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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

SPECIAL NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the SHARE HOLDERS of the POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY that the calls due, as per account rendered and notice given, are payable at the office of the Company, 761 Craig street. JOHN P. WHELAN,

Managing Director.

May 25th, 1880. CALENDAL

THURSDAY, 17—St. Ubaldus, Bishop and Confessor. (May 16).
FRIDAY, 18—St. Bernardine of Sienna, Confessor. (May 20.) St. Marcus and Companions, Martyrs. Bp. Tyler. Hartford, died., 1849.
EATURDAY, 19—St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin. 88. Gervase and Protase, Martyrs. Bp. Concannon, N.Y., died., 1810.
SUNDAY, 20—Fifth after Pentecost. Epist. 1 Pet. iii 8-15; Gosp. Matt. 4. 20-24. Abp. Blanc, New Orleans, died. 1860.
MONDAY, 21—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor.

New Orleans, died. 1860.

Monday, 21—St. Aloysins Gonzaga, Confessor.
Coronation of Pius IX., 1846.

TUBBDAY, 22—St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, Virgin. (May 27.) St. Paulinus, Eishop and Confessor.

WEDNESDAY, 23—Vigil of St. John the Baptist.

WE should have credited the article over the signature of J. J. Curran, in last week's TRUB WITNESS, to the Harp, from which we elipped it.

THERE are a thousand notices of ejectment out in the West of Ireland. The Land League has voted \$50,000 to contest toe claims of the landlords, subject to the approval of the American branches.

IT seems that General Garfield is what is called a Campbellite preacher. At least the New York Sun says so. It is singular, speaking of sects, that the Methodists form the backbone of the Republican party,

FRANCE is becoming more graciously liberal every day. The next in the programme is a general amnesty to the Communists and the expulsion of the Jesuits. Perhaps it was the Jesuits murdered Monseignor Darboy and destroyed half Paris.

GLADSTONE'S Budget speech shows a discriingtion in favor of the Democracy. He has added to the duty on the high class of wines, taken from the low class, and added another after day Mr. McNamee saw the law's laches penny to the income tax. Verily he is the and delays accumulating between him and "peoples' William."

The American Stalwarts are now consoling themselves with the hope that Grant will be nominated without opposition in 1884. That year has, however, not yet arrived, and serious accidents have happened even greater generals than Grant in the inside of four

THE editor of the Cardwall Sentinel complains that he cannot procure larger bills than "fives" in his district. This needs investigation, surely. There must be something wrong, when the editor of a country paper is in possession of more than a fiver and still requires a larger sum. Let Mr. White look

We have just sent away the sum of \$881 to Ireland for relief purposes. Of this one hundred dollars has been forwarded to the Revd. Father Newell, parish priest of Ennistymon, County Clare, and the balance to the relief branch of the Land League, thus making in all the sum of \$3,381 sent to the old country since the Post and Taue Witness Irish Relief Fund was started. We have transmitted the hundred dollers to the parish priest of Ennistymon as we understand that district is suffering most accutely.

LORD BRACONSFIELD delivered a speech to the Conservative members and ex-members of Parliament lately, which he wished to be considered private, which was rather singular considering there were four or five hundred lords and gentlemen present. The speech, however, got into all the papers through Mr. Lovell, Manager of the Associated Press. 'A few days after Beaconsfield wrote a letter to the 2 imes stating that, not only was the speech in the papers not delivered by him, but it was actually the reverse of what he had said. On the other hand, Mr. Lovell says he received the speech from a Conservative M. P. who took notes, and his assertion is corroborated by the fact that it agreed with the speech sent by other gentlemen present to local papers. It is a pretty quarrel as it stands, and reminds one of the eulogy of Disraeli on the Duke of Wellington, a speech stolen soul and body from Thiers on St. Cyr. An epigramatist of the time wrote the following on the monstrous plagiarism, which amused London for a week :-

In sounding great Wellington's praise
Dizzy's grief and his truth both appear.
For a great flood of tears (Thiers) he lets fall,
Which are certainly meant for fincere (St. Cyr).

THE coalition against Grant and the thirdterm was not so difficult of accomplishment | million dollars, and for Land League purposes as a good many people imagine, for the Shermans and Blaines and Ewings form something like a family compact. Blaine's mother was a Gillespie of Lancaster, Ohio, whose daughter married Judge P. B Ewing, brother of Generals Charles and Tom Ewing. and son of the distinguished statesman, Hon. Thomas Ewing, one of the great galaxy of brilliant men of the time of Clay and Webster. General W. T. and Secretary Sherman are under great obligations to the Hon. Thomas Ewing, whose daughter Helen the General married. So that, what between the Ewings, Shermans and Blaines, poor Grant's imperial crown has receded into the invisible

Anonger the rumors set affoat we find that the Hon. Justice Maguire, of the judicial District of Rimouski, is about to be superanuated, and that Mr. Cyrian Pelletier, of Quebec, is likely to be appointed his successor. Anything more unlikely we cannot well conceive. Judge Maguire, with Judge Doherty of Sherbrooke, are the only Irish Catholics on the Bench of the Superior Court in Lower Canada, and we hardly think it probable the Dominion Government will so far ignore the claims of the Irish Catholics as to appoint Mr. Pelletier, when we can otier them men of first-class ability to fill the place of the retiring Justice. Such a proceeding might be seriously contemplated by the Chapleau Government, who propose to fill the place of the late Recorder Sexton by Mr. Taillon, in defiance of all decency, but we imagine Sir John A. and his colleagues are not likely to perpetrate any such serious blunder as the tumor we have referred to indicates.

Ar a conference of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of North America, held In New York on the 9th inst., a warm discussion arose on the subject of Freemasonry. One speaker quoted from Lord Beaconsfield to slow that Masonry ruled the world, while another said the free and accepted believed that aman can be saved without believing in Christ. All this is very hard upon the Prince of Wales and other princes of Europe, who are he heads of Masonry. We may add that several of the reverend delegates acknowledgel being Masons themselves. The following resolutions were adopted:-

1. That the 3ynod cannot, on the evidence before it. properly give its official testimony for or against Freemasonry and other oathbound societies, yet it declares that no communicant, member or minister of the Reformed Church ought to remain in any society whose principles and practices are anti-Christian.

2. That the Synod should "advise consistence and classes of the churches to be very kind ries and classes of the churches to be very kind and forbearing and strictly constitutional in their dealings with individuals on this subject, and that they be and are hereby affectionately cautioned against setting up any new, unauthorized tests of communion in the Christian

THE great matter of local interest in Montreal during the past week has been the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. F. B. McNamee for contempt of court. The large sum of \$15,000 was stolen from Mr. McNamee's book-keeper some time ago, and, naturally enough, that gentleman was anxious to recover it, for even to a Rothschild the loss of \$15,000 is no joke. Naturally enough, also, the lawyers collected around this sum and the arrested prisoners, expecting grand pickings. Day his rightful property, and he became angry. But his anger was not exhibited until Mr-Mousseau stated distinctly to the Judge in his hearing, that he was in collusion with the prisoners. It was then that he committed an indiscretion, and gave Mr. Mousseau the piece of his mind for which he was committed. What Mr. McNamee should have done was to wait and give the counsel learned in the law a piece of his mind outside, which would have made all the difference. It is hard to blame a man for indiscreet words, uttered while he sees the chicanery of the law taking away his pro party. One may be excused for not remembering he is in a law court at such a time. At all events, we doubt if Mr. McNamee will lose the esteem of his fellow-citizens because he wanted to get his \$15,000 back.

We have received from the Irish National Land Lesgue, in Dublin, a full report of all money received from Dec. 22, 1879, to April 30, 1889, with a complete detailed report of the distribution of the same. The report reflects the highest credit on the Executive Committee. As every parish relieved is named, with the amount given, the report would fill several columns of the True Wit-NESS. We can only give the balance sheet

Dr.	Cr.
£. s. d. To cash received 50,070 17 11 To interest allowed by Hibernian Bank 29 1 11	By cash to following the state of the state

/lows :-

 880 tone 12 owts potatoes
 £7,995 11

 148 brls. oats; 25 brls barley
 168 7

 Freight paid
 435 6

 Amount paid for sacks
 302 19

Total.....£8,902 4 6 The report is most complete and satisfactory. It is audited and signed by a firm of bankers. Every dollar contributed in America in the months named is accounted for. The report is signed by the Executive Committee of the Land League, to whom gratitude and honor are due for their great labor and intelligent management. Their names are: - Charles S. Parnell, Joseph G.

The whole amount for relief is over a quarter \$50,000. The money has been impartially which is everywhere known as Catholic. and judiciously distributed, and in such a manner as that 90 per cent of it reached the starving people. There is no officialism connected with the Land League.

THE notorious (and Bev.) Mr. Widdows is still in Scotland, edifying the people of that country with what a pious Scotch paper is pleased to term his impressiveness. He is immensely admired by the Scotch ladies, who do not believe one word of the naughty despatch sent by the Globe to the Dundee Argus anent the incarceration of the ex-monk in the penitentiary for a nameless crime. He promised a congregation at Glasgow to come to Canada (roars of applause), where he hoped to be received with enthusiasm (great cheers), and as Mr. Long was also going to to the happiness of Canada than either, we Canada, he would attend his meeting, and it that gentleman repeated his calumnies on him he (Mr. Widdows) would know how to defend himself. This reference to Mr. Long was on account of a promise of that gentleman to go to Canada and find out the truth about the ex-monk and expose him. Now, it seems to us that for a hard-headed people like the Scotch they are, after all, easily taken in. The Globe, one of the most respectable papers on the Continent, telegraphs a certain fact to a paper in Scotland equally respectable, and yet some of the good people of Glasgow will persist in looking upon the scoundrel as a saint, simply because he abuses the Catholic religion. Nevertheless, we doubt the ex-Reverend Mr. Widdows will have the effrontery to visit Canada, though there is no saying what men of his stamp will do, nay, he may visit the penitentiary, where he sojourned for so many years, and sing a psalm of love to the prisoners. We

ARE ANGLICANS CATHOLICS.

When a leading paper like the Montreal Gazette endorses the views of the Synod of Ontario in its censure of the powers that were for giving the title of Catholics to Catholics in the census of 1870, and withholding it from Protestants, we cannot but recken it as one of the signs of the times, and hail the sign as an advance towards religious tolerance. There has been a time, when even Episcopalian Protestants were not so anxious for the name of Catholic, and though they reretained it in their Credo, through, perhaps, an excusable oversight, it was strictly tabooed amongst them in all other places. True it is that there is a majesty and a prestige about the name Catholic which attracts, and it is no wonder that our separated brethren are anxious to regain it. But, in fact, the Protestants of the Church of England have no better title to the name Catholic than irregular skirmishers like Moody and Sankey, who are not at all ambitious of the name, Protestants against the Catholic Church. They are honest in that respect, at least, which is more than can be said of their high law established, shall be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, (not Catholic Church). The lawmakers knew what they were about, and called a certain agricultural implement a spade and nothing else. The Sovereign of England must be a Protestant. If he or she embraced the Catholic religion, his or her subjects would be released from their allegiance. In confirmation of our statement, we might add, that when King James the Second was denounced in Parliament on account of his conversion to Catholicity, the following complaint was urged against him:

" He did endeavour to subvert and extirpate "He did endeavour to subject and extirpate
"the Protestant religion." And in the same
"Parliament the lords spiritual and temporal
"were distinctly styled Protestants. Similarly, when in 1822 the whole of the disabilities
affecting Dissenters were removed, they were
"regulard to make the following declaration:
"I, N. N., do solemnly and sinceyely, in the pre"sence of God profess, testify, and declare that
"I will never exercise any power. To live I will never exercise any power . . . to injure or weaken the Protestant Church as it is by " law established in England." &c.

But, after all, those following the doctrines taught by the Synod of Ontario are but comparatively small in numbers, while the great bulk of their co-religionists, absolutely and angrily reject the name, and look upon Procreed and assuming a citle which is really the to which they professedly belong. Catholics absolutely refuse the right of the name to Anglicans. Protestants of almost every hue ignore it as applied to themselves, and hence the Gazette gives to the Ontario Synod. Ac-Balbi, there are in the world about two hunwhom one hundred and thirty-nine millions

which can claim that proud title by right, and that is the Church in common with Rome,

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The series of meetings held in Montreal in

favor of Commercial Union with the United

States is provoking an animated discussion

among the newspapers. The independent

feeling of the country is decidedly in favor of

it, while the regular political backs are

decidedly against it; but as independent

views are growing each day, among the youth

and intelligence of the country especially, we

fear the political backs will have to knock

under. We are advocates of protection as

against free trade under present political con-

ditions, but if it can be shown to us that a

Commercial Zollverein, such as that proposed

by Mr. Perrault, would be more conducive

are of the opinion that it should

obtain, and that it will obtain, or the temper of the people is no guide to their probable line of action where material interests are concerned. The Globe is strongly opposed to a Commercial Union, while the London Advertiser goes in for it with enthusiasm, under pretence that it would be carrying out its cherished ideas of free trade. The chiefest objection of the Toronto organ against it is, that it means neither more nor less than anaexation, and whether it comforts the Globe or not, its Conservative contemporary heartily agrees with it in this instance quite cordially. It cannot be that the Globe objects because the step would lead to further protection, or the Mail because it would result in free trade, for it must be presumed the writers in those papers realize the meaning of Commercial Union to its fullest extent. It is, therefore annexation they are frightened of. They are also fluttering with anxiety lest the interests of England should suffer, by the proposed change. If England evinced a tenth part of the interest in Canada's welfare that Canada does in England's welfare, one might sympathise with the papers named in their excitement; but when we remember that some of the leading statesmen and journals of England have spoken only quite recently of Canada and her destiny, and her going or staying, in the bappiest strain of indifference, one becomes more reconciled to a change and surprised at the state of flunkeyism which seems to surround the Mail and the Globe. The London Advertiser. which appears to be the organ of the Blake or Canadian National party, and undoubtedly takes an enlightened and patriotic stand on Canadian affairs, scores a point against the Mail when it says: "Let us remind the Mail of its position in 1878 :--If the National policy is incompatible with British connection, so much the worse for British connection." That, in fact, was a bold and manly utterance, and has had, perhaps, its effect in making people think that and prefer being called what they are, that is, there are better things in the world than British connection. The United States has, it seems to us, got along remarkably well without British connection. There are three in flimsy disguises, every one of which he has in all directions around me, stocks may rise church brethren. If our contemporary, the positions Canada can take up if it so pleases Gazette, takes a retrospective glance over his- her-preserve the statu quo, become independtorical ground it will find that it is very much | ent, or throw in her fortunes with the United | much of the genuine article served up to us | way) smiles serenely and is secure in his astray in its claims for a title, which was States; and the time has arrived when they as our ancestors, it is not for want of writers; philosophy, which laughs at fate and defies discovered by the specialed reformers in the cap be discovered in a calm sangible manner, the woods are full of them, they are as thick | alike the buffets or the woolngs of fortune, disowned by the so-called reformers in the can be discussed in a calm, sensible manuer sixteenth century. Those people gloried in without bringing the absurd cry of as the leaves in Vallambrosa, and each rethe name of Protestant, and even to-day, if treason about the ears of the adthe editor of the Gazette is asked to swear vocates of any one of them. It may be humorist all its own. Nevertheless, it would in a court of justice as to his religious belief, said that there is another, meaning conhe will unhesitatingly announce himself a federation of the Empire, but that is so mani-Protestant. The reformers, with Henry the feetly ridiculous, that we may take it for Eighth at their head, robbed the Catholic granted it has been long ago abandoned by Church of its wealth, but could not take away its father, Hon. Mr. Blake. If British con- same time to make up a bon mot, they are the name. Protestantism assumed eventually | nection is good, let us retain it; if independ- | too busy making up their accounts. as its distinctive name the Protestant reformed ence, let us seek it, and if annexation, let religion as by law established; its ministers it come. Whatever is best for Canada should are called Protestant ministers, its churches be the policy adopted by Canadians, heedless Protestant Churches. By the Fifth article of of the shrieks and threats of the mere politithe act of Union, it was ruled that the cians who care not what happens so as their of the Irish wit one sees in the newspapers Churches of England and Ireland, as now by party enjoy the emoluments of office and attributed to Irishmen, is invented for them by they have a share in the spoil.

ELEMENT. teenth century the Irish race has not found immense progress since the year of grace 1829, when in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland an Irishman, were he a Catholic, could not aspire to the humblest position. It is fifty years since then; times have changed and nations have become more liberal, but even now Irish Catholics bear the marks of slavery, transmitted to them by generations of their fathers who carried the chain around upon them for centuries.

has very little show, to use an Americanism, and though the colonies are more liberal, British injustice, prejudice and bigotry have their effect. It is true that until lately Irish emmigrants, through causes over which they testant-Catholics as impostors, apeing another | hence not as capable of filling high offices in the | whole the Englishman is not a wit. Alas! State as those of other nations, but even if antithesis of that of the established Church, they were the colonies would follow the indulge in it he merely makes himself ridiexample set them by the mother country, and | culous. And yet this singular people has do their best to exclude them from power and emolument, for it is a well known fact that British dependencies, Canada more especially. we fail to see any force in the endorsement | borrow their prejudices as well as their politics from England. Again, as regards cording to the figures of the great statistician. | Canada, it was, unfortunately, selected as an emigration field by the Orangemen, who dred and ninety millions of Christians, of brought with them across the Atlantic ocean intense hatred against everything Irish. are Catholics, sixty-two Greek church, and and were, unfortunately, only too successful fifty-nine millions Protestants and Protestant | in disseminating their opinions amongst their dissenters of beliefs almost innumerable. How Protestant neighbors. It is for this reason many of those fifty-nine millions are Angli- that Irish Catholics found it so difficult to witty, that it steals, and passes it off for its menced amid thunders of applicase from cans? Probably about one-sixth, but it they rise to positions of eminence in Canada, and own.

melting away under the general sun of freedom which shines over the American centinent. But, in fact, things were, and ares not much better in the States. Notwithstanding its immense Irish population, we see but few Irish Catholics holding firstclass positions, and we doubt if it is possible to elect the son of one of them to the Presidency of the United States. It is only since the war, where they achieved such renown, that the Irish Catholic element can be said to have litted itself above the power of Know-Nothingism. But we are glad to see that there is one British dependency where Irishmen find their level, and stand upon an equal footing with their fellow-citizens. We allude to Australia. In the present Queensland Ministry, it appears, there are two Catholic Irishmen-namely, the Hon. J. M. Macrossan, a Donegal man, Minister of Public Works, and the Hon. Patrick Perkins, Minister of Lands. Besides these two gentlemen there are several other Irishmen in both Houses of the Queensiand Legislature, including the Hon. Kevin Isod O'Doherty, of whom it is not necessary to say anything in these columns. In the New South Wales Parliament the leader of the Opposition is the Hon. M. Fitzpatrick, an Irishman; and amongst the other members of that body are the Hon. D. O'Connor, the Hon. P. A. Jennings, and other gentlemen bearing names equally Irish. Finally, in Victoria there are a whole crowd of Irishmen who either now are or have been members of the Government—such as the Hon. J. J. Lalor, the Hon. J. J. Casey, Sir John O'Shannassy, and Sir Bryan O'Loghlen. We do not include in this list Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who, as our readers are aware, is now in London, but who has left behind him at least one distinguished representative of his name and family, his son, the Hon. John Gavan Duffy, Minister of ing. There is at least one portion of the British Empire which has risen above the narrow question of nationality, and where brains are recognized disconnected from creed or caste. It will take some time before this generous idea spreads, but spread it will, and the day will come when, if the connection between Ireland and Great Britain

WIT AND HUMOR.

witnessed by the men of a future generation.

According as science advances wit and humor recede in proportion, and when science has developed itself to such a degree that it will almost burst with perfection, it is probable the world will be as dull as it is enlightened, the two adjectives being by no art of staining glass windows, it is a lost one. You can scarcely pick up a newspaper do not confer happiness. I heartily forgive that has not a column dedicated to wit and every one who has injured me, even Sir John humor, or sparks, or flashes, or some other name equally pretentious, but when one reads them over he finds the items old friends seen before somewhere or other, that is to say, if it is worth anything. If we have not as the woods are full of them, they are as thick spectable daily is supposed to possess a take an industrious man a whole day to glean one good thing worth telling at a dinner party in a pile of newspapers, except what bas been stolen. People have not now the

for wit, but it has long since fled their country, the successive famines chased it across the Atlantic. Nine. nine hundreths stolid Anglo-Saxons. It is true the Irish did turn out some of the most brilliant wits in THE STATUS OF THE IRISH CALHOLIC | the world, such as Dean Swift, Sheridan, Curran and O'Connell, men who gave her the re-There is no use disguising the fact, even if | putation which made her famous, but that we could, that in this last quarter of the nine- | thing is all past and gone, and if we are to credit Mr. Redpath, the Irish are now its proper level, though it certainly has made | the most serious people in the world. It would be indeed a wonder if they were not; as a general rule, despair and starvation are not strong incentives to wit. The French have been always famous for their esprit, an attribute for which their language, their climate and the Celtic race to which they belong | your correspondent was one, and Miss Bridge, eminently qualify them. In defeat or victory, under the jaws of the gullotine or basking in the smiles of fortune, the lighthearted Frenchman will throw out his jeu d'esprit, strong. Each of them wanted to take the In the United Kingdom an Irish Catholic and fortunate is he if he can get off something worth while. But, perhaps, the most comically absurd people on the globe, for a certain dreary attempt at humor, are the English. It is true they can boast of Sydney Smith and Jerrold, though had no control, were not as enlightened, and the latter was no great shakes, but on the alas! he is far from it, and when he essays to comic journals called Punch and Fun and Judy. Poor, venerable Punch, it does not know it, but it is one of the most melancholy instances of a witty paper on record. Its staple consists in conversation between servant girls and their mistresses, and old gentlemen with umbrellas and small boys. Its cuts are, however, excellent. The following "orignal" morceau, which appears in the last Punch to hand, and has been going the rounds of the American and Canadian papers since the war, is a type of what it considers so to everyone's satisfaction, the drama com-

Biggar, W. H. O'Sullivan, Patrick Egan, A. J. | were all such, does it give them a claim to | find it so difficult to-day, though in a less descomplished amateurs acquitted themselves | Somehow been precipitated from the top of tram-car)—"Wha—sh marr'r? Colliszh'n?" By- | with credit, but it cannot be certain, as the

standers and Passengers—"No!" Insbriate
"Keheplosh's ?" Ryssanders and Passengers—
"No!" Insbriate—"Oar off railish ?" Hystanders and Passengers—"No!" Insbriate (with grave composure)—"Then if I'd know!"; I woo—woold!" ha gorr out."

This is what Fin thinks the acme of humor:-

FAST GOING.—Lady..." I suppose you always come to the Derby?" Gent..." Yes, I've come to it hundreds of times, and I would not miss it once in a century." Judy, another of the Lendon comics, cause its readers to go into convulsions over such a

brilliant hit as this :-SETTLING FOR THE RACE.—Major Hawk, to Augustus Pigeon, Eq., (they are about to make up a drag to go down)—"I say, Pidg, you can manage this sort of thing better than I can; you satis up for everything, and we will pay you afterwards; it it save a lot of trouble, and be less expensive." (It certainly was, too, as far as the gallant Major was concerned).

The foregoing items must be considered extravagantly witty in the three Kingdoms for we observe the Dublin Freeman's Journal the Glasgow Herald and the Newcastla Chronicle, representative national papers copy them as the cream of the comic jour. nals, and it must be presumed their readers see something in them, and must laugh heartily at the brilliant points.

The wit and humor columns of the Eng. lish, Irish and Scotch papers is decidedly American, as can easily be seen from the numerous mule stories and the Western lawyers method of deciding civil suits with the revolver. Indeed, America supplies wit to a great part of the world at present, as it formerly supplied it with wooden nut-mers and it can certainly boast of real humorists in Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, Burlington Hankeys man (who, by the way, is a Canadian), Max Adeler, Bailey of the Danbury News, Petroleum V. Naseby, and others. Canada can also count Sam Slick and Jimuel Briggs (Mr. Thompson), of Toronto, the latter of whom is now, we believe, on the Toronto Mail. though, at the same time, it must be said in justice, he was born in England. We Lands in the new Cabinet. This is encourage hear little of the correspondent of the Coboconk Irradiator now, by the way, which is a pity, as his letters to the Mail were really good. Notwithstanding the names we have mentioned, however, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that steam and railroads are pushing genuine wit and humor out of the world, and we fear, if, by a visitation of Frovidence, all the mules of this continent died lasts, the advent of an Irish Catholic to the to-morrow, three-fourths of American wif Presidency of the British Republic may be would follow after.

Letter from Lachine.

ADVENTURES OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN

MR. EDITOR,-There is nothing like contentment with one's lot in life, and I am perpaps at this moment the most contented man in the world. Nothing disturbs me, and I means paradoxical. It is not that we are not painfully striving after wit, but that, like the editor in his sanctum. It is true, her majesty may have more money than I and the editor more brains, but, after all money and brains Macdonald, who has not given me a situation according to promise, and Mr. Gladstone who "burst" my friend Beaconsfield. Poverty is a blessing in disquise. Banks may smash or fall, parties may come in or go out, but Myles O'Regan, leaning gracefully on his shovel (when the boss is looking the other that fickle jade. But, Mr. editor, although your correspon-

dent is indifferent to the vanities of the world,

it does not follow he is a cynic or a misanthrope. Far from it, for since I gave up my foolish ambitious views. I have entered more extensively into the rational amusements going on around Lachine Last week I joined a debating dramatic club started by Mr. Parvenu the wealthy contractor, who you will remember gave the swell dinner I mentioned in a former letter. Mr. Parvenu himself has had large experience in his-The Irish at one time enjoyed a reputation trionics in early life, having been for six months assistant to a scene shifter at one of the Edinburgh Theatres, and has been called upon on several occasions to polish the actor's boots before they jumped on the stage. We have had no debate yet, but on Friday the subject for discussion will be whether the mouse or the elephant, is the larger quadruped. Of course, Mr. editor, we all know the elephant is considerably bigger, but this subject has been selected in order to give the debaters an opportunity of showing their extraordinary eloquence and proving impossible things by sheer force of logic. Our first dramatic entertainment took place on Saturday, and was a magnificent success, although a few little contretemps occurred of which more anon. The great difficulty was in selecting the dramatis personæ from the large number of aspirants, and, when they were selected, of giving each his, or her, proper role, for, naturally enough, every one clamored for the leading character. Among the dramatis persons the asthetic young lady I described in my first letter. We had among us also two other female characters, whose elecutionary powers, though not of the highest order, were very part of Desdemona (Othella was the play,) but this by common consent baving fallen to Miss Bridge, the other ladies left in high dudgeon. Iago was acted by Harry Hill, a gentleman from Birmingham, or as he styled himself 'Arry 'Ill, and before he was done rehearsing his speech, he was up to his knees in h's which tike a true born Briton he had dropped At first I thought it funny to hear him say "I'll take the role of Hihago," but I becam accustomed to it. 1 took the role of Othello, though it was objected to that a man with an Irish accent could not do justice to the part. When I proved to them, however, that Othello was really an Irishman from Clonmel, whose proper name, when not corrupted, was spelled O'Daly, they seemed satisfied, and the rehearsal proceeded. We were all more than satisfied at the manner of our acting, and after congratulating; one another we went home, fully resolved to shew an astonished world how brilliantly amateurs could act when left to themselves.

The evening, Saturday night, at last came when the play began, when Roderigo (one of our gang), entered, followed by Iago, and the audience applauded.

Everything having been at length settled the gallery, and Roderigo entered, followed by Cassio. It is highly possible that those