 per minute. In other words, 10,000 men armed with 1,666 of the "Irresistible Guns," as they are called, would be equivalent to 100,000 men each provided with the ordinary British rifle. The gun is built on wheels, and is cased with bullet-proof steel; and in case of retreat, the men could still fire about 800 shots per minute."—*Coming Events.*

ARMS FOR THE CITADEL, QUEBEC.—The ship "City of Quebec," daily expected to arrive, has on board ten large 84-pounder rifle guns, 7,000 shells, and a quantity of other materials.

THE LESSON OF OTTAWA.

Mr. Currier resigns, and immediately issues another address expressive of his determination to contest the seat again. Then there is a rush of "many Richmonds" for the field, and among the rest are two Irish Catholics—Mr. Waller the Mayor, and Mr. O'Hanley. But what is the result?—It is openly declared by the friends of both the Catholics that they would not get the party vote. It was said that Scotchmen would not vote for Irishmen, and so the two Irish Catholics had to stand aside. And this in a City where the majority of the people is Catholic. Yesterday's Gazette admits that we have reason to complain that "our representation" in Parliament is not greater than it is. We are 500,000 in all, and our representation in Ottawa is miserably small. The Gazette is right when it says "we ask no favours on account of creed or nationality," but we ask justice, and it will be our own fault if we do not unite and get it. The Irish Catholics of Ottawa have, we think, committed a mistake. They should have nominated either Mr. O'Hanley, or Mr. Waller.—split up party—and thus teach the Reformers a lesson in political strategy. If it was a Conservative issue, we would say the same—never mind party—put principle first, and teach Reform and Conservative candidates that we will no longer allow ourselves to be made to do cats paw work for Canadian politicians.

CAN IT BE DONE?

The Irish Canadian publishes a list of the members from Quebec who voted against granting Amnesty to O'Donoghue. The following is the list:—

MEMBERS FROM QUEBEC WHO VOTED AGAINST AMNESTY TO PROFESSOR O'DONOGHUE:

Table with 2 columns: NAME OF MEMBER, CONSTITUENCY. Lists names like Aylmer, Barthe, Bechard, Boyer, Cauchon, Cheval, Christie, Delorme, Fiset, Frchette, Helton, Jette, Lafamme, Lejeune, Langlois, Laurier, Pettes, Pouliot, Robillard, Scriver, Workman and their constituencies.

The Canadian, however, makes a mistake when it says that there was only one Irishman in the number, Mr. Workman, the member for Montreal West. We think that Mr. Aylmer is an Irishman too, but we are not surprised to see his name among the rest. But what of the French Canadians! There are sixteen of them in the list we give, and if the Irish Catholics have any power in their constituencies, they should not forget to use it when the proper time comes. We do not however say that greater issues than that of Amnesty for O'Donoghue are not likely to be involved when the elections take place, but the amnesty count alone is a strong one. We would like to see an alliance between the French and the Irish in Montreal. It would be an admirable set off for the present three cornered duel, in which the Catholic majority fight between themselves, and the Protestant minority come in for the spoils.

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD AND THE POPE.

The Comte de Chambord has, it is reported, written a letter to the Holy Father. A contemporary says that the letter contained the following passage:—

"I have been afflicted by the reading of your noble Allocation, and join my protest to that of the whole Catholic world against the outrages committed on the Holy See and the Church," adding, "I should desire to carry my homage to you in person, but such a step on my part would be turned by the Revolution into another arm against the august Pontiff."

CATHOLICITY IN CHINA.

From Les Missions Catholiques we learn that Catholicism is progressing in Eastern Tong-King. The following are the statistics, and we believe they are far in excess of any furnished during any previous year for the district:—

Table with 2 columns: Category, Count. Includes Dominican Missionaries, Native Priests, Native Priests, Seculars, Total Population, Catholic Population, Districts, Christian communities, Pupils at the Mission Dieu, Seminary-Colleges, Number of students, Orphan Asylums, Religious Tercentaries of St. Dominic, Baptisms of Infants, Baptisms of adults, and Marriages.

LATEST NEWS.

The Lachine Canal was opened on Monday. Austria, it is stated, has resolved to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina.

The Trans-Vaal Republic, in South Africa, has been annexed to the British Empire.

The extra session of Congress has been postponed until the 15th of October.

The Quebec police force has finally been reorganized and the dead-lock is at an end.

An attempt is about to be made to stock the rivers of the Province of Quebec with salmon ova. The crop prospects in the Province of Quebec are reported as being exceedingly favourable.

It is stated that Russia is making great efforts to raise a loan in Paris.

The Russians have been twice repulsed, with heavy loss, in their attacks on Kars, but according to latest accounts have succeeded in capturing the city.

A demand upon Mexico will be made by the United States Government for an apology and reparation for the unjustifiable arrest of the American consul at Acapulco.

Serris is apparently again preparing for war: the members of the military administration, dissolved in February, have been summoned to resume their place.

Some Greek troops have had a collision with a Turkish detachment which crossed the border in pursuit of brigands. This may probably hasten a rupture between Greece and Turkey.

The Porte has notified the representatives of the Powers that it has declared the blockade of the Russian Black Sea ports. Three day's delay will be granted to vessels wishing to enter, and five day's delay to those desiring to leave the Euxine.

London, May 7.—A Berlin despatch reports that Russia has made a direct proposal to Roumania for an offensive alliance.

Preparations for contingencies are still going on in England. The shipment of stores and ammunition to Malta and Gibraltar is being continued, the whole class of smaller turret ships have been ordered to be prepared for sea with the utmost despatch, and a number of regiments have been placed on the list for active service abroad.

In the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian Diet Ministers made their reply to the recent interpellations on the attitude of Austria relative to the Eastern troubles. They stated that while observing a strict neutrality they reserve the right of intervention for the purpose of terminating or localizing the conflict.

After several days' silence intelligence has been received of progress of the operations on the Albanian frontier. It is stated—but the statement appears almost too infamous to be true—that the Turks have persuaded twenty thousand South Albanians to take up arms against Montenegro on condition that the little mountain principality should be given up to pillage. All the northern clans of Albania are reported to be in favour of Montenegro.

Among other reports to hand is an improbable rumour to the effect that Russia has guaranteed to Roumania the possession of the Dobruja. The country known by this name consists of the north-eastern portion of Bulgaria lying between the Black Sea, the Danube and an imaginary line drawn from Silistria to Varna. But in view of the extreme probability of the intervention of the Powers in the event of any dismemberment of Turkey, it is hardly likely that Russia would openly propose the annexation to Roumania of a portion of territory so essentially Turkish, with the fact staring her in the face that such a step must inevitably bring her into conflict with Austria, and probably with England.

The Porte has issued a circular declaring that Roumania has forfeited all right to consideration by her betrayal of the Sultan's confidence in concluding a convention with Russia, and that she will, in future, be regarded as in the power of the enemy.

ATHENS, MAY 7.—On the occasion of the speech publicly delivered here in honor of the memory of the Greek generals who died during the war of independence, a large number of those who attended the parade shouted for war. They proceeded to the residence of the Prime Minister and renewed their cries beneath the windows. The Minister addressed them, saying that, while he comprehended their enthusiasm, he must earnestly urge the necessity of prudence.

EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS.—The fifth edition of Baron de Worms' book, The policy of England in the East, recently published gives the effective strength of the armies of the different powers as follows: Russia, 1,789,571; Germany, 1,248,834; France (inclusive of the reserves and territorial army), 1,118,325; Austria, 954,268; Italy, 871,871; England, 655,808; and Turkey, 629,376. In the Turkish army there are 154,376 to 475,360 irregulars, while in the other European armies, with the exception of France, there is about an equal proportion of active and reserved forces. In respect of fleets, France has 63 ironclad vessels as against 61 possessed by Great Britain, but the latter power has 449 other war vessels, as compared to only 366 in the French navy. Russia has 31 ironclads and 124 other men-of-war; Turkey has 21 ironclads; Italy, 17; Austria, 12; Germany 8; and Greece, 1.

DISBANDING THE U. S. ARMY.—There is talk of disbanding the army altogether for want of any appropriation to maintain it, and on account of the peace of the country.

PETER'S PENNY.—The private contributions from the Diocese of New York will, it has been stated, exceed \$60,000; that of San Francisco, \$75,000; Philadelphia, \$30,000; Baltimore, \$25,000; Brooklyn, \$20,000; New Jersey, \$20,000. Besides these vast amounts, large numbers of fine articles manufactured in the United States are on their way to Rome. Albany sends to Rome the sum of \$6,000, exclusive of \$5,000 gold, contributed by the pastors to defray their superior's expenses while abroad.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Friday, Minister Melega, in answer to an interpellation relative to the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, said the agitation was the work of private individuals, and deserved no serious consideration. The Powers were convinced that the Church and Pope enjoyed complete liberty and independence. The Powers have never addressed any observations to the Government on the subject. The interpellation was postponed.

THE EASTERN QUESTION IN BRIEF.—The real purpose of the impending war between Russia and Turkey is to secure a naval expansion for the former. Russia has no outlet for communication with the rest of the world but the Baltic, and its ports are frozen up nearly half the year. Its dream for centuries has been commercial developments in the Black Sea. But the Turk, keeping watch and ward at the Dardanelles, has stood in the way of its realization. There are other serious differences between the two nations, prominent among which is religion, but as we have said the predominant cause of the quarrel is the desire for commercial expansion and free navigation of the Black Sea on the part of Russia. The Turk will fight with as much tenacity, perhaps, from the peculiarity of his religious belief with more heroism than the Russian. But the weight of men and material of war would seem to be against him.—N. Y. Shipping Gazette.

PERSONALS.

SHERIDAN.—It is reported that General Sheridan is to be appointed Minister to Central America. MCKENZIE.—Crazy Horse has surrendered to Gen. McKenzie.

BURNS.—About £600 has been subscribed towards erecting a statue to Robert Burns at Dundee. BUTT.—The Butt Testimonial fund is progressing favourably in Ireland.

CONROY.—The Right Rev. Dr. Conroy is expected to arrive on Saturday.

PURCELL.—The Venerable Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati is reported to be dying.

SECOCHI.—Father Secochi, S.J., head of the Roman Observatory, has discovered a new comet.

SPALDING.—Bishop Spalding is the youngest Bishop in the American hierarchy. He was born in Kentucky and is now only 37 years of age.

DEVLIN.—The many friends of Mr. Devlin M. P. will be glad to hear that he continues to improve in health.

ANGLIN.—Up to Monday Mr. Anglin had not resigned. In his paper, the Freeman, he scolds the idea of a dissolution this year.

GALBERRY.—The Right Rev. Dr. Galberry, Bishop of Hartford, Conn., and Father Synnot have left New York for Rome.

POWER.—Mr. John O'Connor Power, M.P., is supporting Messrs Biggar and Parnell in the "obstruction" policy in the Imperial Parliament.

TASCHEREAU.—Archbishop Taschereau goes to Halifax next week to be present at the consecration of Archbishop Hannan.

HAYES.—President Hayes has issued a proclamation convening Congress in extra Session on the 15th October.

SULTAN.—The Porte has decided to grant general amnesty to Bulgarians. It is reported that the Sultan has resolved to proclaim a holy war.

AH TER.—Ah Tee, the oldest Chinaman in New York, died the other day. He was a Catholic. May be rest in peace.

MEANY.—Mr. S. J. Meany has returned to Montreal from New York. The prospectus for forming a new daily paper under the editorial management of Mr. Meany is out.

MURPHY.—Mr. Edward Murphy of the firm of Frothingham and Workman has been elected president of the City and District Savings Bank, Montreal.

NORFOLK.—A delegation, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, left London on Sunday last, for Rome, to attend the Papal Jubilee. He bears congratulatory addresses from 500,000 signatures.

JOUVENT.—Rev. Father Jouvint warned his flock in St. Anne's Church, Ottawa, on Sunday last against selling their votes in the present election.

HAYES.—The President is already receiving his reward for banishing wine from the White House tables. A new institution in Alabama is called the "Hayes Inebriate Asylum."

OBBIEN.—The Kingston correspondent of the Toronto Globe says that the rumour is again current that Bishop O'Brien of Kingston is to be made an Archbishop.

KHEDIVE.—The Khedive of Egypt has satisfied the Porte of his inability to render any further assistance to Turkey on account of Abyssinia having declared war with Egypt.

MACKENZIE.—The rumor that Mr. Mackenzie is to retire from the Public Works Department and take the Presidency of the Council is said to be correct. Mr. Scott will succeed him.

HELEN.—Sister M. Helen, Mother Superior of the Convent of Villa Anna, Lachlor, was presented with a splendid carpet for the parlour by a number of the former pupils.

BURGESS.—The Transvaal Republic in South Africa has been annexed to the British Empire. The President—Burgess—has protested against Annexation, but counselled peaceable submission.

GLADSTONE.—Latest advices from England say that there is a likelihood of Gladstone losing a number of the Liberal votes if he attempts to go against the policy of the Government on the Eastern question.

CARLYLE.—Thomas Carlyle, the author of "quesh them by God quesh them" (meaning the Irish) has written a letter to the Times cordatory of England's expected interference in the war.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.—The engagement between the Duke of Connaught and Lady Rosemond-Jane-Frances, second daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, is announced.

SHAMROCK AND MONTREALERS.—The Shamrock and Montreal Lacrosse Clubs meet for a friendly match on Saturday. The proceeds are to be given for the relief of the sufferers of the late fire.

AOSTA.—A Rome despatch states the Duke of Aosta has sent the Pope a chalice worth \$2,400, accompanied by an autograph letter, asking the Pope to offer a prayer for the repose of the soul of Prince Amadeus' wife.

SITTING BULL.—The surrendering Indians are all destitute, having eaten their dogs and many ponies and for weeks subsisted on roots. Sitting Bull, with 300 or 400 lodges, is reported 150 miles north of Tongue River encampment.

VON MOLTKE.—A despatch from Metz says a serious conflagration broke out in the Cathedral during service on Monday. The structure was badly damaged. The Emperor William and General Von Moltke were present.

ODONELL.—The Holy Father recently granted a benediction with plenary indulgence to Lady Stafford Kirwan, wife of Sir George O'Donnell, Mayo, Sir George O'Donnell is descendant of Lord Tyrconnell, who was received with great honor by Pope Paul V. in Rome in 1608, and who is buried in St. Peter's in Montorio.

UNION ALLETT.—The annual convention of "Union Allet," composed of Canadians who have belonged to the Papal army, will be held in Ottawa this year on the 1st of July. Catholics of the city are preparing to give them a splendid reception, and the demonstration promises to be on a grand scale.

MOLONY.—Thos. J. Molony, Barrister, has been, for the fifth time in succession, elected President of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society of the city of Quebec, being his third re-election by acclamation. Upon retiring from office, a year ago Mr. Molony was presented with a gold medal and address by the members of this Society, of which he was the first President.

BIGHAM YOUNG.—The Mormons are apprehensive of Brigham Young's arrest in consequence of the general indignation aroused by Lee's confession. Measures are being taken for the Prophet's protection, and night meetings and drills are being held. The celebrated Nauvoo Legion has also received orders to be in readiness.

HERR VON DACHROEDEN.—The Grand Master of the Prussian National Masonic Lodge in Italy, Herr von Dachroeden, has followed the example of the Marquis of Ripon and deserted the Lodge for the Church. News of his conversion to the Catholic faith has been received at Berlin, and has caused much sensation both in Masonic circles and at the Prussian Court, where he was an important and trusted person.