THE IRISH IN CANADA. CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.

1872 was 979, or 129 over what they were enwould be still more increased. So, that, in a series in the character of its left letter in contact that the more increased is the more increased in the m for complaint on this head. (Applicated) Of a Bloss of these however, there only five wise and product Archlishop of Teranto-these 979 firsh employees, 450 were Pate 4. in large proportions—the Employees by Wise and product Archlishop of Teranto-these 979 firsh employees, 450 were Pate 4. in large proportions—the Employees would be wish in and patriotism, here the of these 979 coupleyers, annually, was about German, each having part ular interests to tradden people, under the fron heef of a ter-S430,000, the proportion of the high Protest-conserve, or be legislated for, separate and tible ascendancy, and who frantically call ants being about \$224,000 and that of the distinct from all the restron the contrary this upon them to unite-to organize-in some Catholics about \$256,000. In the few of those complex population of our sinhabits the whole undefinable form to caracipate themselves indisputable mets, defuced from the statistics; Dominion are all mixed to with one another from an imaginary thraddom! (Appplause.) of the unwritten constitutional law and usage ized individuals, that Irishmen, and Catholica ing on the united and harmonious efforts of evil it was proposed by those who have imparticular, do not get their fair share of the whole of them for its general welfare, periously constituted themselves our dictators. public patronage.

are entitled to 18 members. At the present chactment of a law-even if such could sertime they have 12, leaving them short five of jously engage the attention of legislators-to their number in that body. Of these 18 mem- give representation to nationalities according bers, the Protestants are entitled to 10 and the | to | population is not very apparent—for the Catholies to 8. The complexion of the 13 men who assemble from all parts of the Domimembers now in the Senate is 6 Irish Protest- nion in the halls of Parliament to make the ants and 7 Irish Catholies, leaving the Pro- laws which govern the country are not sent testants four short of their proportions, and there, nor do they come there to legislate for the Irish Catholies one. So that, in so far as | nationalities or for particular interests of any the Senate is concerned,

IRISH CATHOLICS

have no reason to complain of want of justice being done them there. Now, as to the Cabinet, I have shown you that the Irish are entitled to only three members on the principle we have been considering-two of those three Irish Protestant, one Irish Catholic. As it is, there are two Trishmen in the Ministry, one a Protestant, the Hon. Edward Blake, one of the ablest men in the Dominion; a gentleman whose great mental powers and force of character not only constitute him an ornament to the House of Commons, but a credit to the nationality to which he belongs. and of whom for these qualities his countrymen in Canada have just reason to feel proud. (Applause.) The other member is an Irish Catholic—the Hon. W. R. Scott-(Applause). -a gentleman of refinement and ability, well qualitied to fill the responsible position he has the honour to occupy, and to whom also for these reasons his countrymen and co-re- but I, as an Irishman, and having a proper ligionists may look up with a degree of justifiable pride. Here again, it will be seen that my fellow-countrymen in Canada, am only prethe Irish Catholics of Canada have their full number allowed them in the Cabinet, thus giving the most emphatic refutation to the stock-in-trade cry of the grumblers, that Irish Catholics are not sufficiently represented in

I would ask you now to note particularly this fact, that in the three Departments I have referred to-the Uivil Service, the Senate, and the Cabinet-to none of those Departments are the appointments elective-they are not in religion or nationality to enable us to gain made by the popular vote-but by the act of members of Parliament and Ministers of the Crown; and when we also make a note of the fact, that the

MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT and in the Cabinet is largely Profestant, we

have a very good evidence—a clear proof—in the facts adduced that the disposition is to deal fairly with all creeds and nationalities, population, with the elements of peace and and that there is no room in this country for creating ill-feeling and division among the people, by stirring up false issues of a national character. In the words of his Grace Arch- and good citizenship, may never prevail. bishop Lyuch, "Any attempt to cause dissen- (Applause.) antagonism, is injurious to Catholic interests as well as to the community at large, and should be strictly avoided." In these facts 1 have just laid before you, I have, as you perceive, made my calculations on the basis of representation according to population, as this is what our disinterested advocates only ask for, and the result that if we are to be satisfied with this, we must have 129 frishmen dismissed from the service of the Dominion-46 Protestants and 83 Catholics-we can get only one more representative in the Senateand he, it would appear, is about to be appointed-and no more in the Cabinet, as there impossible of accomplishment for very obviwe have our full quota. (Applause.) But I one reasons—and, if it were practicable, and do not believe in this arrangement. I do not attempted to be carried into effect, it would believe in limiting ourselves to what we can get on the basis of representation according to numbers. I do not believe that the establishment of such a system would be in the interest of the country. I believe that

FITNESS AND ABILITY FOR THE POSITION. irrespective of national or religious considerations, should be the recommendation to office or position, and that these qualifications should be the only passports to preferment in public life. (Appliause.)
While in the Civil Service of the Dominion,

in the Senate and the Cabinet, as I have shown you, there is little room for Irishmen to complain, there is some ground for dissatisfaction as to Irish and Catholic representation in the House of Commons. On the principle of representation by population, we are entitled to 40 members in that assembly-23 Catholic and 26 Protestants; but, as now constituted we have only 28 representatives out of the 206 20 of these being Protestant and eight Catholic thus leaving the former short six of their number and the latter fifteen. Here, I say, there is room perhaps for some complaint. The present complexion of the House of Commons is 66 Scotchinen, 54 Englishmen, 48 Frenchmen, 28 Irishmen, two Germans, and eight members of other nationalities, returned from the different provinces in the following pro-

Scotch	English	Irish	French	Germans	Others	
Quebec3	10	3	45	٠.	4	
Ontario 49	28	15	3	2	2	
Nova Scotia13	5	2			1	
New Brunswick.4	7	4			٠.	
Prince E. I4	1		1		٠.	
British Col	3	3			٠.	
16		1	1	1		

Manitoba1 .. Of the 28 Irish representatives in the House Ontario, it will be seen, gives 15, Quebec 3, Nova Scotia 2, New Brunswick 4, British Col-umbia 3, and Manitoba 1. Of the 21 members that the Irish are short of their number in the House of Commons, Ontario should furnish 15, Quebec, 4, New Brunswick 2, Nova Scotia 1, and Prince Edward Island 1-deducting 2 from British Columbia, which gives that number over its proportion. Now, if there was a law by which, according to numbers, members

THE DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES

were to be nominated for Parliament and elected in the different Provinces, every nationality would have its full quota of members, good, bad, or indifferent, and no nation ality would have any more than its due. But

titled to on the basis sought for by the demagogues. And if to these we were to add the large number of Irish appointments that have all ender such a mode of selection Parliament in own sphere to identify myself with the been made within the last two years, the figures might possibly degenerate, and the country best inferents of the country. I wish to see it has been done the tesh, and there is no room is made up of no less then cighteen maken. (Carloney) There are the settlinents or it. ants, and 480 Cathelle, showing the Irich Pro- Scotch, French and Geneeus. The cofive attend in the interest of his country and I testants having a flower their cin, on the basis principals components of our population countrymen, and in marked contract with the teaming making a vivie to the later that the paragraph components of many population by reputation, and the Irich do not inhabit five carticular districts, each wild invince of unsufficient desinguities Catholies 83. The total amount of schules peculiarly English Irish is outh, French, and who deplet the Irish in Canada as a downof the country, excellily gone into and ascer- in the matter of local labination, business re- | For months past, tained by myself, I think is must be very lations and social intercourse, are all mutually plain, to everyone, that there is no room dependent upon one another for individual whatever, for the disturbing cry of unauthor- presperity or succor, and the country dependstability and development. These being the In the Senate, or House of Lords, the Irish incontest ble facts, the necessity for the that the Irish and the English and other nakind, but for the general interests of the whole country; and therefore, if one nationality be in a majority and the other in a minority in Parliament, no injustice could be done the general interest thereby.

No one component of the present Parliament is strong enough, of itself, to undertake to make special legislation in behalf of its own nationality or creed, that would be prejudicial to the others; and if any such attempt were made, or attempted to be made, the immediate punishment would be found in a united action of the other nationalities represented to crush out so unjustifiable a breach of our liberal constitution. (Applause.) While these are facts, ing principle and politics, honor and honesty however, and while these are my sentiments concerning them, I am free to admit, and always have contended, that the number of the tions to the party that would promise the Irish in Canada, their influence and intelligence require that they should have a

LARGER VOICE IN GOVERNMENT.

of the country than what they have at present; respect for myself, for my native country and pared to advocate the increase of our present members, by the means provided under the Constitution, and that is a free and fair competition at the polls. (Applouse.) And if in this way we fail to get it, it must certainly be our own fault to a great extent. If in this way we cannot get it, never let us descend to the menial position of begging for it from any party in power, as if incapable of helping ourselves; never let us be trapped into trading what we ought to secure in a fair, manly, active, constitutional way. Such a course would not be dignified nor honourable, nor congenial to the instincts of a proud people such as the Irish are; it would be too low, too mean, too hostile to Irish interests in Canada, too dangerous an example to set or be emulated; and in this young country with its mixed prosperity within its confines, I trust the counsel of those who advocate such a weak and undesirable course, destruction of harmony

But I have shown you that, complex as our sion and distrust amongst our citizens, and some specially among the Catholics of this Province any particular nationality in the House of specially among the Catholics of this Province any particular nationality in the House of by stirring up national prejudices and personal any particular nationality in the House of sment, by its being in a minority there: and I have also shown you, from the indisputable statistics of the country, that Irish interests do not suffer in the Dominion, although Irishmen have not their full number in Parliament. There is, therefore, no real or logical necessity for advising the Irishmen of Ontario to make themselves

AN EXCEPTION IN THE DOMINION,

by banding together, apart from all other nationalists, for the advancement of Irish political interests. Such a course is quite inexpedient: such a course is quite impracticableresult in stimulating hostility against us, and, instead of bettering our present condition, would sadly impair or injure our material and political prosperity in the future. The only possible justification there could be, for asking Irishmen in Canada to divest themselves of their political principles, and band together as a national or religious organization, would be the evidence of a well-defined disnosition on the part of their fellow-subjects of other creeds or nationalities to do them an injustice, or, by a factious attitude, deprive them of their rights. No such evidence of any such feeling or intention exists-no such evidence can be found in the broad extent of this Canada of ours-and, therefore, there is no necessity for a policy of isolation or exclusiveness, and those who counsel such a course of conduct are not friends but enemies (it may be ignorantly so) of the Irish in Canada.

Steadily our position, socially, materially, and politically, is getting better year after year—not getting worse; and, with the advantages this country affords the rising generation, in the excellent provision made for their culture and education, and with the disposition manifested by the Irish people to give their children the fullest benefits possible of such a provision, we can safely predict that whoever lives for a quarter of a century will find, at the end of that time, our status, as a component of the Canadian people, one hundred per cent. better than even it is to-day. In his model address at Uxbridge, in January last, his Grace,

ARCHBISHOQ LYNCH,

(applause) counselled his hearers in the following words: "I would advise our people, Catholics especially, to endeavor and make comfortable homes for themselves and their children, and to educate them well before they begin to meddle much in politics, except to cast their votes, and then in favour of the party that they conscientiously consider will best administer the affairs of the nation. Some too soon and very impredently seek after civic father said that he never would forget the exand Parliamentary honours, at the expense of their own business, and almost ruin themselves and their families. It is preferable to have honours thrust upon us than to be run-

ning a break-neck chance after them.
Thirty years ago you would see but few Irish names as members of the le ned p of ssions, of Parliament, or of Congress. Now, looking over the general almanacs of the year, I find Irish names by the hundred, in every walk of life. The sanc-tuary of the church is filled by the sons of Irishmen, some in the highest offices; and our convents are crowded with the noble and himself and seen that it was correct before he

there ever likely to be such a law-nor would strength and independence . . . Let us it, perhaps, be in the interest of the people of shoulder to shoulder build up our own country the country that any such law should be enact- | with a generous loyalty without forgetting

SCOTCH ASCENDENCY

was the cause assigned for the want of representation in Parliament, and as a cure for this -the guardian; of our rights and libertiestionalities should unite together to crush out Scotch ascendency. What a noble proposition this was, in a free country like this, where all have equal rights and privileges, and where all have the same course open to them to walk to honor, fame, or commercial people to set themselves up against 300,000. to prevent them from attaining honor and power, through the legitimate exercise of energy, industry, and perseverance! (Applause.) Such counsel was unwise and imprudent, and no nationality in the Dominion would act upon it. It was not in harmony with Irish honor, Irish fair play, or Irish valour, Latterly, however, this absurd proposition has been partially abandoned, and the Irish Catholics of Ontario are now advised to be neither Conservatives nor Reformers-fish nor flesh, nor good red-herring-(laughter)-but to come out from both parties -take a central position, like Mohammed's coffin, between earth and heaven, and throwoverboard, be prepared, under the conduct of our masters, to gravitate in the coming elecmost patronage or support. Who ever heard of such nonsence, from men pretending to be leaders of Catholic opinion, in a country, too, like this, with its eighteen different nationalities and twenty-five or thirty religious denominations? The proposition is really as mischievous and absurd as that of uniting with every one else against the Scotch was stupid and vicious. It is more than tihs-it is offensive to every intelligent Irish Catholic in Ontario. The 190,000 Irish Catholies in this Province have political principles and conscientious feelings, like other people in the Dominion. They are, like other people, divided into Conservatives and Reformers, and cast their votes in election contests according to their settled conviction of right. To act otherwise would be to rob themselves of principle, influence and respect. This they cannot very well do, and those who counsel them in that direction are not their true friends. (Applause.) But suppose a policy of isolation very practicable, and the Irish Catholic Conservatives and Irish Catholic Reformers could divest themselves of their political principles and affinities, and degenerate into the position of mere puppets, to be jerked about from one side to the other at the will of heartless denusgogues; I will convince you, by a few more facts of an indisputable character, that no good, but only mischief, could possibly come from such an anomalous and unnatural attitude. As you are aware there are eightyeight constituencies in Ontario, to which I plexion of those constituencies I have carefuly analyzed, and have ascertained the total number of the population in each, and as nearly as possible the total number of Irish Catholics in each; and the result is that in every one of these eighty-eight constituencies

the Irish Catholics are in A HOPELESS MINORITY,

and if they were politically to isolate themselves from the rest of the population, or from existing parties, they would be powerless to better their present condition and could only in such a foolish attempt, injure their future prospects. Out of the 1,620,851 of a population in Ontario they are only about 190,125, and in such small fragments in the different constituencies-and being divided into Conservatives and Reformers, and subdivided unfortunately by jealousies of one anotherstanding alone they would be powerless to do anything for themselves, and could only, in the assumption of such an attitude, forfeit influence and respect.

(To BE CONTINUED.) O'CONNELL AND BIANCONI.

: The Liberator's too open-handed generosity that once left him in galling, though only temporary, difficulties, sunk deeply into my father's naturally warm heart. He and two
other gentlemen undertook to set O'Connell's affairs straight for him. They saw that his income was large enough to meet the demands without sacrificing a single farm. My father cross-questioned O'Connell about the details of his property and about his liabilities to the bank, and unlike most men in difficulties, O'Connell concealed nothing, nor left any secret untold. My father put his questions as delicately as he could, but he has said that he never suffered more acutely than in seeing the Liberator wince, and so plainly show his sorrow. He, however, made a bargain, and a very wise one, too, in electing that he was not to be bothered about the matter until it was all settled. At length the happy day arrived. My father called upon his friend, and found him standing writing at his high desk. He did not at once begin to talk about the matter, but held the bank-book in his hands, and he could see O'Connell occasionally looking askance at the little vellum-bound volume pretty much as a child eyes its spelling-book. "Well, Liberator," my futher said, "won't you take a look at your bank-book?" The question did not make a pleasant impression, and my father was obiged to open the book and point with his finger to the sum total, showing a fair balance to the credit of Daniel O'Connell, E q. My pression that was then upon his friend's face. After a moment's bewilderment, O'Connell lifted up his eyes to the big crucifix that hung over his desk, took off his cap, and said in a low and reverent tone, "Thanks be to God!" Never was my father so much astonished as he was then at seeing O'Connell thus raise his thoughts to heaven before he had verified the accuracy of the figures. No man ever recognized more heartily than my father that, though he had toiled and planned, it was God who had given him his good things, yet he must have worked out the amount for self sacrificing daughters of the Island of could thus reverently express his gratitude .--Saints. Honesty of faith, industry, sobriety Mrs. O'Connell's Charles Bianconi.

there is no such law in the Dominion, nor is and reliance on Providence are aids to health, PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Quedro, June 8.

The House met to-day at 2 p.m, Mr. Lafontaine, of Napierville, said the

question under delate was simply whether the Queen's representative bad power to dises her initial term. Its approach the pepar tative was not described such power, could dismisothem even at his wifer, but in the prescut instance the Lieut-Governor was more than justified in the carrie he had adopted by the constitutional infringements of the late Ministry.

Mr. Blais thought the Ministry were en. titled to a fair trial from both sides of the Henry.

Hon, Mr. Irvine congratulated the House on the manner in which the delate was conducted. He made a long and elaborate resunte as it existed in England, and cited instances analogous to the action of the Lieut-Governor during the administration of Lord Melbourne, and, as a celebrated case in point, mentioned that Minister's dismissal by the King, because Lord Althorpe did not have a scat in his Cabinet. He contended that the King was right, and that consequently the Licut.-Governor was right also. He trusted some of those who accused hon, gentlewould at least give them credit for hedg- and in a few days it will be roofed in. ing around the rights of the Crown. He said it, to the credit of those gentlemen in the House who called themselves after prosperity, to ask a million and a quarter of the name of the party of popular rights, that reached within about thirty yards of him, a they had exerted themselves to preserve the rights of the Monarchy. As to the grounds from his perilous position. upon which the Lieutenant-Governor had put the dismissal of his Ministers, he had said that, at least two of the measures presented to the House by the ex-Treasurer were unconstitutional, not having been previously submitted

to him. After an explanation from the Hon. Mr. Church, Mr. Wurtele followed, saving that though in favor of retrenchment and economy he intended to vote against the amendment, and considered it his duty to state his reasons for so doing. The state of the finances of the country needed economy, but he had not much faith in the policy of the Government. The trouble was where to commence. He doubted whether \$100,000 would be saved by abolishing the Legislative Council, the district magistrates, and the Railway Commission. They only cost the country \$96,000 last year, and that, even if they were suppressed, there were items in connection which would still have to be met; that, though many of the district magistrates were not necessary, it could not be defied that some of them and done a great deal for the country in the administration of justice. The Railway Commission would be abolished before the present but for the change of government, and though he was in favor of the suppression of the Legislative Council, it was appropriate and, perhaps, constitutional that a measure should originate in that body itself. Still, it was unlikely that the Council would be ready to commit an act of suicide. But, no matter which side was in power, such was the financial state of the country; that both sides should join in a policy of severe retrenchment. He maintained that it was the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor to have appealed to the country to ascertain if the measures of his advisers, from which he differed, were approved of or not, before dismissing them, and in their dismissal to have selected his Ministers from the majority.

After some remarks from Mr. Gagnon, followed by Mr. Lafontaine, asserting the constitutionality of the dismissal of the DeBoucherville Ministry, Mr. Brousseau made a cutting attack on the ex-Ministers. Mr. Charles Langlier then spoke until midnight upon the questions at issue, and proposed the adjournment of the House, which gives him the floor at the meeting this evening.

The motion was adopted, after which the ouse adjourned

QUARRIC, June 10.

The House met to-day at 3.10 p.m. Mr. McShane gave notice of motion that in future no person obtain a contract from the Local Government, unless he shull have previously placedlin the hands of the Government a sufficient sum to provide against any injustice to his employees; and also that it shall be unlawful for such contractors to pay their em-

ployees in store pay, or otherwise than in

Hon. Mr. Joly, said that owing to the imortance of the debate with which the House had been occupied, the Government had not had time to prepare answers put by members

on the order paper.

Hon. Mr. Chaplean agreed with the Hon. Premier as to the importance of the debate, and thought it should be concluded before entering upon other business.

Mr. Langelier resumed the debate upon the address, and defended the action of the Lieut. Governor in dismissing the late Ministers of the Crown. He held that the late Ministry had not only set aside the prerogative of the Crown, but that, at the the time of their dismissal from office, they did not enjoy the confidence of the people.

Mr. Champagne, (Two Mountains,) considered the action of the dismissal of the late Government unconstitutional and held that the prosent Ministers did not possess the confidence of the electors of the Province.

Mr. Gugnon asked some information about the burning of the Parliament buildings in 1849, in Montreal.

Mr. Taillon replied by saying that several of the prominent men engaged in that matter even now leaders of the Liberal party in Mon-Hon. Mr. Chapleau drew attention to a para-

graph in the papers in which certain parties were accused of having plotted against the hon. members opposite. He said it was the duty of the Speaker and the louder of the Government to take measures necessary to provide for the personal security of all the members. Hon. Mr. Joly replied that arrangements had

been made, and rend a letter from the chief of police, stating that the necessary precautions would be adopted. Mr. Martel denied the right of the Lieut.

Governor to intervene between the House and the Crown, but would be sorry to refuse the Joly Cabinet his support for any measure calculated to further the interests of the pro-

Mr. Dechene (Temiscounta) spoke in favor of the late administration.

Hon. Mr. Church madea lengthy address, in which he fully explained the constitutional question, claiming that the influence on the part of the Lieut-Governor between the Crown and the people was an illegal, unconstitutional, and one which called for the condemnation of all supporters of constitutional government.

Hon. Mr. Joly replied, defending the course pursued by the Lieut.-Governor. The House adjourned at 1.50 this morning, before a vote had been taken.

The Pope has instructed the German clergy to obstruct Socialism by every means in their power.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Mr. J. T. BURKHOLDER, the Manager of the Windsor Hotel, has left for Philadelphia.

Swimmer Cara. This club has already commenced work, and now numbers over 300

ST. ANN'S TOTAL AUSTINEMER AND RESERVE Boy will local their seacted grand annual ple-tile on or alout the 3rd of August.

Syspeciers.-Three men were observed last night taking a lon into a house on Bleury street, from which lax an intolerable stench ermanated.

Montanal Channal Hospital .- The patients treated in this institution during the week ending 10th of June, were, out-door, 452; indoor, average daily, 116.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSTITAL-The visiting Governors to the Hospital for the week commencing Monday, 16th in-t., will be Gilman Chency, Esq., and James S. Hunter, Esq. Fires.--Yesterday evening some girls who

were playing in a yard off No. 4 Montealm street, set fire to a barrel containing rubbish. Before the flames could spread, they were extinguished by fireman Naud. New Chapel.-We notice with pleasure that the chapel of the Sisters of the Good

Shepherd is nearing completion. It is hardly men of deserting the Conservative party a month since its foundation-stone was blessed. About nine o'clock last evening a carter's horse was left standing on the R. R. track along the wharf. When the approaching train

small boy seized the reins and rescued him Winter a gentleman, boarding at No. 5 St. Charles Borrommee street, was out on Sunday night a thief walked into his room and made

a perfectly clean sweep. Judging from the scientific method of his business, he must have been well acquainted with the topography of the house. Hope Defender, &c .- Deputy-returning officers, poll clerks, and those householders who leased rooms to the Government at the late election, are all getting clamorous for their

pay. It is now some weeks since the election is over, and it is not evident for what purpose the money due is withheld. STATEMENT of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge for the week ending June 8, 1878 - Number of inmates: Males, 78; females, 38; total, 116. Number of night's

lodgings in Night Refuge: Males, 43; females, 29; boys, 7; total, 79. Number of quarts of soup and extra meals distributed: Night Refuge poor, 192; Outdoor poor, 160; total, 352. We have much pleasure in correcting a statement made yesterday relative to Mr. John O'Brien, of this city, now in Boston. It ap-

pears that a John O'Brien did meet a sudden death in Boston, who belonged to Montreal, and, by a rather remarkable coincidence, used to sing in a choir. This report reached town, and it was naturally cooncluded that it was the well known gentleman of that name to whom the secident occurred. We again repeat that we are pleased to be able to make this correction. JUNIOR CONSERVATIVE CLUB .-- A meeting of

this Club was held last night, at Perry's Hall. when an interesting paper was read by Mr. D. A. Ansell, on " Conservatism, Retrospective and Prospective." A vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Mr. A. T. McCord, Jr., and unanimously carried. Messrs. A. W. Ogilvie, Bowie and Hamilton having made a few comments on what had just been read, the members of the Club dispersed to meet again on Monday next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .- The Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following sums :-\$50 from Joe Beef, to defray the expenses of David Daly while in hospital; \$20, subscriptions of a few of the officers of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company; \$6, subscriptions of the employees of the boot and shoe factory of Geo. Forbes, Esq., and \$150.25 from Chas. Holland Esq., Treasurer of the Winter Assemblies, being a balance in his hands for the years 1876, 1877 and 1878.

THE CANADA GAZETTE.-The accuracy with which this interesting document is compiled can be gathered from the fact that in the statement of the Insurance Companies doing business in Canada, Mr. Edward Stark is given as agent for the Life and Accident, as well as the Fire Departments of the Citizens Insurance Company. As a matter of fact, Mr. Stark has left the company a month ago, and moreover he was never in any way connected with the Fire Department.

CONCRET AND BALL.-A concert and ball was held last night in McMahon Hall, under the auspices of No. 9 Branch I. C. U. There was a very large and highly respectable audience present. The stage was occupied by representatives from the various branches of the organization. The programme was a long and varied one, comprising a performance by the McMahon Ministrels, songs by Misses Smith and Aumond, Messrs. Shea, Gingras, and a number of other amateurs. The performance finished with a farce by the Sarsfield Dramatic Club entitled, "My Uncle the Captain," after which the floor was cleared, and the lovers of the terpsichorean art made matters lively until an early hour this morning.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.-The German Fine Art Section of the Exhibition was opened on May 11th. Prince Hohenlohe said :- "Our exhibition, unpretending as it is will show that if Germany has not taken a more considerable part in this great Exhibition, to which France has invited the people of the entire world, it was not through any feeling of hostility and jealousy, but solely for reasons of an economic nature. Germany none the less duly appreciates the grand and generous idea which has inspired this work of concord and progress. She regards it as a fresh guarantee of the good relations which have been so happily restored between the two countries."

THE VOLTAIRE CREEDRATION.-The Voltaire celebration took place in the Gaiete Theatre, Paris, on May 30th, and was attended by about 2,000 persons. The admission was by tickets, for which 50 centimes to eight francs was charged, according to location. The receipts will be devoted to the poor of Paris. The proceedings were orderly, and marked by no special scenes of excitement. While the two Voltaire celebrations were proceeding, the Cathedral of Notre Dame was filled by an immense congregation, principally women, to take part in the expiatory services ordered by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris. The intosior of the church was darkened, and expiatory tapers burned before all the alturs.

MARRIED. HOLLAND—ROCKETT—At St. Patrick's Church, on the 10th June, by the Rev. Father Leclaire, Mr. Joseph Holland, to Miss Anastasia Rockett.

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