

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL EQUALITY.

(To the Editor of The Globe.)

It will not, I hope, be contended that the few wire-pullers in each constituency constitute the Reform party. Instead I rather think it will be admitted that the Reform party is the whole electorate who vote the Reform ticket. At the last general election, in round numbers, sixty Miniserialists were elected in Ontario. Who elected them? To this there can be but one answer—the Reform party. Irishmen (Catholic) constitute one eighth of the population of Ontario. How comes it that they have not a single representative from Ontario in the House of Commons? Why is this? Is it because the paucity of intelligence and capacity in the ranks of that class of the population? Is it because they have not the material from which to manufacture legislators? The man who answers Yes, I have no hesitation in branding as an infamous liar or an ignorant poltroon. Proportionally to their numbers Irishmen can turn out as many eligible men as any other class. In 1867 I attended the Reform Convention and the Catholic Convention. The former wholly Reform; two-thirds at least of the latter were Liberal. The speeches in the one were in every way equal to those in the other; while the political principles enunciated by the speakers in the Catholic assembly were of an order incomparably higher than those of the larger convention. This was no doubt owing to the homogeneity of the Catholic Convention, embracing only one race, one creed.

Let us now throw our premises into the form of a series of syllogisms, and see what they demonstrate.

1. There are eighty-eight members for Ontario in the House of Commons.
2. The Irish Catholics constitute one-eighth of the population of Ontario.
3. The Irish Catholics, in proportion to their numbers, have all the necessary qualifications for legislators.

4. Representations in parliament is of the first importance to the whole people, and to every section and class.

5. The Irish Catholics have not one member in the House of Commons from Ontario; therefore,

6. Irish Catholics occupy an inferior or degraded political status in Ontario.

The Reform party constitute the majority of the population of Ontario, and must consequently bear a proportional share of the shame and obloquy. Can any other conclusion be logically arrived at? You say, in palliation, that your people will not vote for a Catholic. Cease, then, this hypocrisy of calling yourselves Reformers. You are, at best, but Liberals in the Crayal stage of development, who mistake bigotry for liberality—who think because they don't lay us alive that we ought to be grateful.

Reverse the case. Suppose the present majority suddenly converted into a British minority, and the minority into an Irish majority. Did the majority treat the minority as we are now treated, I for one, would disown, despise, and repudiate them. I solemnly declare that I would not remain twenty-four hours a Catholic, and that instead of being proud of my race, I would change my name and prefer to be one of Swift's Houyhnhnms.

Hold! hold! say my critics, your Irish are living in the proverbial glass house—they of all others can boast least of political consistency. This impression is abroad, though baseless in fact as the fabric of a vision, and so untenable that prejudice alone could ever give it origin. This will be proved in the sequel.

No later than Saturday evening last, while deliberating on the advisability of giving opposition to Mr. Currier, a Scotch gentleman, who prides himself on the purity of his Reform principles, stood up in the midst of the assemblage and gravely told the delegates that at the present juncture no Presbyterian—adding that they constituted the true type of the Reformer—could vote for an Irish Catholic in this city. I shall now analyze on what justification this—I was going to say novel, but rather the revival of an antiquated and persecuting doctrine, is founded.

Since the very inception of this town to the present day, Catholics constitute the numerical majority of its population. It had, preceding Confederation, been represented in the Legislature successively by Messrs. Johnson, Stewart, Scott, McLachlan, Fielding, Jean, Scott, Catholic; Currier, Protestant; St. Jean, Catholic. In the Local Legislature by Messrs. Scott and O'Donoghue, Catholics. No Irish Catholic here, though we should never have a member in the Commons wished to deprive the Protestants of their member; all they wanted is that he should be a Liberal instead of a Conservative. They set to work to get one. They were allowed to manipulate the thing as they pleased in their own fashion, we aiding them by our suggestions they utterly failed in getting a candidate, and were about abandoning the contest when some proposed, rather than let the election go by default, that an Irishman should be run; and they were met with the declaration that no Protestant Reformer could be got to vote for him, although in all the Protestant Reformers consist of not more than one-sixth of the whole Liberal vote. Like the dog in the manger, "they will not eat the hay nor let the ox eat it."

Let us now consider on what presumptive right these pretensions are founded. Previous to the well assured fall of the late Government, there was not for the preceding twenty years a baker's dozen of Protestant Reformers in this city, so far as they could be detected by any outward manifestation. Sir John A. Macdonald's famous declaration in 1872 that a "Clear Grit" could not be elected even as a pound-keeper in Ottawa was literally correct; and he might have added, that if the generous impulse seized the good people it would be hard to "scare up" the Grit. But so soon as they found Sir John's ship sinking they deserted in droves, as they will again Mackenzie's when they smell disaster, which they can with as delicate an instinct as a vulture carrion. These pseudo-Liberals aided in the election of Dr. St. Jean in 1874. But, true to their instinct, with all their might they opposed Mr. O'Donoghue in 1875, although Mr. Mowat's pronounced candidate. This is the *alpha* and *omega* of their claim.

Contrast this with the generous treatment of Protestants by Catholic communities. Nor have we far to travel for an illustration; just to cross the Suspension Bridge into the Province of Quebec. There we find the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, constituting the Inkerman division, of which according to the last census the population is as follows:

Catholics.	Protestants.
Ottawa County.....28,810	9,799
Pontiac County.....8,762	7,048

Inkerman Division.....37,572 16,847

These have six legislators, three for the Federal and three for the Local. Of these in the first and second Parliaments the whole were Protestants, while now in the third Parliament there is only one out of the six a Catholic, and no Catholic has ever murmured at this state of things, that I have heard of. Indeed, the county of Pontiac has never been represented by a Catholic, and the county of Ottawa rarely. What an inscrutable power the deep water channel of the Ottawa River possesses! He then now across the Atlantic waves, and observe men and things. Protestant Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales) with a representation of 553 members in the House of Commons, has not one Catholic among the number, although her Catholic population exceeds two millions. Now, jump across the Irish Sea, and contrast things there with the mighty nation you have just left behind.

Protestants are about three-quarters of a million, and they have about half the representation in the Commons and I believe the whole in the Lords. (Lord save us from such despotism!) Again, compare Catholic with what is, by a misnomer, called "Protestant North"—for an absolute majority of the people of Ulster is Catholic, although an odious law converts the minority into a majority of the electorate.

Ulster never sent a Catholic to Parliament. It is to me a sincere cause of gratulation that Catholic Ireland (Monster, Lelster, and Connaught) has a better record, and that she sends many Protestants to Parliament, often from constituencies of which scarcely one per cent. is Protestant. Did she otherwise I would be ashamed of my country. Moreover, I doubt if there is a Protestant constituency in Ireland which since the Union has sent a Liberal to the House of Commons, while the Catholic ones send none other. There is an exception at present. Gallant Tipperary has, owing to the operation of an abominable law, the honour of now being represented by a miscreant of that persuasion (Tory). I deliberately call him by that name, for had he a particle of honour or manhood in his brutal carcass, he would not for an hour sit for a constituency which he has no more moral right to represent than you have.

Yet, in the face of this testimony we are told ad nauseam that the Irish have no principles. If it is true that they are led by the priests, it cannot be denied that the Irish clergy are Liberals in the best and broadest acceptance of the term—the noblest in Europe. Again, turn to Catholic France. We find that a considerable number of her deputies are Protestant, and why should it be otherwise? Wherever there is real liberty, that is equality, it is so. Why would she be so insane as to deprive herself of the eminent services of her Protestant children? They belong to her as much, and being in a minority they stand most in need of her maternal protection.

It is clear then that Protestantism is at the root of this evil, particularly Scotch Protestantism. None can accuse me of any bias against the Scotch. My wife is a Scotch-Canadian, of the best blood of Scotland, too—a lineal descendant of the "Keppoch" of Culloden. But much as I respect the Scotch, I love justice more. Hear what Buckle says on the Scotch character. New edition, London, Longmans, Green, & Co., 1872, vol. iii, p. 470:—

"Knowing that these words will be widely read and circulated in Scotland, and as I am to bring on myself the hostility of a nation, for whose many sterling and valuable qualities I entertain sincere respect, I do, nevertheless, deliberately affirm, that in no civilized country is toleration so little understood, and that in none is the spirit of bigotry and persecution so extensively diffused."

That there runs through the entire country a sour and fanatical spirit, an aversion to innocent gaiety, a disposition to limit the enjoyments of others, and a love of enquiring into the opinions of them, and of interfering with them, such as is hardly anywhere else to be found; while, in the midst of all this, there flourishes a national creed, gloomy and austere to the last degree, a creed that is full of forebodings and threats and horrors of every sort, and which rejoices in proclaiming to mankind how wretched and miserable they are, how small a portion of them can be saved, and what an overwhelming majority is necessarily reserved for execrating, unspeakable, and eternal agony."

Space will not permit any more extracts. Whoever wishes to see further can consult the author. Now a few extracts on the intolerances of French Protestantism from the same author. Vol. II, pp. 56, &c.—

"They, (the Protestant clergy) were not content to exercise their own religion unless they could also trouble the religion of others. Their first step was to call upon the Government to limit the performances of those rights which the French Catholics had long revered as emblems of the national faith. For this purpose, directly after the death of Henry IV., they held a great assembly at Saumur, in which they formally demanded that no Catholic processions should be allowed in any town, place, or castle occupied by the Protestants. As the Government did not seem inclined to countenance this monstrous pretension, these intolerant sectaries took the law into their own hands. They not only attacked the Catholic processions whenever they met them, but they subjected the priests to personal insults, and even endeavored to prevent them from administering the sacraments to the sick."

At La Rochelle they would not permit the Catholics to have even a single church in which to celebrate what for centuries had been the sole religion of France, and was still the religion of an enormous majority of Frenchmen."

When Louis XIII. visited Pau, he was not only treated with indignity, as being a heretical prince, but he found that the Protestants had not left him a single church, not one place in which the King of France, in his own territory, could perform those devotions which he believed necessary for his future salvation."

"This was the way in which the French Protestants treated the first Catholic Government which abstained from persecuting them; the first which not only allowed them the free exercise of their religion, but even advanced many of them to offices of trust and of honor. All this, however, was only of a piece with the rest of their conduct. They who in intellect and numbers formed a miserable minority of the French nation, claimed a power which the majority had abandoned, and refused to concede to others the toleration which they themselves enjoyed."

"Into other matters, and even into those connected with the ordinary functions of government, the Protestants carried the same spirit, although they formed so small a section of the people, they attempted to control the administration of the Crown, and by the use of threats turn all its acts into their own favor. They would not allow the State to determine what ecclesiastical councils it should recognize; they would not even permit the King to choose his own wife."

"By way of aiding all this, and with the view of exasperating still further religious animosities, the principal Protestant clergy put forth a series of works which for bitterness of feeling have hardly ever been equalled, and which it would certainly be impossible to surpass. The intense hatred with which they regarded their Catholic countrymen can only be fully estimated by those who have looked into the pamphlets written by the French Protestants."

"The rebellion thus raised by the zeal of the Protestants was soon put down. The sword had now been drawn; and the only question to be decided was, whether France was to be governed according to the principles of toleration recently established, or according to the maxims of a despotic sect, which, while professing to advocate the right of private judgment, was acting in a way that rendered all private judgment impossible."

This is a curious study—the study of Protestant intolerance; and any one wishing to pursue it farther had better read Buckle. Even when Protestants are forced by necessity to make concessions, they do it in such a niggardly manner as if they wished, as far as possible, to neutralize the beneficial effect of the concession. Whenever they take up a Catholic, they select the least worthy or competent, as much as to say, 'We'll take good care to keep the best and ablest in the background; the men who would be an honour to their class and would faithfully reflect their views, must be ostracized.'

The consequence of speaking thus plainly are well known to me. I know that whosoever ventures to expose this bigotry and intolerance will be stigmatized as a fanatic, an enemy of mixed society, a disturber of the peace and harmony that should subsist in a well organized community, just as the startled burglar shouts "stop thief!" If indifference constitutes an essential qualification in forming a verdict, I have that quality in a pre-eminent degree. There does not exist—there cannot exist—a human being more indifferent to the religion of his neighbour than I. Though my oldest son is in his twentieth year not one of my children ever heard, or shall hear, me make an invidious distinction between Catholic and Protestant, Mahomedan, Jew, or Pagan. In my opinion it would be a less crime to teach them to pick pockets or rob hen-roosts than anything subversive of the great moral precept, "Love one another."

If the Reform party is the party of bigotry *par excellence*, then there is no room left for me in that camp. In my pamphlet of 1872, on the "Political Status of Irish Catholics in Canada," the following passage occurs:—"If they (the Reformers) do not come forth from the ordeal pure and of full weight, like pure gold tried in the fire, then condemn them, and I will heartily join in the condemnation." You will probably say that Mr. O'Hanley himself furnishes a complete refutation of his argument. He condemns the whole Reform party for the acts of men whom he knows to be sunshine Reformers, and who would be Tories again to-morrow with a change of Government. I would not so illogically; but the evidence of dissatisfaction is accumulating day by day, until it has become so overwhelming that the conclusion is inevitable. There is not an Irish Liberal from St. Catharines to Cornwall—men who have grown gray in the ranks of Reform—except two, who has not independently come to the conclusion that there is not room for him in the Reform camp. I have been amazed, startled, at the unanimity which exists. I had at one time thought that the Irish Canadian was only airing the views of its own fireside, but I am convinced it is the reflex of the ideas—not the language—of the whole Irish Liberal party of Ontario, and I might add, Quebec.

You can well conceive that for one like me, who firmly believes that the moral, social, and material progress of the human race depends on the diffusion of Liberal principles, it is no light matter to have to turn his back on the party of his choice, whom he selected to spread these principles, and whom he has faithfully and unwaveringly supported in the face of temptations to most men irresistible for the last twenty-three years—the best of his life; that it is not complaisant to his sagacity to be forced to confess that all his bright hopes have been doomed to disappointment, and that the party whom he thought worthy of his support and confidence—a support and confidence unalloyed by one selfish consideration—has in the day of trial found wanting, and that he, a poor man—poor because of his connection with them—tells them to-day, in the zenith of their power, and when sycophants from all quarters of the compass are flocking to their standard, that he can no longer be one of them because of ignoring the fundamental principles of a Liberal party in doing injustice to his own race.

There is not to-day a man in this Dominion, no, not one, who has made more sacrifices for the sake of his principles than I. Indeed, I have sacrificed everything—name, reputation, wealth, popularity, everything but honour—that only heritage of an Irishman remains, like the escutcheon of my native city, intact, untarnished—*urbis inalterata munit Waterford*. I have been abused, slandered, vilified, calumniated to an extent to which few, if any, in my humble sphere have ever been subjected, and all because, and only because my slanderers could not have me. To find that after all I was only following a myth, pursuing an *ignis fatuus*, is a sad, a painful confession.

Yours, &c.,
J. L. P. O'HANLEY.
Ottawa, 24th April, 1877.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

On Thursday afternoon at half-past three, on invitation of the Parks and Feries Committee, a large number of ladies and gentlemen made an excursion to the Island in the ferry, when the Park was formally opened, and a collation provided by Mr. Sissons, was partaken of.

The dining room of the St. Lawrence Hall is to be frescoed by Mr. Almudi, of Chicago. It is said that a fountain is to be erected in the square opposite the Windsor Hotel. Complaint is made of a quantity of manure thrown on the sidewalk on both sides of Guy street near Bonaventure. A thunder storm, accompanied by rain passed over the city Wednesday night.

It is rumored that Hon. C. B. De Boucherville, Premier of the Local Government, is thinking of resigning, owing to dissensions in the Cabinet.

IRISH MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—Friday evening the shareholders of this society met in their room, McGill street and elected the officers for the ensuing year, as follows:—President, Mr. B. McNally (re-elected); Vice-President, Mr. P. Dinaham; Sec. Treasurer, Mr. W. P. McGuire; Valuator, Mr. W. H. Hodson; and Messrs. Wright & Brogan, Notaries.

Four life-sized statues have been placed on the dome of Laval University, Quebec.

An ordination will take place in the Basilica, Quebec, on Saturday, when seven gentlemen will be ordained to the priesthood and two to the office of sub-deacon, and on Sunday three are to be ordained to the office of deacon. Among the candidates for the priesthood is a son of the late Lieut. Governor Caron.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, OTTAWA, May 17th, 1877.—At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa, held on Sunday, May 6th, it was moved by Mr. P. Dunn, seconded by Mr. D. Smith, that this Society has learned of the determination of our President, D. J. O'Donoghue, Esq., M.P.P., of refusing the nomination another year, and all that remains with this Society now is to accept the same with regret, and to return to him our sincere thanks for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the trust during the past year.—THOMAS MACGURE, Assistant Secretary.

PILGRIMAGE.—About 400 young ladies of the congregation of the Immaculate Conception, Ottawa, Cathedral parish, went on their annual pilgrimage to Notre Dame de Lourdes, on Sunday last.

BALLOON EXPLOSION.—During the Whit-Monday amusements at Hull, a balloon, about to ascend, was blown against a gasjet and exploded; 86 spectators were injured; six dangerously.

CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the True Witness.
Sir,—In your issue of the 16th inst., I saw an article headed "Outrage by Young Britons." As I am the only person of that name that I know of in the town of Guelph, in justice to myself, I wish it to be distinctly understood by the readers of the True Witness that I am not the person therein mentioned.

By inserting the above you will greatly oblige
Yours Respectfully,
THOS. PAYNE.

Guelph, May 27th, 1877.
[We print this letter with pleasure and we are glad to hear that the charge against the "Young Britons" is unfounded. We based our remarks, as we said, upon the letter in the *Witness*.—Ed. T. W.]

LATEST NEWS.

Roumania on Monday definitely declared her independence, and was against Turkey.

Political excitement in France still continues. The Chambers, after the present recess, will probably be further prolonged.

A column of one of Martinez Campos' division commanders was recently surprised by a body of Cuban insurgents, and almost annihilated.

The townspeople of Mallow, county of Cork, Ireland, fell foul of some militia recruits on Monday, and seriously damaged eleven of the military.

The revolt against Russia in the Caucasus strengthened by Turkish co-operation, has necessitated a concentration of a large body of the Imperial forces for its suppression.

The Russian advance in Wallachia has received a check, in the fall yesterday of the railway bridge over the river Aluta, flowing south into the Danube, opposite Nikopol.

Great Britain, it is stated, has addressed a note to the Czar, in regard to Constantinople and the Suez Canal, on both of which points, it is asserted, a satisfactory understanding is likely to be arrived at.

Several rumors, more or less probable, were afloat on Monday, one that a triple alliance was in process of negotiation between England, Austria and Germany, and another to the effect that peace was being talked of among Russian officers.

A direct challenge has been thrown down to Andrassy by the prohibition of navigation on the Danube. Count Andrassy is to take measures to oppose this immediately, as its consequences on a large portion of the Hungarian trade would be disastrous.

The number of men locked out from the Clyde shipbuilding yards is 1,000, which, it is said, will be troubled as soon as contracts at present running in the yards are completed, when the rest of the men will be discharged, unless the arbitrators to whom the dispute is referred, can settle the matter satisfactorily.

A mutiny occurred Monday on board the American ship, "Kate Davenport" at Liverpool the chief-officer was shot and stabbed; three men were shot; the wounded were taken to the hospital; the ship will be detained.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.—*Le Temps*, which has occasional communication from the Russian agency, says our private information confirms the fact that a note has been communicated to the St. Petersburg Cabinet by the English Embassy on questions connected with Constantinople and the Suez Canal now and hereafter. This document is couched in conciliatory terms; we are assured that an understanding is already arrived at between Russia and England, both in substance and in form as regards the Suez Canal, and in substance as regards Constantinople.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.—It is stated in Paris that England has given notice to Turkey that she will oppose everything which might hamper the passage of merchant ships or men of war of neutral powers through the Suez Canal. In consequence of this, a rumor has circulated that in exchange for the capitalization of Egyptian tribute paid to the Porte, the latter is disposed to cede to England its right of sovereignty over Egypt.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Russians are committing frightful massacres in the Caucasus.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—It is stated that the bodies of 804 Turks have been already buried at Ardahan.

LONDON May 22.—It is believed Russia and England have agreed upon localizing the war, and also upon the question of the navigation of Suez Canal.

MISTAKE OF FRANCE.—Despatches from Berlin say Germany will strengthen her garrisons in Alsace and Lorraine, in consequence of the formation of a French Ultramontane Cabinet.

An Erzeroum special, Saturday, describing the first attacks on Ardahan, says the efforts of the Russians commenced with a heavy artillery fire followed by impetuous infantry attacks which were repulsed with great slaughter. The troops were led back to the assault after each failure until night stopped the carnage.

ERZURUM, May 3.—The *Scotsman's* London correspondent says, regarding England's preparations in case of emergency, that arrangements are so far complete that the authorities reckon upon being able, if necessary, to embark about 60,000 men in about ten days.

Yesterday the Russians attacked the outer lines at Kars with a furious determination, having preceded their attempt by a heavy but ill-directed cannonade. Powerful guns in the Turkish batteries replied. The duel was maintained till the Russians brought up columns of infantry. The Ottoman commander drew together a large body of troops behind the ramparts and launched a tremendous sortie upon the Russian flank and rear, under the shock of which the enemy retreated into a disadvantageous position. A bloody engagement followed at close quarters. The Russians were obliged to retreat, beaten, leaving upon the field 300 dead and many wounded.

The French Chambers were prorogued yesterday amid a scene of great confusion and uproar. Deputies of the Left have adopted a manifesto to the nation, defending the late Ministry, and Senators of the Left have issued a protest against the new Ministry's attempt to stifle discussion, and declare their strenuous opposition to any measure inimical to Republican institutions. The excitement at present does not appear to have reached the working classes. Germany is watching anxiously the outcome of the crisis, which, it is stated, is the result of intrigue.

Turkish and Russian accounts of the recent assaults on Ardahan and Kars differ somewhat, but it appears evident that the Russians met with no great success, and were compelled to fall back. Since then, they have been gathering for a more decisive engagement, and the "great battle" which has been threatening for the past day or two, it is thought, from a Batoum telegram, dated yesterday afternoon, has at last commenced. Among the rumours current, is one that England and Austria will become involved in the war very shortly, as allies; and another, that a further reference to the European Powers will be made by the Russian Government. Turtukai, a Turkish village on the Danube, opposite Oltienitz, has been the scene of a terrible outrage, the Christian inhabitants being outraged and massacred by an organized conspiracy of the Turks of that place.

AUCKLAND.—The Bishopric of Auckland, New Zealand, some time vacant by the resignation of Dr. Croke, new Archbishop of Cashel, has been filled by the appointment thereto of Dr. Clerayre, a French priest of the Diocese of Wellington.

THE EMIGRANTS' GUIDE.

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PERSONALS.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.—This ship is expected to arrive in Queenstown to-day.

CONROY.—An address was presented to Dr. Conroy at Halifax, on yesterday morning.

O'FARRELL.—Remember Father O'Farrell's lecture on Friday night.

FABRE.—Bishop Fabre left Halifax for Montreal on Tuesday morning.

DUFFERIN.—Lord Dufferin has been visiting the United States on private business.

O'LEARY.—The dinner given to Daniel O'Leary in London was a great success.

DEBOUCHERVILLE.—It is rumored that the Hon. M. DeBoucherville, Premier of Quebec, is about to resign.

DUFFERIN.—It is said that Governor-General will succeed Sir Edward Thornton as British Minister at Washington.

O'DOWD.—Mr. O'Dowd the editor of the new paper the *Emigrants' Guide* has won a high reputation as a journalist.

DEVINE.—Mr. Thomas Devine—Chief Surveyor of the Crown Lands Department, Ontario, was in Montreal this week.

BRAVO.—Mrs. Bravo is dead. She died at Cannes a few days since. She was only a little over thirty years of age.

BISMARCK.—It is stated that the Emperor has recalled Bismarck to consider the situation in view of the sudden change in the French Ministry.

MURPHY.—Mr. F. Murphy the great Temperance lecturer was once a successful hotel keeper, who turned to drink and was ruined.

SANDFORD FLEMING.—It is rumored that Mr. Sandford Fleming and the Premier do not pull well together.

VICTOR EMANUEL.—The King of Italy is allowed \$2,500,000 a year for expenses; but that is not enough, so \$350,000 more is asked for him.

MCMAHON.—As we go to press we learn that all is quiet in France and McMahon's policy is not so "revolutionary" as the Republicans feared.

LETELIER.—Lieut. Governor Letellier, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, paid an official visit to the Ursuline convent at Quebec on Thursday.

AYLMER.—Hon. H. Aylmer, M.P., is to take command of the twenty Canadian marksmen who are to compete at Wimbledon this year.

LAMARCHE.—Canon Lamarche returned on Friday morning from Rome, where he had been staying for nearly a year past.

KENNY.—Sir Edward Kenny read the address to Archbishop Hannan, congratulating him on his elevation to the Archbishopric See.

PARNELL.—Mr. Parnell M.P., is chairman of a Committee in London that has for its object the organization of regular visits to the political prisoners.

O'CONOR DON.—The Ballinasloe Tenants Defence Association have passed a resolution against the O'Conor Don for his policy on the land question.

KENNY.—Rev. George B. Kenny, son of Sir Edward Kenny, preached an impressive sermon on the occasion of the consecration of Archbishop Hannan.

GREEN.—The handbills distributed at the Church doors in Montreal calling upon the people to support Mr. Green in his candidature for St. Antoine Ward, have been pronounced a forgery.

MEANY.—Mr. S. J. Meany is to be present and at the Tom Moore Anniversary, which is to be celebrated in the Mechanics' Hall, on the 28th inst.

CASEY.—The friends of Mr. Casey, the defeated candidate for Tipperary say that the reports of the "disturbance" were much exaggerated. We believe it.

HAYES.—President Hayes has been invited to be present at Chathamque on "Decoration Day" when it is proposed to decorate the graves of the blue and of the gray alike.

STARIS.—Alderman Michael Starrs of Ottawa, was the Grand Marshal of the procession that took place in that city on Monday in honour of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's episcopate.

MCALLISTER.—Mr. McAllister the Catholic editor of the *Coburg Sentinel*, in an article on the pilgrims writes of our Holy Father as "His Holiness" in inverted commas. We are sure there must be some mistake in this.

HANNAN.—The consecration of Archbishop Hannan, took place on Sunday at Halifax. Three Archbishops, eleven bishops and seventy priests, were present. Bishop Courcy was the Consecrating Bishop.

CAPILLA.—The tallest living man, according to a Spanish newspaper, is a young man from Alcocer, 26 years of age, and 2.80 meters (9 feet 2 1/2 inches) in height, named Augustin Luengo Capilla, who lately has been presented to his Majesty the King of Spain.

TILDEN.—The *Graphic's* Washington special says the extra session of Congress was postponed to thwart a well-planned design to pass a resolution in both Houses declaring Tilden elected President and inviting him to his seat at Washington.

BAYARD.—PRESENTATION.—The pupils of the Catholic Separate School, Ingersoll, in union with the Choir, presented their pastor, Reverend J. Bayard, previous to his departure for Sarnia, with a handsome silver casket. The presentation was accompanied by an address, read by Miss Minnie Keating.

FITZPATRICK.—On Friday May the 11th, a deputation in the name of the people of Woodville, consisting of Messrs P. Dally and McHugh waited on the Rev. Father Fitzpatrick of St. Thomas, formerly of Woodville, and presented him with a gold chain and cross accompanied by a complimentary address.

ROY.—The Rev. Mr. Roy of the Methodist Church Montreal has been dismissed from his office in consequence of a pamphlet he wrote which his associates think is not in accordance with the teachings of the Methodist body. He is however supported by his congregation.

BURKE.—The Rev. Father Burke of Quebec announced on Sunday, that St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, the St. Patrick's National Society, the Beneficial Union, and the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Society, had passed a resolution, expressing the opinion that "any reception accorded to Dr. Conroy on behalf the Irish Catholics of the City would be appropriately made in the name of the Congregation of St. Patrick's."

MERCEDES.—Excepting the Princess Mercedes daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, there is but one Catholic princess in Europe available as a wife for the King of Spain. This is Princess Mathilde, eldest daughter of the heir to the throne of Saxony by the daughter of "Maria II. da Gloria" of Portugal—a young lady in her fifteenth year.

ORD.—The *Herald's* Chicago despatch says General Ord thinks Mexico marauders should be punished wherever found, and dealt with just like the Sioux. He wants General Sheridan to empower him to follow them into Mexico, and adds that Conservative people of Northern Mexico favor annexation.