

there be a country calling itself Christian and civilized, yet in which crime stalks rampant and with unabashed front throughout the land: in which law is daily trampled upon; in which the rights and liberties of the individual are at the mercy of every brutal and blatant mob; in which murder is an every day occurrence, whilst the noon-day assassin laughs to scorn the majesty of the law; in which the relations between the sexes are fast relapsing into those of the Pagan nations of old—what do we say! have already sunk far, far below those that obtained in republican Rome—where, thanks to the filthy custom of divorce, the Christian Family, except amongst a few, no longer exists; and in a word, where Faith and Honor have been banished in order that Smartness may reign supreme—that country is the U. States, to which the enemies of the Catholic Church in Canada would fain see Canada annexed.

Monseigneur Langevin, Bishop of St. Germain de Rimouski, has issued a pastoral letter a propos of the approaching elections and Confederation, in the course of which he proceeds to say:—"The wheels of the governmental machine could no longer revolve; a thousand rivalries of race, religious belief, political and sectional interests, threatened us with a complete anarchy, when several of our most eminent statesmen framed a scheme intended to put an end to these interminable and always recurring difficulties, enlarge their sphere of action, and unite in a powerful State several Provinces which, in their isolation, had scarcely any means to develop their resources. It is this project, this result of their sound deliberations, which was submitted to the approval of the Provincial and Imperial Parliaments, and which has become, in all its essential dispositions, the law of the country." His Lordship then proceeds to caution the electors with respect to drunkenness and bribery, and says that the men they should choose to represent them in Parliament "should promise to carry out the new idea of things frankly and cordially, so as to second the efforts of the persons called upon to inaugurate it." "You will mistrust," he says, "those disquiet spirits who deem that happiness and prosperity lie in our annexation to a neighboring country. Should they succeed in their sinister designs, which God avert, it would be, unless a miracle should intervene, the ruin of our people, the loss of our morals, customs, and language, the annihilation of our nationality. You will, therefore, exact from the candidates an explicit and formal declaration of their principles, and a positive engagement that they will sustain the new constitution."

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has, during the past week, been engaged in a pastoral visit to the different parishes of his Diocese, and which he will resume after the celebration of the great Feast of the 29th inst.

Sunday last being the Sunday within the Octave of the Feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated with the usual Procession. In grandeur it has never been surpassed, and everything passed over in the most orderly manner. The Blessed Sacrament beneath the magnificent dais of Notre Dame Parish Church, was borne by His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, the Rt. Rev. Dr. McIntyre, now on a visit to this Province.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.—On Monday the great Festival of our French Canadian brethren was observed with the accustomed ceremonies, religious and national. There was High Mass at Notre Dame, and the Procession was remarkable as usual for its beauty, and the good taste of the decorations.

IN MEMORIAM. It is our painful duty to announce to-day the death of Mr. Octave Jannel, Esq., which occurred at his father's residence, in this city, on Friday evening last. Mr. Jannel was, we believe, a native of Montreal, and had completed his classical course of studies at the Montreal College under the direction of the Sulpician Priests. He was a young man of fine literary and musical attainments, and had won the esteem and respect of both masters and pupils during his College days. At the close of his studies he accepted the Professorship of one of the minor classes with a view of improving his bodily health already much impaired by close and constant application and over-exertions in the abstruse study of Philosophy. He had enjoyed apparent good health up to the beginning of the New Year when he was attacked with a severe cough, and subsequently a hemorrhage ensued which seemed to blight all the fond hopes of his numerous friends and fellow-pupils. On his condition becoming alarming he was removed to the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, and thence to his father's residence where he died a victim of that dreadful disease—consumption. It was mournful, indeed to see his fellow-pupils grouped around that tender and emaciated form, taking their final adieu. Far or near, wherever Octave Jannel was known his death will be heard of with sorrow. He had been well prepared for the other world—the Rev. Charles Lenoir administered the last Sacraments on Wednesday previous to his death, and on the Saturday following, a Libera was sung at the Chapel of the Grand Seminary, at which all the Pupils and Seminarians

of the House assisted and paid their last tribute of respect to his memory, by accompanying his remains to the place of interment R. C. Cemetery, where the Reverend President of the College made some eloquent and touching remarks on the life and previous character of the deceased. As a student he had distinguished himself by his application and good deportment. For seven years or more he had lived under the rule of the College, and during that period he had been scrupulously exact in the faithful observance of it. To say this was only rendering an act of justice to his memory. He had possessed all the qualities of an exemplary pupil while living; and when death drew near he bore with patience and resignation the sufferings which it had pleased God to send him. His remains were then lowered into the grave which had been prepared to receive them; and thus ended one of the most solemn ceremonies of the Catholic Church, when we returned to the Seminary mindful of the words of the Psalmist, "In memoria eterna erit justus."—Communicated.

We have two evangelical, or professedly evangelical journals in Montreal—the Witness and the Echo. Of these—it is hard to say whether the first named, or the second is the more regardless of truth—the more given to evil speaking, lying, and slandering. "Arcades ambo, i. e. both."

As a specimen of the cool unblushing effrontery of the Echo take the following, which we clip from its Editorial Summary of News for the 19th inst. :—

"It is estimated that about 2,000 children per annum die in the Grey Nunnery Foundling Hospital."

For this assertion there is the less excuse because, in the first place Dr. Carpenter has, very lately published his very interesting Report on the vital statistics of Montreal—from which the total amount of infant mortality in Montreal during the course of the year 1864—a year remarkable for the fearful mortality amongst infants—is set down at "3,536 or 1,152 more than the mortality of the previous year: thus showing, from the most carefully prepared statistics, and published a few weeks ago by the Montreal Sanitary Association in its Annual Report, that the average infant mortality of Montreal is about 2,224 per annum: so that, if 2,000 die as the Echo estimates, in the Grey Nunnery Foundling Hospital alone, there are left only about two hundred and twenty-four cases of infant mortality to account for, out of the whole population of Montreal—upwards of 110,000!!

But in the second place, the Echo is the less excusable for its mendacious estimate, because there is no mystery whatsoever about the number of children received into, and dying in the Foundling Hospital during the course of the year. The Grey Nunnery receives a small sum of money from the public purse for the support of the Foundling Hospital; and as a necessary consequence it is bound to make to the Government an official report annually, of all the particulars therewith connected. From this Report it appears that, the total numbers of children annually received into the Foundling Hospital—and of these children a very large number are actually in articulo mortis when received—is on an average only about 647. These figures then, being on official record, there was no necessity for any one to guess or "estimate" any thing.

But who except the Rev. Simon Sleek of the Echo estimated that about 2,000 children per annum die in the Grey Nunnery Foundling Hospital? or in other words—that more than one half of the total annual mortality of this large City occurs amongst the children of the Foundling Asylum. What a horrid imputation is herein conveyed on the morals of Montreal. For, if about 2,000 illegitimate children die annually in the Foundling Hospital; and as the total annual number of births in Montreal is about 4,600—what a fearful proportion the total number of illegitimate births must bear to the legitimate! According to the estimate of the Echo two children out of four must be bastards—since all the Foundling Hospital children are illegitimate, and all do not die.

And yet monstrous, gross, palpable and impossible as is the lie of the Echo, contradicted as it is by official documents, by the vital statistics of Montreal—by the Report of the Sanitary Association—it will, with a certain class, limited indeed—find acceptance, and receive from their hands circulation. In some form, or another, amongst the evangelical community, the assertion that 2,000 deaths occur annually in the Foundling Hospital of the Grey Nuns will ever be coming to the surface, and challenging attention by its stink; for it is in the nature of all corrupt and rotting things, and especially of an evangelical lie—the most corrupt and stinking thing we know of—to be buoyant, and constantly coming to the surface. Honest men throw stones at the foul thing in vain and try to sink it: but because of its rottenness and corruption, it is only the more buoyant and the more obtrusive.

The Evening Telegraph of Monday last announced that the project for a public demonstration on the First of July, in honor of the Union of the British N. American provinces, has been abandoned in so far as the municipal authorities are concerned. The reason assigned by His Honor the Mayor is the general apathy exhibited by the citizens of Montreal.

CHILD MURDER IN NEW ENGLAND.—We have on more than one occasion noticed the complaints of the press in the Northern States, to the effect that the native Protestant population is steadily diminishing, in the presence of an equally steady and rapid increase of the Irish and Romanist population. According to Dr. Allen of Lowell, Massachusetts, the Yankee race is dying out: and whilst the Catholic immigrants and their families, are rapidly increasing in numbers, the Yankee death rate is actually greater than the Yankee birth rate. This phenomenon is repeated throughout the Northern States.

Nor is its cause far to seek—though decency compels us to observe a certain reticence on this matter. In one word, it is to the general impurity, and immorality of the Yankee race, to their abominable, unmentionable sins, that this decadence of their race is owing. This is acknowledged by their own writers, and is admitted even by the Montreal Witness, a Yankee in everything but name. We copy from our evangelical contemporary of the 17th inst. :—

INFAMOUS.—A pamphlet advising, the prevention of too large families, and offering to send all necessary instructions, how to escape having children, and to remove "obstructions," has been sent from New York through the Post office to at least one respectable married lady in this city. The envelope was sealed all round, but not post-paid and addressed to the lady whose name had probably been obtained from the papers, in which the notice of a birth appeared recently. Now, we ask the authorities—What means exist of protecting respectable ladies from such abominations? If our police will take the necessary steps to prosecute the infamous criminals in New York, who send these things, the envelope and pamphlet in question will, we understand be handed to them. The atrocious advice in this pamphlet cannot even be hinted at in a public paper. Any one receiving a letter from New York, sealed all round, with a bulky enclosure, should be on his guard to refuse it. Such pamphlets are doubtless widely distributed, offering to send by express the "requisites;" and to them, doubtless, may be attributed the alarming falling-off in the birth-rate of New England.—Witness 17th

To only one passage in the above do we take any exception. The Witness is not quite correct when he speaks of the "alarming falling off in the birth rate of New England;" he should have said "in the Protestant birth-rate of New England;" for it is amongst the native and Protestant portion of the people of the New England States, and of New York, and amongst them exclusively, that the "alarming falling-off in the birth-rate" occurs. Amongst the Irish, that is to say Irish Catholic, portion of the population, there is no falling-off, but a steady increase in the birth rate.

The Witness is quite right, in attributing the "falling off" in the Yankee or Protestant birth rate to the filthy habits and immorality of the people, of which the intamous book by him alluded to is an infallible proof. And on the other hand, we contend that the conclusion to the superior morality of the Irish Catholic population of the Northern States—from the fact, admitted and deplored by all Protestant writers on the subject, that the birth-rate of the foreign and Romanist section of the population is always increasing—is a natural and valid conclusion—though one that the Witness does not like to draw.

We are at one with him however in denouncing the infamous pamphlets with which the Yankees inundate this country: but as unfortunately there is scarce a Protestant paper published in Canada, except the Witness—that does not in its advertising columns assist in bringing before the notice of the public either these filthy pamphlets, or "abortion medicines," we fear that all denunciations are useless.

SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES.—The Montreal Daily News of the 25th inst. fears that the old rivalries betwixt Upper and Lower Canada are about to break out again, under that old disturber of the peace Mr. George Brown and his party the "Protestant Reformers." We copy some passages from our contemporary's article on the subject:—

"We all remember the incessant clamor that nothing less than 'Rep. by Pop.' would content the people, leaving us to infer that when that principle was conceded peace and harmony would be restored. We know what Western Canada has achieved by her impetuosity, her incessant loud-tongued mendacity; she has not alone realized the idea of conquering us, but a faithful estimate was made of our respective populations, and she comes out of the controversy with her 82 members to our 65, almost mistress of the situation. We regret to say that the course she has assented to for the sake of harmony has failed of fruition. We see as far as ever from that repose the country so much needs. It is at the season of the year when the labor of the agriculturist is most needed on his farm that a cry has gone forth, repeated in the stereotyped style of former days, denouncing Lower Canada domination. It is said that in both the Northern and Southern States antiquated specimens of humanity remain ignorant that the law of succession has closed, and that it is in Western Canada, many are yet unaware that not only has 'Rep. by Pop.' been yielded, but that we stand in the luckless position of 65 to 82. We know that a portion of our fellow-citizens delight in the excitement of political conventions, and a press ever ready to pander to the less noble instincts of human nature, had it lucrative to fan the flame of discord. We cannot read the real motives of the leaders of these sensational exhibitions. They may calculate on treating such local antagonisms that the people will turn to annexation as the sole escape—certainly patriotism and gratitude for concessions accorded are forgotten: The Convention called together in Toronto is a mere masquerade of coming strife; its object is to array the people of the two provinces in opposing camps, and the managers affect to be influenced by the force of Lower Canada domination. They know the hollowness of the pretence; they know that to the Liberal members of the Cabinet is due the advantage that one province can send 2 members to the Commons, while we are restricted to 65. Yet they ignore the services rendered by those Liberal members of the ministry. They forget that Confederation could have been reached under no other auspices than a coalition. That we paid the price of that coalition in our present crippled political powers; that they have secured the prize of 17 additional votes.

ANOTHER LARGE NUGGET FOUND ON THE CHADDER.—The last great find reported is a nugget of no less than 65 ounces, worth \$,200, by two miners named MacKenzie and Morrison. The daily washings are said to reach a value of \$3,000 a day.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.—From a work published by a Protestant gentleman, Blakiston's Five Months on the Yangtze, we extract the following passage with reference to the comparative merits of Catholic and Protestant Missions.—Protestants surely will not object to the evidence of their own co-religionist:—

There is little doubt that the Roman Catholics have done more in China than the world gives them credit for, and from this upwards, we observed numerous Christians among the Chinese. They used to make themselves known to us by the sign of the Cross, and seemed always to look upon us in the light of superior beings. The number of Christians in the province of Szechuan is said to be about one hundred thousand. There are two bishops, and we had subsequently the pleasure of meeting one of them as well as two of his priests, and my remembrance of them will ever be associated with the idea of a mission-aries indeed. To such men as these, who leave their country and friends with the sole object of carrying civilization to a heathen people, whose dress and habits they adopt, and among whom they live, often in a manner which would not be covered by the very lowest among an European population, to say nothing of the risk of their lives, and the tortures of which they must ever stand in danger—cut off from all intercourse with the outer world, with none of the luxuries and few even of the necessities of European civilization—is due a word of praise which I am unworthy to proclaim, and will, therefore, only refer to the contrast between them and the Protestant missionaries. Located among the European and American communities at the open ports of the coast, the latter live in all the ease and comfort of civilized society, surrounded by their wives and families, with dwellings equal and often far superior to what they have been accustomed to in their own country; they are in constant communication with all civilized parts of the world, by a regular mail service, and I believe I shall not be wrong when I say there is not a single Protestant missionary a hundred miles distant from a European settlement. (pp. 170-180)

OBITUARY.—In another column will be found the notice of the death of Mrs. James McShane, junior. We heartily sympathize with Mr. McShane in his bereavement. Mrs. McShane was the victim of that dread disease, consumption, and was taken from her husband and infant child at the early age of 20 years. Many friends who loved her for her excellent qualities and amiable disposition will sincerely mourn her loss, and the poor, to whom she was always kind, will miss her generous benevolence.

The act of confederating the British North American Provinces should be carefully studied by all who like ourselves are in favor of rigid economy and care in our expenditure. We have a sad lesson before us in the privations and sufferings caused by excessive taxation. We reject, as a monstrous delusion and fallacy, the idea that a national debt does not impoverish a people if it be owned at home. A nation like an individual, is impoverished by debt, and the prudent family always measures its expenditure by its income. Now, under the Confederate Act we have some \$75,000 awarded us wherewith to pay our current expenses. We know not what calculations may enter into the brains of the aspiring candidates for seats in the Local Parliament legally called the Legislature, but, if we can draw any correct inference from the profuse expenditure of our governing bodies in times past, the \$75,000 will not be sufficient to satiate the rapacity of the members of the Legislature. We, like many wiser heads, are quiet in the clouds as to the turn affairs may take. The Legislature may, perchance, resort to the economical ideas of former years and declare \$2 per diem during session an ample salary, though we have our misgivings on the point. Perhaps it would be wiser, for the future, to leave the electors of a constituency to pay their members; this would simplify matters. But whether such a result be eventually reached, it is obvious that when the \$75,000 is expended we must resort to something very like direct taxation to cover the deficiency. We believe a most salutary effect would be produced in the country by direct taxation no matter how reduced the scale. Our politics are too personal, and principles are too little canvassed. Let the farmers once comprehend that the dollar extracted from them may be raised or lowered according as they judiciously cast their votes, and they would soon shake off their lethargy and devote their attention to the selection of responsible members. We need some sharp training in our duties as electors, and the chances are that, under Confederation, we shall not be disappointed. —Montreal Daily News.

EMIGRANTS ON THE GRAND TUNNEL.—We print to-day a very straightforward letter from Mr. Brydges on this subject. Mr. Brydges takes exactly the ground which we have suggested as that on which the employment of box-cars may in some cases be justified. He points out very reasonably that emigrants arrive suddenly, without notice and in large numbers. That being so, it is manifest that the railway company, unless it have sufficient rolling stock of a suitable kind to fulfil in one day a demand which, on an ordinary average, would run through weeks, must occasionally make a shift, or else leave the newly arrived passengers to the necessary expenses of Quebec and the tender mercies of the sharks who prey on strangers. Between a speedy journey even at considerable personal inconvenience, and a delay at Quebec with lodgings as bad as the worst cars, and an hourly expenditure of slender means, no sensible emigrant nor his friend would hesitate to choose the former. That is the common sense view of the case, which in our remarks on this subject we have steadily kept in view; but Mr. Brydges has too much sense to talk as his newspaper pufflers have done, of the excellence of this mode of conveyance, and the desire of the emigrants to travel in the worst instead of the best kind of vehicle. On the contrary he informs us that he never uses these box-cars unless he is compelled to do so; that he has already a large number of carriages suitable for this branch of his business; that he moreover employs worn out first class cars for the same purpose; that he will be rid of new emigrant cars as fast as he can, and the exigencies of the trade require them; and in the meantime that he fits up those box cars which he uses in such a manner as to make them as comfortable as possible. —Montreal Herald.

SMALL POX IN TORONTO.—This loathsome disease is committing fearful ravages in some parts of the city, though few persons, but the immediate sufferers, are aware of it. In the City Council last evening, Ald. Sheard stated that he knew of one house in which, at that moment, four persons were lying dead, while the Mayor said that he had sent many small pox patients to the hospital during the last few weeks, and that the applicants for admission were increasing. Under these circumstances vaccination should be universal.—If every effort be not made to prevent its spread, the ravages of this dreadful disease will be fearful indeed.—Toronto Telegraph.

The diocesan of Toronto and Ontario seem to be at present convulsed on the subject of Ritualism. The difficulty is, that Canonists seem unable to define what it is, and so, in very fact clerics are falling out, they know not why.

The Evening of last evening states that it is rumored that Hon. Mr. Oubaveau, in becoming Premier for the Province of Quebec, as had been mentioned by its Ottawa correspondent, would come forward for his old constituency the County of Quebec.—Chronicle.

BEAUCO.—The electoral campaign in this County is said to be progressing actively. Messrs H. B. Trebbereau and Pizer, the two candidates met some days since at St. Joseph, and on Sunday last, at St. Francis. The discussion was very animated on both occasions.—Chronicle.

Married, At the French Cathedral, on the 17th inst., by the Very Rev. Canon Fabre, Owen Joseph Devlin, Esq., Notary, to Margaret Amanda Montague McNally, both of Montreal.

Died, In this city, on the 24th inst., Elizabeth Darragh, wife of Mr. James McShane, Junior, aged 26 years.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. June 25, 1867. Table listing prices for various commodities like Flour, Oats, Barley, etc.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, June 25, 1867. Table listing prices for Flour, Oats, Barley, etc.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Table of contents for THE CATHOLIC WORLD, JULY, 1867. Lists articles like Catholic Congresses, Impressions of Spain, etc.



ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC ON LISLE ST. JOSEPH, BOUCHERVILLE ISLANDS, ON MONDAY, 1st JULY NEXT. STEAMERS will leave the Foot of JACQUES CARDIER WHARF every hour. REFRESHMENTS, on strictly Temperance principles, will be supplied at liberal rates. TICKETS Gentlemen 60 cents each; Ladies and Children, 25 cents each. By Order, P. O'MEARA Sec. Soc.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON O.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely reorganized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of Instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 25th 1867.