

public of the Dominion answer, and let that same public remember that if there had been no *Witness* to outrage, there would, in all probability, have been no Post to defend our people, who only desire to be allowed to go their way in peace. As for Kéarneyism, that we cannot descend to. It is not gentlemanly, and it would be more becoming in the fanatical champion of Chiniquism—the *Witness* itself.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Some days since we had occasion to notice the Conference of Methodist clergymen now in session in Montreal. We spoke of them courteously, and did not say a word which could be calculated, or stretched, into the shadow of an offence. We never spoke an unkind word of any man's religion, and we were not going to commence with the Methodists. We differ from them, but we differ as become Christian gentlemen, and not roughs. But this tolerant spirit of ours sets the *Witness* crazy. It cannot understand why we should not be as bigoted on our side as it is upon its own. It expected us to denounce the Methodists and to abuse their surroundings. This we did not do, and the *Witness* got angry. All we ventured to hope was that the Methodists would not denounce us. At previous Conferences their speeches were full of Pope and "Popery," "Priestcraft" and "Romanism." They sent Catholics to many hells over and over again, and we ventured to express a hope that moderation would this time guide the policy of the Conference. We thought it better in the present state of party feeling, that incentives to insult should be avoided. And this is our crime. For this the *Witness* holds high revel, and in hypocritical cant, pulls its lantern jaws, and turns up its sanctimonious eyes in prayer. The truth is that our contemporary is spilling for a fight. It is doing all it can to lead this country into civil war, and if it unfortunately succeeds, we hope the staff of the *Witness* will be found foremost in the fray.

THE IRISH VOTE.

In many parts of the country there is a good deal of agitation about the "Irish vote." In Toronto, for instance, the *Tribune* and *Irish Canadian* are fiercely assailing each other, and both say that the Irish Catholic vote should be on their own side of the House. We think this is a mistake. We fail to see any grave issue which should induce Irish Catholics to quarrel at all. There is nothing of vital importance to Irish Catholics to be discussed that cannot be discussed from either side of the House of Commons. Let Irishmen take sides the same as other men, looking out, however, for such men as are not the slaves of party, and who will do justice when questions affecting Irish Catholics are before the country. We think that neither the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie nor Sir John A. Macdonald are the best possible men, but if the Irish Catholics can send broad-minded generous politicians to the House—men who will see common justice done—either Sir John or Mr. Mackenzie may be induced to treat Irish Catholic claims with more consideration than they do. We want, in fact, men of independent character who will not blindly follow every leader on either side. At the same time we may have friends on both sides. Let us take a case in point. The great commercial issue now before the country is Free Trade or Protection. We are for Protection, some of our own people may be for Free Trade, but that is no reason why the "Irish vote" should be massed on either side. A time may come when an outrage against the Irish Catholic people would force them, in defence of their manhood, to throw all their power upon one side of the contest, but that time is not come, and there is no fresh issue before the country on which the Irish Catholic vote should unite. Let each locality look out for itself. Let the Irish Catholics look at the character and reputation of the candidate. Let them review the history of the men who desire to represent them, and if they are not swayed by Protection or Free Trade, let them vote for the men who will fight their battles best.

A LOCAL LANDMARK IMPERILLED.

The news of the difficulties of one of our city hotels published in the late editions of the *Post* Tuesday will have caused regret to many even outside of intimate knowledge of the establishment or its respected proprietor. St. Lawrence Hall has been for years the central point of attraction to the travelling public—the favorite resort of the local *quid nunc*. Whatever of news was stirring was to be found in the vestibule; and the excellence of the cuisine—the comforts of parlors and chambers, and the uniform courtesy of the host and his staff of assistants in all departments made "the Hall" chief in the list of our Canadian hotels. Viceroy and Ministers of State, and foreign Princes and Potentates, and Artists and Actors and Literateurs are to be found in the register of its patrons, and one feels a personal grief in the danger impending over an establishment round which cluster so many associations. We are not strongly in favor of the destruction of landmarks, even for the sake of progress and improvement, and this axiom "that there is no general good without partial injury" is all very well for those who gather the good, but what about the injured? The hotel management seemed to be all the more energetic for discommodities elsewhere. The crisis has, however, come, and there is not one in our community who does not heartily sympathize with one who struggles on so bravely and perseveringly. Mr. Gerkin's private character—the character of his whole family—lends intensification to the sympathy. We are not without hope.

continue in his sphere of usefulness. It is not to the interests of creditors to be exacting; and now in the height of the tourist season, with business assuming a new briskness, it would be a pity that any obstacle should interpose to a retrieval of position not forfeited by fault, or caused by carelessness.

"IRISH ROWS."

If the scenes at the Reform and Conservative meetings took place at Irish gatherings, how the country would hold high revel over the "Irish Rows." It would give food for many a day's scandal. But this election has developed the peculiar fact that the Irish people are the only people who can hold public meetings in an orderly manner. The Reformers met on Wednesday and there was a row, the Conservatives met on Saturday and there was another row, and the Irish met several times and there was not even an uncourteous word spoken. Now, we do not claim an exceptional virtue for the Irish people. We will not say that they are a bit better than their neighbors, for man is pretty much the same everywhere, but it is somewhat curious that these "turbulent" Irishmen will persist in conducting themselves so well. No doubt a great deal of this may be attributable to accident, and if circumstances were otherwise, we might have our own rows just as other people have theirs. But up to the present we have some reason to congratulate our people with the order which—at both Mr. Ryan's and Mr. Devlin's meetings—was a marked feature in their favor. O'Connell used to say that "he who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy," and the way the Irishmen of Montreal are conducting themselves, looks as if they appreciated the advice. Upon this fact they are to be congratulated, and we trust that no trick of party will induce or force them to act otherwise.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[It will be understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.]

A BASHI-BAZOUK EPISODE.

To the Editor of the *Evening Post*:
Sir,—On the evening of the 26th of August, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock a crowd from Kingston, together with several of the Portsmouth O. Y. Britons, could be seen on the front street of the latter village, with their hats pulled over their eyes and their coat collars turned up, looking in fact like so many of Satan's Angels. The object of the visit of the Kingston crowd, which were led by J. Stacey and Joe Payne, was not known until presently a respectable Catholic young man named Patrick McManus was retiring home, not thinking of the murderous intent of those Bashi-Bazouks, when he was attacked by them. Mr. McManus called for fair play, which had the effect of bringing several members of the Portsmouth Orange Order to the scene of the murderous assault. When they arrived none of them went to assist him, but on the contrary, one Amos Nicholson of the latter village, said he could hammer any Fenian son of a b—, Nicholson is Grand Master of the Portsmouth O.Y.B.'s, and it was he who led the Britons, on the evening last winter when Capt. Kirwan lectured on "Irish Soldiers in Foreign Lands," in the City Hall, Kingston. On that evening it is well known the Britons threatened to interfere. Mr. McManus was being most brutally handled by the mob, when a respectable Protestant named John Banister arrived and said it was a shame for so many men to pile on one man, whereupon the crowd quit beating Mr. McManus. They were, however, about to renew the attack when several Catholic young men belonging to the Emmet Branch No. 22 of the I. C. B. U., of which Mr. McManus is Secretary, appeared on the scene. Then the Kingston crew, after arming themselves with stones, retreated. Next day it was reported that Stacey was coming from the city with his gang. On the receipt of this news the Catholic young men of our village turned out in force, but the Britons did not come. Had they come out as on the previous night for no other purpose than assaulting our respectable young men for being Roman Catholics, the Kingston press which so far has been dumb would have gained speech. Thanking you for space in your valuable journal,

I remain, yours truly,

Portsmouth, Sept. 2, 1878.

THE CANDIDATES FOR MONTREAL CENTRE.

To the Editor of the *Evening Post*:
Sir,—It is pitiful that the contest of Montreal Centre—a contest between two Catholic Irish gentlemen—cannot be carried on without the ingredients of falsehood and folly. Most Irish men and Irish firms have forever dragged through the mire in this way? Are we to be forever a byword and a mockery, by our indecent internal squabbles, to the outside enemy?
I am led to this inquiry by the letter of "An Elector," in your issue of Tuesday. I am not a partizan in the contest, though I have my opinions. For Mr. Devlin and Mr. Ryan I have, individually, high respect. Men are sometimes, however, compromised by indiscreet advocates—this canvass has furnished some proofs—and if ever man had reason to say "Save me from my friends," Mr. Ryan must in an especial degree have felt that reason on perusing the letter of "An Elector." I do not refer to your correspondent's general statements of the merits *pro* and *con* of the respective candidates—these are of the ordinary election type of tactics; I do not quarrel with the praise bestowed on Mr. McNamee, Mr. Mullin and other gentlemen named for exertions on the 12th July—for these were manifest and manifold—but how far Mr. Devlin's zeal is to be derided because other gentlemen were zealous, I cannot logically perceive. My objection, however, is to a matter of fact—rather, I should say, a matter of falsehood. It was untrue—a breach of confidence, to some extent—to have introduced that matter about the Mayor's proclamation at all; it was unworthy—and more—to have introduced it with a breach of truth. It is not true that Mr. Devlin advised or sought to influence the Mayor to issue a new proclamation revoking the position taken on the one already issued. The truth is all the other way. From first to last Mr. Devlin's advice and pleading were for a vigorous exercise of the Mayor's legal authority; and this, gentlemen in the city of position and repute, whose names cannot be dragged into an election faction fight, can avouch.
I know the truth as a matter of personal acquaintance, and it is in the interest of such

hishment know that truth as well as I do. In election warfare I am not in favor of anonymity; but as "An Elector" has kept in shade, I may well do. You know, however, that I am what I sign myself,

A MEMBER OF ST. PATRICK'S COMMITTEE.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

To the Editor of the *Evening Post*.
Sir,—A Member of St. Patrick's Committee comments, in a patriotic and indignant strain, upon my letter of Wednesday in the *Evening Post*. No one admires a patriot more than I, and I agree with the Member that it is a sorrowful act, the dragging of the name and fame of Ireland through the mire, on the eve of a general election, especially. But, Mr. Editor, who commenced it? Was it not Mr. Devlin, as all the world knows? That the issue before the electors is Protection or Free Trade, no one will deny; but, so far, the Independent candidate fails to abide by it, and falls back upon nationality. He said at the Chaboillez Square meeting that he had always identified himself with Irish Catholic interests. He said, with some emotion, in the Superior Court this time three years, during the election trial between himself and Mr. Ryan, that it was a shame "after all he had done for Ireland and the Irish" that any one should oppose his election. He is continually ringing the changes on his nationality, and he speaks in such a manner as if he were the only real *bona fide* Irishman walking the surface of this unfortunate planet, thus casting a reflection, by implication, upon a member of the St. Patrick's Committee and others. While willing to admit that the Independent candidate for Montreal Centre has lifted Ireland to its present exalted position among the nations, and regretting that Ireland seems to be either ignorant of, or ungrateful for his manifold services, still with deep humility, and with the kind permission of a member, &c., I would ask what he has done for that part of Ireland which is in Canada and more especially that fraction of it in Montreal Centre? Did he support the New Brunswick school question? Mr. Richard Burke says he saw His Lordship (Bishop Sweeney's) Secretary, and that Mr. Devlin had his confidence; but that surely is no answer. What does Mr. Richard Burke and Mr. Bernard Devlin take us for?

I shall pass the unfortunate O'Donoghue by: let the poor dead exile rest in his grave. May the earth press lightly on his breast. Peace to his ashes. His countrymen had no power in the House where men's liberties are bought and sold, and where votes are dearer than life. Let us come nearer home; let us mention the Redpath sugar refinery, which gave employment to hundreds of Irishmen, women and children, and benefited thousands of them indirectly. I know I am not a "patriot" in speaking thus, but I am sensible; and I ask Mr. Devlin, or his champion, why did the member for Montreal Centre absent himself from the protection vote in the Commons last March? Why did he not stay and vote against free trade, which ruined the sugar refinery, and threw those unfortunate men out of employment and their little ones into the jaws of the wolf?

When "A Member, &c.," speaks of breaches of confidence and breaches of truth, he does so like a small attorney who limps around the main issue instead of facing it. When "A Member" asserts that Mr. Devlin pressed for the second proclamation he speaks of what he is entirely ignorant of. Some people are eternally discovering breaches and informers, and I think the writer is one of them.

I would like to know, if it be convenient, what Mr. Devlin has actually done during his political career beyond obtaining small places for his immediate political followers? But he thinks he should not be opposed at all. But the great question, after all, is, shall we have Protection or Free Trade? Shall we starve or shall we prosper? I observe that Mr. Devlin ignores these questions altogether, and that he and the few political followers still clinging to him speak of nothing but the events of the 12th of July and the part he took in them. If Mr. Ryan is returned to Parliament, my word for it, he will act as faithfully and as consistently in the premises as his antagonist could or would. Most of the readers of the *Post* will remember how, once upon a time, at a Council meeting, a certain member insulted, not Mr. Ryan, but his countrymen, and Mr. Ryan's action on that memorable occasion. He did not wait to parley, but by courage and muscle forced the insult down the throat of the scoundrel. That was Mr. P. Ryan, and it is the same Mr. P. Ryan who is to the fore to-day, not meekly asking the suffrages of the electors because he is an Irish Catholic, but because his record in the past entitles him to their confidence in the future.

Yours, &c.,

[We shall insert no more correspondence about Montreal Centre.—Ed. E. P.]

To the Editor of the *Evening Post*.

Sir,—In your issue of Tuesday you point out that the argument against protection in the United States, derived from the state of affairs in the United States, where so much distress exists and so many thousands are out of employment, is not conclusive, as it is not shown that the same does not exist in England. Now, this is a fair argument, but, with your permission I think that it can be shown that a comparison of the state of affairs, shows that England has not suffered anything like as much as the United States.
First, then, the official report of the State of Massachusetts shows 22,000 able bodied men out of employment in that State alone representing a population of 80,000 to 100,000; and it estimates the number of men out of employment in the United States at even half a million, which would represent a dependent population of one and a half million, making two million in the United States without means of employment.
Again, the same official report shows 283,000 cases of persons supported or relieved by public charity alone in the one State of Massachusetts, which has a population not greatly in excess of our Province, and that the cases of tramps increased from 45,000 in 1873 to 140,000 in 1876 in that State. Further, the report says that that State is actually supporting more paupers in proportion to population than England does. Almost all the States in the Union have had to legislate against tramps.
Again, the deposits in the savings banks in England have actually increased, since 1873, more than eight million of dollars, though nearly equivalent withdrawals took place.
The people of England have actually increased their consumption of tea during this depression.
The railways in England have increased their earnings, whereas some 10,000 miles of United States roads have been sold by sheriffs' sales.
Again, innumerable savings banks have gone down in the U.S. from the drain on them, and Massachusetts has had to pass a law checking withdrawals. Now, turn to England and there reference is had to the late work of

On p. 142 he gives the statistics of pauperism in England since 1871. Since that year pauperism has continually decreased in all over 250,000, or about one-third, while it has been going up in the U.S. to an alarming extent, and pauperism is chronic in densely populated and crowded England, whereas in the United States a pauper was almost unknown before the regime of protection.
Lastly, the number of immigrants who went back to England in 1876, was over 54,000, being more than went to the U.S. that year; and immigration is, perhaps, the best test of general prosperity among the masses. No doubt depression does exist in England, but it is confined to special industries and not materially affected the general welfare. Thus the iron and coal trade has suffered, but the people are getting their coal for 80 to 100 million less, even if there are a few less millionaires coal owners. English trade even has not suffered as some suppose. The exports in 1877 were 12,000,000 sterling over 1870, and the imports have not decreased, showing that the capacity of the English people to buy their accustomed supplies is not affected.

To close—does any man believe that the workman here will get high wages, when wages are so low and men so plenty in the United States, and all over the rest of the world. We can draw thousands here by a temporary spurt, but it will only aggravate the evil, and result in thousands instead of hundreds being out of employment. We are suffering now from having induced too many men to abandon farming and the natural and steady employments of the country to turn traders, etc., and protection would only aggravate the evil, as it has done in the United States, where thousands are now going West to farm who were induced a few years ago by a delusive prosperity to abandon their natural employments to embark in manufacturing. Witness the four hundred and seventy-eight closed furnaces of the United States out of seven hundred and fourteen in all.

Yours,

READER.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

To the Editor of the *Evening Post*:
Sir,—As with the impartiality of justice, you give all sides on the question of the day, permit me to make a few remarks, as it affects Montreal Centre.

In your issue of Saturday you say, editorially, criticising an article in the *Witness*, that the contest is resolving itself into a fight between Orange and Green. Allow me to state that this is not the case, as Mr. P. Ryan will receive more Irish votes than his Liberal opponent. The *Witness* is notoriously a government organ, and it is well aware that by abusing Mr. Devlin ostensibly, it is in reality helping his cause on the well established principle that a wise man acts exactly contrary to the advice of his enemy. Mr. Ryan has been always in the gap to defend his religion and his country. He has already subscribed liberally to things national and things religious, and even in regard to the Orange trials he has come down as far as his circumscribed means allowed him. If you go to Mayor Baudey he will tell you that Mr. Devlin advised him to issue the second proclamation cancelling the first, which prohibited the Orangemen marching in procession. But it is said Mr. Devlin it was who headed the movement which led to the successful denouement. I deny it *in toto*, but if he did, was it not his duty as member for Montreal Centre? To Messrs. McNamee, Mullin, Whelan and the St. Patrick's Society generally, as well as Mr. Devlin, belong the credit for that movement. If Mr. Devlin is an Independent, how is it the old clear Grits surround him still? Ask Mr. James Stewart, of the *Herald*. Ask Mr. Fred. Perry, ask any of the ironclad Grits what the politics of Mr. Devlin are, and their cynical smile will answer. The Orangemen are heart and soul opposed to the New Brunswick School Bill, and hence they will support Mr. Devlin; the Orangemen were opposed to poor O'Donoghue's annexity, hence they will support Mr. Devlin; the Orangemen are opposed to every thing Irish and Catholic, and hence, again, they will support Mr. Devlin.

In conclusion, I would say, beware of the traps the *Witness* are laying for you every day in the week.

Yours, etc.,

ELECTOR.

GRAND WILLIAMSTOWN PIC-NIC.

A picnic on an extensive scale took place at Williamstown, Glengarry, yesterday, for the benefit of the Catholic Church. It was attended by fully 4,000 persons and it is calculated, realized the handsome sum of \$2,000. Among the clergy present were the Rev. Father Gauthier, Williamstown, Father Masterson, St. Raphael's, Father O'Connor, Alexandria, and Father Murray, Cornwall. All kinds of amusements, sports, and dances, were witnessed, and prizes given for those excelling.

LITERARY COMPETITION OPENED BY THE CATHOLIC UNION OF MONTREAL.

(From the *Nouveau Monde*.)

We republish the programme of the literary competition opened on the 17th of last December by the Catholic Union of Montreal.—
Art. 1.—The Catholic Union of Montreal, with the object of favoring the development of French literature in Canada, open a literary competition, to which all French Canadians are invited.
Art. 2.—Works containing anything contrary to the principles of the Catholic religion will not be admitted.
Art. 3.—The work should not be signed, but should bear an epigraph. In the sealed envelope there should be found, first, a declaration as to the title of the work; secondly, a reproduction of the epigraph, with the name and address of the author.
Art. 4.—Every competitor should address his work "to the Commission of the Literary competition of the Catholic Union at St. Mary's College at Montreal," before the 1st of January, 1879.
Art. 5.—Every work the name of whose author shall come to the knowledge of judges, shall be excluded.
Art. 6.—The judges of the competition proposed and elected by the Commission of the Catholic Union are: Messrs. Raphaël Bellemare, Esq., lawyer; Edward Lefevre de Bellefeuille, lawyer, Chevalier of the Order of Pius the IX. In case one of the above mentioned judges should be absent, the Commission will attend to his replacement with the approbation of the Catholic Union.
Art. 7.—The laureate shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars in gold, accompanied with a diploma of honor. The Commission will award an honorary recompense as second prize. The proclamation and the awarding of the prizes will take place at the solemn and public session of the Catholic Union in the Academic Hall of St. Mary's College at Montreal.

is: A biographical study on Mr. de Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal. According to the interpretation which the Catholic Union of Montreal has given to the 1st article of the programme above mentioned, it is understood that any native of Canada, speaking the French language, will be admitted to compete, without respect to French-Canadian words, the object of the competition being to favor the development of French literature.

As to the space to be given to the work by the competition, the Catholic Union has decided that it is convenient to fix the limit at fifty sheets of paper, such as is used by school boys, the paper to be of large size, and written on one side only.

Jos. A. DESCARRIES,

Secretary to the Commission of the Competition.

OUR LADY'S CHURCH (GUELPH).

CONSECRATION CEREMONY BY THE RIGHT REV. DR. CRINON.

On Sunday the new portion of the Roman Catholic church in Guelph was blessed by the Bishop of Hamilton. The ceremony of consecration and celebration of high mass was witnessed by a gathering of between two and three thousand people. The services were very impressive and were celebrated with great éclat.

At ten o'clock about one hundred members of St. Patrick's Catholic Benevolent Society formed in line from the door of the Rectory to the entrance of the church, holding themselves in readiness to receive the Bishop and clergy. The members all wore their badge, which is a white cross on a green background. The Bishop and two magnificent banners were displayed. There was an immense crowd of people waiting outside to take part in the procession round the church. At half-past ten Bishop Crinon, followed by several Reverend Fathers and the acolytes, marched from the Rectory through the guard of honor formed by St. Patrick's Catholic Society, to the Church.

The circuit of the church on the outside was made by the Bishop, to bless the building. After him came the clergy, acolytes, Catholic Society members, and a greater portion of those in attendance. After the procession had arrived at the place of beginning the church was entered. Up to this time no person was admitted into the building.

As the Bishop entered the new portion of the edifice he blessed it according to the usages of the church. On arriving at the altar the clergy and acolytes took their proper positions. The banners carried were placed against the pillars immediately behind the altar and the members of St. Patrick's Catholic Society took seats in the vicinity. Both new and old churches, which are connected temporarily, were rapidly filled, and so great was the multitude that many were obliged to stand throughout the services.

The altar was beautifully decorated, and presented a magnificent appearance. High mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Lussier, of Arthur. The choral portion of the service by the choir of forty voices, under the guidance of Rev. Father Fleck, was excellently rendered. Rev. Father Dowling, of Paris, afterwards delivered a brief but impressive address, particularly applicable to the occasion of consecrating a beautiful church, such as the Roman Catholics of this parish have undertaken. The Reverend Father took for a text the words of the Psalmist: "I love the beauty of Thy house, and the place where Thy glory dwelleth."

A very liberal collection was taken up by Rev. Father Hamel. The music of the choir was very finely rendered. Bishop Crinon made a few remarks of a congratulatory character.

After the closing services the members of St. Patrick's Catholic Society marched in procession to the rectory, and at the door received the blessing of the Bishop. He also expressed his pleasure at seeing them turn out on the occasion, and would be glad to see them all present at vespers in the evening.

The society then marched in procession to the premises of M. J. Doran, where they put their banner away and dispersed.

NEW CONVENT OPENED.
We direct attention to the opening of the new convent in this parish (St. Andrews), under the patronage of the Revd. Sisters of Providence, where a first-class education may be obtained equal to either Montreal or Ottawa. The convent is beautifully situated between the villages of Carleton and St. Andrews, on the bank of the Ottawa river, and overlooking a beautiful scenery, which, for health, cannot be surpassed. It is of very easy access by either steamers plying on the Ottawa river, or by the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway. Those wishing to patronize the institution will find it to their advantage, as the terms, etc., will be found reasonable. Miss Leclerc, who is a thorough musician, will take charge of the musical department.—*Com.*

THE LATE MOST REV. DR. CONROY.—The funeral obsequies of this lamented prelate took place on Tuesday at Longford, and were attended by the Primate and eleven bishops. The funeral sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrigan, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. The interment took place in the mortuary of the convent.

One of the cruellest jokes perpetrated by the Chicagoans on their rival city, St. Louis, is a story to the effect that a belle from the latter city while bathing at Long Branch recently was attacked by a shark, which bit off her small toe, but was choked to death in the attempt to swallow it.

IN MEMORY OF JOAN OF ARC.—The princess Clementine of Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Montpensier, following the example of the Duke d'Aumale, have subscribed together a sum of 10,000 francs for the memorial stained-glass window to Joan of Arc in the Cathedral of Orleans. The total sum received now amounts to 86,493 francs.

GOOD WORDS FOR ONE WHO GETS FEW.—Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, has a large, generous heart, and I never knew her to refuse doing a charitable act. I remember on one occasion an American family in Paris being in great distress. The ex-Queen personally went around to friends and strangers even, in Paris, collecting a liberal sum of money, which relieved the poor family, and enabled them to go back to America minus exposure.—*London Letter.*

CRUISED.—Sir. Garnet Wolseley recently took six millions pounds sterling to Cyprus to pay for the construction of harbors and other Government works. The influx of adventurers is already large, and rents and provisions have risen enormously in price. A correspondent says that for a suit of dirty, dilapidated, and unfringed rooms, which would be beneath notice elsewhere in the civilized world, \$1,500 a year is charged. Sickening already exists among the British troops, owing to miasma, and many have been sent to Malta for

THE POPE'S ADDRESS TO THE ROMAN PEOPLE.

We have received a letter from Rome, dated 17th August, in which we read: "The good people in Rome have availed themselves of the opportunity presented by the festival of the Assumption and that of St. Joachim to manifest their sincere devotedness to the Holy See. We had a general illumination in honor of the blessed Virgin on the evenings of the 15th and 16th. These illuminations, though not as splendid as similar illuminations in former times, were brilliant enough to eclipse the recollection of our official and revolutionary manifestations."

"To-day is the vigil of the feast consecrated by the Church to the glory of St. Joachim, who is the patron of the Sovereign Pontiff. There is a great movement around the Vatican to-day. Deputations solicit the honor of an audience, and pilgrims arrive in crowds; telegrams of felicitations are coming from every quarter of Europe—one from the Emperor of Austria, another from Prince Bismarck, etc."

"Yesterday afternoon a numerous deputation of the 'Trasveneri' was admitted to the presence of the Sovereign Pontiff in the hall of the Consistory. Six hundred of the inhabitants of that quarter—so famous for its devotedness to the persons of the popes—waited on His Holiness to perform an act of fidelity and submission to Leo XIII. The faithful children presented valuable gifts to the Holy Father—a mitre, a stole, and a pallium, magnificently embroidered and enriched with precious stones, a pair of slippers, etc."

"Signor Pietro Gentili, president of the Catholic committee of Bona Borga, read an address to the Sovereign Pontiff, to which the Holy Father made the following reply: "With feelings of profound emotion and lively satisfaction we find ourselves to-day for the first time surrounded by a circle of Romans so brilliant as this who desire to render homage to our person and to confirm and corroborate assurances of devotedness and obedience and submission to the supreme authority with which we are invested. The gentle and solid links of affection which unite the people of Rome to their Pontiff, as a son to the kindest of fathers, as a subject to the most benevolent of princes—these links, thank God, are not broken, and, whatever seductions and artifices may be employed with that design, can never be destroyed. A brilliant proof of this fact is afforded us to-day. The numbers in which you present yourselves is an evidence of it. The affectionate words in which you address us and the noble gifts which accompany them—these results of your common offerings—lead confirmation to this truth."

"In the meantime, while we willingly receive these tokens of reverence and love, and while wishing to express to you all, present and absent, our feelings of gratitude, we are happy in being able to assure you, our very dear children, that though, from the pressure of circumstances, we cannot be often in the midst of the Roman people, our heart is ever with you and our mind ever busy with your true interests. My dear children you cannot give us a greater proof of devotion and affection than to show a constant docility to the teachings of the Catholic faith, and to follow with perseverance the examples of piety which they have left you. Jealously guard that piety in the bosoms of your families, and transmit it as a precious inheritance to your posterity. Very agreeable has it been to us to hear you protest at this critical moment that you are fully determined to endeavor to the utmost of your ability that your children shall receive religious instruction, and such a one as the times demand, and that you hold in abhorrence those godless schools in which their faith and innocence are exposed to almost certain ruin. It is no doubt much to be lamented that in our own Rome, the centre of Catholicity, the august seat of the Vicar of Christ, heterodox sects should be allowed with impunity to erect temples, to open schools, to spread among the people their corrupt publications, and that we are not allowed to apply a remedy to the impiety which threatens to overwhelm us. But it is your duty, dearly-beloved children, to render vain the efforts of the wicked, in firmly resolving to hold both yourself and children apart from the contagion of the heretical minds. What I would you Romans be so lost to a sense of duty as to frequent the temples of those innovators, by deserting the Catholic churches animated with holiness, majesty, and splendor, the churches which received you from your tenderest years? Do you think for a passing moment that there are no Catholic schools in Rome, where your children may receive instructions without encountering the slightest fear for their faith or peril for their morals? Thanks to the paternal solicitude of the Sovereign Pontiff, to the generous charity of the faithful, to the zeal of both ecclesiastics and laity of good will, there is no corner of Rome where a Catholic school may not be found, and new ones are daily opened in sufficient number to meet all the wants required."

"We know full well that the enemies of the faith, profiting by the great distress which at present afflicts the people, leave no means unexercised to diffuse their seductive principles, and crowd their schools and temples by bribery and subornation. But no, we do not purpose to outrage your conscience and your religion by supposing you capable of the signal cowardice of sacrificing the eternal salvation of yourselves and children for the ephemeral consideration of material interests."

"The bread bought at such a price is but unmixt poison, which slays the soul that receives it and draws down upon the guilty household the malediction of God. Remember with a holy pride the action of your resolute fathers. Summoned to betray their faith, they preferred to give up not only the goods of this world but even their very lives. Follow the inspirations which animated them and their noble example."

"May your constancy and holy determination be strengthened and made firm by the Apostolic Benediction, which we bestow on you from our heart of hearts in beseeching for you and your families the abundance of all heavenly favors."

"Benedictio Dei, etc."

It is understood the Fenian convicts Condon and Melody, as soon as all formalities are completed, will be taken charge of by the American Legation, and sent to the United States.

The sale of Queen Isabella's jewels yielded \$721,771.31, to be exact. The celebrated diadem was broken up and the brilliants were sold by weight to Mme. Blanc, widow of the Gambler King of Monaco, for \$33,323.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A sad loss has occurred to Mr. Michael McHugh, of Maidstone, Essex County, in the destruction of his barn and the grain, hay, &c., stored in it by lightning. The loss amounted to \$1,000, which was not covered by insurance.