

## DRY GOODS.

## WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Oct. 27th, 1877:—  
 4880.  
 Same week last year:—  
 4010.  
 Increase.....870.

## PROOF!!!

The following is from a letter received from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., in answer to our inquiries about their Alexandre Kid Gloves—  
 New York.

S. CARSLY, Montreal, Canada.  
 Sir,—We are in receipt of yours and contents noted.

In reply would say that we had no agents in Canada for Alexandre Kid Gloves as stated in yours of the 14th.

Yours respectfully,

A. T. STEWART & CO.

We did not say there was no agent for the sale of any sort of Alexandre Kid Gloves, as we have reason to believe there are several. But it will be seen that Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., have no agent in Canada for the sale of THEIR Alexandre Kids, and these are the only kind of Alexandre Kids that we speak of, and are the Gloves that were so popular in Montreal some years ago. Ladies will remember that each pair had the initials on them "A. T. S. & Co." Look out for the initials in each pair, also for the name as usual.

Any person can have the word "Alexandre" branded on a glove, or can say their gloves are as good, or better, or exactly the same as Stewart's Alexandre Kids, but we must see the proper initials before we believe the article to be genuine Snowball.

Just received, New Frieze Napped Cloth for ladies' jackets or Ulsters, in the New Snowball patterns, \$2.50 per yard.

## Snow Drift.

The New Snow Drift Homespun Dress Goods, 44c per yard.

## Hail Storm.

The New Hail Storm Cloth for ladies' winter costumes, nearly two yards wide, \$2.50 per yard.

## Snow Flakes.

One case New Snow Flake Dress Goods. Price 37c, 63c, 75c.

## Knickerbockers.

One case New Knickerbocker Dress Goods, 13c to 37c per yard.

## Empress Cloth.

New all-wool Empress Cloths, good heavy makes 30c, 37c, 42c and 55c.

## Checked Winceys.

Two cases New Checked Winceys, neat pattern and good qualities, from 9c, to 15c, per yd. Silks.

One case new Silks, the new tea leaf green, bronze green, olive green, brown green, sage green, faded leaf green, bottle green, and invisible green; also, other new dark water colors. Prices, 75c, 90c, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2 per yd. Two cases of Striped Silk from 53c to 75c per yd.

## Silk Velvets.

Really good quality Black Silk Velvet, for trimming, only 90c, warranted equal to what some stores sell at \$1.25.

Our Black Silk Mantle Velvet measures 27 inches wide. Price only \$3.25.

## S. CARSLY.

393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

## JAMES FOLEY,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

213 ST. JOSEPH STR. (Opposite Dow's Brewery.)

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

in great variety.

—ALSO—

Part of a BANKRUPT STOCK,

and CHILDREN'S SUITS.

June 27, 1877

46-52

## STILL GOING ON!

THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON!

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

AT

THOMAS BRADY'S,

June 20, 1877

400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

## DISCOUNT.

## CHEAP SALES.

Mr. J. B. LANE having purchased the stock of Battle Brothers & Sheil, 21 Bleury street, is prepared to sell off the old stock at low discount rates. He will have on hand all the Books, Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals of the day; also Pictures, Chromos and Stationery, Irish and other Magazines, at from three to five cents each. Books, Pamphlets, and papers. CALL AT NO. 21 BLEURY ST.  
 Aug 29, 77

WILLIAM DOW & CO.  
 BREWERS & MALTSTERS

Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and single Stout, in wood and bottle.

## Families Supplied.

The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels viz.:

Thos. J. Howard.....173 St. Peter Street  
 Jas. Virtue.....39 St. Vincent  
 Thos. Ferguson.....289 St. Constant Street  
 Jas. Rowan.....319 St. Urbain  
 Wm. Bishop.....677 St. Catherine  
 Thos. Kincaid.....144 Ottawa Street  
 C. J. Maisonneuve.....686 St. Dominique Street  
 May 30 77

## TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF



The Montreal subscribers of THE HARP are hereby notified that the three numbers wanted to complete the Second Volume ARE NOW PUBLISHED, all those who have changed their residences will please call at the Office 106 Fortification Lane, and leave their present address. Our subscribers throughout the country who have changed their address are requested to write to P. O. Box 3074, giving their former as well as present address.  
 Terms: One dollar per annum, in advance.  
 GILLES & CALLAHAN, Publishers  
 Montreal.

## THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF CANADA.

Continued from Second Page.

would be interesting to know whether this change of front was caused by pressure from their allies in Upper Canada, who most assuredly had no sympathy with the views enunciated in the programme of *L'Avenir*. It is certainly most extraordinary that Mr. Laurier should have undertaken to give the history of the Liberal party in Lower Canada alone, although it was from the time of its formation necessarily forced to act in Parliament with men of another origin, and with widely different views on many points. As I may not find it convenient to refer again to Mr. Laurier's lecture, I may observe here that his statement that the section of the Liberal party which followed Mr. Lafontaine "finit apres quelques tatonnements par s'allier aux Toies du Haut Canada" is quite incorrect. There were no "tatonnements" and the Lower Canada Government party had a considerable majority, of which, had Mr. Laurier been then in Parliament, and had he held the views expressed in his lecture, he would have formed part. A section of the Liberal party, including those who had adopted the programme of *L'Avenir* and the Upper Canada Reformers who had withdrawn their confidence from the Government on other grounds, united with the Conservative Opposition to defeat the Ministry. Whether they were justified in doing so, is not now the question. They acted on their responsibility, but the effect of their proceeding was to force the alliance, or coalition, which Mr. Laurier condemns. The Government must be carried on, and all combinations must give way to that supreme necessity. The Ministry have been forced to resign, the leader of the Opposition was sent for, according to usage, and when it appeared after conferences that there were no essential points of difference between the two parties, they united to carry on the Government. My complaint against Mr. Laurier is that he has represented a proceeding which arose from inevitable necessity as one of premeditation.

## THE CLEAR GUT DEPARTURE.

I must now advert to the policy of the Opposition in Upper Canada. It would be wholly out of my power on such an occasion as the present to do more than glance very briefly at the questions on which a portion of the Upper Canada Liberals took a different view from the members of the Government. Some of those questions chiefly affected Upper, others Lower Canada. The former were the clergy reserves, rectory and sectarian school questions, the latter, grants to charitable corporations, connected with the Catholic Church, and Acts creating what were termed ecclesiastical corporations. On some of these questions wide differences of opinion prevailed between the bulk of the supporters of the Government in Lower Canada and a considerable number of their supporters in Upper Canada. All these questions, most fortunately, have been removed from the field of politics, but they were at one time very exciting, and had a most important influence in causing the disruption of the old Reform party. Complaints of the intransigence of the Government on the clergy reserve question, which was the most prominent of those engaging public attention in Upper Canada, were assiduously made during 1859, although a member of the Government proposed and carried an address to the Crown praying for the repeal of the Imperial Clergy Reserve Act, so that the whole question might be settled in accordance with Canadian public opinion. I desire as much as possible to avoid a recurrence to past controversies, and to explain the causes of the rupture of the Liberal party without discussing the merits of the respective views of the opposing sections. I can hardly do this better than by making a quotation or two from the writings of the Hon. George Brown, then conducting the *Globe* newspaper, which was the chief organ of the Liberal Opposition.

## THE BROAD PROTESTANT CRY.

Shortly before the general election of 1851, Mr. Brown addressed a series of letters to me as the Leader of the Government, from which I select the following passage: "You know that I have been at open issue with you throughout in regard to your systematic disregard of the feelings and wishes of your supporters, and the disastrous effects on the party thereby produced. You know that the *Globe's* resistance of Roman Catholic aggression caused the open rupture between us." Unfortunately, I complained of the "systematic disregard of the feelings and wishes" of our allies in Lower Canada of the Roman Catholic faith on the part of the *Globe* and those of the Reform party who supported its views. I never could be convinced that there was any tendency whatever towards aggression on the part of the Roman Catholics. I did not consider that the claim on the part of the Roman Catholics to have separate schools in Upper Canada, as the Protestants had always had in Lower Canada, or the claim to have educational or charitable institutions incorporated with a right to hold property, were acts of aggression. I considered, moreover, that, irrespective of the special merits of the questions at issue, great respect should be paid to the wishes of the great majority of the population of Lower Canada, with whom the Liberals of Upper Canada were in cordial alliance, and on whose support they depended for procuring the settlement of questions in which they took an interest. In the same number of the *Globe*, from which I have quoted, in reply to an article in a Ministerial Liberal paper, expressing a belief that on certain questions, "Clergy reserves, and one or two others," on which the French members entertained prejudices, they would be guided by the results of the next elections, it is said: "Will the *American* dare say that a large number of the leading men among the French members have declared their willingness to be guided by the results of the next elections on the Rectory question? or on the Sectarian school question? or the Sectarian money grant question? or on the marriage question? We believe there is some truth in the statement as regards the clergy reserves, but in regard to any other there is none whatever." It is with no intention of impeaching the accuracy of the foregoing statement that I have cited it, but to establish the cause of the disruption of the Reform party, owing to irreconcilable differences of opinion on important questions between a large section of that party in Upper Canada and the Government supported by the bulk of the Liberal party in Lower Canada, and, if the members elected were to be considered as a guide, by the majority of the Reformers in Upper Canada. I must confess that I was less surprised than disappointed at the divergence of views to which I have just called your attention among those who had long formed an united Liberal party in the old Province of Upper Canada. For a period of ten years the absorbing political question on which parties had been divided was the establishment of responsible or Parliamentary Government, and it must be obvious that persons differing widely on other questions might concur in advocating a measure calculated to benefit the community at large. The questions next in importance were those known as the Clergy reserve and University questions, and as the object of the Reformers was to wrest public endowments of lands from the Church of England for the common benefit of all classes of the population, there was no difficulty in securing a concurrence of action between the Roman Catholics and those Protestants who were opposed to the claims of the Church of England. When, however, other questions engaged public considerations, it soon became apparent that there were differences of opinion be-

(Continued on Fourth column.)

## COMFORT.

It has quite a comforting effect upon one of these raw, cold mornings to pass the well-known Clothing Establishment of

## MESSRS. O'HARA &amp; SON,

No. 19 St. LAWRENCE STREET.

The assortment is most varied, consisting of

Moscow Beavers,

Pilots,

Irish Frieze, &c.

Amongst these is noticeable a line of

Ulster Coats,

beautifully made and lined with an all-Wool Tweed, and ticketed at the extremely low figure of \$7.00; our readers should not fail to secure one of these Coats, as they are a great bargain. Next prominent amongst these is the

Blue Pilot Overcoat,

only \$5.00 this coat is lined with Tweed also, and, we are informed, is in great demand. And then the last, but not the least thing that catches the eye of the pedestrian is the

\$2.00 Pants,

got up especially and sold at cost price, for the benefit of men of humble circumstances; and in view of a hard winter these gentlemen have also a most complete and well selected stock of goods for the Custom trade, consisting of

French Tricos,

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together with almost varied stock of West of England

Broadcloths,

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which must meet the wants of those desirous of dressing well. We may here make mention of the ability of these gentlemen as we are sure that from the long experience of MR. R. O'HARA combined with the taste and skill of his son, MR. J. O'HARA, they cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Don't fail to give them a call before going elsewhere. The Address is

R. O'HARA & SON, 19 St. LAWRENCE ST.  
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GEORGE BURY, Official Assignee. JOHN MCINTOSH, Accountant. 1y

tween the sections of the Liberal party to which I have referred, which rendered harmonious action between them impossible. The population of Upper Canada was composed largely of immigrants from the United Kingdom, who brought with them the animosities which they had inherited from their ancestors, and which originated in causes with which all acquainted with the past history of the Mother Country are acquainted. Cordial co-operation between Roman Catholics and Evangelical Protestants can scarcely be expected when questions are at issue involving scruples of conscience on the part of either, and there is perhaps more cause for wonder that the alliance lasted for more than ten years than that it was at length dissolved.

## PARTY CONVENTIONS.

About the time that Mr. Brown's letters were published a convention of delegates was held in the County of Oxford, which I then represented, and for which I intended to be a candidate at the approaching election, the object of which was to require their candidate to pledge himself to support the principles maintained by the section of the party in opposition to the Government, which was led by Mr. Brown.

## THE GAVAZZI RIOT.

On the preceding page of the same history, there is a statement which when first read in Withrow, was wholly new to me. Referring to the memorable Gavazzi riot in Montreal in 1853, it is asserted by Withrow that "this tragical occurrence caused intense excitement throughout the country; as the Government failed to make any very rigorous investigation into the affair, the Protestant population strongly denounced the Hincks administration, and transferred their allegiance to Mr. Brown, who was regarded as the most eminent champion of Protestants in the Assembly." To what extent the unfortunate calamity in question may have influenced public opinion, it is of course impossible for me to say, but I can well believe that it was taken advantage of by those who claimed to be the especial champions of Protestantism. It is, however, most unjust to make the administration of the day the scape goat for the follies of those who brought Gavazzi to Montreal and Quebec, and of those who molested him after he had come. The riot took place in Montreal, the Government was in Quebec. The regiment on duty, and which fired without orders, had only been a few days in Canada. A Court of Enquiry was immediately ordered, and the regiment was soon after transferred to Bermuda. The administration of the day were no more responsible than Mr. Withrow himself for the contretemps, and if it produced the effect which he alleges it did, it affords a curious instance of the misleading influence of religious prejudice. As I have noticed the passage in Withrow relating to the Gavazzi riot, I must express my dissent from another statement which reflects on a gentleman, then Mayor of Montreal, who was present for the express purpose of protecting the congregation of Zion Church from the threatened attack. The gentleman referred to, the late Senator Wilson, positively denied at the time that he ever gave any order to fire, and though the charge was freely made at the time, there was never the slightest ground for it in the opinion of impartial and intelligent men, and for the following reason: It was alleged that the Mayor or some one else cried out "Fire!" Now the military word of command is "Ready, present, and not 'Fire,'" and it never was pretended that any officer gave such a command or that he ever received any request from the Mayor to give it. The firing was, I am persuaded, quite accidental, one man having discharged his piece from misapprehension, and others having followed his example until the officers threw themselves in front, and struck up the firelocks.

During its delivery the lecturer was frequently applauded, and at its close a cordial vote of thanks was voted on motion of Mayor Beaudry, seconded by Mr. Edward Murphy, the latter remarking that Sir Francis had been prevented by modesty from assuming to himself his proper share of credit for the events which he had reviewed. To him quite as much as to the other eminent men whose names had been mentioned, was Canada indebted for the great blessing of Parliamentary Government.

## METAL &amp; ENGINE WORKS.

## DOMINION METAL WORKS.

We are now prepared to fit up our

## PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS,  
 at very low rates, if early application is made.

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Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, School and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass, Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

## SPECIALITIES.

Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any Engine.

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves &c &c. 1-y-36

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 INTERMEDIATE—of Second Class. \$40

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All you who fond remembrance cherish  
 Secure the shadow ere the substance perish,  
 Repair at once with those you love so well,  
 To where Parkes the artist does excel,  
 In taking likenesses so true to life  
 That a man once mistook a picture for his wife.  
 The time may come not very long before  
 We see the forms we venerate no more.  
 How sad we feel with nothing left to trace  
 The cherished form, the well remembered face.  
 Come one, come all, and bring your friends along,  
 For though life is short, affection still is strong.  
 Small pictures are made large, the large made small  
 He suits the wants and tastes of all,  
 He guarantees to give you satisfaction,  
 As for his work you need not give a fraction.  
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