

fellow-citizens? Is Orangeism to become the annual trailer of the traditional coat tail in the Yankee fair? If so, we submit to the pious consideration of our Ontario Grand, that they be forthwith instructed to inscribe upon their banners those truly heroic words

"If you are in for a ruction" "Just tread on the tail of my coat."

SACERDOS.

The Montreal Star says—"If" instead of exciting ill-feeling by trolling the streets with trumpety flags, banners and other gew-gaws, the nationalities set apart a day's wage for some tangible purpose,—aiding charities or establishing popular institutions, baths, libraries, museums and picture galleries,—there would be something to admire in these "celebrations;" but the procession humbug is without the slightest claim in that direction. Let Canada show her intelligence by banishing, with common consent, all such mischievous tomfooleries."

The above extract does infinite credit to the good sense and courage of the Montreal Star. There is no doubt that in both Provinces—both Ontario and Quebec—what we want is a strong healthy public opinion to put down all processions whatsoever. In a mixed community national processions are a nuisance, simply insupportable. As a relic of barbarism, they should long ago have ceased to exist. We have always looked upon processions as a piece of unmitigated child's play, in which all grown up men should feel ashamed to take part in any other capacity than as so many enthusiastic nursemaids intent on the laudable object of causing crying and pining babies. Nor do we except from our category the St. Patrick's procession, which though a religious procession is under the circumstances equally reprehensible and puerile. If in a mixed community Catholics will persist in walking in honor of their religious saints, they cannot expect Protestants not to walk in honor of their political saints. There is no doubt that both religious and national animosity should not exist, but they do, and that fact ought to teach us to forego everything in the slightest degree calculated to arouse them. Nor will it do to argue "Our processions being purely religious, if people take offence at them they should not—the fault is their's—not our's." Theoretically or in a mixed community such an argument might be all very good, but practically and in a mixed community it will not hold for a moment. As long as we live in this mundane world of our's, we must be governed by facts; as well run one's head against a stone wall because it happens to be in our way, as fly in the face of facts. The man in the stocks, when told that they could not put him in for bawling, looked facts sternly and practically in the face and answered—"But I am in." As things were, it mattered not whether he were in legally or illegally—he was in—and that for him was enough. So with processions—they should not give offence but they do, and that ought to be sufficient. In the present state of religious opinions and in the presence of modern historical facts, religious and national animosity will and as a fact do exist, and no sensible man should needlessly try to excite them.

But, said the Orangemen of New York, backed by a telegram from the good and pious of Kingston—"We have a right to walk and walk we will." "No man shall trample on our rights." "Stand to your colors" telegraphed the pious fraternal of Kingston." A hundred and forty murders are the response to this childish and insane logic. For Orangemen to insult their Catholic fellow men may be a "sacred right" and we have great reverence for "sacred rights," but when "sacred rights" lead to bloodshed, "sacred rights" should be held in abeyance by all good citizens.

And let it not be supposed for one moment that we are arguing one whit more against Orange than against Catholic processions. Religious processions can not hold good one moment any more than national ones in face of probable bloodshed, nor for the matter of that, in face of that "content cordiale" which should exist in all mixed communities. And as for the religious part of these processions, we shrewdly suspect that those very saints in whose honor these religious processions are professedly organized, would, under the circumstances, were they on earth, most emphatically repudiate, or at least discountenance them. Their ardent love of God, reflected in their love of neighbor, would teach them to respect their neighbor's feelings, and not to put too great a strain upon his pacific intentions, or on his forbearance. We would venture to say that the good St. Patrick has entered in heaven more protests against the procession in his honor than he has approvals. The Star suggestion is a sound one. We feel certain that St. Patrick, at least, (without entering into recognizances for the pious Dutchman,) would much prefer to see the annual proceeds of all "Patrick's pots" and St. Patrick's processions devoted to Catholic charities, rather than squandered on bad taste.

SACERDOS.

We learn that the Very Rev. O. Kelly, V.G., Kingston, and Rev. Father Roche, Prescott, have gone on a tour to Ireland.

A CARD. CHAPEL OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD.

The Parish Priest of Our Lady of St. Hyacinthe tenders his profound thanks to the members of the confraternity of the Precious Blood, and to all other persons whose generous and charitable hearts have assured the success of the good effort to build a chapel next the Monastery of the Precious Blood, which, he is happy to inform them, he is able to begin to-day. The four Dioceses of Quebec, Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, and Three Rivers have already collected a sufficient sum to finish this summer the foundation of the Sanctuary. Many parishes in these Dioceses certainly merit special mention for their liberality. Such as Kamouraska, L'Islet, Ste. Marie de la Beauce, St. Romain, L'Isle aux Grues, St. Pierre, Riviere du Sud, Ste Anne, Cote Beaupre, Boucherville, L'Isle du Pads, St. Stanislas Kostka, Ste Genevieve, Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Isle, Les Trois Rivieres, Nicolet, La Baie du Febure, St. David, St. Christopher, Diocess des Trois Riviere, &c. The Diocess of St. Hyacinthe responded generously to the call. In fact all the parishes composing it have sent their share to the contribution. The sums furnished by the different parishes of the Diocesses we have named, with those already sent, and with other promises of assistance, are remarkable on the part of the faithful whose charity seems inexhaustible. He is now able to offer to the associates and subscribers to the good work all the advantages mentioned in the first circular—(prayers during their lives and after death at all the Masses which are said and which will be said in the Chapel of the Precious Blood). One favor still greater and do not forget to profit by it pious souls. Every month there will be a Mass offered for the benefactors in the chapel. Messe de fondation. The charitable and zealous persons who are desirous of spreading more and more the worship of the Precious Blood and to propagate the devotion are asked to make known the great spiritual advantages which are bestowed upon all who participate in the good work; advantages which are so easily procured by a trifling alms. The Reverend Clergy are specially invited to inform the faithful confided to their care of these precious advantages to secure which all that is asked is the offering of the modest sum of twenty-five cents. The work perhaps may be prolonged for beyond two years and all persons who have not as yet given anything to this good work, and who desire to participate in its fruits may do so by inscribing their names on the subscribers' role which will remain open until the edifice is finished. The power of the Blood of Our Lord fill the hearts of all persons who are ready to aid and assist the parish priest of Our Lady, the joy and the goodness in this life and in the next.

ED. LECOURS, Priest.

James McShane, sr., Esq. after a residence of 39 years in Canada, accompanied by his son our worthy Councillor, J. McShane, jr., and Thomas Hanley and John Curran, Esqrs., have also left for a visit to the "old sod." We wish these gentlemen a prosperous voyage, and we trust that their stay in Ireland will be as pleasant as they anticipate and as we desire.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Buckingham. Declined; our journal is not a political one.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—For August, 1871. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

The present number contains articles on the following subjects:—Infallibility; The True Harp; A Pilgrimage to Cayla; Sonnet; The House of Yorke, Chapters IX., X.; The Serial Literature of England; Memoir of Father John de Brebeuf, S.J.; The Ancient Laws of Ireland; The Story of an Algerine Locket; The Spirit of Catholic Associations; Our Lady of Lourdes; Pere Jacques and Mademoiselle Adrienne; A Pie IX.; The Secular not Supreme; Dramatic Moralists in Spanish America; Albertus Magnus Vindicated; New Publications, \$4.50 per year, 45c. single copy.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—June 1871. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The contents of the current number, which is not so good as was the last, are as under:—Charles Dickens; Under the Red Cross, A Narrative of Hospital Life with the Prussians in France—Part 2; Old and New Annals of Oxford; Fair to See—Part 6; A Century of Great Poets—No. 1; William Cowper; Burton's History of Scotland; Concluding Volumes.

A DREAM FATALLY VERIFIED.—A gentleman living in Wilkes county, N. C., sold land to a neighbor for \$1,000. Business calling him away soon after he left the money with his wife. On returning he stopped over night with a friend ten miles from home. He dreamed that men had entered his house, murdered his wife and two children, stolen his money and destroyed his property. He asked a peddler to accompany him at once to his home. On arriving he found his wife murdered, and two men counting out the money, he fired upon them and killed them. They turned out to be the man to whom he had sold the land, and his son.

"Where petroleum goes," is the text of an article in the London Free Press. It is singular to note the great variety of destination to which the refined petroleum manufactured in London and Pennsylvania is sent. Manifests exhibit it going to Gibraltar, Malta, and Hamburg, and St. Petersburg, Trieste and Odessa, to Beyrout, Genoa, Cronstadt, Stockholm, Elsinore, and Antwerp, to say nothing of the West Indies, and Australia, and Brazil, where the consumption is growing rapidly. There has been no circumstance tending so much to the recent growth of London as the petroleum business; and now that any danger as to a want of permanency has been removed, and Canada oil is on call in New York and Liverpool, it is not unlikely that additional capital will be thrown into the business, of which, indeed, the erection of large works at Sarnia on the part of an English company is the most recent example.

The following letter appeared in the London Times on the 13th ult.—"Sir,—I enclose you extracts from a letter written by Mr. Bernard Saunders, a master tailor in Toronto, to the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Emigration for the province of Ontario, showing the demand for workmen in that trade. 'Would you kindly instruct your representative in Great Britain to urge the emigration of tailors to Ontario, being a class of mechanics that are very much wanted, and they are very much better off in Canada than in England. The wages are higher than in the very best London houses. Five hundred or more good workmen would easily obtain employment in the province of Ontario. In order to meet the season they should sail before the middle of August. The work-rooms are better lighted and more airy than those in London. Several of the journeymen tailors in Toronto and other towns of the province are men of landed property—three of my workmen own their residences and the freehold of the lands on which they are erected, and I know the sons of journeymen tailors who hold high positions—one is a barrister, another a clergyman, another the headmaster of a large school, another passed in Arts at Toronto University, and various others with whom I am acquainted are in equally good positions.' Mr. Donaldson, the Government immigration agent at Toronto, writes in the same strain about shoemakers, having applications from employers for upwards of 450 men. I am, sir, your obedient servant, W. DIXON, 11 Adam street, Adelphi, July 12th."

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—Amongst the cases mentioned in the criminal annals lately, was one involving the following strange piece of family history. A widow married a spinster. He was well off, she not. He was weak in health and mind, she was neither. She was childless, he had two children, both boys and tender years, neither he believe was in his teens, and the youngest a merchild. The wife and step-mother intent upon the husband's property, first encouraged the husband to drink constantly plying him with liquor which seemed to have unusual and powerful effects and then starving his sons till they availed themselves of six pence of their father's money and their dead mother's dowry and their own inheritance to purchase a few morsels of food to keep them from perishing. On this the step-mother charges them with larceny. Fortunately the eldest boy had intelligence and firmness enough despite his bitter tears to disclose the truth. The authorities' suspicions were aroused and the truth was established by the necessary enquiries and the fiendish step-mother the worse than Brinwithere or Browrig, who had concocted this diabolical scheme of obtaining property by the death of the father and the ruin of the children, has so far been frustrated in her infamous design. The children were discharged and placed in care of a relative.—Saturday Budget.

EMIGRATION FROM BELGIUM.—We understand two Belgian families, with their families, comprising seven or eight persons, arrived by the last Canadian steamer from Europe, and were immediately taken to the St. Antoine-street Home. Their arrival is significant in many respects, as it is understood that they are the first instalment of a party of 10,000 or more which are expected out this summer by the Allan line, and intend to settle in Canada. Most of them, three-fourths we should say from the lingual divisions of the kingdom, speak French, and as a class are one of the most orderly and industrious on the continent. It is pleasing to mention in this connection that the local immigration authorities speak in very favorable terms of the prospects of the labour market, the demand so far having fallen short of the supply.—Montreal Gazette, July 26.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.—The official report of the Indian massacre at Camp Grant gives a vivid description of that bloody event. It begins by speaking of the settlement of the Indians near the camp, and praises them for their peaceableness and good behavior. When the news of the massacre reached Lieut. Whitman, he immediately mounted a party and sent them with a surgeon to bring in the wounded, if any could be found, but the messengers returned late in the evening, having found no wounded, and without having been able to communicate with any of the survivors. Early the next morning he took a similar party, with spades and shovels, and went out and buried all the dead in and around the camp. In the evening the survivors began to come in from all directions, so changed in forty-eight hours as to be hardly recognizable. Many of the men, whose families had been killed, were obliged to turn away when spoken to, unable to speak and too proud to show their grief. The women and children were convulsed with sorrow. Every attention possible under the circumstances was shown them. They fully understood the nature of the assault made upon them, and told the Lieutenant that all they wanted was to be allowed to live. What they did not understand was, while they were at peace and conscious of no wrong intent, that they should be murdered by Government arms in the hands of Papagoes and Mexicans.

Mr. John Shea, an old citizen of Ottawa died on the 25th ult. at the age of ninety-one years. Mr. Shea was born in the County Kilkenny, Ireland, emigrated to Central Canada in 1826, and lived in Ottawa and its vicinity 45 years, being engaged in farming pursuits up till five years ago. The holding of the Provincial Exhibition in September next in the City of Quebec is likely to prove a most successful affair. The arrangements being made on an extensive scale, and will, with those in whose hands they are, be efficiently carried out. Mr. Boswell has always been prominent in the promotion of agricultural undertakings, and his name is a sufficient guarantee that the exhibition will not be a one-horse affair. But it requires that he be seconded in his endeavors, and his suggestion of a grand regatta in the same week as the exhibition should be carried out. The attractions which will be offered next September cannot fail to draw many strangers to Quebec, and consequently necessitate the spending of a large amount of money in our midst. It is well known that wherever these annual exhibitions are held the gain to the place is astonishing, and with regatta and other sights, not to speak of the natural advantages of Quebec, there can be very little doubt that we shall ultimately be large gainers. But not only in a pecuniary manner shall we profit, but also in the advancement of agricultural knowledge; by bringing into competition the farmers of other localities with our own advantage will be taken to improve on what objectionable or less perfect. The impetus given to progress in agricultural matters has been a subject of great interest, and so far has it been carried that Canadians were unopposed in the English markets in the purchase of prize cattle during last year. The prices given by many of our farmers were so high that it was commented upon by English journals;

they characterized these sums as "fancy." Whether these sums were extravagant or not is not a question for discussion, but the fact remains that Canadians, by means of these annual exhibitions, are arriving at the conviction that they should always in whatever they do, be first. Quod facis bene, facis tibi et non alii.—Quebec Mercury.

BREAKFAST.—Epps's COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The Service Gazette remarks—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected food, Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicious, easily-digested beverage which may save us many a doctor's bill. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labeled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

OTTAWA HOUSE, S. T. ANNE.—Residents of Montreal meditating a retreat to the country during our summer heats, will find, if they decide upon the pleasant village of St. Anne as their summer residence, clean, quiet and comfortable quarters at the Ottawa Hotel, kept by M. Isidore Omais. This Hotel has lately been enlarged and repaired from top to bottom. The situation, just below the bridge, cannot be surpassed, and the proprietor has constantly on hand boats for the use of his guests. It is but a short distance from the L. presents every comfort and convenience that the health and pleasure-seeker can desire.

Have You a Cough, cold, pain in the chest, or bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiable archer," consumption? If so, know that relief is within your reach in the Sarsaparilla of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which in many cases where hope had fled, has snatched life from the yawning grave.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Portland, Me., J. Donagan, \$6; Buckingham, J. Merriman, \$2; Dalhousie Mills, D. McDougall, \$3; London, J. McLaughlin, \$2 50; Ouslow, Rev. B. Casey, \$2; Bornholm, P. Moran, \$1; Loch Garry, Major A. B. McDonnell, \$2; Otcum Landing, J. Berningham, \$2; Isle Perrot, Rev. Mr. Turcot, \$1; Troquois, P. White, \$2; Kincardine, D. Kehoe, \$2; Dundee Centre, Rev. P. Fortin, \$2; Barrie, J. Kerr, \$2; Corunna, Rev. P. O. J. Oneltie, \$2 50; La Prairie, J. L. Contier, \$1; Bay Settlement, Wis., Rev. E. Daems, \$5; St. Bridget, Capt. Maguire, \$2; St. Jean Chrysostome, J. Stuart, \$2; Prescott, B. Kane, \$2; St. Anne de Beaupre, Rev. L. A. Bourret, \$2; Freilichsburg, H. Monaghan, \$2; Norton Creek, J. McCallum, \$1; Brantford, P. Doyle, \$1; Springtown, P. Kennedy, \$2; Inkerinan, T. J. Bishop, \$2 50; Stanfold, P. Thomas, \$2 50. Per J. O'Brien, Inverness—J. Quinn, \$2; J. Murphy, \$1 50; P. Brown, \$2; H. McCarty, \$1 25. Per Rev. J. J. MacCarthy, Williamstown—Mrs. D. McDonald, \$2. Per J. Nolan, Kingston—M. Flanagan, \$6.

Birth. In this city, on the 31st July, Mrs. Felix Callahan, of a son.

Married. At the Church of Notre Dame, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. Peter Browne, to Miss Kate Maria, daughter of Mr. John Smith, all of this city.

Died. At the house of her brother-in-law, Dr. P. E. Paradis, Contrecoque, after a long and painful illness, which was borne with Christian fortitude, Catherine, third daughter of the late Thomas Daly, Esq., Compton, P.Q.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. July 31, 1871.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Retail Price, Wholesale Price, and another price column. Includes items like Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Timothy, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Pork.

PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER. MONTREAL, July 31, 1871.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Hemlock Spanish Sole, Slaughter, Waxed Upper, Grained do, Splits, Kips, Sheep-Skin Bindings, Buffed Cow, Pebbled Cow, Emannelled Cow do, Patent Cow do, Rough, English Oak Sole, English Kips.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. July 31.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Middlings, Fine, Superior, Superfine, Fancy.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF CHARLES MCCOOL, who left Comanaghan, Co. Donegal, Ireland, about 5 years ago, and came to Halifax. When last heard from in May, 1870, he was working on the Rail Road at Lower Sackville, Co. Westmoreland, N.B. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be most thankfully received by his sister, SARAH MCCOOL, care of W. C. McDONALD, Esq., Tobacco Manufacturer, 163 Water Street, Montreal.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST the 7th. (By Order), Jso. P. WELAN, Rec-Sec.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE limited partnership heretofore existing between LUKE JOSEPH EGAN, GERALD C. EGAN and JOHN COX, under the name of EGAN BROS. & CO., has been dissolved and terminated this day. J. COX.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LEON GIROUX, Insolvent. Creditors are requested to meet at the office of L. O. Turgeon, No. 338 St. Paul Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the examination of the Insolvent and ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. Montreal, 26th July, 1871. CLAUDE MELANCON, L. S. O. TURGEON, Assignees.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. The twenty-sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. No. 3282. MEDARD BISAILLON, of the Village of Laprairie, said Dist. of Montreal, carriage-maker, and JACQUES BISAILLON, of the Village of Beauharnois, in the District of Beauharnois, carriage-maker, and a trading business together in partnership at the Village of Laprairie, as carriage-makers, under the name and firm of "M. BISAILLON & BROTHER," Plaintiffs.

NAPOLÉON OSTROUT, heretofore of the village of Laprairie, and now of the village of St. Henri, in the District of Montreal, trader, Defendant. IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Jean Bte' Vallee, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Emmanuel Frouin, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "Nouvelles Montreals," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called "The Witness," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, C.C.C.

WRIGHT & BROGAN NOTARIES, OFFICE—88 St Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL. OWEN M'GARVEY MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, (2nd Door from McGill Str.) Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province careful executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

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