

sick. The aldermen have fled, the Court House is locked up, officers gone. No person attacked has recovered. From Vicksburg the news is equally bad: "125 cases of fever during the past 24 hours; fifteen deaths." It is at times such as these that the human heart is moved in sympathy, and that men forget the little differences which, in petty malice, agitate their lives over the splitting of a hair or the length of a straw. The North is behaving nobly, and we see that England has been moved and that one relief committee has been organized. If times were any way good, Canada should, too, do its share, and extend to the suffering South whatever aid she could.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

No candidate can, with any chance of success, present himself for Montreal as the champion of a Free Trade policy. The people here will not hear of it, and while there may be differences of opinion in regard to this question in other constituencies, in Montreal there is none. Let any man look around him, and note the broad fact, that after three centuries of existence we are still unable to supply ourselves with the common necessities of everyday life. It is said that Protection will benefit a few to the detriment of the many! Not so. Protection will benefit all, because when the few become richer so must the many reap the reward. Who will deny that such men as Sir Hugh Allan are enriching the country? Take his ships and his business away and what have you left—what, but the deserted homes of thousands of poor people who benefit because of his wealth. Now, Protection will give us many minor Sir Hugh Allans, and thus the many will be benefited as well as the few. New avenues of advancement will be open to all, and if the few make millions, who only now make thousands, so will the many who now make hundreds, make these hundreds into thousands, when Protection is obtained. One year of Protection and Montreal will be black with the smoke of thriving industries, which are now silent because of fictitious Free Trade, which is not Free Trade at all. The Free Trade of Golden and of Bright are widely different from the Free Trade of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. The condition of England and Canada are as much asunder as the Poles. England had made her manufacturers when she voted the Free Trade policy. No country in the world could compete with her in iron works and ship building. She had her markets full and she wanted Free Trade to enable her to dispose of her goods. So it would be in Canada if our manufacturers were protected for a few years. But we must make a child stand before it can walk, and Canadian industries can never compete with similar industries, already established and in working order, without protecting them long enough to give them vitality. That Protection would injure the farmer is another fallacy. It would increase the price of many commodities the farmer would require, but in good times it may be cheaper to pay eight dollars for your beaver, than in bad times, it might be to pay four dollars for the same article. All over the world famine prices mean good times, low prices mean bad times. Five years ago it was cheaper to pay \$300 for a dwelling house than it is to-day to pay \$300 for it. High prices should alarm no one; on the contrary, they indicate prosperity, and that is what we are all aiming at.

AN APPEAL.

As our readers are aware, there is now pending before our courts, one of the most important trials for the future well-being, the peace and prosperity of this city and community. We refer to the prosecutions of the Orange leaders. These prosecutions do not interest one section of the community in particular; all creeds and classes, who desire to make this Province their home, are equally interested in the final settlement of a question that has assumed a most alarming aspect; that has already involved our city in enormous expense, that has not only threatened, but has disturbed the harmony of our society, and which, if not checked now, must entail disasters that no one can contemplate without a shudder.

It is not our intention here to refer to the history of Orangism or to point out the fact that wherever it has raised its head, there desolation and bloodshed have marked its advent and progress. Fortunately the affair has assumed, for the present, at least, a character in which it can be dealt with through legitimate weapons open to all. Unlike other places where the issues have had to be fought out in the blood of fellow-citizens and fellow-subjects, here it has resolved itself into a question of abstract right. The legality of the Order is asserted on the one side, its illegality under the laws of our Province is maintained on the other. Both parties profess to respect our Constitution, and the laws enacted under it; and now it remains for the Court to determine the issue. The prosecutions have in no way been instituted in a spirit of persecution. Those who have undertaken the task of settling this vexed question have no personal ends to serve, or no private vengeance to wreak. The cases have been instituted in the interest of the community at large, where, previous to the introduction of this noxious element, peace, harmony and good will reigned supreme. The unwillingness of the Orange leaders to come manfully forward and acknowledge their existence as an oath-bound organization, with all the attributes of a secret association; their evasive manner in hedging themselves behind legal technicalities, on the plea that they do not wish to criminate themselves, are sufficient to convince anyone, not morally blind, that they

are afraid to meet the issue fairly, either in the civil or criminal courts. Yet this matter, despite all the difficulties with which the shirking of the Orangemen surround it, must of necessity be fought out, the law of the land vindicated and the peace of our homes secured. To do this, however, a considerable sum of money will be necessary. We have undertaken the task; there must be no turning back. Very many of our fellow-citizens have already contributed their subscriptions towards defraying the legal expenses of this momentous trial, but a still greater number have, so far, held back. The Citizens' Committee now call upon all those who are anxious to see this question tested, to send in at once the amount of their contributions to the office of this journal. It is a duty incumbent on all, not merely on the citizens of Montreal, for the time being the theatre of all the bad passions and wretched turmoil, aroused by this social plague, it interests every city, town and hamlet in the land, and we hope this appeal shall not have been made in vain to those who call themselves the true friends of peace, law and order in our community.

COLONEL FLETCHER AGAIN.

Are public journals to refrain from discussing the acts and words of the men of the Volunteer Militia? Some people appear to think they are, but we think otherwise. When a man in authority, no matter who or what he is, gives expression to opinions at variance with truth, or contrary to the accepted rules of society, then that man must stand the consequences of having his acts or deeds discussed. Men holding positions of trust in the Volunteer Militia can no more expect to be exempt from this rule than can any one else, and we, for our part, shall not be silent when members of the Volunteer Militia commit acts, or utter expressions, contrary to the spirit of society or of the law. In obedience to this right, we some time since challenged Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher's remarks when addressing the Victoria Rifles, a corps of which all classes of people in Montreal are, day by day thinking more. Now, we have again to notice some remarks the same gentleman made when, according to a morning contemporary, he addressed the 53rd Battalion on the occasion of their inspection on the 23rd instant. On that day Colonel Fletcher is reported to have spoken, as the report says:—

"In very eulogistic terms of their soldier-like behaviour in Montreal on the 12th of July—the order, discipline and forbearance they had displayed under circumstances as provoking as could be imagined—well determined and an unflinching attitude was worthy of any regiment of the line, and by it, doubtless, the peace of the city was that day preserved. Then, turning to the colonel of the regiment, Lieut. Col. Ibbsen, he said, 'Colonel Ibbsen, you ought to be proud of your regiment.'"

Now, if this report is correct, Col. Fletcher has been guilty of another indiscretion. Here is a battalion of men against whom a very grave charge is resting, a charge which, if proved to be true, should cause them to be disbanded, and yet we find their D. A. G. complimenting them on their behaviour! A more direct incentive to outrage we never heard. The "order, discipline and forbearance they had displayed!" What on earth does this mean? To utter threats of "cleaning out Grimshaw" is "order and discipline" to shoot poor boys is "forbearance" to play the "Protestant Boys" when on their way home is, according to Col. Fletcher, just the kind of thing we want in the Volunteer Militia of Canada. The 53rd Battalion has disgraced the Volunteer Militia of the country, and while we have refused to say a word about their appearance, or to criticize their lack of drill, yet we cannot refuse to tell Colonel Fletcher that if he, as the Deputy Adjutant-General of the 5th Military District, told the Lieut.-Col. of the 53rd Battalion that he should be "proud" of his men, then Lieut.-Col. Fletcher has given another proof of his incapacity and his utter want of judgment.

THE SITUATION.

To most people the political situation is limited to the question of Protection and Free Trade. These questions are vital to the hour, and upon them hangs, perhaps, the majority of men's votes. No one can attempt to underestimate the issues at stake on the question of Canada's commercial future, and it would be well if there was no other issue to agitate the public mind. But it is idle to disguise the fact that there are other issues at stake, and issues, too, which will occupy some portion of time in the coming session of Parliament. If this country is to be saved from the dangers which threaten it, the Parliament of the Dominion must manfully grapple with the question of Orangism. What form that contest should take, we are not now prepared to say, but that it should take some form is evident to the weakest intelligence in the land. People who attempt to shirk this question, are simply shirking a difficulty. Orangism must be fought in the House of Commons as well as out of it. Hitherto they have had altogether too much of their own way. They had their "chief" and their champions, while their opponents were satisfied with treating them with contempt. But that silent contempt will do no longer. It must now be active war. People may tell us what they please; they may call us what they like; they may, denounce us until they are black in the face, and still Orangism will be fought to the bitter end. That fight will, on our part, be a fair and a constitutional one, but fight we will. There are several little issues which must be settled, and when they are settled, we may find out several more that may demand attention. But so far as we can, Orangism will not be allowed to do as it pleases, without, at least, doing our best to meet it, everywhere and under every circumstance, we can. The Irish Catholics of Canada should see to this question, for they may rest assured that we want men who will take

manly stand upon this grave issue when the proper time comes. There are, too, many other questions besides Free Trade and Protection, that we would like to hear our politicians discuss, but which they appear to carefully avoid.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TORONTO "GLOBE" ON THE MONTREAL ORANGE TRIAL AND SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.
Sir—Ever since Mr. Brown contested the election of the county of Haldimand against the late W. L. Mackenzie, and was defeated, he has been the inveterate enemy of Sir Francis Hincks, who was the colleague of Baldwin and Lafontaine. From that time to the present Mr. Brown has never allowed an opportunity to pass without endeavoring to damage Sir Francis in the public estimation, and in every instance has signally failed, most prominent of which are the charges referred to a committee of the House of Assembly in 1854. The *Globe* of the 21st August (inst.) affects to have "Sir Francis Hincks in a corner," and under this head sets out to defend the Orangemen of Montreal. The *Globe* cannot see any difference between one procession and another; he considers the "procession of the Host" as offensive to Protestants as is the Orange procession to the Catholics—and thereon argues that according to the reasoning of Sir F. Hincks both processions should be suppressed. To those familiar with the antecedents of the *Globe*, for the past quarter of a century or more, it is not surprising that it should class the two processions as parallel cases, for it has never been known to afford a good word for anything connected with the Catholic Church; and because Sir Francis Hincks has the moral courage to state such damaging facts as given in the Police Court at Montreal, the *Globe* comes to the front for the purpose of letting the Orangemen down gently, and making a thrust at Sir Francis Hincks. Let it be noted, the *Globe* does not prove that any of Sir Francis Hincks' statements are incorrect, or that the Orangemen have not acted in violation of law; but seeing that the elections are at hand, and with a view to catching Orange votes, it makes a miserable attempt to conciliate the Orange body. The telling evidence of Sir Francis Hincks on the Orange trial must be productive of good results, and must satisfy all reasonable and unprejudiced Protestants that the Orange association is an evil calculated to perpetuate party hatred and strife.

Should Sir F. Hincks consent to become a candidate for parliamentary honors once more, his old admirers in this Province would rejoice, and the Dominion would once again enjoy the very great advantage of his able and far-seeing statesmanship.

I have read the addresses of some of the Montreal candidates, none of whom have put on record their views on the Orange question. Why such profound silence?
Ostendo.

August 26, 1878.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.
Sir—On the 17th instant the band of the 42nd Battalion, of Perth, left here for Nanaimo in uniform to attend the grand union excursion of Prentice Boys and Orange Young Britons of that place, the band being specially engaged for that occasion.

On making enquiry, I was informed on good authority that they had permission from Colonel Buck, the Reform member for Brockville, Colonel of the battalion, to attend in uniform.

I wish to inquire if this is not a gross breach of military law, and if it is not against military rules for members of a military band to belong to the O.Y.B. Association, as some members of this band belong to that Society, and is there no punishment for such offences? Is it not too bad that Catholics are compelled to pay towards the support of a band that takes every opportunity of deliberately insulting Orange demonstrations. This same band having headed the Orange procession here on the 12th July last, and attended the Orange celebration in Smith's Falls on the 12th July, 1877.

Yours etc.
I herewith enclose my card.
Perth, 24th August, 1878.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.
Sir—The following paragraph appeared in your issue of the 21st inst., and escaped my observation until yesterday:—
Mr. O'Donoghue, M.P.P., says the Irish Catholic Union of Montreal has not been invited to the Union picnic at Ottawa on the 3rd of September.

This paragraph was, no doubt, based on an item which appeared in the Ottawa *Free Press*, and to which I replied next day. Without going over the same ground as my letter, I wish only to say that your editorial of Friday, the 23rd, embroils my opinion exactly against the proposed visit of Montreal members of the Catholic Union to Ottawa on the occasion of our picnic.

Yours, &c.,
D. J. O'DONOGHUE.
Ottawa, August 26, 1878.

MORE SHOOTING.

TWO YOUNG MEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.
About one o'clock on Sunday morning Edward Staines, residing at No. 37 Busby lane, and George Prentiss, living at No. 15 St Genevieve street, were proceeding homeward from the theatre, when they were fired upon and wounded by a man whom they did not know and with whom they had not the slightest acquaintance. The circumstances as related by Staines are substantially as follows:—Prentiss and he were at the theatre, and after the termination of the performance, were on their way home when they met a friend named John Hughes, of St. Maurice street, who accompanied them, as he lived in the same direction. They were accosted by a young man on Craig street who asked them where they were going, and on receiving an answer said he would accompany them as he was going in the same direction. After having walked a short distance the party met two other men who seemed to be friends of the first stranger by whom they were accosted, and after a short conversation the crowd proceeded together. The conversation throughout was of a most friendly character and no overt act was committed until, when opposite a gateway on Busby lane, the last corner shoyed Staines to the ground and then drawing his revolver and holding it close to his head bled away at the face of the prostrate young man. On the shot being fired the lads scattered, but the man with the revolver pursued and overtaking Prentiss, fired again. Staines, who had been but slightly wounded in the neck, was now calling loudly for the police, who, however,

did not arrive in time to prevent the firing of a second shot, which passed through Prentiss' forehead immediately over the right eye. Both wounded men were at once conveyed to the General Hospital, where their wounds were attended to by the House Surgeons, who do not consider the wounds in either case dangerous. A man named Stephen Kelly has been arrested on suspicion, and will be brought before the Police Magistrate this morning. Neither Staines nor his companion can give any reason for the assault; in fact, they say they never saw the man before.

WATCHMAN KANE'S STATEMENT.

About a quarter past midnight, Saturday, while on duty on Victoria Square, I heard a noise as if blinds shutting. I soon afterwards thought the report proceeded from some other cause, and I at once ran in the direction from which the report came; and when near the corner of Busby Lane, I saw a man getting into a carriage, and calling another man who came from the place where the shooting took place. This second man also got into the carriage, which had no number on the lamps, and both were driven away rapidly. There were two other men on the sidewalk who were also asked to get into the carriage, but they declined doing so, saying they would walk. I then proceeded up Busby lane, and in a yard at the corner of Latour street I found Edward Prentiss lying prostrate and bleeding profusely from a wound over his right eye. I handed him over to a constable, who brought him to the General Hospital. I also went into Staines' house, and finding that he had been wounded in the neck, I also had him conveyed to the hospital. Before I sent Staines to the hospital he said he identified Kelly, now a prisoner, as being his assailant, whereupon I said he could not be the person, as I had seen him coming out of a grocery the time the report of the shots was heard. He said, "Let him go," but, changing his mind suddenly, he said, "Keep him prisoner; I'll swear he's the man." I accordingly brought the accused to the Chaboulay square station, although I am satisfied in my own mind that he is innocent. I afterwards discovered that the carriage which drove away the two parties from the scene of the shooting took the direction of the East-End. The wounded parties were considerably under the influence of liquor when the occurrence took place.

THE Q. M. & O. RAILROAD.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT SEIZE THE ROAD—RESISTANCE THREATENED.
During the past few days some excitement has existed with regard to the relations of this railway to the Government, and as will have been seen by the Post of Saturday, a writ of injunction had been issued by Judge Rainville, which was made returnable on the 2nd inst., and which had been served upon the Hon. Mr. Joly, Premier, and Mr. P. A. Peterson, Chief Engineer of the Government, restraining them from interfering with the road. It had thus been concluded that the obstacles to traffic were removed, and that passengers could proceed to their destinations. Under this understanding a train was despatched on Saturday morning, but did not get further than the Mile-End Station, as Mr. Peterson, acting under instructions from the Government, seized the road at Hochelaga.

FEARS OF VIOLENCE.

Resistance to these instructions having been feared at the Mile End station, a detachment of "B" Battery, consisting of ten men, stationed on St. Helen's Island, were ordered on Saturday evening to proceed there and take possession. Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher had also received orders to aid Mr. Peterson with two hundred men from the Montreal Volunteers, or as many more as might be required. The 65th Rifles, 6th Fusiliers and the Montreal Garrison Artillery were accordingly each ordered to furnish sixty men, and "B" Battery from Quebec was also despatched to the scene of the trouble. In the meantime it became known that the Government had also seized the line at the Hill end of the route, and that Mr. Duncan Macdonald had collected a large number of his employees and armed them, collected all his rolling stock, and having placed the whole on a siding beyond Ste. Therese, known as the gravel pits, was determined to resist their seizure.

CALLING OUT THE VOLUNTEERS.

As these pits are naturally fortified and if defended with spirit would cost a deal of trouble to capture, it was deemed advisable to send the main body of volunteers to that place as soon as possible, and the train which had been detained at the Mile End Station was prepared for the transport. It was, however, about half-past eleven when the detachment of the 6th Fusiliers, commanded by Captain Blacklock, arrived. The men of the 65th Rifles, under command of the Major, arrived about the same time. The troops were all in heavy marching order and had to march through a blinding storm of rain which, unfortunately for them, came on while they were en route. They were immediately hurried on board the train. Mr. Louis Perault was left as the magistrate in charge of the Mile End Station, and Mr. Louis Lamontagne accompanied Mr. Peterson in order to act as magistrate in case the train was attacked. Rumours were also sent to the track being torn up, and in consequence the train proceeded at a slow rate. The detachment of the Montreal Garrison Artillery was ordered to Hochelaga, and took possession of the station at that point, while the force of the ten men of "B" Battery at the Mile End Station was reinforced by sixteen men of the 6th Fusiliers under command of Lieut. Nelson.

A REPULSE.

It was reported that the reason for the Government calling out the troops was the repulse of an attempt made by the Sheriff of Terrebonne to seize the material there by a body of armed men, presumably in the employ of Mr. Macdonald.

HOW MATTERS STOOD

yesterday morning was that the Government were in possession of each end of the road, the contractor in possession of the rolling stock at the gravel pits, Ste. Therese, guarded by a large force of armed men. Keeping a check upon these men were about 130 men of the 6th Fusiliers and 65th Rifles, awaiting the result of this morning's negotiations.

THE GOVERNMENT

consider they are entitled to the road, and mean to have it, either by peaceful means or by force, and should resistance be offered the contractor and his party will, they think, be responsible.

A COMPROMISE OFFERED.

At a meeting on Thursday last, between the Premier and Mr. Macdonald, the latter was offered the amount which he claimed as his earnings, \$5,000 per month, if he would allow the Government to take possession, this to be continued until arbitration should settle the dispute, and be then deducted out of amount awarded. This account is peculiar, in so far as it is said the contractor has already received \$350 in excess of his contract. It is, of course, denied; the re-

sent elections have anything to do with the present seizure by the Government.

THE TROOPS REINFORCED.

In order to completely overawe the contractor's men, it was decided to call out additional volunteers. Col. Fletcher was thereupon requested to do so and proceed with them to Ste. Therese. By six o'clock in the evening, the indefatigable Lieut.-Colonel Lebrun was ready with a force which brought his battalion up to 200 men. The 6th Fusiliers were also largely reinforced and the detachment at the Mile End station was relieved by another under Lieut. Hood.

DISPOSITIONS OF COMMANDERS.

Col. Fletcher will command the operations at Ste. Therese; Col. Bacon to proceed to Hull, leaving detachments along the route. Colonel Harwood has been telegraphed to come and assume command at Montreal during the absence of Colonels Fletcher and Bacon.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT STE. THERESE.

On the arrival of the troops at Ste. Therese, they were met by a tremendous mob of people, who used insulting and threatening language. It was evident the majority of them were supporters of Mr. Macdonald.

AN ARREST.

Mr. Marshall, one of the foremen, was arrested by Major Lapointe for insulting some of the soldiers. He was, however, let go after a few hours.

THE CONTENTING FORCES.

Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, who has arrived, assumed the command of all the forces, consisting of about 105 of the 65th Rifles, and 45 of the 6th Fusiliers—in all 150 men and officers. The contractor is estimated to have about 200 men, of which 150 are in the village, the remainder in the gravel pits; and it is generally rumored they will resist the Government to the utmost.

PROCEEDINGS FOR THIS MORNING.

At seven o'clock this morning the troops were to have marched to the station and taken possession, where a guard will be left, and then were to have proceeded to the gravel pits, where the Sheriff would demand the surrender of the material. If refused, the Magistrate was to repeat the demand; and if he was also refused, the matter would be left in the hands of the military. Various rumors are about as to the intentions of these men, but a big row is very much feared.

THE ASSUMPTION.

Come, my dear brethren, I would not weary you with argument in a festive season; yet, let me finish as I have begun; I will be brief, and bear with me if I view the bright Assumption of our Lady, as I have done her immaculate purity, rather as a point of doctrine, than as a theme for devotion.

It was surely fitting then, it was becoming that she should be taken up into heaven and not lie in the grave till Christ's second coming, who had passed a life of sanctity and of miracle such as hers. All the works of God are in a beautiful harmony; they are carried on to the end as they begin. This is the difficulty which men of the world find in believing miracles at all; they think these break the order and consistency of God's visible world, not knowing that they do but subserve to a higher order of things, and introduce a supernatural perfection. But at least, my brethren, when one miracle is wrought, it may be expected to draw others after it, to complete what is begun. Miracles must be wrought for some good end; and if the course of thing fell back again into a natural order, how could we but feel a disappointment? and, if we were told this was to be, how could we but judge the information improbable and difficult to believe? Now, this applies to the history of our Lady. Say, it would be a greater miracle, if her life being what it was, her death was like that of other men, than if it were such as to correspond to her life.

Who can conceive, my brethren, that God should so repay the debt He condescended to owe to His Mother, for His human body, as to allow the flesh and blood from which it was taken to moulder in the grave? Do the sons of men thus deal with their mothers? do they not nourish and sustain them in their feebleness, and keep them in life while they are able? Or who can conceive, that virginal frame, which never sinned, was to undergo the death of a sinner? Why should she share the curse of Adam, who had no share in his fall? Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return, was the sentence upon sin; she then was not a sinner, itly never saw corruption. She died then, my brethren, because even our Lord and Saviour died; she died, as she suffered, because she was in this world, because she was in a state of things in which suffering and death was the rule. She lived under their external sway; and, as she obeyed Cesar by coming for enrollment to Bethlehem, so did she, when God willed it, yield to the tyranny of death, and was dissolved into soul and body, as well as others. But though she died, as well as others; she died not as others died, for, through the merits of her Son, by whom she was what she was, by the grace of Christ which in her had anticipated sin, which had filled her with light, which had purified her flesh from all defilement, she had been saved from disease and manly, and all that weakens and decays the bodily frame. Original sin had not been found in her, through the wear of her substance and the decrepitude of years, propagating death. She died, but her death was a mere fact, not an effect; and, when it was over, it ceased to be. She died as a matter of form or a ceremony (as I may call it) to fulfil, what is called, the debt of nature,—as she received baptism or confirmation,—not primarily for herself or because of sin, but to submit herself to her condition, to glorify God, to do what her Son did; not however as her son and Saviour, with any suffering, or for any special end; not with a martyr's death, for her martyrdom had been before it, not as an atonement, for man could not make it, and One had made it, and made it for all; but in order to finish her course, and to receive her crown.

And therefore she died in private. It became Him, who died for the world, to die in the world's sight; it became the great Sacrifice to be lifted up on high, as a light that could not be hid. But she, the lily of Eden, who had always dwelt out of the sight of man, fittingly did she die in the garden's shade, and amid the sweet flowers in which she had lived. Her departure made no noise in the world. The Church went about her common duties, preaching, converting, suffering, there were persecutions, there was fleeing from place to place, there were martyrs, there were triumphs; at length the rumor spread through Christendom that Mary was no longer on earth. Pilgrims went to and fro; they sought for her relics, but these were not; did she die at Ephesus? or did she die at Jerusalem? accounts varied; but her tomb could not be pointed out, or, if it was found, it was open; and instead of her pure and fragrant body, there was a growth of lilies from the earth which she had touched. So inquirers went home marveling and waiting for further light. And then the tradition came, waited westward on the atomical breeze, how that when the time of her dissolution was at hand, and her

soul was to pass in triumph before the judgment seat of her Son, the Apostles were suddenly gathered together in one place, even in the Holy City, to bear part in the joyful ceremonial; how that they buried her with fitting rights; how that the third day, when they came to the tomb, they found it empty, and angelic choirs with their glad voices were heard singing day and night the glories of their risen Queen. But however we feel towards the details of this history, (nor is there anything in it which will be unwelcome or difficult to piety,) so much cannot be doubted, from the consent of the whole Catholic world, and the revelations made to holy souls, that, as is befitting, she is, soul and body, with her Son and God in heaven, and that we have to celebrate, not only her death but her Assumption.

And now, my dear brethren, what is befitting in us, if all that I have been telling you is befitting in Mary? If the mother of Emmanuel ought to be the first of creatures in sanctity and beauty; if it became her to be free from all sin from the very first, and from the moment she received her first grace to begin to merit more; and if such as was her beginning, such was her end, her conception immaculate and her death an assumption; if she died, but revived, and is exalted on high, what is befitting in the children of such a mother, but an imitation, in their measure, of her devotion, her meekness, her simplicity, her modesty, and her sweetness? Her glories are not only for the sake of her Son, they are for our sakes also. Let us copy her faith, who received God's message by the Angel without a doubt; her patience, who endured St. Joseph's surprise without a word; her obedience, who went up to Bethlehem in the winter and bore our Lord in a stable; her sensitive spirit, who pondered in heart what she saw and heard about Him; her fortitude, whose heart the sword went through; her self-surrender, who gave him up during his ministry and consented to His death.

Above all, let us imitate her purity, who rather than relinquish her virginity, chose to lose Him for a son. O my dear children, young men and young women, Virgin mother, of the intercession of the Virgin, in this respect! What shall bring you forward in the narrow way, if you live in the world, but the thought and patronage of Mary? When your spirit within you is excited, or relaxed, or depressed, when it loses its balance, when it is restless and wayward, when it is sick of what it has, and hankers after what it has not, when your life is solicited with evil, and your mortal frame trembles under the shadow of the tempter, what will bring to yourselves, to peace and to health, but the cool breath of the Immaculate and the fragrance of the Rose of Sharon? It is the boast of the Catholic Religion, that it is the boast of making the young heart chaste; and why is this, but that it gives us a Saviour for our soul, and Mary for our nursing Mother? Fulfill this boast in yourselves, prove to the world that you are following no false teaching; vindicate the glory of your Mother Mary, who on the world's blasphemies, in the very face of the world, by the simplicity of your own deportment, and the sanctity of your words and deeds. Go to her for the royal heart of innocence. Things that are desired are not to be compassed, so her. Her ways are beautiful ways, and all her paths are peace. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold on her and he that shall retain her is blessed. As a vine he that shall retain her, is a pleasant odor, and bath she brought forth, in honor and virtue, her flowers are the fruit of honor, and her heritage is sweeter than honey. They that eat her shall yet be hungry, and they that shall drink her shall still thirst. Whosoeverarkeneth to her shall not be confounded, and they that work by her, shall not sin.

THE LATE BISHOP CONROY.

A Newfoundland exchange gives the following account of the removal of the body of Bishop Conroy on board of the "Caspien":—"The attack which ended in the premature decease of this eminent prelate was congestion of the lungs, and of such a deceptive character as to mislead his attendants, and to encourage the hope that restoration to health would be speedy and sure; but the prelate himself, it is said, entertained no sanguine hopes, and was prepared in every way for the result. To the Most Rev. Dr. Power, who kept constant vigil by him, and anticipated his every want, he expressed a desire that, in the event of his death, his remains should be conveyed to Ireland, and as a last wish, that Dr. Power would accompany them to his native land.

"The body of the deceased prelate was, on Monday morning, removed from the Episcopal Palace to the Cathedral, where it was laid in state, and has been visited by thousands who, in various ways testified their intense sorrow at an occurrence which has so suddenly deprived the Catholic Church of one of its most gifted and exalted sons. Many knelt at the catafalque and prayed, and others strewed it with garlands of sweet-scented flowers. Lady Glover, the amiable consort of His Excellency the Governor, was among the visitors; attended by some ladies of the Altar Society, her Ladyship, from a silver barge borne by her page, took two beautiful floral offerings—the one representing a cross, the other a crown—and gracefully placed them upon the bier. Requiem Masses were then said daily, and the solemn tolling of the funeral bell announced the solemn rites performing within the walls of the sacred edifice.

"Preparations for the conveyance of the remains of the deceased prelate were completed on Wednesday evening, in expectation of the Allan steamer due next morning; she, however, did not arrive till after even in the evening. Three hours afterwards, according to announcement, the procession was formed to convey the remains to the Galway Pier. It was, indeed, a sorrowful cortege. The numerous societies that hailed his advent among us six weeks ago all life and animation, with shouts of gladness, are now accompanying his dust and silently; the flags which then fluttered in the breeze are now furled; music is hushed; and the only noise which breaks the solemn silence of the night is the tread of the multitude and the rumbling sound of carriage-wheels. The scene is sombre, and impressive! The barge is slowly drawn by four black horses, plumed, draped in black, surrounded, followed, and preceded by a dense mass of people, upon whom the rays of the flickering torches shed weird, unnatural light—reflecting the whole in myriad panoramic shapes—created those undefinable feelings which no pageant in this country ever produced before, and perhaps never will again. It was near midnight before the barge reached the wharf of the Hon. Ambrose Shea, where the steamer "Caspien" awaited her sorrowful mission—the conveyance of the remains of the truly eminent man whom but six weeks ago she had landed here in apparent health and vigor. Shortly after the coffin was placed on board, the steamer departed for Ireland.

"In accordance with the wish of the lamented deceased, the Right Rev. Dr. Power takes passage in the "Caspien."