XXXV.—NO. 49.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY.

FIVE CENTS

# IRISH HISTORY IN

by SESTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY, M.F.

in a former paper I meatloned that on our accasion, when Daniel O'Connell was apeaking in the English House of Commons, his sloquence was so touching that Charles led near the seems of strife by his little daughter. A policeman's bullet, reck had appealed to the police, and the first the string of the child and killed her; and the blind man suddenly discovered that his billed and companion was lying lifeless in his arms, with her warm blood running syrer him. It is not surprising that the pic three of such a scene, told as U'Connell could the life should have compalied one who was the first the string of the child as U'Connell could the life should have compalied one who was the first the string of the child as U'Connell could the life should have compalied one who was the first the control of the could be supported to the police were gained to the police were gained to the electric to anothing the first the first the first the first three wars blood running stable in order to seize upon them. In the day of the foreign Chart her with it is not surprising that the pic should have compalied one who was the first three controls and the last three controls the first three wars first three wars first three wars in which the police were gained to the police were gained to the electric to anothing the first and the life wars and t tell it, should have compelled one who was destined himself to be one of the greatest masters of pathos in the Kaglish language to stay his hand and drop bis pen, and find himself unable to proceed with his task. Such ecenes as that described by O'Connell were ealy 100 common, only too frequent, daring that terrible Tithe War. Such bave been neither uncommon ar unfrequent since, whenever the op pessed people have come into conflict with the ministers of their oppression. But during the fearful years of the Tithe War, senes of bloodshed and of death were of such ordinary occurrence that their recital in the world than to take down the volumes of Husard for these early years of the decade of 1830, and to read in them the debates on a nobler nurnose tian in those barning words with which sain and again he sought to impress upon a histile assembly and an inimical Ministry the terrible injuries and injustice under which

the like peasant was suffering.

The Tithe question was the natural-or rather the unnatural offening of the sys-&m of the Penal Laws. The English sulers of Ireland had done their best for generations to crush out the National faith of the country by the code of which it has been well said tist it could never have been practiced in hell, or it would have overturned the kingdom of Beelzebub. When, at length, after generations of patient agony, the Penal Code hacame a thing of the past, and its obnoxious principles were dissipated to the free air, when at last the common rights of humanity and at last the common rights of numerical and stress of numerical and stress of commons, and stress of commons, even then Eaglish Ascendancy did its best to oppress the stress of commons and stress of and outrage the National creed. The Catholie Church was no longer directly persecuted, but the English Protestant Church was still The State Church of Ireland, supported by But that in itself might not have had an contributions exacted at the point of the bayonet from a people who did not believe the loss of money was also very beavy in the tenets of their Church, and to whom that deed. More money was spent in some perty the tenets of their Church, and to whom that Church had been for centuries the symbol of parish in the attempt to enforce payment, a relentless oppression. It is scarcely surprising that the Irish people should upon the attempt, than perhaps the tritical oppression, the Irish people should upon the attempt, than perhaps the tritical operation, and in the military movement consequent of M 1, Giband, P.S.S., Deguire, P.S.S., Deguire, P.S.S., Trimolet, P.S.S., and Duckett, P.S.S., Trimolet, P.S.S., and have protested against being compelled for a whole generation were worth. The to pay times to the professors of a seed which was not their oreed, and for the support of churches over whose thresholds of them-indeed, most of them-came to hate their feet never passed. Against this extraordinary imposition, justifiable by no prin-ciple whatever beyond the old blunt, brutal loss of life. principle of the might that maketh right, the Irish pessant protested bitterly. Sometimes ing severely. The tithes were not paid, and he carried his protest further than more they took care to let the Government know words, and refused to pay the hateful tribute. | that they would offer no opposition to some Then the followers of the foreign Church called in the aid of arms. The tithes demanded in the name of religion were enforced | hood. There the Government set its usual by soldiers and by police. If the peasant resisted he was shot down. A great English writer, Sidney Smith, had the courage to protest against the infamous exactions of the no-called Irish Church. There is no cruelty like it in all little or nothing for long enough to settle Europe, in all Asia, in all the discovered parts | the question satisfactorily. Temporary meaof Africa, and in all we have ever heard of Timbuctoo." Sidney Smith draws a powerful and vigorous contrast between the influence of the Established Church and the National Church on the Irish peasantry. "On the Irish Sabbath the bell of a nest parish church often suramons to church only the parson and an occasionally con-forming clerk: while, a hundred yards off, a thousand Catholics are huddled together in a miserable hovel, and pelted by all the storms of heaven." To support that parson and his "occasionally conforming clerk," the byonets and the bullets of a military force were employed against the impoverished Catholic peasantry. The atones of that "neat parish church" were too often cement ed by the blood of its victims. The tithe growing heavier and heavier to the Govern-question was the cause of a kind of perment, and it was made plain in one of the petually smouldering civil war. To the col-lection of tithes in Ireland Sidney Smith concluded that in all probability a million of lives might have been sacrificed.

as that which they thought to be necessary.

The tithe question practically came to a to support their will in India. In the year

head in consequence of a controversy in the 1833 this military force had cost more thin a county Kildare. A Protestant curate of a million of money. Twenty six, thousand Kildare parish obtained a rate for the puripounds had been spent in collecting £12,000 pose of rebailding the parish church, by worth of tithes. It was clear that the tithe children of parents in needy focumetances. An packing the ventry with Protestants. The system was too costly a luxury even for so example thus afforded Protestant curates wealthy a kingdom as England. But they

in other parts of the country vers not slave so labeled in the lawary for some years, still to follow. The vost body of Catholic being large some annually and strong by purishioners, justly incensed by this unfair here coercion exactment to breat the additional levy, bound themselves into a popular spirit and to would be popular for some leaves and coverent exactment.

slowers was so touching that Charles shown was reporting in the gallery pickers, who was reporting in the gallery of the House, laid down his pen, and was unable from very emotion to proceed with his work. The speech which so powerfully affected the great English novelist was one of the many speeches uttered by O'Counell with regard to what is now known in history as the Tithe Var. O'Counell was giving an action of a Tithe riot. He described how, a force of cattle lifters, or ratio would not speech to still lifters or ratio would not speech which was considered by O'Counell with pay tithes. They people was giving an action of a Tithe riot. He described how, a force of cattle lifters or ratio would not speech who were collecting she struggle between the people on the same was believed to prove the first of the force of the lifters of the first of the f parson's tithes on the other, a blind man was bellious formers. As soon as it be day to a which had to be accomplished near the seene of strike by his little noised abroad that a Protestant oformers. The former testing the since the parsing it is complished.

the owner, who, in consequence, get his heasts back again at a morely nominal price. tithes began to opread rapidly from county to county over the whole of Ireland. Under the amiable legislative system then in force, it many Ministernal attendes to arrive at some was not legal for the Irish people to hold kind of compromise, by seering the diffectly public meetings in their own country. But the after gome feetier which roughl be most law, which was clumsy as well as cruel, could pleasing to accorde any out least pleasing to be evaded. It was islegal to summon public the Irie's people, al. meetings, and so no public meeting was sum moned. But it was not illegal for the people of a the end became part of the common places of particular town or parish to announce that Parliamentary dehate, and Ministerialists on a certain day they were going to have listened at last with callous indifference to a hurling match, and it was not illegal for particular town or parish to appounds that details that must have shocked even them when they were first recounted. I know and parishes to come and take part in the fardly any more melanoholy reading in the world than to take down the volumes of ever, that the large assemblages that thus came together met not for the purpose of of 1830, and to read in them the debates on the question of tithes. O'Connell's genius never reached loftier beights of eloquence, with other weapons than balls and sticks with other weapons than balls and sticks. A grand escapancy to be place in the chard anothered half a handred, instance of These barling materies became the recognized of the Caretie is because it took dags on searching the house. Finding reasoned medium of public opinion and the public 1st instance became of public opinion and the public 1st instance of the calcium the calcium the possible this was permitted, and in a opinion of Ireland was deed a gainst the payof the Colden Ned and the Superioress of the Colden Ned and the Montreel, this tanglound the body of a girl, terribly pretty plainly to those who were willing, for being the fiftieth and a sery of her radgious mulliand, and alondy knives and cords lying

> ment began to see that further struggle tres mene meating of the many hard trials these stantly liberated. It appears that Dritch enforce an unwilling and united people to pay the detested, tribute. The loss of in exacting the tribute was terrible. great effect upon the Ministerial mind. But Protestant clergymen, too, were growing heartily sick of the whole business. Many the system which exterted, or tried to extert,

Moreover, their own interests were sufferother method which would make them more securely masters of their means of livelisures were brought in, which relieved the wants of the Protestant clergymen and which left the task of collecting the tithes sometimes to compounding landlords and some times to the Irish Executive. But the Irish Executive found it no easier to obtain the tithes than the parsons had found it. The arrears of tithes grew and grew till, in 1833, they amounted to considerably over a million of money. Ministries came and went, year succeeded year, and still found the English Parliament perplexed by the tithe question, the Irish Executive helplessly attempting to enforce tithes, and the Irish people stubbornly resolved not to pay them. The country was growing more and more see reform accomplished. disturbed. The cost of the quarrel was ment, and it was made plain in one of the debates in Parliament in 1834 that for some eight years England was compelled to main tain in Ireland an army well nigh as attong

some league and covenant against the series of the series of the series of titles and clurb cess. They resolved revor again to meet these impose the series of titles and clurb cess. They resolved revor again to meet these impose the series of titles and clurb cess. They resolved revor again to meet these impose title agitation in regard as the control of the series of the serie

stable in order to seize upon them. In the rare cases in which the police were gaink enough to lay hands upon the cattle in the fields, their triumph was merely nominal. When the beasts were put up for public sale no one thought of bidding for them exercises, from the day when the days when the days them the days the day when the days the day when the days the day when the days When the beauts were put up for public sale more, from the day often the class Lathoffe Lines and Job's, all of which me to be persone one thought of bidding for them except priest denounced affice from the public, and on the scaling day by assessed policy. discessant departs in Parliament, and the Ecatring pleasing to scenade to a distant pleasing to the Irish people, al. there, so they are now regarded after the layer of more than a gen eration, may be even to have been but the prelude to a greater unitation, and a greater reform, which should have for its result

## THE CARMELITE MONASTERY

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATION.

all the menustarie is france Among the elergy present the year anticond Rev. Fathers Valois, chaptain, of the Connelite Monastery; Delinelle, chaplain of the Carmelite nuns; Beauchemp, Chaplain of the Sisters of the Name of Jeeve, Hechelaga; M. Adam, parish Fathers Recicor, Emard, Donnelly, of the Bishon's Falaco, and many others. Mrs. Lustier, after Mrs Fremond, of Quebec, considered as second founder of the Cormelite Convent of Montreal, had the privilege of occupying a seat within the cloister during the religious ceremony. This lady, as second founder of the monastery, has a right to enter the cloister four times during the year, and has the privilege of choosing for herself. After Divine service, His Lordship Bishop Fabre accompanied Father Valous to his re sidence and remained his guest during the day. The Rev. Sister Seraphine entered into the Carmelites of Rheims, in France, on the

13th June, 1835, at the age of 18 years, and became a professed nun on the 18th December, 1836, at the monastery of Rheims. She passed 40 years of the hard exercise in France, and on the 6th of May, 1875, arrived in Canada in company with four other Sisters, and since 1875 has been Superioress of the Carmelite Monastery at Hochelaga. Her age at present is 68 years. There are in the convent at present ten Canadian Carmelites, four novices and four postulants.

## JOHN BRIGHT ON LAND REFORM.

LONDON, July 13. - John Bright writes that the time has arrived for reform in the land laws which shall be equitable alike to the nation and to the landlords, not a mild, one side scheme. He says he can't hinself enter into the great movement, but hopes to

A BONUS FOR BABIES./ Paris, July 10.—The Chamber of Deputies this afternoon voted an appropriation of 800,000 france to be expended by the states in maintaining and educating every seventh child born in French families. This action was taken to revive an obsolete law, enacted during the Rereview an observed the interest of increase in the French population. The present arrangement applies to either sex and is/confined to the

London, John La - The Queet and Princess Beauties have home to Caberne. Propara ionthe to bling of the Schooler to School formed of the affair, wrete a letter of condoltenry of Buttenburg become July most erchildren. Architects are now executing a man-city triodien architect from the gate of the court yard to the portal, of the edition to provent the publication witnessing the we thing proposition. Most stringent orders been lead into prevent the public from the owner, who, in consequence, get his the first Carbell, forms, refused to gay to an energy and that he green has deficil to the organized opposition to the paying of Church was could. The long and blitter of the paying of tithe began to operand rapidly from country to struggle, the years of agitation, the chosen operand and leading of the first property over the a hole of leading. The same of the first is

#### A OHLISTIAN PLOT IN RUSSIA. Or. Phryschold, July S .- A Labolical

iomily living at Lintuego, in the Government of Titches, the come to light. A Corretue named by the bed a peoply lighter daughter about two ligos s of age, who was a great of the child; but the Christians, who now pretty plainly to those who were writing, for peace and quietness, to next tithes to their protestant mosters, that such y synchet would not necessarily scence to them peace and quietness.

The organized opposition spread and money issued. The theorem to the meaning the first part of the first part sent his daughter secretly to her aunt in the country, and had himself placed the muti lated body in the celtar of the Jew's house Dritch is at present in custody, and will be charged with malicious conspiracy, and wil also be called upon to account for his possers alon of the dead body. It is almost certain however, he will be acquirted, as he will be tried by a Christian jury and the anti-Semitic feeling is very strong in Lintseen.

## THE FRENCH REPUBLICANS ADOPT

A PLATFORM. eral elections. The main teacures are a de-mand for reduction in the period of military service to the shortest time compatible with the exigencies of national defence; demand for economic reforms, especially the readjustment of tax-tion and the re-establishment of a real equilibrium in the budget. In regard to the propo al to separate church and state, the manif sto says although preferences may differ among Republicans, all can agree upon a policy which, while it will guarantee freedom of con-science, will resolute y oppose clericalism, which, under the mask of religion, is really a union of all factions hostile to the Republic. The platform condemns a foreign policy of adventure, and declares that the desire of the Republican party is for a national policy based on self-respect firmly carried out. The manifesto in conclusion appeals for a union of all French Republicans against the elenarchists.

## THE CALEDONIAN CONVENTION.

NEWARK, N.J., July 7.—The convention of Caledonian clubs of North America assembled herb this morning and was addressed by President Hodge, of Toronto, who recommended a union of all Caledonian societies. The total membership is twenty thousand, and the organizations have assets of \$120,000. The convention elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Goo. Goodfellow, of Philadelphia; Vice-Presidents, D. L. D. Michael, of Buttalo; John Fair-grieve, of London, Ont.; Secretary, Peter Ross, of New York; Assistant Secretary, James Anderson, of Guelph, Ont.; Treasurer, Thos. Waddell, of Pitson, N.Y.

#### ( ) Kg - 11 === · CHANGING ITALY'S: CAPITAL.

ROME, July 8 .- The people of Rome, and especially the tradesmen and real estate ownre, are becoming alarmed over an intrigue

which ewould leave with their freedom with the proposed removal, but him thum-as expressed himself or decidedly op-

# sounded. A primer. So yours of sage, a mene of the force of Engeneral William, and so, of one of the horons of the Mrench was after an entertainment with companions at the Emperon a charment what could wanted he the Emper-on's charten, more lowelly, cappy of at Killotts, in Berlin, and thereof went to a house fre quented by the session done. The joyous and cang one shouled and throw bottles fore his compades and etiquette forbidding a duel with a prince of the house of Hohenzel-lern, shot himself, leaving a later of explan lation. The Emperor William, on being in

GEN. GORDON SACRIFICED.

prince under military arrest.

lones to the lieutenant's father, and put the

MADDI BAID TO HAVE OFFERED TO SAVE HIM FOR £50,000—THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DECLINING THE OFFER ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS A TRAP AND THAT THE MARDI COULD NOT SAVE HIM.

PARIS, July 14 .- M. Henri Rochefort's paper L'Intransigeant has a sensation which is expected to send a thrill of horror through the civilized world. It amounts to a charge that the British Government deliberately al lowed General Gordon to be slaughtered when his safety could have been guaranteed for a payment of £50,000. The charge is made in the form of a letter from Baron de Billings to M. Rochefort. The Baron declares that he was in constant communication during the siege of Khartoum with certain authorized the disestablishment of the Protestant Church | favorito to the augminitioned. The girl siege of Khartoum with certain authorized in Irobard.— United Indiana. Suddenly disappeared, and her father was agent of El Mand, who had their headquarters. treenschable. About a week offer she was treenschable. Beniamie, whom a suspensed of having stolen has child the fixed at the house she having the stolen has child the fixed at the house she have the house she had a she had a house the house the house she had a she had a house the head quarter than the head quarter to be in the head stantly complaining, this Parisian agency was unmbered half a hundred, insisted on in receipt of direct communications from hone of the hone. Finding registance El Mahdi at least once a week, which detailed the progress of the campaign, told of El Mahdi's plans for the luture, and gave direc-tions as to what should be divulged and what should be kept secret. Last summer when Gen. Gordon was securely cooped in Khartoum the False Prophet sent a very important despatch by a spy, who went in a variety of disguises, all the way from Ondurman to Cairo, whonce the despatch was transmitted in a telegraphic cypher to this city. This despatch stated that the city of Khartoum, with General Gordon, Colonel Stewart, the Egyptian garrison, and the inhabitants, were at the mercy of the Prophet: that the relief expedition which General Wolseley was bringing up the Nil-was a foolish enterprise, because Khartoum ceul'i be captured at any moment, and would

be taken just before the expedition could get there. The Mahdi professed a desire to avoid the wholesale slaughter which would be involved in the sack of Khartoum, wherein he said he could not restrain the embusiusm of his faithful followers. He was therefore willing to come to an agreement with the British Government by which he would guarantee the safe conduct of General Gorden and Colonel Stewart down the Nile, as far as Assonan L' necessary, on condition of the payment of £50,000. The money was to be put into the hands of trustworthy and confidential agents, and was not to be paid until Panis, July 10.—A meeting to-day of Moderate Republican departies completed the maintesto which the Republican party intend to issue just prior to voting day in the coming general force of the unarmed, but were to be converted to the Mahdi's faith and be subject to his government. The Mahdi authorized his Paris agents to onen negotiations to this effect with the British Government. The Paris agents asked Baron de Billings to conduct the negotiations, and he consented to do so, being actuated, as he says, by a desire to avoid bloodshed, and to save the life of the heroic General Gordon The Baron broached the proposal to Lord Lyons, the British ambassador here, who referred the subject to the British Government. A special Cabinet Council was held to consider the proposal, and it was rejected. Lord Lyons was instructed to reply to Baron de Billings that the Government looked upon the proposal as a trap, and refused to enter into any negotiations. Soon after this reply was sent to El Mahdi General Gordon sent Colonel Stewart down the Nile to make his escape, the General being resigned to sacri-fice his own life, but wishing to have his sele English companion and friend spared. Colonel Stewart was promptly killed by El Mahdi's soldiers, and the offer of razsoming General Gordon for £50,000 was renewed to Lord Lyons. It was again referred to the British Government and again refused on the same grounds as before -that the offer was a trap and that the Mahdi could not fulfil his proffered contract. The story has been eagerly seized upon here as another proof of Albion's perfidy and the British greed

> THE LURGAN PATRONAGE. Very Rev. E. Piche, superior of the St.

for gold.

Vincent Brothers at Lurgan, in Ireland, and now on a visit to his relatives at Terrebonne. acknowledges, the following contributions for the Patronage of Lurgan, and thanks the Montreal Post for its kind article on the between the Vatican and the Italian Cabinet institution;—Rev. Father Grafton, \$10; to secure the removal of the capital from that Mrs. O'Brien, \$5; Rev. Father Viger, C.C.; city. Pope Leo XIII is urging the Cabinet \$1; Miss Collins, \$2; Mrs. McConville, \$10, to declare Asples the capital of the kingdom, A new list will be published next week.

#### rmaigious news i**tems.**

ties Curd L. J. Adam, of Hochelaga, was vestorday meening re-elected school cominis-sioner for that ward.

The Sisters of Providence will shortly commence a large building on Fullum street, to cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

The suniversary service of the late Edouard Denicis, ex-parish priest of Sto. Aline des Plaines, will be hold in the church of that parish on Thursday next, July 16th, at 9 o'clock a.m.

The Very Reverued Father Faucilion, Prethe very haverhed Pather Padellon, Franciscol of the Franciscons, has left St. illustrative. He has gone to pey his respects to H.s. Lordship, reshop, Carbery, Dominican Bishep of Hamilton, Onterio.

The Key, Father Moisin, who was vicer at the Besilies of Quebec, has been appointed Chaplain of the Bellevie convent, replacing the Rey, Father starcoux, appointed vice rector of laval University, Montreal.

The Sisters of Mercy, Dorchester street, have decided to add a new wing to their establishment which will cost in the neighborhood of \$33,000. The necessary f undations will be begun in the course of a few days.

The Rev. Father Marcoux, the new rector of a Hamel at Montreal, was librarian at the Laval University of Quebec. He will be replaced in his functions by the Rev. Father Boardet.

A despatch from Rome to the Courrier of St. Hyacinthe states that the parish priest of St. Hyacinthe, the Rev. Father Gravel, has heen appointed Bishop of the new diocese of Nicolet.

The friends of the Rev. Father G. Tremblag, ex-parish priest of Beauport, will learn with pleasure that the state of his health has greatly improved during the past few days, and the physicians have hopes of his ultimate recovery. On the occasion of the silver wedding of the Seminary of Three Rivers, the Rev. Father Richard, superior of the institution, exhibited and d stributed a book of the history of the College of Three Rivers. The work is well get

up and very interesting. The citizens of St. Evariste, Beauce, are about to have a new church and presbytery constructed. The Rev. Father Octave Soucy, parish priest of St. Ephrem, has been ap-pointed enquiry commissioner to make the necessary reports as to the work.

Miss Blauche Taché, daughter of the late Sheriff C. Taché, of St. Hyacinthe, has left that place to enter the Grey Nunnery of Montreal. Her uncle, His Lordship Bishop Tache, presided on Sunday last at the coremony of her entrance into the novitiate.

In 1872 there were only 17 pilgrimages to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, in 1873 the number trebled, and in 1874 there were 82 number of pilgrims in 1875 were 27,000, in 1877, 38,000, and last year they numbered

It must not be forgotten that the second pilgrimage to St. Anno de Beaupré, for the benefit of the St. Pet-r's Cathedral of this city, will be held on the 22nd inst,, under the direction of the Roy. Father Primeru, parish priest of Boncherville. Without doubt, the second pilgrimage, as the first, will be a grand success.

The Rey, Father Hamel, rector of the Montreal branch of Laval University, has been appointed Superior of the Seminary of Quebec and rector of Laval. Father Hamel succeeds the Rev. Father Beaudet, who has been appointed to one of the professorships. In Montreal Father Hamel has been succeeded by the Rev. Father Marcou

His Lordship Bishop Fabra will make the following pastoral visits during the coming week: To morrow to St. Beatrice; Monday, 13th, to Happy Alphonee; Tuesday, 14th, St. Cruse; We increasy, 15th, St. Emmolie; Thursday, 16th, St. Jean de Matha; Friday, 17th, St. Damien, and Saturday, 18th, St. Gabriel of Brandon.

It is runored that a deputation will shortly have a interview with Rev. Curé Sentenne, of have a interview with they, tare scattering of Notre Dame church, to the effect that the land lat by occupied by the late F. N. Beaudry, on St. Urbain street, would make a fine building site for to have a suitable building cross of where lectures both i claw and medicine could be given together, at the opening of Laval University in October next. They into design gesting to him to have it erected at once

The Rev. Father Gerin, parish priest of St. Justin, arrived in Montreal on Sunday exeming en route for New York, where he will take the steamer to attend the reunion called by the Reneral de Charette, at Bosse Motts, Chateau Neuf. One of his co-delegate Zonaves, Mr. Richer, librarian of St. Hyacinthe, general pre-York, together with tr. Henry Designing, oculist of Boston, president of the Union Charette. These gentlemen, after esting themselves for a few weeks in England and France, will proceed to Rome.

The following appeared in the Rosier de Marie: - "The Sulpicians of Montreal (Canada) have obtained with the support of the Bishops of the Province and the agreement of the Pope, the authority to open a Chuadian Seminary in Rome, Catholic Canada, which has already sent to Rome several of these young levites, open in their turn a special educational establishment. We wish every prosperity to the young institute under the charge of our American brothers.

On Wednesday last the parish of St. Paul l'Hermite paid its tribute of homage and veneration to the late Archbishop Bourget, Archbishop of Martianapolis, and ex-Bi-hop of Archbishop of Martianapolis, and ex-Bi-hop of Montreal. A most solemn service was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the illustrious prelate. The Rev. Father Guilbautt, of Assomption College, officited, having for deacon Father Clovis Beaudoin, of the United States, and Father D. Cazabon as sub-denout. The Rev. Fathers Lachapelle and Dupuis, of the Montreal College, assisted as masters of ceremony, together with Fathers Huot, Lauzon, parish priest of St. Henrif de Mascouche, Légare, De La Durantsye, Picotte, of Assomption College, and Moreau, Vicar. The Revi Father who was invited to deliver the sermon being indisposed, was replaced by The Reviewanther who was invited to deliver the sermon being indisposed, was replaced by Father Lauzon. The church was draped in black and gold, which showed to great, advantage. The singing, under the able direction of Mr. Ringuette, music professor of "Assomption College, left nothing to be desired." This coremon was search only to the mony was second only to the services held in this city during the funeral.