## TWO SHORT SERMONS BY CARDINAL MANNING.

[From the Liverpool Catholic Times, 5 Sept.] His Eminence Cardinal Manning delivered two sermons on Suncay at St. loseph's Church, Seacombe, in aid of the school fund In the morning High Mass coram Cardinatt was celebrated by the Very Rev. Provost Hilton, V.G., assisted by the Rev. E Lynch [Rector of the mission], as Deacon, and the tev. H. singleton, as Sub-Deacon. The Rev. P. Flynn was Assistant Priest at the Throne; the Rev. James Nugent and the Kev. I. Gersghty were Deacons at the Throne; and the Rev E Slaughter was Master of Ceremonies. The altar was profusely and elegantly decorated with flowers and creeping plants, and presented a truly beautiful appearance.

and elegantly decorated with flowers and creeping plants, and presented a truly beautiful appearance.

His Eminence took his text from the Gospel of the day: "Were not ten made clean? And where are the other nine? There is no one found to return and give glory! o God but this stranger." Our bivine Lord was, he said, journeying through Galilee and Samaria, and he came to a city out-ide the gates of which Hesaw ten lepers, who were forbidden to enter the city and compelled to herd together, companions in misery, far from the habitations of men. And when they saw Our Divine Lord they cried aloud, "Jesus, Master, have mercy on us." They had received light enough to know Him and faith enough to believe in Him. And Our Saviour said, "Go, show yourselves to the priests;" for in the law of Mostes alt those who had the leprosywere commanded togo and show themselves to the priests, for the priests had the power and the office of declaring them to be cleansed, when the time way come and they were healed. And as they went by the way, before they came into the presence of the priests, the crust of the leprosy disappeared and they were ceansed. Nine of them then went their way and never turned back to give thanks to God, who had liealed them. Unity one returned thanks, and he was not a Jew. He was a Samaritan, a strauger. Struck to the soul by the conscious ness of the great grace that had been bestowed upon him, he turned back and followed Jesus, glorifying God. This gospel brought before them in many great truths, many more than he could speak of; but he would touch just three ness of the great grace that had been bestowed upon him, he turned back and followed Jesus, glorifying G-d. This gospel brought before them many great truths, many more than he could speak of; but he would touch just three points. First of all, leproey was a type of sin it was a mysterious disease lurking in the blood, and breaking out in the skin, and covering the whole man with a horrible crust of mortality. And that disease was beyond the skill of all men to heal. It was an incurable disea-e, and in the end was mortal. In these three things! was a type of sin—sin which ran in the blood in which we were born; sin which was a mysterious malady of the soul, and was beyond the power of any man to heal. God alone could heal it. It was necessary that the Precious Blood should be shed for it. And it was mortal in the end. Here was one lesson. The next was the power of divine absolution—"Go show yourselves to the priests." Our Divine Lord tried the faith and the obedlence of these men. They had faith and they acted on it. They turned togo to the priests, as He had commanded, and as they went they were cleansed. The power of God cleansed away this mysterious and mortal malady from them in a moment. And the third lesson we might learn was the ingratitude of Christians, the ingratitude of Christians, the ingratitude of the people of God, who, being was hed in the Precious Blood in Baptism, and being assolled over and over again in the sacrament of Penance, notwithstanding lived the lives that they did. They returned to their sins again; they were the servants of the world, turning their back on their Heavenly Father, and their Divine Redeemer. Here were three lessons which were very plain. He would take one of them chiefly, and they would dwell on it a little longer. His Eminence then went on to point out how Our Lord instituted the sacrament of Baptism, for the purpose of washing away the leprosy of original sln, and how He clothed the virtue of Penance with a sacrament to make absolution from the leprosy of actual si ment to make absolution from the leprosy of actual sin more certain, more easy, more direct. Let them consider, then, how great was the mercy which God had thus shown to men. First of all let them consider the wonderful fulness of the absolution given to them in the Mott Precious Blood. The Precious Blood of Christ was the fulfilment of that vision which the Prophet Ezechiel saw, when he beheld the waters that went up through the Sanctuary of the Temple, at first like a small rill, then growing to a stream, then to a river, and then to a great sea. So the Most Precious Blood was sent out into the world, and the apostles were commanded to sprinkle every nation in the world with that Blood of redemption and absolution. They had every one, then, been washed from the manded to sprinkle every inition in the world with that Blood of redemption and absolution. They had every one, then, been washed from the leprosy of original sin, and made white as snow. Had they retained their innocence? He feared not. Therefore in His own divine mercy God had instituted another sacrament in which ever actual sin, except the sin against the Holy Ghost—the sin unrepented of—was forgiven. Not only was there full pardon for every sin that men commutted against God's law, with the light of the holy will of God shining on their conscience, but even for every sin which they committed with the light of nature shining in their souls. Such was the fulness of the cleansing which men received in the sacrament of Penance Let them consider, secondly, the patience of God as shown in the frequency with which He for gave all those who repented and returned to Him. In G-mazereth there was a pool, Bethsaida, having five approaches round about gave all those who repented and returned to Him. In Genazereth there was a pool, Bethsaida, having five approaches round about it, whither came the sick and lame and the blind because from time to time an angel stirred the waters, and whosoever went down into the waters, after the angel had stirred them was made whole and clean of whatever disease he had. The helpless sometimes lay there eigh and thirty years, and as he was going down some more active than himself weat down before him and took the blessing. Well the foundain for cleansing in the blood of Jesus Christ was not in one place only, but throughout the whole world. Wheresoever the Apostles were the their successors, wheresoever the Apostles were the their successors, wheresoever the Apostles were the their successors, wheresoever the Apostles were the foundains of the Most Precious Blood. It was the not for the first that come only, but for everyone in turn. Everyone who came received absolution on one condition, namely, that he was repentant the toil of point which he would touch upon was the facility with which the sinner may obtain absolution, if he has but the was repentant. The toil opinit which he would touch upon was the facility with which the sinner may obtain absolution, if he has but the was repentant. The toil opinit which he would touch upon was the facility with which the sinner may obtain absolution, if he has but the too hasty. Satan tempted us the too hasty. Satan tempted us the mount of model too hasty. Satan tempted us the too hasty. Satan tempted us the mount of model too hasty. Satan tempted us the world whole world where long of good undone. His Eminence the described the manner in which he were dudingled in the occasions of sin, then would not to mortal sins, all at once. That would not help too hasty. Satan tempted us in so of mission even of yearly communion. Then he continued came to the onission even of tain for cleansing in the blood of Jesus Christ was not in one place only, but throughout the whole world. Wheresoever the \*postles were in their successors, wheresoever theCa holicChurch was in its unity, there was the power of absolution, and the sucrament of Penance, and the fountains of the Most Precious Blood. It was there not for the first that c-me only, but for everyone in turn. Everyone who came received absolution on one condition, namely, that he was repentant—the tri-d point which he would touch upon was the facility with which the sinner may obtain absolution, if he has but the will. It was not on God's part that the way of desiru tion was wide. It was we that made it so. We straitened the way of \*alvation, because we had, oot the will to be obedient and persevere, What had God left undone? Had he not given we had not the will to be obedient and persevere, What had God left undone? Had he not given His Only begotten Son to redeem the world; and had He not shed His Precious Blood that the world might be redeemed? Did He require us to buy it? That Most Precious Blood, infinite in its merits, infinite in its power, was given to us freely, sovereign y, by Our Divine Lord as a King who absolves his subjects. What did He require of us to receive it? Could He require less? As when He said to the poor lepers, "Go, show yourself to the priests," He tried the faith, so he tried ours. All He required was that we should come to Him and tell dim the truth, convinced of our shofulnes, sorry for having offended Him, and firmly resolve to sin no more, coming with such dispositions our absolution was certain and complete. In conclusion his Eminence should come to him and ten thin the truth, convinced of our shift nessory to shi no more, to onlog with such dispositions our absolution was certain and complete. In conclusion his Eminence asked his hearers to show their sense of the love and mere, of their Saviour by going frequently to accuse themselves before Him, glorifying God, for what He had done for them, and making ha itual acts of contrition as a preparation for death.—Referring to the schools on whose behalf he preached his Eminence said there was no work more vital than the education of poor children. There were two things that were absolutely vital preparation for death and the training of children that they might grow up in their paptismal innocence, or at leating the training of children that they might grow up in their paptismal innocence, or at leating the training of children that they might grow up in their paptismal innocence, or at leating the training of children that they might grow up in their paptismal innocence, or at leating the training of children that they might grow it all dutes upon them all for themselves, and for the children of the poor. They were responsible to do all in their power for the sulvation of their neighbor. There were in the schools connected with that church 180 children, boys, and girls and infants; and for the maintenance of the teachers, for all the incidental expenses, there was absolutely no endowment; not only that, but there was no fixed income. The schools were maintained upon the free spontaneous ofterings of those whose hearts were touched with the love of God, as he trusted theirs was. Towards the cost of building the schools and the house, of laying the first establishment of that mission, wisely done and well done—because if it had not been so, they wild not have been themselved the fathful of that mission did no more than discharge every year the fifth of the debt. He therefore called on them to be generous with God. Our Saviour had given them that which wasof infinite price; He had set them an exa

In the evening his Eminence took for his text

the words: "Strive to enter in by the narrow gate, for many. I say unto you, shall seek to enter in and shall not be able." His r minence asked his hearers to consider why the working out of their salvation should be difficult, when any should seek to enter into eternal life and should not be able. The first reason was this. They knew that it was hard to savin against the stream; and yet there was no stream so strong as the stram of sin, which was perpetually carrying us away from God. They knew that it was hard to scale a nigh mountain so with the stream; and yet there was not an another the was not stream of sin and yet there was not mountain so within the vision of God dwelled eternally. Now, sulvation meant that we should seem that stream of sin and should go onward until they had reached the vision of God. Once they were as pure as the driven snow. Their souls in the sight of God were as white and as spotless as the snow that fell from heaven. There was a time when their souls in the sight of God were as white and as spotless as the snow that fell from heaven. There was a time when their souls in the sight of God were as white and as spotless as the snow that fell from heaven. There was a time when their souls in the sight of God were as bright as angels of light. In their milancy, when they were brought in their mother's arms and were barried to the stream of the light of their souls in the sight of God were as of stand their souls in the sight of God were as the was no stall in the sight of God were was no stall in the sight of God were were the sould be god to their souls in their nature began to spring up—the passion the will of the order and the sould take care of them, it might be, falled of their duty. Fathers and mo hers neglected their children. They did not teach them the holy fear of God. In echild grew up fearless and careless, ignorant of the law of God and of the love of God.

They did not the sould be s

he were at once to tempt anyone to the meighbor, or take his life, or to get drunk, the suddenness of that temptation would shock that person's conscience, and the tempter would lose his prey. Therefore the devil sometimes began by leading men into the occasions of sin. These were not always 1-m ptations, and they only became so when by the sin that was in us we made them so. Temptations were always evil, but the occasions of sin were very often innocent and lawful things. For instance, what we more it is never to lawful than to have a friend—and a good criend was a g eat blessing; but what was worse than a bad friend? Again, books were lawful and innocent things, and they were a very great blessing if the were good; but what was worse than a b-d book? It were a leper from hell. It was the worst of all friends, for it whispered silently into the ear, and it reflected silently before the eye, that which it it were audible everyone would turn away from. And when they were once enlangled in the occasions of sin, then

the devil himself. It was the sin whereby he and his angels fell from heaven. A third reason why the gate to salvation was strait was that we were very weak. How many times had we made good resolutions to overcome our faults and had put our hands to the plough and looked back? Why did Our Lord over and over again warn us, saying, "He that endureth to the end, he shall be saver," meaning—"and no one clse?" Journeying away from the house would not bring me home. They remembered how Our Lord said, "Remember Lot's wife." They remembered too, how, St. Paul wrote of Demeas, his companion his riend, and disciple who had been with him for a long time; had forsaken us, having loved this pleasant world." How many there were who having begun to lead a good life, and when they were in the way of s lvation, and when their conversion was being achieved, turn back like Dameas to the world! After refer ing also to the example of Judas, who was lost through his avarice, his Emin-nec asked them to consider how many a man there was who set out with his face turned to eternal life, but who had one besetting shi in him whereby he turnedth: duties of his state in life into the occasions of sin. Finally another reason why the gate to salvation was narrow was because God was a fealous God. And what was the Jealousy of God? God oved us so intensety that if He saw that we turned away our hearts from Him the word Jealously expressed the divine grief that He felt. It was not a jealously of anger; it was a jealouly of love. If we were standing around about His Throne in Heaven we should not venture to harbour a single thought that was contrary to Hisholhess. There would not be a single emotion in our hearts with perfect fulness. How was it then that we could have these sins in us now? Pid not God live in us? In Him we lived and were. It was God Himself that assisted us, both in curn natural life, and our supernatural life-in the life of our body and o f our soul God never withd ew His grace from any body. He did not forsake us but we forse

THE MECHANICS' BANK. At an informal meeting of shareholders of the Mechanics' Bank, on Wednesday last, will quite conceal the political consolations itt was moved by Mr. Buchanan, as representing the Bank of Montreal, seconded. by Mr. Joseph Redrigue, that this meeting is

of the principal shareholders signed a petition | English Resident at Cabul. Sir Louis Cavagto have the Bauk placed in insolvency.

#### Blessing Bells at Danville.

A feast of rare interest was celebrated at Danville, Que., last week. His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, accompanied by his secretary, visited the above parish and conferred the episcopal blessing on two magnificent new bells, weighing respectively 1,300 and 618 pounds. The church, which was gaily decorated, was thronged by a crowd of worshippers, amongst whom were noticed adherents of various denominations. The bright music which flooded the sacred edifice with melody was directed by the Misses Boulay, who left nought undone to increase the joyful solemuity of the occasion. His Lordship the Bishop delivered an eloquent discourse in his native tongue, and was followed by his secretary, Rev. Mr. Ling, in English. The collection which was taken up resulted in the receipt of the desirable sum of \$174. Great credit is due to the indefatigable cure, Rev. M. A. Masson, who, by his exertions, has constituted Danville into one of our most flourishing Catholic parishes. At the conclusion of the services the party adjourned to the worthy priest's residence, where a suitable repast was enjoyed, to the inspiriting strains of the Danville brass band. The bells were respectively named Marie Louise and Anne Antoinette, and the following ladies and gentlemen acted as sponsors: Rev Luc Trahan, cure of St Thomas, and Miss N P McGovern; Rev Mr Kironae, cure of St Guillaume, and Mrs John McManus; Mr J Picard, M P P, and lady; Dr E Desjardins, of Montreal, and Miss Annie Cassidy; Mr and Mrs Jas O'Brien, city; Jas Cuddy, of this city, and Madame J Bedard, of Richmond; Dr and Madame D'Arche, of Danville; E S D'Arche, of South Ham, and Madame T O'Brien, of Danville: Alf Desislets, of Three Rivers, and Miss W Decoteau, of Danville; L N Bourgeois, of Danville, and Miss Kate Johnson, of the United States.

## ENGLAND AND CABUL.

London Journals Clamor for Vengeance Against the Afghans-Voice of Faction Hushed-How Cavegnari Yielded to the Perilons Fascination of Frontier

Without a moment's warning the half empty and wholly dreary streets of London are alive with newspaper boys and noisy with shouts of "Extra!" "Alarming news from Cabul!" "Attack on the British Residency!" "Advance of the British army !" A change indeed; the silly season is ended in a moment, and the interest of the British public, which has been called away from the first phase of the Afghan war by the struggle in Zululand, is now most unexpectedly retransferred to Afghanistan. Once more such familiar names as Peshawur and Shaturgurdan and Peiwar Kotul are on everybody's lips. I do not think I am overcoloring when I say that ever since the terrible news was received in Eugland, on that quiet Saturday holiday afternoon, a deep cry for vengeance has been going up from the land. It finds echo in the press, of course. "Twice," says the Stan turd, massacre of British troops. And if we do not to be traced, which may imperil the throne this time teach a lesson which the Afghans will never forget, we shall deserve the contempt with which our weakness would be regarded, not only in Afghanistan, but over the whole of India. The very least that can be done is to level the walls and citadel of Cabul, and to leave it an open city; to clear away a large portion of the habitations of the cutthroat inhabitants, as we cleared away a portion of Delhi; to erect a strong fort, with guns, dominating the town and keeping its turbulent and treacherous people in order It will be an act of signal and undeserved mercy that we do not wipe the city, whose people have twice in cold bload massacred British troops from the face of the earth."

### NEWSPAPER OUTBURSTS.

The Daily Telegraph says :- " No weakness, ster. The diplomatic necessities of the war and the provisions of the peace are only emphasized and confirmed by what has happened. This mob and this savage soldiery who have massacred their British visitants and disowned their ruler could scarcely have been left for Russian embassies to work upon at will, as the dullest must now perceive. The authority of the British power and the rights of its representatives must be enforced sharply, overwhelmingly and in the sight of all Asia by the occupation of the Afghan capital, and by a public expiation of this insufferable outrage. Such a measure is indispensable, whatever else may be decided upon subsequently, and we say this without forgetting the complications which may arise in Balkh, Badakshan and Herat. It Yakoob Khan be really loyal and without complicity in the crime, as thus far appears, his authority must be restored, for after this crime half measures are quite out of the question. The Cabulese, whether instigated or not from without have cut short the plan of moral control in Afghanistan. We must be masters in earnest there, and, if necessary, must disband and disarm every tagged battalion in the land." The Daily News, as might be expected, seizes the chance for making political capital out of the disaster and adopts the anti-Rule-Britannia tone. It asserts that Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton neglected the warnings of Indian officials and of the old Ameer himself against the turbulent and fanatical character of the Cabulese. "Whatever you do," the Ameer had said, "do not insist upon sending a British mission into our midst." "Lords Salisbury and Lytton," continues the News, "were not deterred by our previous melanchely experience in Afghanisian from subjecting our soldiers and diplomatists to the risk of a similar disaster. Wil-ful men will have their own way. When a small body of English troops was left at Cabul forty years ago there was at least the excuse for those who sent them there that they were ignorant of the true state of the country and the population. But this excuse cannot be pleaded for the present government. They repeated the same blunder in defiance of experience and in defiance of the solemn and was to make themselves acquainted with the situation. There is not in the whole history of our country such an example of perverse and ignorant self-will."

CONSERVATIVE OPINION. The Conservative journals make strenuous efforts to discount the propensity to make political capital out of the massacre. "It is perhaps too much to expect in presence of an event like this-calamitous and cruel for all who love England and welcome only to her enemies—that the voice of faction should be hushed. We dare not hope that those who. apologized for the cry of "Perish India!" which they are able to derive from the slaughter of gallant English gentlemen, guests of the Afghan country and of its ruler." Thus the of opinion that the Mechanics' Bank ought to Telegraph, but surely a most weak word is be placed in insolvency immediately. "guests." It was the very aim and object The resolution was adopted, and a number of the war to force Shere Ali to receive an English Resident at Cabul. Sir Louis Cavag-nari and his suite were surely forced upon Archbishop Perchat at New Orleans.

the Afghans at the point of the bayonet The Pull Mull Gazette, a paper whose political articles always command attention, says: - Blameworthy as the covernment are for their haste in catching at an obviously uncertain peace, we do hope they will be allowed to do the work before them without the hindrance and embarrassment of factious oppo sition. But the hope is a very faint one, we confess. More vehemently than ever the cry will be raised that the war was originally unnecessary and unjust and its renewal will be described as an entail of profitless violence and wrong. The truth is, that the war was as just as nine wars out of ten; circumstances completely justified it. If every-body does not know that, it is because the government-after their large map harangues, and their calling native troops out of India, and the secret agreements forced out of them by unsuspected Russian mancenvres on our frontier-were ashamed to tell the truth about it. It was a necessary war: its renewal is now unavoidable; and it must be carried to no uncertain conclusions. So much as this will be plain to the country at large. But if at the same time the country is of opinion that ignorant and timid statesmanship bred the necessity, and that the renewal of war under disadvantageous, humiliating and irritating circumstances, is the direct consequence of haste to snatch at a peace for the sake of an opportune popular triumph, the country will be right."

#### CONTINENTAL VIEWS.

The Berliner Tageblatt comments upon the

article in the Times from which I have quoted. "These fine phrases," it says, "are of no use; least of all can they bring to life again the poor victims of this atrocity, which in some degree recalls the disgraceful massacre of ambassadors in Rastadt. One can sincerely lament the fate of these murdered men, but one must at the same time regard them as the victims of that abominable English policy of extension which, just as it wrongfully appropriated India, has laid rapacious grasp upon Afghanistan, and has now to atone in blood at Cabul, as lately in Zululand, for this gluttonous lust of conquest." The Delats, in its foreign edition, also comments on the news. It says:—"This is a stern lesson for the policy of Lord Lytton and the optimism which Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues so pompously expressed. It is not easy to admit that regiments exasperated at the keeping back of their pay should have claimed it from Major Cavagnari. It is equally difficult to comprehend that the populace should have joined them and besiege the English Embassy, if all their soldiers and civilians were not convinced that the representative of England has the exclusive command of the purse strings. This is the consequence of the treaty forced by Lord Lytton on Yakoob Khan, and the barely disguised vassalage of the Ameer has speedily brought about the consequences which might have been anticipated. The Afghan tribes, which have never been wholly submissive to the independent Ameer, are certainly more indisposed to obey a sovereign whose first public measure was to accept the suzerainty of England. It is probahas Cabul been the scene of an unexampled | bly to that feeling that the result at Cabul is of Yakoob Khan. We infer that the object prosecuted by the policy of Lord Chelmsford has not been attained, and that the scientific frontier, which materially occupied the moral frontiers of British influence, has very palpably been driven back a long way."

# THE AFGHANISTAN CAMPAIGN.

CALCUTTA, September 20-The Viceroy of India has received a letter from the Ameer, eptember 16, enclosing a report from his brother Ayoob Khan about the outbreak at Herat. Three regiments participated in the mutiny because they had been ordered to march to Koohistan, where disturbances had occurred. Ayoob Khan asks to be allowed to no dubiety, no deference to partisan clamor resign his command. The Ameer hopes shortly to regain control, when he resources in maintaining faith with the

Loxdon, September 20-Later particulars of the outbreak at Herat state that the troops of the garrison plundered and burned the Governor's house and murdered the commanding General, who was a triend and supporter of the Ameer. The affair throws suspicion upon the loyalty of Ayoob Khan, brother of the Ameer.

A Labore special says the Afghan trines occupying Gundamuk threaten Dakka. The Cabul rebels are levying forced loans on merchants.

London, September 21 .- A correspondent at Ali Kheyl reports that an important Embassy has arrived from the Ameer of Afghanistan, bringing assurances of his fidelity. A holy war is being preached in the Khost Valley and among the Mongolians. Great preparations are being made by the rebels, and a vigorous resistance may be expected at

A correspondent at Allahabad reports that the camp of the 72nd regiment at Shutar-Garden was attacked on the 19th inst. A few casualties are reported.

London, September 22 .- A Calcutta despatch says the Government is not satisfied regarding the Ameer's conduct. The Ameer has caused the execution of the commander of the mutineers. Public opinion is strong against the Ameer for not protecting the lives of the members of the Embassy. He has forfeited forever the respect of his subjects.

# BURMAH AND ENGLAND.

London, September 22 .- A despatch from Rangoon says it is generally believed that orders have been sent to the acting resident at Mandalay, Burmah, to leave with his party as soon as he can without betraying baste or appearance of fear. This measure will give general satisfaction, as no inter-course now exists between the resident and the Burmese Court, without running a risk. As for the acting resident, he has not been treated with more discourtesy than was shown to the resident, but the ordinary attentions due to the representative of repeated warnings of the men whose duty it the British Government have been studiously withheld and his presence had no effect in checking the cruelties which are still practiced by the court. It is just possible the acting resident may think it less dangerous to remain quietly than to leave. The actual risk to members of the residency is only slight, still some risk is inevitable so long as the king continues his drinking orgies, surrounded by young advisers too ignorant and hotheaded to appreciate the danger of war with England. The Burmese were reported delighted with the departure of Col. Browne, the British resident, declaring they only desired to be left alone to pursue their own policy without the interference of foreigners. The King dislikes having foreigners near him. Everything is reported quiet, although the King's cruelties continue.

Monsignor Leary, who has been appointed

#### THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

The Special Meeting of Shareholders—Sir F. Hincks Asked to Resign But He Refases-A Lady's Opinion of the Directors, Who Are Bandled Most Severely -The Ascher Account-Startling Revelations-The Bank to be wound up by Toluntary Liquidation.

(Condensed from the Evening Post.) The special general meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank, called for last Thursday, 18th inst., was held in the Mechanics' Hall in this city, the Bank Chambers being too small to contain the large gathering of interested parties, including over dozen ladies, representing the interests of the many lady-shareholders. The President, Sir Francis Hincks, took the chair, although several objections to his doing so were raised. There was much excitement and strong feeling manifested throughout the meeting, which lasted the first day from noon until 11 m. when it was adjourned until 10.30 a.m. Friday, from which time it was protracted until 3:30 p.m. on the 19th. The representatives of the Quebec stockholders moved that Sir F. Hincks and Mesars W. W. Ogilvie and John Grant be asked to resign, and that Messrs. Henry Lyman, Thos. W. Ritchie, Robert Mont and Chas. Hagar replace them on the Board of Directors. Col. Turnbull, in moving this was very bitter upon the President and Mr. Reckie; he also read the following resolutions :-

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, resident in Quebec, held on the 15th of September, at the office of W. D. Campbell, Esq., N.P., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. That this meeting feels called upon to concur in the expression of indignation excited by the culpable negligence of the President Directors and Manager of the Consolidated Bank, in the discharge of the trust committed to them, which has resulted in the suspension of a bank that, from its capital, should have been one of the most powerful monetary institutions in the Dominion.

2nd. That in their circular, issued 15th July, 1879, a statement was made that, after deducting for anticipated losses, the assets of the bank would be equal to from 60 to 75 per cent, on its then present par value, a statement which, if unfounded, warrants, in the opinion of this meeting, criminal proceedings against its issuers.

3rd. That this meeting, having confidence in the integrity and ability of Lieutenaut-Colonel J. F. Turnbull and the Reverend George Weir, two of the shareholders resident in Quebec, do authorize and empower them to represent their opinions and wishes at any meeting of shareholders, and request them to co-operate with any other committee appointed by shareholders elsewhere to secure justice to all concerned, and to promote, if deemed necessary and advisable, legal proceedings against the President, Directors and Manager, and engage to contribute towards any expenses which may be found necessary. The Chairman refused to put to the meeting

any motion condemning himself, and the meeting would not listen to any in his tavor. Finally, after almost endless discussion and wrangling, Mr. Allen Gilmour moved that in the opinion of the shareholders, Sir Francis Hincks should retire from the Presidency, in view of past mismanagement of the bank's affairs. This was carried by ballot on a vote of 9,241 shares, against 7,695 shares. The result of the ballot for directors was the election of Messrs John Rankin, John Grant, R. Reekie and W. W. Ogilvie, of the old board, and the addition of Lieut-Governor Macdonald, Henry Lyman and James Croil, as new members.

Some new and startling revelations respecting Mr. Saunders' (one of the directors) connection with the bank were made during the liability of J. C. Joseph & Co., of Toronto to J. G. Ascher? (Uprour.)

Miss McDougall (passionately)-Answer that question. [This lady had in the course of some remarks made previously, characterized the Directors as fit subjects for Zululand.

Sir Francis Hincks-1 have not the slightest objection to answer that question. The purchase was made by Mr. Rennie without the cognizance of the Directors, and at the instigation of Mr. Saunders. (Great excitement, groans, hisses, and yells, above which Miss McDongall's voice was beard exclaiming, "Why didn't you say that this

Mr. Saunders' denied the imputation, but could not get a healing.

Sir Francis Hincks produced a document to prove what he had said.

Miss McDougall snatched the document from the table before Mr. Saunders could get hold of it, and read it out to the meeting, as follows:---

'H. & A. Saunders, Wholesale Jewellers, 60 St. James street. "Montreal, Dec, 7, 1877,

[Memorandum.]
"I. The tock of the London and Paris House, in Toronto, to be purchased in the name of Ascher & Co., at Mr. Saunders' own discretion.
"2. Whatever price is paid shall be satisfactory to be Rush."

to the Bank.
"3, Mr. McGracken to have authority to cash to the Bank.

"3, Mr. McGracken to have authority to cash the cheque of Ascher & Co., representing 10 per cent. amount of the purchase, on Tuesday next and likewise of a further 10 per cent. on taking delivery of the stock, to accord with the terms of sate (one-fifth cash); balance of purchase to be settled by notes if endorsed by A. Saunders. The bank to be responsible for the said endorsation, contangent upon saunders handing the bank a mortgage on the stock, reserving his own claim out of the London and Paris House first. Mr. Saunders to hand over the amount realized for the estate of his claim to the bank.

"The purchase of the stock includes lease of premises to June 1st next by paying rental from the time of possession at the original figure. The interest of the eighteen years' lease from June 1st to be purchased like the stock at Mr. Saunders' discretion by Mr. Ascher, or 1st go as he may think best, irrespective of the stock." Copy of this sent to Mr. McCracken. (See letter book.)

The document was received with grouns, hisses, and shouts of "Villain!"

Mr. Saunders said that when the liabilities were paid the Bank would not lose by this mortgage. In answer to enquiry, Sir F. Hincks explained at length how the Bank had become

involved in the account of Ascher & Co. Mr. Clark, the inspector, also explained

that Mr. Louson, one of the tellers, had a large amount of bends, which he was saving, nknown to the directors. Being asked whose bonds these were, he replied, \$68,000 were of Ascher & Co., \$47,000 of Beattle, \$25,000 of T. Davis, fand several of Fish, Shepherd &

A motion proposed by Mr. Ilsley, and seconded by Miss McDougall, was carried un-animously, appointing T. W. Ritchie, Q.C., Col. Turnbull and Ald. Hagar, a committe to draft a petition asking for a Government inquiry, and for the arrest and punishment of those directors who had made false statements.

A motion proposed by Mr. Robe tson and the directors be empowered to do the best | 151 girls.

they could with the bank affairs in voluntary liquidation, brought the proceedings to a

Following is the statement of the affairs up to the 31st of August last, submitted to the

shareholders :---PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT, SIST AUGUST.

1879.

25,000 Ou securities.... 1,943,625 53 \$2,489,977 14 Deduct: Forty per cent. transferred 1st July, 1879, from capital stock subscribed...... Profits for term ending 3lst August, \$ 1,591,600 00 1879, after deducting expenses of management ..... 27 050 21 \$ 1,421,650 21 1,068,326 99 Deficiency..... \$ 2,489,977 14 Capital paid up...... \$ 2,080,920 00 Deficiency as above...... 1.068,326 93

\$ 1 012,593 07 GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST AUGUST, 1879.

\$20,876 43 \$2,080,920 00 Capital stock paid up.... Interest reserved...... Unclaimed dividends.... 585,565,02 153,100 73 notice ..... 708,665 75 Provincial Government deposits, on demand... Provincial Government deposits, after notice... 53,294 40 50,000 00 103,291-46 Dominion Government deposits, on demand. 171,950 42 243,299 74 182,869 39 \$1,085,529,70

Gold and silver coin.... \$18,765-32 Dominion notes....... 13,159-00 Joid and street Dominion notes Notes and cheques of other banks..... 17,374/61\$47,298 90 Balances due from other banks in Canada..... Balances due from for-112,673 08 eign agents, United States..... 10,643 93

Government debentures.
Notes discounted, current \$1,818,763 to
Loans to corporations. \$29,702 to
Loans on capital stock of Notes overdue and not specially secured..... Notes overdue secured by mortgages or other se-692 61 272,253 53 14,102,27

Real estate the property of the bank (other than bank premises) and mortgages on real estate sold by the bank. 150,433 67 2,655,978-29 120,041-88 Bank premises.....

\$3,017,202 77 At debit of profit and loss account...... -1.068,526,93

\$1,085,529 70

"Awsk the Clobe." It was during the progress of a ball at the Government House, Toronto, two weeks ago, that a reporter of the Mail, whose chief characteristics are a dusty grey coat, fluffy dark side-whiskers, and an insinuating smile when a ten cent piece is produced, sent up his card to Major De Winton with a request that a minute description of the Princess' dress might be sent down to him according to a promise previously made. After passing through the hands of several flunkeys the card finally reached the Major, who it is said is a little bit of a snob since he has been dancing attendance on the Princess and her Lord. Now the (presumably) gallant officer had, only a short time discussion the second day. Mr. J. P. Cleghorn before, furnished the required information to a asked who inspired the bank to assume the Globe reporter, and was too "hotty" to be troubled a second time. So he wrote on the back of the card the words "ask the Globe," and after the same ceremony of transfer through several pairs of hands had been completed the little pasteboard was once more lodged in the hands of the reporter. The patient deiler of clean paper read the brief note with indignation, and then looked up at "Jeames." To use the words of the reporter, he was a "chuckle"

> report," said the scribe. "The Majah says awsk the Globe," replied the other.

headed Englishman with an everlasting grin."

"The Major promised to give the Mail 2

"But the Major said he would get a description of the Princess' dress for the Mail specially," persisted the gleaner of facts.

"But don't you see the Majah says awsk the Globe?" said the equally persistent flunkey, and his chronic grin grew wider and more painfully distinct as he enjoyed the stupidity of the reporter, who could not see the meaning of the Major's words.

The reporter at length "took in" the kind of man he was dealing with, and determined to have some fun with him, while the flunkey considered the individual before him was beastly stoopid."

"I don't want to go to the Globe for information which Major de Winton promised the Mail. Can he not write it out a second time?"

At this point the flunkey wagged his head from side to side for several seconds in amused consternation at such inexplicable duliness. After such a prolonged hestitation the reporter expected something new, but judge of his disgust when the fellow again drawled out: "That's all right, you know; but don't you

see the Majah says 'awak the Globe.''

Out into the night fled the furious scribbler, and when next he was seen he was calmly slumbering in a King street bar-room, and the united efforts of his friends failed to awake

-During the week ending Saturday last there were shipped from this port to Great Britain 1,119 head cattle, 3,714 sheep, and 32 horses.

CLERICAL MOVEMENTS .- Rev. Abbe Proulx, Professor of the Grand Seminary of Montreal who left last June for a trip to Europe, has returned to the city after a very pleasant trip on the St. Laurent. He is accompanied by Abbes Gaudin and Portier, priests of St. Sulpice, of Paris. They will in future reside in Montreal, the former at the Seminary, and the latter at St. Mary's College.

The number of reformatory schools in England is 54, and in Scotland 12. In England there are 46 for Protestants and 8 for Catholics. In Scotland there are 10 for Protestants and 2 for Catholics. The number of persons under detention on December 51, 1878, was altogether 7,000, thus divided :- England, 3,601 boys and 795 girls (Protestant), and 1,153 boys and 213 girls (Catholic); Scotland, 764 boys and 136 girls (Protestant), and 252: boys and 90 girls (Catholic). Of the total seconded by Mr. Currier, to the effect that number there were on license 895 boys and