VOL. XXVII.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1877. MONTREAL.

HOME RULE.

The home Rule Cause is not dead, but it was sleeping. A gem of news comes to us from the old land giving us hope that there is fight in the ranks of the nation's champions We confess we were becoming discouraged at the apathy of the Home Rule M.P's. All the national papers in Ireland were becoming discouraged too. The Nation the Ulster Examiner, the Irishman, &c. &c., were each warning the Irish members that their annual parade of the Home Rule Cause would never make that cause a success. They called for a perpetual warfare upon the floor of the British House-of-Commons. Parnell and Biggar were the first to take up the fight, and for months-alone and deserted-they fought all the powers which the House-of-Commons could bring to bear. But they are no longer They have won friends, and have found no new opposition. We learn from a telegram to a New York contemporary that:-

London, July.—The House of Commons sat from four o'clock yesterday afternoon to seven o'clock this morning, chiefly in committee on supply. There were eighteen purely obstructive divisions and several attempts to count out. The obstructionists were Nolan, O'Donnell, O'Gorman O'Conor Power, Richard Power and Parnell, Home Rulers, and Mr. Whalley, Liberal. Concern is expressed lest such proceedings, which have greatly impeded business during several sessions, may lead to alterations of the rules of debate, curtailing the privileges of members.

This looks like business. It is upon these "Committees of Supply" that all the harm can be done. Yes, we say "harm" advisedly. Stop the supplies, gentlemen of the Home Rule party, and strike the enemy through his pocket. It is in your power, fairly and constitutionally, to harass the House-of-Commons, as the House-of-Commons has harrassed Ireland. If the British Parliament outrages Irish feeling, you are in duty bound to stand to your colours, irrespective of what the "tone" of the House may be. Ireland should be your first consideration. We are slow indeed to dictate or to presume to mark out a policy for your adoption, but we speak the policy that the people will accept and that the National press has applauded. Vigorous action will arouse the nation, may more, it will arouse the sympathy of the Irish people all over the world Prove that you are in earnest, fight the battle of Irish National autonomy with zeal, and you will obtain the enthusiastic support of the Irish race at home and abroad.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

The Catholic Commercial Academy of Mont real has issued its report for the Academic year just closed. The boys are away for the holidays, and the responsible heads of the institution give the public the result of their labours. It is in every way a satisfactory document. The subjects taught would hardly warrant a critic in pronouncing the Commercial Academy the "friend of popular ignorance" as a divine lately called the Catholic Church. There is no subject necessary for a sound commercial education that is not taught at this flourishing institution. Banking, Discount, Exchange, Purchase, Sale, Insurance, and all the elements of commercial enterprise are taught by well qualified teachers. Caligraphy is taught in French and in English, a result we believe not yet attained in any Protestant school in the country. The languages, Commercial Geography History of Commerce, Commercial Law, and study of merchantable goods, are carefully taught and, as the examinations prove, successfully studied. For a commercial education such a list of studies is in itself sufficient to place the Commercial Academy of Montreal, high upon the list of institutions in this country. It is surpassed by none, it is equalled only by a few. Not alone, however, are the elements of commercial education in all their branches taught here, but all that is necessary to make the pupils accomplished men of the world, are taught as well and Calisthenics, Stenography, Instrumental music, form part of the pupils study. Then we have the Polytechnic School, where ject. Engineering is taught, and thus a new field for the young and ambitious Canadians is opened for the public good. In a country such as ours, where the natural development must be brought about by engineering skill in con-

structing railways and canals, bridging chasms, and tunnelling mountains, the profession of an engineer is one of the most distinguished that a young man can adopt. The liberal professions, law and medicine, are becoming overstocked, and the engineers have as large a field for their labours and less competition in their efforts. We congratulate the Commissioners of the Commercial Academy upon the results which they have achieved. The Commercial Academy of Montreal is a credit to the Catholics of the Dominion and we are sanguine that it will continue to exercise a healthful influence upon our rising Catholic community. One of the remarkable features of this institution is that, as we are informed in the report now before us, "the transactions of the business class are, as far as possible, the same as in a regular office; collections of samples of productions, raw and manufactured, and informations on the most frequent adulterations." This alone is a feature worthy of commendation, and one that is calculated to make the pupil capable of stepping from the school into the countinghouse, competent to take his place as a young man already acquainted with all that it is possible to learn outside of, the practical work of office life. We learn too that "on the first of October next, the business class will be opened in the evening from 7½ o'clock to 9½ o'clock, for young men engaged in business, or whose occupations will not allow them to attend during the day. Diplomas will be delivered to such pupils attending the evening course, as shall have undergone a satisfactory examination." But this is not all. Necessary as it is to give the youths a sound commercial and classical education, yet religious instruction is not forgotten, and once a week the youths attending the day school receive the highest of all education-THE WORD OF GOD.

GROSSE ISLE.

When the famine, gaunt and spectre like, was on its death promenade through Ireland, thousands of our people flew from the land. Of the terrible story of '46, '47, and '48, we know alas too much. But even the attempt to escape death by famine at home only drove our poor people into the fever ship, and in it thousands of them found a grave in the

The shores of our own great river are honeycombed with their graves, Grosse Isle alone holding the remains of nearly five thousand of those exiles. Last year Mr. Peter O'Leary, who for many sterling qualities is favourably known both in Europe and America, wrote from Quebec aletter on the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of those whose ashes lay so far away from the old land they

The correspondence was addressed to his grace the Archbishop of Toronto, who replied in a letter breathing that broad patriotic and Christian feeling for which his grace is so distinguished. He unhesitatingly commended the noble idea, offered to become honorary President of an Association for collecting funds and carrying out the work and volunteering to head the subscription list with a handsome donation. Subsequently a Committee was formed in Quebec, of which his Worship the prominent Irish citizens were members. the matter has since fallen into abeyance. The Archbishop made it conditional on his accreed, as their were several Protestant Doctors and some Church of England clergymen yielded up their lives in the performance of their duty on the dreadful occasion. This act of his grace divested the project of anything like narrowness, and it will enable Irishmen of every creed to take his part in so noble a pro-

We reopen this question with a view to see something done to commemorate the fate of

of our people who were buried at Point St. Charles. Cannot something be done for Grosse Isle? Let us not allow the remains of our people to remain any longer unhonoured, but like faithful children of the one old fold, let us raise some tablet to their memory, and save their dust from violation and ourselves from reproach.

REVIEWS.

ELEMENTS OF ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.-This book is compiled with reference to the syllabus, the "Const. Apostolical Sedis" of Pope Pius IX., the Council of the Vatican and the latest decisions of the Roman congregations. It is especially adapted" to the discipline the Church in the United States. The author is the Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D., formerly professor of Canon law, author of "Notes" &c., &c. It contains 461 pages and is published by "Benziger Brothers, of New York," printers to the Holy Apostolic See. It has the "approbation" of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York. We are told in the preface that the volume is divided into three parts. The first treats of the nature, division &c., of ecclesiastical law; of the sources whence it eminates; and of the authorities from which it derives its efficacy. Next the nature and force of national canon law, especially with reference to the United States. The second part discourses in a general manner, an ecclesiastics as vested with power or jurisdiction in the Church. Hence it shows what is meant by ecclesiastical jurisdiction, how it is acquired, lost and resigned. It therefore treats chiefly of the election of the Sovereign Pontiff, of the the creation of Cardinals, of the appointment, dismissal and transfer of bishops, vicar-generals administrations of dioceses, and of pasters particularly in the United States. The third part treats in particular of the powers and prerogatives of ecclesiastics as clothed with authority in the Church. Hence it points out the rights and duties chiefly of the Pontiff, of the Roman congregations, of Cardinals, legates, patriarchs, primates, metropolitans, bishops vicars-general, administrators of dioceses, pas tors and confessors. The book is essentially a book for theologians. It is compiled from the. highest authorities, and it is written with a powerful and an elegent pen. Authorities are piled upon each other in every page. To review such a work would require a month of study, but even without the "imprimatur" of his Emmence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, the name and fame of the author is sufficient to ensure for "The Element of Ecclesiastical Canon Law" a large circulation.

" BOARDING OUT."

Catholics in Scotland have had to resist for years past a plan adopted by the Poor-law authorities in that country of placing out pauper children to board in the houses of working from under the trees in the square. They first people in the rural villages :-

"The scheme, says the Tablet, was no doubt sincerely well meant for the good of the children, and in some instances was found to work well as regards their temporal well-being, but in the case of Catholic children it was both illegal and morally unjust, inasmuch as it removed them, partially always, and in most cases altogether, from the possibility of religious instruction, and subjected them inevitably to influences the most unfavourable to their perseverance. Even as regards tem-Mayor was acting president, and many of the poral well-being, however, painful facts have from time to time, come to light proving that pauper children are better off in the workhouse-bad as Through unforeseen circumstances, however, that often is—than as inmates in the families of working people. The 'boarding out' system has now it appears, been adopted by some of the Unions n England, and a terrible case has just been pubcepting the presidency that the monument ished, showing to what shooking treatment the Poor Catholics to whom it is applied may be and should be to the memory of all who perished are exposed, even when the checks and safeguards on the Island without distinction of class or provided by the law are in full operation. At Nantwich, on Saturday last, a case of revolting and systematic crueIty to children was disclosed at the Nantwich Police court. A labourer and his wife, named Sudlow lately residing neor Audlem, were brought bafore Mt. Wilbraham Tollemache, J. P., charged with inflicting bodily karm upon two children—probably Irish, judging from their names, Martha and Sarah Dunn-who had been placed in their charge, under the boarding-out system, by the guardians of the Nantwich Union some two years ago. Sarah Dunn, aged nine, said she remembered living in Nantwich Workhouse a long time ago, and leaving there to go to the Sudlows. A few months afterwards they began to abuse her, Mrs. Sudlow knocking her nose up

Her mistress kicked her with her clogs until her legs were covered with festering sores. She had sticks pushed into her mouth and her hair pulled out by the handful. Witness was dragged about the floor by her hair. The girl added that she was made, under threats of being whipped, to tell the guardians for the district that she was contented and happy; yet she was left in the house by herself, without food, and thrashed for feeding from the neighbours' pigsties. Her face was rubbed in filth, and during the last snowstorm the prisoner, Bichard Sudlow, rolled her naked in the snow. Mrs. Sudlow used to stuff her mouth with rags to prevent her acreams being heard while she was being thrashed."

RESULT OF THE TWEI FTH.

The following is an extract from a very suggestive letter for the whole of which we have not space :---

"Hacket sacrificed himself to gain an orange victory. He began the quarrel which has not ended with his death and what the Orangemen dare not do on the 12th they accomplished on the 16th with flying colors; they marched in regalia. If the young man had succeeded in slaying three or four of the crowd and escaped through the side door he would have been a hero and his assailants, ruffians, as it is the side door was closed, and four newspapers and a dozen correspondents are telegraphing the infamy" of the Catholic Union all over America. We deserve it all. Two thirds of the supporters of that contemptible sheet, the Star, are Catholics. Why cannot we have four papers as well as the Protestants or the enterprizing French Canadians, so that our side of the question may be reflected."

Why indeed dear correspondent, why have we not one?

LIBERALITY. We clip the subjoined item from Monday's

"Last evening, John Cullen, a young man, while under the influence of alcohol, insulted ex-Water Policeman John Cuggy in St. Paul street, and before he could be prevented Cullen drew a revolver, but owing to his clumsiness managed to shoot himself instead of Cuggy. He was handed over to the police by Cuggy, when it was found that the bullet had made a glancing wound on the hand. This occurrence shows what dire results may be expected from the apparent wholesale arming of the city

It forgets to state that he is an Orangeman. To show the liberality of the Orangemen in Cornwall we are told that Mr. O'Halloran was serenaded by the Orange band and that the processionists cheered as they passed his house. complete were it not that Mr. O'Halloran is an apostate from the Catholic religion.

A POOR LONE WOMAN.!!

This is how the excitement is worked up by a free use of the telegraph wires. The Quebec Daily Telegraph says:-

No doubt the Orangemen did not expect such treatment as was meted out to them at Victoria Square, while the congregation were moving out of Knox's church. After having come to an arrange-ment with all the different societies not to walk, the Orangemen kept their vow, and had no traps set to waylay anyone. As they dispersed in a scattered manner to their homes, no one dreamt that a set of cowardly ruffians would be so mean as to abuse and beat a poor lone woman, for having a lily in her What was in such a flower to bring about a row could not be conceived, and the moment poor Hackett saw her attacked, he, as a brave fellow, ran to protect her, but the crowd was too much for him and he had to fly for his life. The crowd ran out struck him down, ahen when he got up, they chased him and finally he was shot in striving to get into a doorway, to which he had been refused admittance. There is no end to the excitement among Orangemen over this affair. They say they acted faithfully in adhering to the wishes of the people to observe the day in quietude, that they little expected their wives and daughters would be assaulted in the manner in which they were, while leaving the

In all probability the Telegraph man refers to Mrs. Booth, well if he happened to meet this poor lone woman on the streets of Montreal with a poker in one hand and a carving knife in the other he would find another channel for his compassion, and get out of her way.

MALTREATMENT OF McCULLOCH.

The Orange Young Britons held possession of the city on Saturday Sunday and Monday thus taking advantage of the flow of public opinion in their favor. Several Irish Catholies were badly beaten and illused amongst others Patrick McCulloch. Says the Herald ing corps, south of the Balkans, is endeavoring to

"On Saturday night pistol shots were heard in several parts of the city, and one man now lies at the point of death thereof. The particulars of the shooting are as follows; Patrick McCulloch, a beer bottler, formerly a driver for Ald. Taylor, was going to his home in the east end. When midway between St. Denis and Sanguinet streets he passed

and wrestled with a man near by, till he succeed-in seizing the man's hat. He felt a slight pain, but proceeded at once to the Central Station and reported the circumstances to Sergt. Kehoe, who retained the cap, and had the man taken to the General Hospital, where he now lies. McCulloch himself believes the shots came from a boarding house kept by a French Canadian named Labelle, and were fired by Orangemen, he himself being an Trish Roman Catholie. When the detectives visit-ed the boarding house, Mr. Labelle was absent, but his wife denies that any shots were fired from the house. She further says that just after the shots her husband saw a man run towards Sanguinet street. Another account is that McCulloch was under the influence of liquor and got into a quarrel with a number of men.'

It turns out however that McCulloch's injuries were caused by a bludgeon.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Celt says:-

"Miracles may cease but wonders will never cease." A Tory Government defeated in the House of Lords, is a wonder at which we may marvel. The question is one relating to the burlal of the Honour to the remains that once held a sentient, thoughtful, living organism, is a feeling common to humanity, though differently expressed in different nations. An agitation has been going on in England as to the use by Dissenters or Nonconformists of the ancient burial grounds, and the ceremonies to be observed on sepulture. Government attempted to solve this question by a measure, which at best, was a compromise, but like most compromises it failed, and has exposed Government to that humiliating exposure of defeat in the House of Lords. How this will eventuate remains to be seen. Government may take a new de-parture, and adopt Lord Harrowby's amendment, or it may withdraw the bill altogether, and leave things as they are. The former course would be the more statesmanlike, and would be in keeping with the policy of a Government which aims at the settlement of social questions.

RUMORED MARRIAGE.

We give the following, taken from an Irish Exchange for what it is worth, simply remarking that stranger things have come to pass-

Amongst the many rumors affoat, there is one of a contemplated marriage between the Prince Imperial and Mdlle MacMahon, the Marshal's daughter. There can be no doubt that MacMahon, has an old leaning for the Buonapartes—as what French soldier has not—his children and the young Prince played together long ago when the exiles of Chiselhurst reigned in the Tuillories; and between both families there is an attachment above The liberality of this demonstration would be is a fine card for both the Prince and the Marshal, and one likely to prove a trump.

A GREAT BATTLE.

It is evident the hard fighting and great battles of the war are close at hand. The following is an account of some fierce fighting which took place on the Turkish side of the Balkans on Monday last:-

"A correspondent at Geni Saghra reports on Monday afternoon the Turks, under Liman, had an engagement with the Russians, defeating them, and driving them back into the Balkans with heavy loss: The battle was at Febditch, twelve miles from Geni Saghra. The Russian forces consisted of infantry and cavalry, outnumbering the Turks. whose first attack was repulsed, and flanking a column of superior force of dismounted dragomans which greatly imperilled the Turkish position. The Turkish artillery was splendidly handled, raking the Russians and thining them at every discharge Perceiving the terrible havor made by the Turks' fire, General Gourkha ordered the Russians to charge. A fearful hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The Turks formed in hollow square. After losing several guns the Russians attacked desperately, and fearful carnage followed. The Russians' flanking movement and desperate onslaught threatened to exterminate the Turks, when suddenly brisk firing on the left announced the arrival of Turkish reinforcements under Raouf Pasha. The Russians had no artillery, and the rapid advance of the Turkish reinforcements compelled them to face the new enemy, thus afford their opponents the opportunity to renew the attack vigorously. The Russian line thus held beteen two rows of bayonets was completely overwhelmed. The Cossacks made splendid resistance, fighting with the utmost bravery. The Turkish charge was made over heaps of dead bodies. driving the Russians back into the mountains. The flight was precipitate. The Turks pursued the flying Bussians until the mountain pass was recovered. This Russian advance column consisted of Circassian Cossacks, commanded by Colonel Judolmia. The main body was commanded by Gen. Gourkha. They were in light flying orders, without waggons transports or artillery. It is impossible to estimate the losses. The Russien main army intended to cross the Balkans at this point, the eighth corps leading. It is not known what effect the repulse of Gourkha's flying column will have on the main advance.

cut off all supplies by land from Shumla.

LATEST NEWS.

Supplies for the French.—The story of the French ordering an immense amount of war provisions in Chicago, rests on a very good founda-