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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1880

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For December, 1880.

THURSDAY, 30.—Of the Octave. FRIDAY, 31.-St. Sylvester, Pope and Confessor.

For January, 1881.

WEDNESDAY .- Eve of the Epiphany.

SATURDAY, 1 .- The Circumcision. Holyday of Obligation. SUNDAY, 2 -Octave of St. Stephen. MONDAY. 3 .- Octave of St. John. TUESDAY, 4.—Holy Innocents.

Parliament stands adjourned till the 4th of January, a time sufficient for the members to go among their constituents and hear what they have to say on the all absorbing Syndicate question.

PARTICULARS of the calemity to the British arms in the Transvaal have not yet been made known, but it is believed to be serious far more serious than the mere slaughter of 250 men, reported. It is feared that all the tribes are rising, and that before British reand except the odds against them are more re-inforcements arrive from Ireland.

To our certain knowledge a cablegram has been sent across the Atlantic for the seventh time that the Marquis of Landsdowne has made up his mind that Ireland is no place for in. The movements of the Marquis are, no doubt, of the highest importance, but we fail to see that that they can make so much difference to people living on this side of the Atlantic as to cable them so many times. Perhaps they are considered by the senders as equivalent to so many agrarian outrages, and if that be so seven more crimes have been committed in Ireland, which, taken in the aggregate, amount to a murder.

We have been favored with a glance over a letter from Ireland, written by a gentleman who takes no interest in politics, which is saving a great deal for an Irishman, hailing from Omagh in the County of Tyrone. The following is an extract: "The banquetters at Omagh comprised men of different creeds and all shades of politics, Tories, Whigs and Radicals were there as well as Protestants and Catholics. True it is that Parnell and the League were denounced by one section but they were upheld by another. Since then there has been a great change. Some of the most pronounced Orangemen go in for the League, as you will see by the paper I send

A GENERAL insurrection was expected in Ireland on yesterday the 26th of December. but much to the disgust of the Jingoes it did not take place. The Atlantic cable instead of flashing news across the ocean is made to repeat the monotonous whine that the Queen's rule in Ireland is only nominal. the Land League law having superseded that of the British Government, and also informs us the London Times laments the absence of outrages because it proves the Irish people are satisfied with the machinery of the law as they practise it. Why then should the Irish people rise in rebellion? They have taken answer their purpose, the united people have | Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa bave now all is left the British Parliament to do is to sanction their proceedings by legislative | A telegram was received at this office yesterwhat they are likely to do. They are alive / frish workmen who wish to enroll themselves | who are in a vast majority, but, who within a thousand miles of Ireland Irish dis- accomplishing his work with activity, energy

to the serious and invulnerable position taken up by the people of Ireland, and they are willing for once to confess that they are in the right and that it is no longer advisable or possible to govern such a people by coercion. The spell is broken at last, the axe is at the root of the upas tree, and the dawn of a new era breaks gloriously forth for a people who have suffered terribly and who have suffered long. So long as they depended upon others for their redemption they were disappointed; when they took their case into their own hands they succeeded, for nations in this respect are like individuals.

THE trial of the Traversers has commenced in Dublin, but there is great difficulty in finding a jury, not only a jury that will convict, but any jury. Parnell has been re-elected President of the Irish Parliamentary party, and Justin McCarthy, Vice-President, and it is decided that they will sit on the opposition benches. The English Government is still using strenuous exertions to get the Vatican to denounce the Land League, and its organs have gone so far as to declare that it has actually placed the League within the category of associations regarded as revolutionary. This declaration is only laughed at by those who remember the many canards, supplied by English correspondents before this, of the same nature.

THE editor of the Canadian Spectator is one of the most cemical men of our time, that is, in Canada, for there are a good many in the British Islands and the Isle of Man still more comical than he. He condemns poor Oliver Cromwell, who, if we remember aright died more than two hundred years ago, and yet he abuses the Land League for asking that the atrocities of Oliver be atoned for in a small degree. The editor of the Spectator would make an excellent Irish Tory, radical as are his pretensions in Canada, tor, like these gentry, he is willing to blame former generations but to let things be as they are at present, or, at all events, not to follow the advice of the Land League. The gentleman either has not the courage of his convictions, or his convictions are of a pale, sickly hue.

THE latest canard from the other side of the Atlantic is that Mr. Parnell has been deprived of the leadership of the Irish National party, and that it has been conferred upon piece of fabrication we have yet been favored with, but the correspondent adds the saving clause that "the news lacks confirma-We should think so, indeed. Davitt is too sincere a patriot to the thought. The news is more likely to doubtedly is, a canard manufactured for the have foundation that Justin McCarthy will occasion. But we would submit to our conposition to accept a compromise on the land | put a little news in its columns once in a question settlement, which the other would | way. feel himself bound to refuse.

of the Reverend Mr. Hepworth's speech on inforcements arrive the fate of South Africa | Ireland, taken from the New York Sun. It shall have been decided. British colonists is not by any means flattering to the Irish are, however, composed of tough materials, people, and it was delivered by a man who was evidently striving hard to speak the truth desperate than they are even in South Africa, despite his own prejudices. It was delivered, they may be able to stand the shock until in fact, by a man who loves England, but who was yet obliged to confess that the Irish are woofully oppressed by that country, and he therefore maintains inferentially, that Parnell is in the right and the English and Irish the movement into existence, and the aristocracy are in the wrong. The Rev. Mr. Hepworth was one of the distributors of the such a great man as he to spend the winter | Herald advertising fund, and as such would naturally endorse that weathercock's views on Ireland, but he could not do it; he found himself in the position of Balaam, and surrounded and all as he was on the platform of Steinway Hall by British sympathisers, he was forced to vindicate the line of policy adopted by the Irish agitators.

DR. WILD, a new prophet who has appeared above the horizon, in a lecture which he delivered in Toronto, Monday 20th inst., made a few wild predictions. He prophesied that the world would be plunged into war in 1882; that in the same year the Jews would be restored to Palestine under British protection; that this earth of ours would be plunged in continuous hot water for fifty years, after which the millenium would come. The reverend lecturer is about the most reasonable prophet that has appeared for some years. He gives one a chance to prepare, unlike others who predicted the crush of matters in 1881, including Mother Shipton. Why, even the blessed baby ushered into the world on Monday night may hope, if nothing happens to him personally, that he will live half a century, which is not bad considering all things. Dr. Wild asserts that he possesses a regular system of interpreting the Scriptures, but then that is nothing new. So does every fanatic who howls around the Queen's Park on Sundays and finds himself in a lunatic asylum after a short time. If Dr. Wild would tell us something about the Pacific Railroad, or what will be the final result of "Boycotting" in Ireland, he would add much to our knowledge of the future; but, then, perhaps, his system does not take in such trifles. Meanwhile for what we have received may Providence make us truly grateful.

WE are extremely gratified at the progress a stand of parsive resistance, which seems to the Land League is making in Canada. condemned the iniquitous land system, and festablished branches, and a despatch informs | will be put back fifty years. Now we must us that Toronto is also coming to the front. enactment. And in fact, it would appear | day from Mr. Cleary, of St. Anns, P.Q., refrom the tone of liberal speakers, that is to questing that an organizer be sent to that say of the leaders of the majority, as if this is locality, where there is a large number of it is one of the weapons used by a people

and form a local branch. Our contemporary the Irish Canadian also gives encouraging reports of the responses to its appeal, and in fact the work has commenced all along the line with the most satisfactory results. There are several places in Canada where Irishmen reside, but not in sufficient numbers to organize themselves into branches, upon whom we would urge to send their subscriptions to this office or to the Irish Canadian, it is all the same; the funds will be transmitted to Dublin to aid the defence and bring the great national movement to a successful issue. This is one of the supreme moments in Ireland's history when her friends abroad can aid her most materially, without distinction of creed or Irish national movement, for Parnell is its class. The movement is thoroughly national, originator, and boycotting is the only weapon and bears with it nothing of sectarianism or party, and the man from the North is as much | the Reverend Mr. Bray condemns the Land interested in it as his brother from the League as shown by extracts from the

A telegram from Quebec Tuesday morning brings news of a startling nature. The garrison of old Stadacona is to be reinforced at once, and fifty rounds of extra ammunition served out to each man. We are further informed, in connection with this startling piece of intelligence, that an Imperial spy has arrived on this continent to watch the movements of the Land Lesguers in Canada and the States. We cordially welcome the Imperial spy, and if he comes to this office we shall put him in full rapport with the League and its mysterious doings, its papers and its modus operandi, but he must at the same time pay his dollar admission fee. That is an understood thing. No dollar, no inspection of documents. The Land League is not yeta secret society, and has therefore no oath to impose, which will, perhaps, be disappointing to our friend the spy. Newspaper reporters are also admitted, nay, invited, which also divests the meetings of some of their charms, and, on the whole, the speeches made there are cold and moderate, but, not-Secret Service Bureau of the Government in London. We are afraid, however, that the spy has sprung full grown from the brain of our venerable contemporary the Quebec Mercury, which has for so long a time wasted its Michael Davitt. This is about the grossest sweetness on the desert air that folks outside of its immediate neighborhood were not such an extent of what people assert moulds aware of its existence, and it had, consequently, to invent something which would make its name heard, if only for a day. It is something to have it said in the papers destroy the hopes of his country throughout the continent that the Quebec just as they are about to be realized. The | Mercury is authority for the arrival of the wish of the propagator of this startling re- | Imperial spy to watch the movements of the port, who is probably a landlord, is father to | Land Leaguers, although it may be, and unlead the Irish party in Parliament in the temporary a still better plan for making absence of Mr. Parnell and be in a better itself heard and permanently felt, which is to

Into-day's issue we give a condensed report WITNESS a letter from the editor of the but how long shall we be without them? Canadian Spectator, defending from an attack in Monday's columns of The Post. We believe that the Land matter what party was in power the "dukes" Crown, at their private residences were con-League is the great national movement pulled the wires, and we now behold the strained to drink water mixed with the sawwhich Ireland has set afoot for the amelioration of her unfortunate condition, and if we understand English at all, we believe the editor of the Spectator has persistently attacked it in his paper. It was Messrs. Parnell and Davitt who called editor of the Canadian Spectator has also attacked them persistently. We further believe that it is this movement which has the corporate bodies and the monoforced the British Government to undertake polists have not yet got their hands what is understood to be a sweeping reform on the throats of the people, but in the land system, and that any man or body they are stealing them in that direction, of men who can do this are patriots and de- and if steps are not taken to stop them they serve well of their country and of humanity at large. It is true that, if such an organization did not exist, fair and square Englishmen like Bright and Chamberlain would feel it their duty to do some act of justice towards Ireland, perbaps improve the Bright clause of the Land Act of 1870, but it could hardly be expected that even men like those two great Liberals would feel the same amount of sympathy for the Irish tenantry as Davitt and Parnell, to the manor born-Davitt himself being the son of an evicted tenant. The editor of the Spectator seems to labor under the delusion of the great majority of his countrymen, that every act of justice towards Ireland since the repeal of the Penal Laws has been performed spontaneously and cheerfully by England. But it is not so; every concession has been extorted from her fears. Again, our correspondent may think England incapable of fear, but that is a matter of opinion; we think she is. It panies. was the great French revolution made England repeal the most ferocious of her Penal Laws in 1793, a year when the arms of Republican France were in the ascendant, it was fear of her Irish Catholic armycaused her to grant emancipation (see Wellington's life by Greig); it was the Clerkenwell explosion and Manchester rescue disestablished the Irish Church (vide Gladstone's speeches); and it is the ir- | degree." Will you be good enough to re-proresistible Land League which will force her | duce what I really did say, and tell me and to reform the terrible land system. The Reverend Mr. Bray asks to be informed in paragraph:what way he has attacked the Land League and we refer him to the extract he has sent us, cut out of his own paper, wherein he says that if more landlords are murdered and more boycotting practised land reform in Ireland infer from this that the Land League countenances murder, and yet the leaders denounce it from every platform. As for boycotting it is a different thing altogether,

nevertheless do not rule; it is the effect of public opinion. If, for instance, Ireland was not united in a demand for land reform boycotting would be impossible. And, after all, do not the landlords also boycott; do not all the churches boycott? What is social ostracism but another name for boycotting? Has the editor of the Spectator no particular grocer or butcher or paper manufacturer whom he prefers to patronize? We think we make out a case against the Reverend Mr. Bray, for whom, by the way, we entertain a great respect, when we say that when he condemns boycotting he condemns the Irish National movement; when he condemns Parnell he condemns the his enemies will allow in his hands. Frgo, Spectator.

THE DANGER OF THE FUTURE. Jay Gould, the great American speculator,

now owns more miles of railroad than any

other single individual in the world, but yet

he is not half satisfied. His ambition is as

his line, and the one great aim of his life

seems to be to obtain the controlling influ-

ence of the railroads and telegraph lines of the United States. He already plays fast he is the absolute monarch. Stocks rise and fall almost at his good pleasure, but whether they rise or fall, the fluctuations make him all the richer and more powerful for further operations. Now that he in a great measure controls the public purse little is wanting to complete his happiness—if happiness it can be called-than to control public opinion also; and this he is not neglecting. It is no longer a secret that he either owns or has under hypothecation an immense block of the stock of the Tribune, that he is part proprietor of the World, that he lately paid withstanding those little drawbacks, we can | \$46,000 for eighteen shares in the Sun, and guarantee the Imperial spy material for a that, finally, he is negotiating for the purlong communication to Scotland Yard or the | chase of stock in all the New York dailies, except the Star and Express, which papers are controlled by John Kelly and the Herald, of which the sole proprietoris the renowned James Gordon Bennett. Having possession of such a number of miles of railroad and having control to public opinion, what can prevent Jay Gould from exercising an immense influence on American affairs—and indirectly of Canadian -politically and commercially. We all know what an influence the Grand Trunk railroad has had in its time in Canadian politics, but what is the power of the Grand Trunk and its numerous owners, who might have different opinions on public questions, to the one man power of Jay Gould, guided by the one set of brains which have already accomplished so much for their owner? Men like Jay Gould and Vanderbilt must, in future, be recognized as dangerous factors in American politics. We have WE publish in this issue of THE TRUE none of them as yet in Canada, About a century ago a few great houses among the English nobility ruled the Empire. No lamentable result, which is the wealthiest minority the world has ever witnessed and Ottawa River; and this was an abomination the most impoverished majority. A tew not to be endured. An agitation was got up corporate bodies in the United States, such as the great Pacific railroad companies, Vanderbilt and Jay Gould, could, if they choose tounita and nool their issues, upset the Republic and establish an Empire in its stead. The time is not yet come for this will, most assuredly, accomplish their purpose. It is not in successful human nature to halt at any given point; it must move on, for such is the law which governs it, and when men are rolling in wealth they look around them for other means of aggrandizetage otherwise has the owner of one hundred | the Mayoralty on Monday. millions over the man of one million? A combination of such men and corporate bodies as we have spoken of could regulate the wages of the masses, and we know exactly what that means; it means the slavery of the free people of the United States, and it means the same to the people of Canada, for it is scarcely possible, that with a huge plutocracy at our doors, we could long escape the collar of the millionaires and railroad com-

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

Sir: -I notice that in an editorial of yesterday, you say, that while I condemn Oliver Cromwell for what he did in Ireland, I abuse the Land League for asking "that the atrocities of Oliver be atoned for in some small your readers how you construe my words into abuse of the Land League. This is the

I would advise the Irish of Canada and the United States who favor the Land League movement to be very temperate in their language. It is not a brave thing to talk of "justifiable homicide," and of "an army from this continent," and such like things calculated to inflame the blood of Irishmen in Ireland. For those who talk in that way are three thousand miles and more distant from actual danger. The Irish on this continent will send money to Ireland, but not a an army could be raised, before it could get

content would be once more trampled out in and success, and the result reflected great blood. So talk about fighting is altogether credit on the whole League. The chairman ill-advised and unfriendly to the best interests of Ireland.

The Land League in Ireland is fast losing its head. Because the English Government hesitates to apply coercion and to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act it imagines that the English people are intimidated. Nothing could be farther from the truth, and the Leaguers are simply playing the game of the English Tory landlords, who are opposed to A. J. BRAY. years.

MONTREAL, 28th December, 1880.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR :- Since I last wrote you there was a terrible pow-wow in our City Council anent my letter, which appeared in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS of the 1st instant. After the reading of the minutes Ald. Egleson rose to a question of privilege. He stated that be desired to call the attention of the Council to a letter appearing in the TRUE WITNESS over the signature of John Clancy, an ex-Alderman. Ald. Starrs was opposed to the reading of the letter. Ald. Egleson said that as it reflected upon the members of the Council it ought to be read. After these two worthies had given vent to a good deal of virtuous indignation Ald. boundless as that of Alexander the Great in Egleson read the letter from a copy of the TRUE WITNESS, and wound up by pronouncing all the statements contained in it false. It was then moved by Ald. Starrs, seconded by Ald. St. Jean, "that owing to the well-known fact that the author of the letter from and loose with the Stock Exchange, of which Ottawa is not deemed responsible for his acts or sayings, that this Council take no further notice of it, the author having to send his and addressed his hearers on the great quesgerrymander to Montreal to have it inserted." | tion of the day, insisting throughout upon Ald. Coleman suggested tnat as John Clancy, the necessity of educating public opinion the writer of the letter, was an ex-Alderman he should be brought to the bar of the Council and treated as he deserved." "Montes partu- on all the world, and that their demands were rientes nascitur, ridiculus mus," " the moun- | daily more and more listened to, and would tains were in labor and brought forth a mouse.'

In my last communication I promised that would give an expose of the finances of the city and of the general condition of the people. In order to fulfil my promise intelligibly I must go back to the year 1871. In | not be surprised to see that historic city that year the funded debt of the city was only | giving grander results than Montreal. one hundred and twenty thousand dollars (\$120,000). In the year 1876 the debt was Mr. E. Tobin, President of the Young Irishwo millions and a quarter (\$2,225,000). The men's Literary and Benefit Association, Parliament Buildings were commenced in said that he wished to make a correc-1860 and were not finished until 1875, tion in regard to a statement which had The erection of these buildings gave crept into the Press in reference to a donaemployment to about four thousand men, more than half of whom had families. The Government removed to Ottawa in 1865, and brought in its train a considerable number of people. These with the laboring men and mechanics who were employed on the public buildings doubled the population of the city. House room was exceedingly scarce and rents rose enormously. The rise in the rents gave | the total amounting to \$202.45, for which a marvellous impetus to building; every one that owned a lot or a half lot announcement met with a hearty approbation of land put up one building or more, and those who had no means of building mortgaged their properly to get means. The noise of the carpenter's saw, the mason's hammer, and the bricklayer's trowel was heard all over the city, and the streets were literally encumbered with public reception was not necessary. vehicles loaded with building material. The President expressed the opini Mechanics could earn three dollars a day and laboring men two dollars; business of every kind was in a flourishing condition: the city flowed with milk and honey, like the land of Canaan, and money was as common as ditch water. In the midst of all this prosperity there was one thing wanting to fill the measure of human happiness up in the Capital of the Dominion, and the public buildings, but Ministers of the dust which was constantly falling from the numerous saw-mills at the Chaudiere into the in favor of the construction of water-works shortly after of the location of the Government here in 1865; but the people could not be prevailed upon to vote the necesfunds until 1871, when a by-law authorizing the raising of five hundred thousand dollars was submitted and carried by a majority of the votes of the electors. The construction of the water works necessitated the employment of a vast number of workingmen, who came to the city from all parts, and added still further to the population of the city. The exodus and financial disaster which followed the completion of the public works shall form the subject of my next communication.

Very respectfully yours, John Clancy. P. S -Alderman Egleson is out in the city papers with an election dodge in the shape of statement of the city finances I hope to drive a coach and four through his finances at ment, and they desire, like the Israelites the nomination, which is to take place on of old, to have a king like other nations that citizens having decided not to bring forward Monday next. Our French Canadian fellowthey may be lords and dukes. What advan- a candidate, I will accept a nomination for

MEETING OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH

OF THE LAND LEAGUE. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE-MR. F. A. QUINN'S SUCCESS IN QUEBEC - A MAGNIFICENT DONATION FROM THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. SOCIETY—REDPATH'S RECEPTION—\$200 TO IRELAND -- A VOTE OF THANKS -- GENERAL

The meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Land League was held on Sunday afternoon in Toupin's Block. The seating capacity of the Hall was fully exhausted. One of the most attractive and encouraging features of these meetings is that scores of new faces fyle an appearance on every successive occasion. Encouragement is derived therefrom by having new hearts and hands to join in belping the Irish peasants to secure their just rights; and there is a source of attraction in the original effusions and witty re-

were adopted. The list of new members was then read, among whom were several of the Young Irishmen's Society. On motion they were

marks of the members. The Secretary read

the minutes of the previous meeting, which

unanimously elected. The President, P. Carroll, Esq, then announced that printed copies of the Constitution of the Montreal branch of the Land League had been received and were now in the hands of the Secretary. He commented upon several of the principal articles, of which he read a few important extracts, and he assured the League that the Executive would see to the faithful observance of all the by-laws. The President was happy to inform thousand men could be got to cross the sea the meeting that their friend, Mr. F. A. for the purpose of fighting the English. It Quinn, had returned from Quebec and was now in their midst. He had returned after then requested Mr. Quinn to relate to the meeting the various events of his organizing Mr. Quinn was proud to say that his mission

was a complete success, not through his

efforts indeed, but through the generosity and patriotism of the Irishmen of Quebec. Every. where he met with a cordial reception and with warm-hearted Irishmen anxious to join in any movement which could be beneficial any interference with the land laws. A little to Ireland. A committee had been more of the grim Boycotting business, and a previously formed to establish a branch few more landlords shot, and the work of in Quebec, and he attended one of land law reform in Ireland is put back fifty its meetings, when he was requested to expliin the working of the League in Montreal. Arrangements were made to hold a public meeting of all the citizens in the hall of the Ship Laborers Society. This meeting was a triumphant success, notwithstanding a want of time to advertize it; over 500 people attended. Mr. F. Carbray presided and opened the proceedings with a most effective speech. The first resolution pledging the people to generously answer the appeal made by C. S. Parnell, was moved by J. O'Farrel, Esq., and seconded by J. Mac. Sweeny, Esq.

The second, condemning the land system of Ireland, was moved by W. Quinn and seconded by J. J. Gahan. The third, referring to the number of land owners, was moved and seconded by Messrs. J. Gallagher and L. Stafford. The fourth, condemning the prosecution of the Irish leaders, was moved and seconded by Messrs. T. Shea and G. J. Paul. and the last, pledging the meeting to form a Quebec branch of the Land League, was moved by Mr. T. Dubig and seconded by N. Swindell. The speeches made in support of the resolutions were logical and eloquent. Mr. Quinn himself was then called upon and showing that by persisting in agitation the Irish race had made a deep impression eventually be granted.

A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Quinn was proposed by Mr. J. Shea and seconded by Mr. Stafford. It was passed amid applause. In concluding his report, he stated that he had the highest hopes for Quebec, and would

At the conclusion of Mr. Quinn's remarks, tion which the Society he had the honor of representing intended to make to the Land League. It was incorrect to state that this donation was to be levied by a tax on the members of the Society; half of the amount was the proceeds of voluntary contributions from the members, and the other half had been voted out of the funds of the society, sum he would now hand in a cheque. This and applause.

The question was then raised of how Mr. Redpath would be received on his arrival in Montreal: whether it would be advisable to make the reception a public one or not. The general opinion seemed to be that a formal The President expressed the opinion that a

public reception would not be beyond their intentions or the honor that they would wish to bestow upon one of Ireland's greatest benefactors, but would infringe too largely on the laws of economy which Mr. Redpath himself would not like to see violated to the loss of the Land League Fund. A public reception would cost money, and all the money in their branch exchequer must be applied to the best that was water works. The Govern advantage, which is evidently to increase the ment had built water-works to supply National Fund in Dublin.

A suggestion was made to invite the Presidents of the various societies to attend the lecture, but it was urged that the Land League was non-sectarian and was not to be swayed by any creed or nationality. The suggestion, therefore, was not acted upon. On motion the Executive were empowered to forward \$200 more to headquarters in Dublin.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Irish Mutual Building Society for their kindness in furnishing the Land League with a hall gratis. Next Sunday the meeting will be held in Nordheimer's Hall, which has been rented by the St. Patrick's Society and of which they give the free use to the Land League.

General enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings, and when the President, on leaving the chair, wished to all the happiness and joys of the season with the prayer that next year on this festive occasion, the land question would be so far settled and the rights of the Irish people so far recognized, that meetings of this kind would be no longer called for. The meeting then closed amid cheers for the friends of the Land League and for the Green Isle of the Sea.

A. M. D. G.

St Joseph, patron of the Universal Church, protect the diocese of Montreal! BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION IN FAVOR OF THE BISHOPRIC OF MONTREAL.

The aim of this Association is to aid the Bishopric of Montreal, that financial difficul-

ties have placed in an impending state. To become a member it suffices to give an alms of 5 cents a month, or to pay in advance 50 cents a year. But one cent a month or 10 cents a year is exacted from children.

The aforesaid offering can be made in favor of another person living or dead. ADVANTAGES.

A Mass every week at the Cathedral of Montreal for all the associates. An indulgence of 40 days for every act favorable to said Association.

Moreover, the associates participate in the advantages of the benefactors of the Bishopric, that is: 1st In two grand Masses celebrated at the Cathedral, every year during 25 years at 7 a.m., one, the second Wednesday of May, for the living; the other, the second Wednesday of November, for the dead. 2nd A grand Mass sung also at the Cathedral, at 7 a m., the last Wednesday of each month.

The names of the donors and the amount furnished by each are inscribed in books kept at the Bishopric. N. B .- The alms should be remitted to col-

lectors provided with a special authorization, or to the Pastors of the different parishes, or brought to the Board of the Episcopal Cor-APPROBATION. I approve and bless with all my heart the

Benevolent Association in favor of the

Bishopric of Montreal.

10th August, 1880. † E. C. Bishop of Montreal.

The forty hours' devotion of the Roman Catholic Church opened at St. Patrick's, Quebec, Monday morning after Divine service, in presence of an unusually large congrega-