WEDNESDAY, 18TH / JUNE, 1879.

THE TRUE WHINESS AND CATHOLIC/CHRONICLE.

CABDINALANEWMAN

His Address on Being Officially Informeof his Elevation to the Cardinalate.

d paper enoisedligget - All have and (Correspondence of the London Times.) ROME, May, 12, 1879. This morning Dr. Newman went to the residence of Cardinal Howard, in the Palazzo della Pigna to receive there the messenger from the Vatican bearing the biglietto from the Cardinal Secretary of State informing him that in a secret Consistory held this morning His Holiness had deigned to raise bim to the sublime rank of Cardinal. By eleven o'clock the rooms were crowded with English and American Catholics, ecclesiastics and laymen, as well as many members of the Roman nobility and dignitaries of the Church, assembled to witness the ceremony. Soon after midday the consistorial messenger was announced. He handed the biglietto to Dr. Newman, who, having brokon the seal, gave it to Dr. Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, who read the whom you meet in the streets have a share in contents. The messenger having then in-formed the newly created Cardinal that His Holiness would receive him at the Vatican to-morrow morning at ten o'clock to confer the berretta upon him and having paid the customary compliments, His Eminence spoke as follows?

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S ADDRESS.

"Vi ringrazio, Monsignore, per la partici-pazione che mi avete fatto dell'alto onore che il Santo Padre sie degnato conferire sullo mia persona; and if I ask your permission to continue my address to you, not in your musical language, but in my own dear mother tongue, it is because in the latter I can better express my feelings on this most gracious announcement which you have brought to me than if I attempted what is above me. First of all, then, I am led to speak of the wonder and profound gratitude which came upon me, and which is upon me still, at the condescension and love toward me of the Holy Father in singling me out for so immense an honor. It was a great surprise. Such an elevation had never come into my thoughts, and seemed to be out of keeping with all my antecedents. I had passed through many trials, but they were over, and now the end of all things had almost come to me and I was at peace. And was it possible that after all, I had lived through so many years for this? Nor is it easy to see how I could have borne so great a shock had not the Holy Father resolved on a second condescension towards me, which tempered it, and was to all who heard of it a touching evidence of his kindly and generous nature. He felt for me, and he told me the reason why he raised me to this high position. His act, said he, was a recognition of my zeal and good services for so many years in the Catholic cause. Moreover, he judged it would give pleasure to English Catholics and even to Protestant England, if I received some mark of his favor. After such gracious words from His Holiness I should have been insensible and heartless if I had had scruples any longer. This is what he had the kindness to say to me, and what could I want more? In a long course of years I have made many mistakes. I have nothing of that high perfection which belongs to the writings of saints-namely, that error cannot be found in them; but what I trust I may claim throughout all that I have written is this-an honest intention, an absence of private ends, a temper of obedience, a willingness to be corrected, a dread of error, a desire to serve the Holy Church and, through Divine mercy, a fair measure of success.

OPPOSITION TO LIBERALISM.

And I rejoice to say to one great mischief I have from the first opposed myself. For thirty, forty, fifty years I have resisted to the best of my powers the spirit of liberalism in religion. Never did the Holy Church need champions against it more sorely than now, when, alas ! it is an error over-spreading as a snare the whole earth : and on this great occasion, when it is natural for one who is in my place to look out upon the world and upon the Holy Church as it is and upon her future, it will not, I hope, be considered out of place if I renew the protest against it. which I have so often made. Liberalism in religion is the doctrine that there is no positive truth in religion, but that one creed is as good as another, and this is the teaching which is gaining substance and force daily. It is inconsistent with the recognition of any religion as true. It teaches that all are to be tolerated, as all are matters of opinion. Revealed religion is not a truth, but a sentiment and a taste-not an objective fact, not miraculous; and it is the right of each individual to make it say just what strikes his fancy. Devotion is not necessarily founded on faith. Men may go to Protestant churches and to Catholic, may get good from both and belong to neither. They may fraternize together in spiritual thoughts and feelings without having any views at all of doctrine in common, or seeing the need of them. Since, then, religion is so personal a peculiarity and so pirate a possession we must of necessity ignore it in the intercourse of man with man. If a man puts on a new religion every morning, what is that to you? It is as impertinent to think about a man's religion as about his management of his family. Religion is in no sense the bond of society.

countries....For myself, I would rather speak of it in my own country, which I know. There, I think, it threatens to have a formid-able success, though it is not easy to see what will be its ultimate issue. At first sight it might be thought that Englishmen are too religious for a movement which on the Continent seems to be founded on fidelity; but the misfortune with us is that, though it ends in infidelity, as in other places, it does not ne-cessarily arise out of infidelity. It must be recollected that the religious sects which sprang up in England three centuries ago, and which are so powerful now, have ever been fiercely opposed to the Union of Church and State, and would advocate the unchristianizing monarchy and all that belongs to it, under the notion that such a catastrophe would make Christianity much more pure and much more powerful. Next, the liberal principle is forced on us through the necessity of the case. Consider what follows from the very fact of these many sects. They constitute the religion, it is supposed, of half the population; and recollect, our mode of government is popular. Every dozen men taken at random political power. When you inquire into their forms of belief perhaps they represent one or other of as many as seven religions. How can they possibly act together in municipal or in national matters if each insists on the recognition of his own religious denomination? All action would be at a deadlock unless the subject of religion were ignored. We cannot help ourselves. And, thirdly, it must be borne in mind that there is much in the

liberalistic theory which is good and true; for example, not to say more, the precepts of justice, truthfulness, sobriety, self-command, benevolence, which, as I have already noted, are among its avowed principles. It is not till we find that this array of principles is intended to supersede, to block out, religion that we pronounce it to be evil. There never was a device of the enemy so cleverly framed and with such promise of success.

PROGRESS OF LIBERALISM.

And already it has answered to the expectations which have been formed of it. It is sweeping into its own ranks great numbers of able, earnest, virtuous men-elderly men of approved antecedents, young men with a career before them. Such is the state of things in Eogland, and it is well that it should be realized by all of us; but it must not be sup-posed for a moment that I am afraid of it. I lament it deeply, because I foresee that it may be the ruin of many souls; but 1 have no tear at all that it really can do aught of serious harm to the word of Truth, to the Holy Church, to our Almighty King, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, faithful and true, or to His Vicar on earth. Christianity has been too often in what seemed deadly peril that we should fear for it any new trial now. So far is certain. On the other hand, what is uncertain, and in these great contests commonly is uncertain, and what is commonly a great surprise when it is witnessed, is the particular mode in the event by which Providence rescues and saves his elect inheritance. Sometimes our enemy is turned into a friend; sometimes he is despolied of that virulence of evil which was so threatening; sometimes he fall to pieces of himself; sometimes he does just so much as is beneficial, and then is removed. Commonly the Church has nothing more to do than to go on in her own proper duties in confidence and peace, to stand still and to see the salvation of God. Mansueti heriditabant terram et delectabuntur in multitudine pacis.

PROMINENT PERSONS PRESENT.

His Eminence spoke in a strong, clear voice, and although he stood the whole time he showed no signs of fatigue. After taking his seat those present went up in turn to compliment him, Mgr. Stonor, at the request of Mgr. Cataldi, master of the ceremonies to His Holiness, presenting those with whom His Eminence was unacquainted.

THE BOAT BACE. a grand reception on his return. EDWARD HANLAN WINS!

TORONTO, June, 16 .- The following is , a special cable to the Globe, dated Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 16th :- The Canadian's greatest event of the season has come off and Canada is again victorious, her champion having once more won pretty much as he pleased, not a little to the astonishment of Tynesiders, many of whom, perhaps, expected to see their man beaten, but thought that the race would, at all events, be a close one. Great as was the excitement over the match in which Hawdon sank into insignificance, when compared with that manifested to-day, from midnight immense parties of people had already taken their positions on the banks, where they were speedily joined by a large contingent from the country. On the high level bridge even the railway track was repeatedly so thronged as to endanger the safety of those who filled it and to impede the passage of the trains. To the last this state of things continued, the special trains having repeatedly to be stopped altogether till the way could be cleared. On the carriageway below, as soon as daylight appeared, all foot traffic was speedily put a stop to, and a thickly-wedged mass of all sorts and conditions of men, women, and even children, filled it from end to end. Boys and men swarmed upon the ties and supports, and to the spectator looking up from the river below, the bridge presented the appearance of of a huge beehive at swarming time, the great height of the structure greatly favoring the illusion. All down the Coay banks the surging crowd took up its post, and as each special train from Durham, York, Birmingham, Sheffild, Nottingham and London itself, poured in by the North Eastern from Manchester, the west riding of Yorkshire and Carlisle by the Newcastle and Carlisle line, and from brawny Northumberland and the south and west of Scotland by that portion of the North Eastern road, the added numbers swelled the multitude to gigantic proportions. The morning broke dull but with every promise of dry and fine weather. As the hours advanced the excitement waxed greater and greater, and increased to fever heat when the vastest assemblage ever seen on the Tyne, if not on the Thames, had reached its fullest. The river was alive with craft of every sort. Here forged slowly along the ponderous steam collier chartered for the occasion, her decks comparatively less filthy than usual, her masts decked with huge flags and every part of her crammed with expectant sight-seers. There darted amid the larger vessels the lively steam launch with its load of gaily dressed ladies and butterfly-attired gentlemen. On this side an adventurous rower in a fragile single-sculled outrigger deftly threaded his perilous way amongst craft, a collision with which would have crushed his boat like a nutshell. Fear-denying boys tempted their fate on rafts, while many a grimy barge was extemporized for the nonce into a floating platform, admission to which was gladly purchased for five or even ten shillings. Along the banks dangerous-looking stands had also been raised, the prices for a seat on which were in some cases extortionate, but they were gladly paid by many to whom money was as little object as the safety of their own limbs. Betting and beer were freely indulged in all round, but it was difficult to get any takers against Hanlan of five to two. The result of the race seemed a foregone conclusion, the chief bets being laid as to the distance by which Elliott would be beaten, the majority being of the

opinion that it would be a very near thing. During the morning both Elliott and Hanlan were out early for a short practice. Their attention being principally given to starts. Hanlan was the observed of all observers, and the grace with which he sat in his boat, and the power, without any apparent effort, which he infused into his stroke, whose length was seemingly greater than usual, excited the astonishment of all who had not before seen him, and inspired fresh dismay in the minds of Elliott's backers. The Toronto men were confident of a victory as complete as that over Hawdon. After his practice Hanlan took a short rest, while Elliott busied himself looking after his boat and her appointments, acrupulously examining every nut, screw and rivet, and satisfying himself as to her soundness in every part. Each man was fully determined to win if possible, though Elliott looked, perhaps, a triffe nervous when compared by the coolness exhibited by hisrival. As 10 o'clock struck the river police began to clear the course so that there should be nondelay. The work was not easy, as some of the inevitable and irrepressible small boys would get in the way in their rickety crafts, one of whicha cross between a barge and a raft, propelled by a scarcecrow, Cork-accented Celt, with a broken plank for an ear, and laden with some twenty others similarly unclad—was upset, its occupants escaping with a hearty fright and a ducking, not unmingled with a few cuffs from the police and boatmen, who had hurried to their rescue; by 11.30 the task had been accomplished, and all were on tiptoe of expectation. The start was effected shortly after 11.45 a.m. Hanlan got well away from the first, and was soon two hundred yards ahead, maintaining his lead the whole way ; from the first there was no doubt as to the hollowness of the defeat Elliott was about to sustain. Keeping easily ahead to the finish, Hanlan won by about ten lengths amid great Churc cheering from both sides of the river, and from all in the boats. There is no question as to the fact that Elliott rowed all he could. His used up condition at the finish showed how thoroughly it had been taken out of him! Hanlan, on the contrary, as an old pitman remarked, "looked as fresh as paint." Thousands of spectators were present; the scene was an extraordinary one. The water was smooth, with a slow ebb tide, and wind which favored fast time. A good start was made, Hanlan immediately taking a slight lead. Hanlan led by half length for the first 50 and 100 yards, Elliot pulling a mere drag. Hanlan maintained the lead from the start to the finish, resting occasionally on his oars, awaiting Ellliott, who kept a few lengths behind. Hanlan, had he desired, could have left the Eoglishman a quarter of a mile in the rear.

who anxiously awaited news of the result. thriz, meaning a hair, and the Latin adjective. The crowds cheered when the announcement spirales, which is descriptive of the way in in the ultimate, would fall to a great extent which it is disposed in the cell .- N.Y. Times. was made that Hanlan had won. Preparations are already being made to give the champion.

St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society. At the regular weekly meeting of the above society, held at their rooms on Sunday, the 15th June, instant, 1879, the Reverend Father James Lonergan, P. P. St. Bridget's, reverend director, presiding, the following resolution was carried unanimously :--Whereas, an invitation was extended to the

different Irish sister societies of the city to the corner stone of the new St. Bridget's church, which ceremony was performed on Thursday, the 12th day of June, instant, by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, assisted by His Lordship Bishop McNeirney, of Albany, N. Y., Resolved—That the thanks of the St. Brid-

get's T. A. & B. Society are due and hereby tendered to the various Irish Catholic societies for the kindly manner in which they responded to our invitation on that occa

sion. It was moved by Mr. John Hoolahan, and seconded by Mr. John P. O'Hara, that a copy of the above be forwarded by the secretary to the various Irish Catholic societies represented at the above ceremony. And that the same be published in the EVENING POST, of Montreal, and the Irish

Canadian, of Toronto. JOHN P. O'HARA,

Secretary.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

The Corpus Christi procession on Sunday and the religious ceremonies connected with it were unusually grand and solemn. The weather looked rather gloomy and threaten-ing all the morning, but, notwithstanding the turn out was larger than perhaps was ever observed in this city before. The min did come ultimately, but it was when the procession was over, and the societies composing it had dispersed. Montreal was not alone in its unusually grand celebration of the great Catholic festival, for such of the suburbs as did not take part in it had processions and ceremonies of their own, Coteau St. Louis, for instance, where they erected a temporary resting place for the canopy; on Mount Royal street, at St. Jean Baptiste village, where they had a finer turn out than even in Montreal, in proportion to the size of each. Low Mass was celebrated early in the churches, shortly after 8 o'clock. Atter half-past 9 o'clock the head of the procession commenced moving, and it took three hours all but two or three minutes before the end of it arrived at the same point. This, of course, does not give an idea of the numbers in the line, as the marching was necessarily slow. There were present, however, considerably over 10,000. The most perfect order and regularity were observable all through, even the little children showing an amount of discipline that is truly wonderful.

The Address Presented to His Lordship Bishop Fabre Last Night.

The following address was read and preented to his lordship E. C. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, on Thursday evening, 12th instant, after the ceremony of blessing the corner-stone of the new St. Bridget's church, by M. P. Riordan, church warden, on behalf of the Irish congregation of St. Bridget's :--

ages of peace and innocence. They are also most legitimately proud. The present occasion is an event of no little interest for them; nor can they view it in any other light than as a most important era in their pa-rochial life most intimately connected with their temporal and spiritual welfare. By blessing the correstione of their new

TELEGRAMS.

Africa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16 .- The Minister at Liberia reports the election of President Gardner and V. P.Warner without opposition The cause of the apathy among the people as to politics may be found in the wise reform going on in which the development and resources of the country takes precedence of attend the the ceremony of the blessing of political ambition. The elections in Liberia are biennial.

South America.

LONDON, June 16 .- A telegram from Rio Janeiro says that Gen. Gobey has deposed the president of Paraguay and seized the government.

Germany.

BERLIN, June 1.6-The Reichstag voted the duties on wooden goods in accordance with the proposed government tariff.

London, June 16 .- A Berlin correspondent hears from trustworthy sources that Bismarck is firmly opposed to the introduction of a double metallic standard.

Austria.

LONDON, June 16 .- A correspondent at Vienna reports that fresh inundations have taken place in Galicia, Silesia, and Hungary Half the town of Troppan, in Austrian-Silesia, has been submerged. The hay has been destroyed and seven iron bridges have been dedemolished. The Danube is still rising.

England.

LONDON, June 16 .- There were numerous exciting scenes in the house of commons tonight, owing to Irish members adroitly using their obstructive tactics in delaying voting on the estimates. Messrs. Parnell, O'Donnel, Sullivan and Power were repeatedly called to order by the speaker.

Freland.

London, June 16 .- The farmers held a large anti-rent meeting to-day at Milltown, Galway, Ireland, where there were several pational banners displayed, which were inscribed, "the land is for the people; down with tyrants." Speakers advocated a system of peasant proprietorship. Darcy, an ex-Fenian was present at the meeting. Cheers were given for the Irish republic and for the Zulus. The Catholic clergymen opposed the demonstration.

France

VERSAILLES, June 16 .- In the discussion of Ferry's educational bill in the chamber of deputies to-day, Paul de Cassagnac accused Ferry of uttering calumnies against the religious orders, and with falsifying documents. He refused to retract the charges, and the left voting a censure on de Cassagnac, the confusion became so great that Gambetta, the president of the chambers, left the chair, closing the meeting for an hour. The gal-

sitting voted to exclude Paul de Cassagnac from the chamber for three days. De Cassagnac replying to the vote of the house declared the present cabinet infamous. Gambetta threatened him with prosecution. The sitting was again suspended, and the debate

London, June 16 .- A correspondent at Paris, describing the scenes in the chamber of deputies, says, many members of the right rushed towards the ministerial bench. M. d'Ariste called Ferard a cowad, and there was a personal collision between them. Blows also were exchanged between Raulino and Jean David. De Cassagnac, after the censure of the house was pronounced upon him, declared the government the scum of cowards and wretches. Le Sour announces that explanations passed between Gambetta and de Cassagnac, and the latter will not be pro-

upon the farmers, should be opposed by all legitimate means. Nevertheless, the interests of England in her colonies and other lands should be carefully protected and advanced,

and expenditures for these purposes, if pru-dently made, would be found to be seed sown in good ground.

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Confederation in Australia.

At the laying of the corner stone of the building for the Melbourne international ex-hibition last February, Sir George Bowen, the retiring governor of the colony, expressed a hope that the exhibitions of Sydney and Melbourne might turn out to be a first step towards the confederation or Australia. "These forthcoming exhibitions," he added, "can hardly be deemed premature when it is recollected that Australasia, it federate like Canada in one dominion, in loyal allegiance to the crown, would at once rank in wealth and commerce among the ten or twelve foremost nations of the world, for it would have an aggregate annual income of above sixteen millions sterling, and an aggregate trade exceeding in value ninety millions."

A Priest Acquitted.

NEW YORK, June 13 .- Rev. Jas. W. Hayes, assistant of Dr. Peston, and superintendent of the parochial school attached to St. Ann's Roman Catholic church, who was indicted at the instance of E. Follows, general superintendent of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children, and who has been on trial for the past two days before Judge Gildersleeve for cruelly beating Frank Cassac, an Italian school-boy, five years of age, was last evening acquitted. The verdict was re-ceived with applause by an immense crowd who had congregated and listened with great interest to the developments adduced during the trial. Even the officers of the society, which had instituted the criminal action against the young clergyman, concurred in the verdict rendered.

Sir John A. Macdonatd.

The first time D'Arcy McGee's voice was heard in the halls of our legislature, it was put to Sir John A. Macdonald the question : 'Are you an Orangeman-a member of an oath-bound secret society, whose sole reason for existence is antagonism and opposition to a large and important portion of her majesty's loyal subjects in this country? You are premier-our attorney-general. Can Catholics expect equal-handed justice from you?" Sir John replied, "I am an Orangeman; I have been one for the last fifteen years : 1 pride myself on the connection." (A few days before he had told a venerable ecclesiastic that he did not care if all the Orangemen in Canada were in h----II, but being a politician he had to use them.) Sir John added-"it is a benevolent and loyal society, whose principal object is to inculcate loyalty to the crown and British connection."- Toronto Telegram.

Canada and Belgium Grain Trade.

Canada and Belgium Grain Trade. It is pleasing to note the progress, from time to time, of the new export trade in grain which Canadian dealers are doveloping with Antwerp, Belgium. The New York Bulletin wascertainly correct when it stated the other day that there was some likelihood of Belgium increasing her importations of rye and wheat from Canada, and that the latter country would then send her rye direct to Belgium as formerly, lastend of to the States for distilling. As stated in our local produce market report yesterday, the cupuiry for Canada spring wheat on continental accoun, continues good, and yesterday a cargo of white winter wheat was reported to have been pur-chased for shipment direct to Antwerp at \$1.10 per bash. Other orders for wheat have been re-ceived here from Antwerp grain firms, and tho probabilities are that this new export trade will soon develope itself into one of considerable im-portance to Canada. Antwerp ranks second only to Havro as a large continental importer of grain, and Bordeaux third. Between July 27th, 1875, and May 2nd, this year, New York, Philia-de phua, Boston and Baltunore shipped to Ant-werp 2:00,000 bushels of wheat, and to Havro over 3,00,000 bushels. over 8,000,000 bushels.

Earnings of Leading Railroads.

The Irish Tenant Farmers and their Demands—Ireland for the Irish—Cheers for the Zalus. Losnos, June 17.—The agitation among the Irish tenant farmers of which an account was sent in these despatches yesterday con-tinues to increase. Further advices from Milltown, Galway, say the farmers assembled there, yesterday, in defiance of the clergy, who used every effort to dissuade the meeting on the ground that grievances might be redressed by other me-thods, but the tenant farmers claim that pub-lic and united action is calculated to extort from landlords the concessions demanded. A number of banners were displayed, on which were inscribed, "The land is for the people," "Down with tyrauts," and "Ireland for the Irish." The speakers at the meeting advocated a system of peasant The total earnings of 18 railroads during the

leries were cleared amid great confusion. The chamber of deputies on resuming its

ultimately adjourned.

secuted.

The Irish Tenant Farmers and their De-

EOCIRTY AND CHRISTIANITY.

Hitherto the civil power has been Christian Even in countries separated from the Church. as in my own, the dictum was in force when I was young that Christianity was the law of the land. Now everywhere that goodly framework of society, which is the creation of Christianity, is throwing off Christianity. The dictum to which I have referred, with a hundred others which followed upon it, is gone or is going everywhere, and by the end of here the century, unless the Almighty interferes, it | will be forgotten. Hitherto it has been considered that religion alone, with its supernatural sanctions, was strong enough to secure the submission of the mass of the population to law and order. Now philosophers and politicians are bent on satisfying this problem without the aid of Christianity. Instead of the Church's authority and teaching they would substitute, first of all, a universal and thorough secular education, calculated to bring home to every individual that to be orderly, industrious and sober is his personal interest. Then for great working principles to take the place of religion for the use of the masses thus carefully educated they provide the broad, fundamental, ethical truths of justice, benevolence, veracity and the like, proved experience and those natural laws which exist and act spontaneously in society and in social matters, whether physical or psychological-for instance, in government, trade, finance, sanitary experiments, the in-tercourse cf nations. As to religion, it is a

The Visit of the 69th.

At a meeting of the representatives of the various Irish Catholic societies of Montreal, held Monday evening in St. Patrick's hall, the following preamble and resolutions were carried unanimously :

WHEREAS, We cheerfully accord to the press that freedom of opinion happily prevailing in this free land, and so essential to the just and fair criticism of wrong-doing and the wellbeing of the community, be it

Resolved, That the malicious attack on the president and members of the St. Patrick's society of this city by the Evening Star is unjustifiable, slanderous, and altogether uncalled for ; that we, the representatives of the various 1rish Catholic societies do heartily approve of the action of the St. Patrick's society in inviting the 69th regiment of New York to this city on Dominion day, and we will do all in our power to make their visit worthy of the great country they will represent on that occasion, as well as doing honor to the birthday of our Dominion; and be it further

Resolved-That we declare our belief that no 1rish Catholic of any standing in our midst would lend himself for the purpose of vilifying his countrymen by such means as the paper in question resorts to, and which can have no other object than to destroy the good feeling that exists amongst the citizens generally and be it further.

Resolved-That the foregoing resolutions be published in the city papers.

hed in the city puperst
DENIS MURNEY,
St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.
P. O'DONOHUE,
President St. Patrick's B. Society.
M. MCNAMABRA,
C. Y. M. Society.
JNO. D. QUINN,
St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society.
W. P. MCNALLY,
Y. I. L. & B. Society.
M. KELLY,
St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society.
JOHN LYNCH,
St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society.
L. QUINLAN,
St. Gabriel Y. I. L. & B. Society.

Canadian Grain Exports to Belgium.

The New York Bulletin, of the 10th inst. says :-

says :--A Montreal firm recently chartered the steamer Enmore to take a cargo of 70,000 bush-els rye to Antwerp. Belgium; the rate of car-riage pale between the two cities being 48 9d per gnarter, and the cost price of the rye being about 5dc per bushel. Most of the Canadian rye goes to the States for distilling, and some is shipped thence to Britain. Canada used in former years to send this grain direct to Feiglum, and if rates charged for freight can be reduced thus from 6s charged by our regular lines of steamers, there is some likelihood of increasing their importa-tions.

A New Enterprise.

A New Enterprise. A Solution at a statement of the same and the same averywhere, but in A reset and a character it varies in different tural implements 1 cover watches.

[LATEST DESPATCH.]

Hanlan won the race by six lengths without even exerting himself. A few yards from the finish Hanlan stopped and threw a kiss to the cheering multitude. Elliott, who was com-pletely done up, slowly followed Hanlan across the finishing line. The time was 21 minutes 30 seconds. The defeat bas disappointed the Tynesiders, but was not unexpeoted and here and a second

BOW THE NEWS-WAS RECEIVED IN TORONTO. TORONTO, June 16 -The absorbing topic of conversation is Hanlan's victory. The interest shown in the race was very great. The differaleged early in the morning by excited crowds, given to the parasite is from the Greek word and needless foreign wars, the cost of which, listed at the time of the Crimean war.

rochial life most infimately connected with their temporal and spiritual welfare. By blessing the corner-stone of their new church, your lordship consecrates our existence as a parish. You secure for our poor population a place where we may henceforward, with fit-tingness, worship the God we adore. We highly appreciate the gr-at boon conferred upon us—the lingering fulfilment of long years of expectation. Good measure at last, well pressed down, but now overflowing. Many and undying thanks, my lord, and in the exuberance of our pride and poverity we presume to state that we are full of hope. The God of the holy Eucharist, whose feast we to-day celebrate, is unto us a favorable omen. The God who caused every created thing to spring from nothingness will bless the founda-tion of this new temple creeted to His glory. Long enough has the miserable garret, unwor-thy of the lowest mendicant, given shelter and abode to His annibilated grundeur and unspeak-able majesty.

able majesty. We feel now and have long felt the want of a We feel now and have long felt the want of a temple and the crushing weight of the debt we lay under. May the God of the blessed Eucha-rist now bless our humble but earnest endeavors and the good-will manifested by all our friends of the city and its surroundings, so pontaneous-ly given and eloquently expressed by the large attendance of all the societies, and cordially re-ciprocated by us. The blessing of this corner-stone, the erection of this new temple, will tell generations unborn the undying love of the Irish Catholics of this city for the mother church. Though moun-tains of ice and snow surround them, their faith and generosity is still as fresh now-as green-

and generosity is still as fresh now-as green-as when watered by the chattering brooks of

as when watered by the chattering brooks of fatherland. In conclusion, my lord, allow us, since you are soon to leave us for the sternal city, to wish you God speed and happy return in the midst of your devoted, and, for the time being, aggrieved flock. When at the feet of the Supreme Pontiff, successor of Peter, forget not a blessing for the worthy pastor and our dear parish, and the church, whose foundation you have just blessed. It has been the dream of your saintly prede-cessor, and it is still the object of his prayers; it has been begun under your auspices and benign government, and we fondly expect that God will give you long and happy days to see its comple-tion.

tion. May the successor of Peter bless it, for the Church founded on Peter is built on Christ—cor-ner stone of all churches.

Trichinas in Pork.

"A Roman physician, Dr. Bele, has recently analyzed a sample of American pork, sent from Liverpool, and has discovered in it the dreaded trichina. Why hogs, especially, should be liable to be infested with trichina does not appear to have ever been definitely ascertained, but there is no doubt about the transmission of the pest to the human subject by the consamption of the hog's flesh, or about the thered out of the ground that could, dreadful results which follow. It has also been well ascertained that if located in pork, the tricking cannot be killed by boiling, and that even if the flesh which contains it is thrown away and becomes putrid, the disease is likely to be communicated to other animals by feeding upon it. There is, in fact, no effectual remedy save burning. It was in 1835 that the disease which afterward came to be called triching spiralis was first discovered. Dr. Wormald, Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, found some minutes foreign bodies in a piece of muscular tissue. He brought the matter under the notice of Prof. Owen and Mr. Palget, and after an investigation, it was found that the abnormal appearance which Dr. Wormald had noticed was caused by the presence of a minute entoozn coiled up in a cyst or covering. Subsequent investigation showed the creature to be wonderfully prolific, the female being capable, of secreting as many as 20,000 larvæ

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the meeting advocated a system of peasant proprietorship, arguing that from time immemorial the peasant occupiers of the soil of Ireland had a proscriptive right to its occupancy and use, and that all which could be exacted from them in the nature of rent represented simply a tax which was necessary for the government and the management of districts. During the meeting enthusiastic cheers were given for the Irish republic and the Zulus, because of their resistance to England.

Earl Derby on the Landlord and Tenant Question.

LONDON June 17 .- The Journal publishes a long report of the speech delivered by Lord Derby, on Saturday, before the Lancashire Farmers' club, at the town hall in Liverpool. The noble earl discussed at great length questions of relations between landlord and tenant, and the present state of the agricultural interests of England. He said that he had for many years, as a large owner of agricultural lands given the farmer question much serious to study and investigation, and his own interests as landlord and farmer had constrained him to investigate the matter with care. The fact was patent, said he, that landlords and tenants alike, in England, were in no prosperous condition. Agriculture had been carried to a very high state of perfection, and all was gaby any possibility, be obtained. Landlords had not been exorbitant in their demand. Many landlords were satisfied with 21 per cent on the value of their properties. The tenants were thrifty, intellimaking both ends meet, and neither landlord nor tenant made any money. The sharp competition to which the farmers and stock raisers of England were now subjected from Americans had much to do with keeping down prices. The prospect before the English farmer and landlord was by no means an inspiring one, and it was very difficult to devise a remedy for the present unhappy state of things. Still, the recuperative powers of England's agricultural resources were so great that no one should despair of the future. The interests of landlords and tenants were the same. One of these interests was the reduction of taxation to the lowest Lord Cardwell also gave it his approval, but possible limits, and for this reason expressed his hope that England avershould the government, which engages in expensive return to the old military system which ex-

Pacific.

The Merchants' Bank.

In annual statement of this bank, a summary of which was published in Saturday's Post, tho net profits for the year arcset down at \$512.406.05. A dividend of & per cent, and one of 8 per cent, amounting to \$357.01.28 have been provided for; \$99,214.03 has been written off for ascertained losses on the year's business; \$61,200 have been carried to the credit of a new contingent fund for losses apprehended, making in all \$154.464.03 to cover losses. The result leaves the amount at credit of profit and loss account, \$46,127.43, or about \$900 in excess of what it was at the open-ing of the year. The greater part of the real estate, morigages and improvements (other than discounts and loans) are now productive of revenue. During the year an arrangement has been made by which the Detroit and Milwaukee bonds, that yielded no revenue, have been exchanged in a proportion agreed upon by all stimilar bond-holders for new bonds bearing interest, and guaranteed to the Great Western raliway com-pany. The statement, on the whole, seems a satisfactory one. In annual statement of this bank, a summary

The British Army.

In the House of Lords, Lord Truro called attention to the return showing the condition as regarded efficiency and strength of the regiments of infantry sent from England to the Cape. A long conversation ensued. Lord Hardinge, like Lord Truro, dwelt upon the youth of very many of the troops sent out on that occasion, it appearing that, of 4,435 soldiers, 1,585 were under 21 years of age, while 251 were under 19, and 37 were under 18. Lord Bury, the Duke of Cambrige, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Cardwell also took part in the conversation. It was admitted by all those speakers that it would be desirable to get recruits of a more advanced sge, and that when one or two "small wars " are being cargent and careful, yet they found difficulty in | ried on at the same time by England, short service system is severely taxed; but Lord Bury reminded their lordships that Parliament had adopted the system after full consideration, and the Duke of Cambridge pointed out that if they wanted long-service men they must be prepared to pay a great deal more than now. Lord Bury announced that while the Government had no intention to give up the brigade depots, they had determined' to appoint a military committee to inquire into British military organization with a view of suggesting improvements in its details. This announcement was received with approval by his Royal Highness and Lord 'Lansdowne.