

## OKA.

The following we take from the *Miner* of the 23th of June.

## COMMUNICATION.

Indignant protest of the citizens of Oka against the vile calumnies of the *Witness* and other Protestant Journals.

Sir—The misfortune which lately struck us so cruelly so overwhelmed us that it was impossible for us to furnish you until this moment, with the details of which we have been the witnesses.

We are seized with a just indignation at the infamous and glaring reports published in the *Witness* and other Protestant Journals, and raise our voices against them as eye witnesses of the events which took place, for not only did the reporters play the hypocrite on the scene of the disaster but had the audacity subsequently to show forth what actually occurred in a manner that was false as it was criminal.

As to the precise time of the calamity the *Witness* contrary to its usual custom tells the truth, for by a remarkable coincidence he was on the spot at the exact time of the fire. But this was doubtless a concession to the world, given in order to cover his ordinary mask, and audaciously conceal the actual facts—in order to drink from the same fountain all the English reporters have been at pains to make their accounts agree, in this respect with that of the *Witness*.

In refutation, Mr. Editor, we give the facts exactly as they came under our observation as eye witnesses.

Between half-past three and four o'clock on Friday morning we were all awakened by a loud report which the savages made with a cannon in breaking the barriers surrounding the Church, and we saw immediately after a body of them advancing towards the Seminary armed with muskets and one of them carrying what seemed to be a vessel full of inflammable matter, one of them had an armful of hay which he had picked up on the road outside the Seminary, this they threw in the stables the door of which they broke open with their axes. Father Lacombe awakened by the noise hurried out and found himself with one of his employees, face to face with four or five armed savages. In passing from his chamber through the court yard he observed the horse which had been backed to pieces evidently by the stroke of an axe.

On perceiving Mr. Lacombe one of the incendiaries, the father of Chief Joseph, armed with an axe, raised the weapon to strike, on being remonstrated with for his heinous conduct, and were it not for the interference of one of his compatriots in crime, who arrested his arm, we should have to regret an act still more dreadful than that which was perpetrated.

During this time the fire was spreading rapidly, and we saw the ruffians (bandits) armed with muskets and hatchets parading and marching in triumph round the cannon which they had taken from its place, and dragged convenient to the house of their minister Parent. Then they passed away part of the day with a few English reporters and others in brigades (menures) of that clique. In the space of two hours and a half all was consumed from the base to the summit. It was utterly impossible to stay the progress of the flames, but thanks to the assistance of the enthusiastic population, the contents of the Church, the Sacristy, and the first flat of the Seminary were saved.

The Catholic Indians, the statement of the *Witness* to the contrary, displayed a zeal and devotion truly admirable, as all of us can testify who had seen them work. After such an act of vandalism bearing for their safety, the women and children took refuge at a distance, but confidence has been re-established by the presence amongst us of the Quebec police, who keep the savages at distance. At the hour at which we write they are encamped at Hudson, fronting Oka, concealing without doubt with certain intrigues differing from them in nothing save color. We cannot, Mr. Editor, enter into more minute details for an *Enquete* has been instituted by the Government, which will make known the truth, and cause justice to be done.

(Signed) THE CITIZENS OF THE VILLAGE OF OKA.

## THE "MAIL" ON THE INSURRECTION AT OKA.

Some \$50,000 worth of property belonging to the Roman Catholic Church has been destroyed by fire at Oka, near Montreal, and great is the quantity of printer's ink and paper which has been already consumed over the event. Some, if not all, the Indians, became Protestants some years ago; and this was the starting point of a religious enmity which has frequently been manifested in a very angry and very serious way.

It is not easy to reach any just conclusion at this distance from Oka. Were we to believe the Montreal *Witness*, the Catholic priests are responsible for all the trouble. Whether this be the fact or not, we have a strong conviction that an extreme Protestant clerical in Montreal has done much to keep alive the flame of discord in Oka. It has been grieved to their mill, and they have never ceased to use it freely. Hardly had the police been among them when the Catholic church is found to be in flames, and all attempts to save it from destruction were unavailing. Other adjoining buildings were also destroyed. It is not unnatural that this crime should be charged to the Indians.

It is a shame that such a state of things should be allowed to exist in the Dominion. It is a matter with which the Ottawa Government has had to do, and we feel compelled to say they should strain whatever constitutional or legal rights they have to put on a basis which will insure peace and quiet in the future the relations between the Indians at Oka, and the Catholic Church. It is a dangerous question to be made the shuttle-cock of fanaticism or even of religious zeal. We appeal to the Dominion Government to take the matter in hand, if it can possibly do so, and end the seemingly everlasting feuds which have made the name of Oka infamous throughout the country.

## FEARFUL FIRE AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE TERRIBLE VISITATION OF WEDNESDAY—THIRTY LIVES LOST AND MANY PERSONS MISSING—200 ACRES OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED—FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS AND HUNGRY—THE PROPERTY AND INSURANCE LOSSES—PUBLIC BUILDINGS DESTROYED—HELP FOR THE SUFFERERS, &c., &c.

Wednesday last was the most calamitous day ever known in the annals of St. John. Nothing could have burst more suddenly on the unsuspecting citizens than the fire which destroyed so many valuable lives, wasted property by the millions' worth, laid an arrest on many and varied forms of industry, and spread not only desolation, but terror and consternation all around. The public buildings, palaces of commerce, temples of religion, banks, palatial residences, newspaper and telegraph offices, school houses, almost everything indeed of which the citizens of St. John felt proud, were all in a few hours laid in ruins, and the loss of the hotels, churches, school houses, banks, &c., was a thousand times more painful by the lamentable destruction of life accompanying it.

The fire was discovered in the building owned by Mr. Fairweather on the south of York Point Slip, next to McLaughlin's boiler shop, and to the latter building the flames had spread before the firemen had arrived. The engines arrived and did their best to stop the flames, but all efforts were in

vain. Nothing could be done. Aid came from Portland, in the shape of the town engine and firemen, but the fire, aided by the wind, proved a combination too much for the gallant workers, and almost in despair, they saw the flames advance on them, not slowly, but with a rapidity that appalled the stoutest hearts. The Carleton engine came on the ferry-boat and lent its aid also. The buildings were a mass of flames at the end of Smyth and Drury Lane, and while the workers were vainly struggling with the flames there, a momentary gale took the flames across Union street to the opposite houses, and then they receded, but their touch had been fatal, and in less than five minutes Union street was doomed to destruction. Both sides of the street were soon

## IN THE GRASP OF THE FIRE.

and the men were obliged to drop their branch-pipes and run up the street, after which they dragged the hose after them. Another lot of men were working at the foot of Union street, and by placing boards in front of their faces managed to battle with the flames until their clothing became singed.

Proceeding along Smyth street in a southerly direction the fire soon reached Nelson street and then extended to Robertson place. Then it extended to Robertson's wharves and then up the South wharf. As it gained Nelson street on the south, it there met the flames coming up that street and the combination made a terrific heat that could not be borne. With the strong wind from the north-west, the entire wharf was soon in a blaze. Half-a-dozen wood boats were at the head of the market slip, and at the end of the wharves about the same number of schooners. Before the fire had assumed formidable shape on the North wharf, the men on the vessels began to pour pails of water on the decks. The water was low just then, and something like this was necessary to extinguish the sparks that were continually showered down on the ships. The vessels at the head of the slip were in a quarter of an hour on fire in so many places that it was impossible for each outbreak to receive attention. The flames passed over the masts and soon swept the shops on the South wharf. Not a house west of Ward street was capable of withstanding the flames; they went down as if by a hurricane. The schooners in front were hauled out to a place of safety. Many of the occupants of the stores near here were helping their unfortunate brother merchants elsewhere, and some arrived just in time to save their books. Others were just enabled to witness the destruction of all their stock. Embers lodged in the steeple of Trinity Church, Germain street, and nothing could be done to save it, for the fire was so high as to be almost beyond reach.

The fire was now left to pursue its own way. As the news spread that some wooden houses in Horsefield street, as well as others in Duke street, near the Victoria Hotel, were on fire, the alarm became intense, as it was seen that the fire was spreading north, south, east and west to Germain, Charlotte, Duke and Horsefield streets. Not an engine was to be had, and everything was going down before the unrelenting fire. A building in Charlotte street had hardly become a prey to the flames when others on each side followed suit. In half an hour all but the Germain street side of the square was in ashes. The Victoria Hotel and St. Andrew's Church were in great danger, and the hotel guests and the employees began to make preparations for seeking new quarters. Very little time was given to collect their valuables, and in the majority of cases the people had to leave with a scanty wardrobe. About the same time Saint Andrew's Church took fire, and it did not stand long. Adjoining the church was a two-story brick building occupied as a millinery shop in the lower story, and the Beacon, Pioneer and Sylvan Lodges of Oddfellows, as well as the Millicent Encampment, had the upper flat. Some of the members managed to get into the building and save most of the regalia and paraphernalia prior to the structure being destroyed. The building at the southern corner of Duke and Union streets and on the opposite corner caught fire simultaneously. To say that the fire raged fiercely here would too faintly describe the terrible manner in which it kept on, unheeding the streams of water directed on it. The engines were obliged to shift from this quarter, the heat being most terrific. There was danger, too, of the hose being burned, and of all things the preservation of that was most essential. The engine was taken down Duke street, but it seemed as if the fire did not wish to part company, and kept up a rapid pursuit.

When the fire had reached the Market Square and had obtained a strong hold on the many fine buildings there, several explosions were heard, coming from one of the hardware stores. This caused a general scattering of the people. The reports were heard as far up as the Court House. The fire now entered King street on the west side from Germain street and Canterbury street, extending north on Charlotte street to the St. John Hotel, burning the Trinity School in its course. The Bank of British North America was saved. The police offices and station opposite were burned. The shipping floated down the harbor to places of safety at an early stage of the fire. There was no loss of shipping by fire except a schooner in the Market slip. At an early part of the day the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s office was burned and its valuable batteries and apparatus destroyed. The office is now established in the Intercolonial Railway station. Some of its wires are cut off. A great quantity of the good saved fell into the hands of thieves, who hung around like vultures eager to avail themselves of any opportunity that afforded to carry off what they could lay hands on. The ballast wharf was covered during the night with thousands of people anxious to escape by water. So was the railway track and ground around the track between the ballast wharf and Courtenay Bay. The post office in Carleton was used last night for the reception and transmission of mails. The evening mails were made up and sent off for there in time.

The following newspaper offices, with their plant and stock, were swept away: The *Freeman*, the *Evening Globe*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Daily News*, the *Watchman* and the *Religious Intelligence*. The *Globe*, *Telegraph*, *News*, *Intelligence* and *Watchman* had job offices. Messrs. Chubb & Co. lost their large job office, book bindery, &c. Messrs. McMillan lost their job office, building, &c. Mr. Knodell lost his job office. The following are amongst the

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS BURNED.

Post Office, Bank of New Brunswick, City Hall, Custom House, Maritime Bank, Bank of Montreal, School Trustees' office, Bank of Nova Scotia, Academy of Music (in which was the Knights of Pythias Hall), the Victoria Hotel, Oddfellows' Hall, No. 1 Engine house, the Orange Hall, King Street; the Temperance Hall, King street east; Dramatic Lyceum, Victoria school house, Temple of Honor, Barnes' Hotel, the Royal Hotel, St. John Hotel, Acadia Hotel, the New Brunswick House, Bay View Hotel, International Hotel, the Orphan's Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Institution, &c.

The churches burnt are: Trinity, St. Andrew's (Methodist), both on Germain street; the Baptist Church, Germain street, the Christian Church, Duke Street; St. James's Church, Leinster Street; the Cenotaph Church, St. Phillips, Carmarthen street; Mission Methodist, Pitt street; Mission Church, St. David's Church, Reformed Presbyterian Church, Sheffield street, and Mission house.

## THE KILLED.

The following persons are reported to have lost their lives in the fire: Benjamin Williams, Germain street; Harold Gilbert, near the Victoria Hotel; Wm. McNeil, of James Adams & Co.'s es-

tablishment; Garrett Cotter, of James Noyes' establishment; the mother of ex Mayor Read and his two sons; two men whose names are unknown, run over and killed; and Hugh McGivern of Strait Shore. The body of an unknown man was found on Prince William street at four o'clock Thursday morning.

Many persons are reported missing, but we do not care to mention names, hoping that they may yet turn up all right. There were many persons hurt. Accidents were quite common, and we regret to say in particular among the brave firemen. There is no regular postal head quarters in the city proper. Every street, square, and alley is filled with furniture, and thousands of people are without either food or shelter. The International Company's steamer New York sheltered and fed one thousand persons last night, and the vessels in the stream have large numbers of people on board. Thousands had to get away from the lower part of the city by boats.

BARON, Maine, June 21.—A St. John despatch, at midnight, says that thirty bodies have been recovered and as many more are missing.

## THE LOSSES.

The insurance is now estimated from all accounts to run up to \$10,000,000, and this will not cover one-third of the actual losses. The Imperial of London, Ethna of Hartford, Stadacona, Royal Canadian, Royal Guardian, Queen, Provincial, North British, and Northern all lose heavily. The damage to the wharves and shipping has been extensive, but thus far no estimate can be reached.

## THE LOSSES.

No clear estimate of the value of the property destroyed or of the insurance can be given. Certainly ten or twelve millions are gone, and the insurance men think their risks may run up to five millions. The entire business portion of the city is destroyed. Not a leading establishment has escaped. All the principal dry goods stores, the leading groceries, all the ship brokers, commission merchants, all the wholesale liquor houses, flour, provision, coal, salt, lumber, tea, and West India goods are utterly wiped out. Forty odd blocks, or nearly 200 acres south of King street have not six buildings remaining. The valuables of the Bank of Montreal and Bank of Nova Scotia were removed to the vault and safes of the Bank of New Brunswick. It is not known how the latter stood the test.

## OTTAWA SUFFERERS.

OTTAWA, June 21.—Among the sufferers in this city by the St. John fire, are Hon. Isaac Burpee, whose loss is estimated at \$200,000; Mr. Justice Ritchie, \$60,000, and Mr. Francis Clemow \$10,000. Mr. Clemow has an insurance of \$5,000.

The Bank of Montreal has received a telegram that the vaults in its building at St. John are believed to be intact. The Grand Trunk railway has offered to ship goods to River du Loup free of charge.

## AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

New York, June 21.—Consul Warner, at St. John, telegraphs to the Mayor of New York as follows:—"St. John almost totally destroyed. All public buildings burned. Few business houses left. Fully one-half of the residences in ashes. Send all aid you can, 15,000 people homeless."

New York, June 21.—Mr. Archibald, British Consul, called on the Mayor to-day to consult him in regard to what could be done in the matter of furnishing aid to the sufferers at St. John.

PORTLAND, Me., June 21.—The Mayor called a public meeting for the relief of the St. John sufferers, who need all the cooked provisions and bread they can get. A large meeting of citizens was held here to take measures for the relief of the people of St. John. A considerable sum was contributed, and a steamer leaves to night with a heavy freight of food for the sufferers.

BANGOR, Me., June 21.—At a meeting of citizens to-night, over \$3,000 were raised for St. John, and a special train started for the distressed city, taking 60 barrels crackers, 3,000 pounds of cooked meat, bread, tea, coffee, canned meats, &c., blankets in profusion, and 12 coffins for the dead. Over \$3,000 are already raised in Portland.

Boston, June 21.—Mayor Pierce received the following despatch from the Mayor of St. John:—"We most need money, bedding, food and clothing for the women and children."

New York, June 21.—Despatches from the principal cities the country report meetings of citizens called to raise for the relief of St. John. At Chicago \$6,500 were raised on "Change."

PORTLAND, Me., June 21.—The committee forwarded to-night to St. John 175 barrels bread, 250 cases cooked meat, 800 pounds cheese, and a large lot of blankets.

A list of subscribers to the St. John fire has been opened at the British Consulate, New York. President Babcock, of Stonington and Providence Line, sent the following to the Mayor of St. John:—"In view of the terrible calamity which has befallen your beautiful city, and appreciating the support extended in former years by your citizens to the Stonington and Providence line, I beg to offer free transportation from here to Boston for any supplies forwarded by this city, and also authorize you to draw on me for \$500."

At a meeting of the Ottawa City Council, a grant of \$1,000 was made. The City Council supplemented their first grant by \$50, making a total of \$1,000. It is expected that in addition to this there will be \$2,000 from private subscriptions.

On Saturday the Philadelphia subscriptions for the sufferers reached \$4,222.

Up to Saturday the Halifax collections of cash in aid of St. John amounted to \$15,000. More clothing was sent.

A Brockville despatch says the County Council granted \$200, and the Town Council \$500. The Mayor was also authorized to receive individual subscriptions.

A public meeting to devise means for the aid of the St. John sufferers was held in Belleville on Monday night.

At a meeting of the City Council of the County of Renfrew the Warden was authorized to telegraph the Mayor of St. John to draw on the County Treasurer for \$300.

The sum of \$1,000 has been granted by Guelph. A meeting of the ratepayers of Sherbrooke on Saturday, instructed the Council to remit on once \$1,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at St. John, N.B.

At a meeting, on Saturday night, in New York, to take action in regard to the sufferers at St. John, arrangements were made for a mass meeting on Tuesday evening, at which the Mayor presided.

The Boston subscriptions, in aid of St. John, already amount to over \$13,000. There will be benefit performances on Thursday.

MONTREAL'S REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS CALL UPON THE CORPORATION FOR \$50,000.

On Saturday the Long Room of the Mechanics' Hall was crowded by leading merchants and bankers, to devise means for the relief of the sufferers by the St. John fire. Amongst those present were His Worship the Mayor, Gilbert Scott, F. W. Thomas, E. Murphy, C. J. Brydges, ex-Ald. Garth, Hon. T. Ryan, Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Andrew Robertson (President Board of Trade), ex-Mayor Hingston, J. H. B. Molson, Sir Francis Hincks, Hon. L. H. Holton, Edward Mackay, Hon. Peter Mitchell, J. S. Hall, B. Devlin, M. P., M. P. Ryan, T. White, J. Capt. Kilrnan, Ald. Clendinning, Hugh McLennan, President (of the Corn Exchange), Henry Bulmer, Hon. D. A. Smith, H. Lyman, F. B. Mo-

His Worship the Mayor occupied the chair, Thomas White, Jr., officiating as secretary.

Mr. C. J. Brydges, in moving the first resolution, said that Montreal, had ever been ready to help their fellow countrymen in distress, and he had no doubt, would come forward in the same generous way to assist the sufferers at St. John. The resolution was a mere formal one, and, after reading it, he would read some resolutions which he had received from St. John. He moved that this meeting desires to express its deep sympathy with the people of St. John, and assure them that this is not a mere expression, but will be followed by some substantial aid. (Hear, hear.) He considered the fire almost without a parallel, and could assure them all was gone. He had received the following:

To C. J. Brydges, Esq. Montreal:

There are about 12,000 homeless ones; many are old and infirm; a great many are very young. In almost every case they are in a bad condition for clothing. The skating rink and Intercolonial Railway car shed are their present home, and it is cheerless in the extreme. Their friends from the surrounding country, including Montreal, are sending ample provisions in the shape of food, but what they are worst off for is money and clothing for the females and children, also men. Pray send up all the clothing you can and money, it will be well spent on what was a few days ago a happy people, but now helpless and powerless.

(Signed,) R. LITTLE.

Some gentlemen who had arrived in town from St. John that morning, said the scene was one of the most terrible to conceive.

Rev. J. F. Stevenson, L.L.B., seconded the motion. He believed they should act energetically and without delay, taking steps for collecting food, clothing, anything that would be useful to the sufferers. The scene almost beggared imagination.

The resolution was carried.

Ex-Mayor Hingston moved that this meeting earnestly presses upon the City Council the necessity of immediately voting a grant of \$50,000 out of the city funds in aid of the intense suffering created in St. John by the late fire, which has placed more than one-third of the entire population without either homes or the power to purchase food for their daily wants. It would be probably stated that the Council were labouring under difficulties, but they should remember they had plenty of precedents to show—Chicago, Quebec, St. John, and St. Hyacinthe.

Hon. L. H. Holton, in seconding the resolution, remarked if there existed no precedent, surely the calamity was sufficiently terrible for them to establish one for time to come. He believed the resolution was one that would be concurred in by every citizen, and hoped they would not rest satisfied by going this far, but give of their means besides. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried.

Sir Francis Hincks moved that the following gentlemen form a committee to solicit contributions of money and articles from the citizens, and attend to their being sent forward:—

The Mayor, Hon. L. H. Holton, Sir F. Hincks, Jos. Hickson, R. B. Angus, Hon. E. G. Penny, Hon. P. Mitchell, W. Workman, R. B. Grindley, Hon. T. Ryan, A. Robertson, T. Workman, M. P., Sir Hugh Allan, B. Devlin, M. P., Gilbert Scott, L. A. Jette, M. P., Hugh McLennan, A. Taitton, M. P., A. Allan, Ald. Nelson, Hugh Mackay, F. B. MoNamee, R. Thibaudau, G. W. Stephens, Chas. Alexander, H. Shorey, Ald. Clendinning, Ald. E. K. Greene, Ald. Mercer, D. Massop, Ald. David, Dr. Hingston, Ald. Hood, Judge Counsel, T. Davidson, Ald. Gougeon, A. W. Ogilvie, M. P., A. Desjardins, M. P., R. McLen, H. Lyman, R. Archer, W. Darling, A. McGibbon, E. Murphy, A. A. Stevenson, C. Garth, C. J. Brydges, Hon. J. Hamilton, T. A. Crane, D. Sinclair, T. White, Jr., C. S. Cherrier, H. Bulmer, W. Kinloch, John Rankin, J. Stewart, S. Kinneer, F. W. Thomas, T. Cramp, Jas. Lord, J. H. R. Molson, E. Mackay, M. P. Ryan, A. Darling, Jos. Mackay, John Lewis, J. S. Hall, J. F. Power, J. S. McLachlan, R. White, J. D. Gibb, Jas. Johnson, R. Benny, Dr. Howard, Hon. D. A. Smith, James Court, O. Dufresne, Dr. O'Leary, with power to add to their number.

Sir Francis Hincks concurred in all that had been said by Mr. Brydges as to the calamity. The destruction of Chicago did not compare, comparatively speaking, with that of St. John.

Hon. Thomas Ryan, in seconding the motion, referred to the generous way Montreal had been treated by her sister cities in her day of trouble, and hoped the citizens would supplement the Corporation grant.

Mr. Thomas White, Jr., informed the company that contributions of money, clothing and other light articles would be received at the Hon. Mr. Mitchell's office, 181 St. James street, and heavier goods, provisions, stoves, crockery, etc., at the Bonaventure depot. Ald. Clendinning had already promised a load of stoves.

Hon. Peter Mitchell, on behalf of his native Province, thanked the people of Montreal for the sympathy they showed. Fifty-two years ago Montreal was in ashes, and then the people of New Brunswick came nobly to their aid. He had no doubt Montreal would as nobly reciprocate (applause). Crockery, knives and forks, boots, and shoes, clothing, and stoves, were articles at present most needed, and he hoped many would follow Ald. Clendinning's example. (Applause.) He felt proud of the action of the Dominion Government, and was glad to be able to contradict the statements that had been promulgated through the country. He telegraphed to the Hon. the Premier, and received the following reply:—

"Hon. P. Mitchell:—  
"Have sent 200 tents; three or four hundred on the way; have also sent \$20,000, and a number of blankets."

A MACKENZIE.

(Loud applause.) That he was sure would afford satisfaction to the whole of the people of the Dominion. (Applause.)

Hon. D. A. Smith moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor, for the prompt way in which he had moved in the matter.

The Mayor acknowledging the compliment, said it would always be his duty to act as promptly in all matters of such great importance.

The meeting then adjourned.

## THE BURNED-DOWN CITY.

St. John, the city which has met with such a sad calamity, is built by the side of the beautiful river of that name. The first settlement on it was made in 1635 by a French nobleman named Charles St. Etienne, Lord of Labour, who was afterwards appointed Lieutenant-Governor. The city proper was founded by the Royalists in 1783, and it was created a town by Royal charter in 1785. The city was regularly laid out and well built. The buildings were chiefly of brick and stone, and the fact that so many of the vast structures were gutted shows with what vehemence the fire must have raged. The city was well lighted with gas, and excellently supplied with water from a lake four miles in rear of the city. It has for years been a town of the greatest commercial importance, both maritime, manufacturing and agricultural. It has a population of over 54,000 inhabitants, more than one third of whom are now without a home.

**CANVASSERS WANTED TO OBTAIN VOTES FOR THIS PAPER IN QUEBEC.** A liberal commission will be given.

## PERSONALS.

HENNESSY—Mr. John Pope Hennessy has been sworn in Governor of Hong Kong.

BIGGAR—Mr. Biggar is still pursuing his policy of "Obstruction" in the House of Commons.

ST. JOHN.—Re-building has already commenced at St. John.

EMMET—Robert T. Emmet was one of the graduates from the military academy at West Point.

ROSSA—Mr. John O'Donovan Rossa, who recently graduated from the New York Law University, has been admitted to the bar.

SHERIDAN—General Sheridan is about to go on an expedition to the Wind River country Wyoming Territory.

MOTLEY—The grandfather of John Lothrop Motley, the late distinguished historian, came to this country from Belfast, Ireland.

IRELAND—The population of Ireland is estimated by the Registrar-General to be in the present month \$3,338,996.

BURKE.—The clergymen of St. Patrick's Church Quebec, of which Father Burke is the Parish Priest, are discouraging Sunday picnics.

TICHBORNE—A man named Oliver Perry, at present confined in a Penitentiary in America, says he was second mate of the "Osprey" that picked up Tichborne off Brazil.

BURKE—At the great Catholic Jubilee meeting in Cork—the call for which had 37,000 signatures—Father Tom Burke was the orator of the occasion.

SULLIVAN—Mr. A. M. Sullivan is putting the finishing touches on a work called "The New Ireland" which will shortly be published by a London house.

BULL—Sitting Bull is in Manitoba, and the Canadian police are keeping an eye on him. He promises to deliver up his horses and arms and settle down to farming.

FRISBIE—Gen. Frisbie, of California, is said to be at the City of Mexico working up a plan for the cession to the United States of the five northern provinces of Mexico.

MURPHY—Mr. Edward Murphy has on show a valuable collection of Irish manuscripts and Irish books at the Caxton exhibition now being held in the Mechanic's Hall.

KRUPP—Krupp is prepared to manufacture a 124-ton gun, if need be. The charge would be 500 pounds of gunpowder, and the weight of the projectile would be a ton.

O'LEARY—Mr. Peter O'Leary, of London, so well-known as agent of the Irish Agricultural Labourers' Union, was recently presented with a testimonial. He is coming to Canada.

BEATON—Mrs. Ruth Beaton, "the largest woman in the world," died recently in Vernon county, Wis. She was fifty-four years old, seven feet four inches in height, and weighed five hundred and eighty-five pounds.

O'LEARY—Daniel O'Leary, champion pedestrian of the world begins his walk of 6,000 miles in six days at the American Institute Bink, on July 2. The two best walkers of New York State will walk against him.

FAGAN—The passenger who died on board the "City of Brussels" on her way to Liverpool was an old man named Peter Fagan, a native of Dundalk, who, after thirty-five years spent in America, was returning home to die.

MACDONALD—Sir John A. MacDonald is expected to visit Montreal in the course of a week on his way to the Eastern Townships. A movement is on foot to get up a picnic to St. Helen's Island during his visit.

MACMAHON—President MacMahon has pardoned 844 more Communists. M. MacMahon assured a deputation of manufacturers he will retain office till 1880, and answer for order at home and peace abroad.

SHERMAN.—The Pope gave medals to be presented to Mrs. General Sherman and other Americans, in recognition of their services in representing the Americans Catholics at the Jubilee.

THIERS—M. Thiers, who may succeed MacMahon as President of France, is one of the best of Catholics. "I often invoke God," he says. "I am happy to believe in his existence, which lunatics and ignoramus deny, but in which educated men find their consolation and hope."

WALES.—The story is circulating in England that the Princess of Wales is going to live at Copenhagen, being so outraged by the last public scandal in which her husband has been concerned that she will not consent to live with him any longer.

CONROY.—On Tuesday evening, Dr. Conroy, Apostolic Delegate, received the members of the various Catholic Societies, at St. Michael's Palace, in full regalia. After speaking to them briefly, His Excellency was presented with an illuminated address, on behalf of the Catholic citizens of Toronto.

DERBY.—The result of the diplomatic exchanges between Lord Derby and Prince Gortschakoff have, says the *Times*, resulted by "Frankness" has been met by frankness, and the result is a conviction that the war, for which we may hope the speediest termination, ought not to endanger the good relations between England and Russia.

O'CARROLL.—Mr. Joseph N. O'Carroll recently delivered an address on Irish literature before the Catholic University Literary and Historical Society, Dublin, saying in the course thereof that "since the breaking up of the Young Ireland party in the political troubles of 1848, we have had several Irish writers, but not an Irish literature."

DOWD.—At the last meeting of St. Patrick's National Society, arrangements were made for the fitting reception of Rev. Father Dowd on his return from the pilgrimage in August next. It was decided to send a deputation to New York to meet, and welcome him, and the executive of the Society was empowered to complete arrangements for receiving him here. It was at a meeting of this Society the Montreal pilgrimage originated through Mr. Mullarky, the President.

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