

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

50,000 PERSONS PRESENT.

THE REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT.

The special train of 15 cars of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Co., conveying the gallant 13th Brooklyn Battalion en route to this city, steamed out of the Grand Central Depot, New York, at 10:30 p.m. on Thursday evening, and having the right-of-way on the different railroads forming the most direct route, they expected to reach Montreal at 1:45 p.m. Friday.

THE DISTINGUISHING TRAITS of nearly all Americans—geniality and sociability—were soon manifested in the company of our gallant visitors, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the trip down the Rapids, and as they were informed of several interesting features concerning the route and the scenery they expressed their pleasure and satisfaction. In conversation, a reporter of the Evening Post learned a few historical facts which may not be generally known. A great number of distinguished military men have commenced their career as privates in this same 13th Brooklyn Regiment among whom are notably the Adjutant-General of New York, Major-General John H. Woodard, the late Major-General Thos. H. Dakin, and Major-General Jas. Jourdan, now President of the Brooklyn Police and Excise Board. In short, this Battalion is the parent organization of all the regiments in the city of Brooklyn to-day. During the late American war in 1861-62-63, this 13th Battalion was called out several times each year, and has served as long as three months at a time. Soon after the "Frigate" passed under the Victoria Bridge, the band, which had at intervals been playing such tunes as "Hail Britannia," struck up "God Save the Queen," and as the vessel steamed alongside the Laprairie wharf, directly opposite the City Hall the

MOST ADMIRABLE SCENE OF THE DAY was witnessed from the deck of the "Frigate." The lanting of twenty-two ships and eleven steamships were displayed, and the numerous flags and mottoes of welcome, together with the long line of detachments from the Prince of Wales Rifles, the Sixth Fusiliers, the Garrison Artillery and the Cavalry Troop, drawn up on the dock, ready to receive their American brethren in arms, presented a spectacle not soon to be forgotten by the countless mass of excited citizens which thronged the squares and streets in that vicinity; every mast, window, and peak in sight was occupied for the occasion. The Thirtieth Battalion disembarked, and taking up their positions on the dock, the band again played the National Anthem, and the Thirtieth were then presented with the handsome American silk flag, containing the Canadian coat of arms in the centre, and which was all worked by hand at the Hochelaga Convent. Among the prominent citizens present were noticed in carriages Mrs. Col. F. K. Bond, Mrs. Major Edw. Bond, Mrs. Major Stevenson, and Mrs. Col. Whitehead (Victoria Rifles), on horseback; also Mrs. E. K. Green and Mrs. Captain Mott, in a carriage.

His Worship Mayor RIVARD read the following address, a copy of which he handed to Col. Austin:—

COLONEL AUSTIN AND GENTLEMEN.—Your visit to our city, to assist in celebrating the birthday of our beloved Sovereign, evinces on your part the most cordial and friendly feelings, and, as your Regiment fitly represents the intelligence and the feeling that exists throughout the United States, we welcome you with the most hearty goodwill in this your peaceful invasion. We trust that the effect of your visit may be to cement yet more firmly the hearts of your people and ours.

A memento of your visit, it is my pleasing duty to present to you, on behalf of our citizens, this flag, which has been prepared by the ladies of the officers of the 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, our oldest volunteer regiment.

On your return home, we trust that the happy blending of the stars and stripes with the flag of our Dominion may be regarded by your people as an evidence of the friendly feeling that exists in the hearts of Canadians towards your great nation.

When the Rev. Mr. Beecher had finished, the Americans, still accompanied by thousands of friends, headed towards their destination along Notre Dame street, Place d'Armes, St. James street, Beaver Hall Hill, to the Victoria Skating Rink. The Battalion was led by their band playing the *Viva Regina* quickstep, the officers of the Regiment followed, after which came the Veterans Association, then marched members of the American and Canadian Press in brotherly union. The Battalion itself came next, and the whole cortege reached the Rink at 7:30. After Col. Austin had delivered a short address to the men, and they in turn had given three hearty cheers, the programme for the day was over.

A great many people from the Provinces were present, quite a number from Toronto and Quebec especially. Nor were the great American cities unrepresented, Montrealers many a time exchanging salutations with casual friends and acquaintances formed in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and other American cities.

The troops were all on the ground and in formation at 10:30 punctually according to order, and then it was that the scene was brilliant and pleasing in the extreme what with the flying over the ground of aides-de-camp, the bayonets glittering in the sun, the clanking of sabres, the flashing of bayonets, the different colors, the dark masses of the spectators immense in their numbers, gave Fletcher's Field an appearance which will not soon be forgotten.

The following is a military statement of the troops on the ground, all under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Selby Smith.

ARTILLERY.

The Ottawa Field Battery, four guns, Capt. John Stewart.

The Montreal Field Battery, four guns, under command of Colonel A. A. Stevenson.

The Shefford Field Battery, of four guns, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Theo. Amyrauld.

MONTREAL BRIGADE OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Six companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. Frisner.

A detachment of two guns, from "B" Battery, Quebec, participate in the review under command of Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Stranrae.

CAVALRY.

No. 1 Troop of Montreal Cavalry, Capt. McArthur commanding; Lieut. Stewart.

The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, of Ottawa, Captain John Stewart commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Two Companies of Montreal Engineers—No. 1 Company, Captain Davies; Lieutenant James Birks. No. 2 Company, Major W. Kennedy, commanding; Lieutenants, A. Duff, H. Goodwin. Total strength, 90 men.

INFANTRY.

The 13th Regiment of the National Guard

of the State of New York—ten companies. The total strength of the 13th, including officers, is 628.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards, six Companies, Lieut.-Col. Ross commanding.

THE SIXTH FUSILIERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Martin commanding.

THE FIFTH FUSILIERS.

Lt.-Col. J. D. Crawford commanding. Two excellent Highland pipers are attached to this body, and the beautiful airs rendered on the pipes serve to carry Scotchmen back to their native rocky lands or to the garisoned towns such as Edinburgh. A splendid brass band, unequalled in Canada, accompanies the Fifth Fusiliers, and serve to lighten their marches by martial music skillfully rendered.

THE EIGHTH ROYAL RIFLES, OF QUEBEC.

Lieut.-Colonel Allyn commanding. Majors—J. Morgan, A. C. Stewart.

THE PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES, OF MONTREAL.

Motto:—*Nullo Secundus*; Lieut.-Col. Bond, commanding.

THE VICTORIA RIFLES,

or the Victoria Volunteer Rifles of Montreal, familiarly termed the "Vics," Lieut.-Col. Whitehead commanding.

THE 60TH MOUNT ROYAL RIFLES,

Lieutenant-Colonel Labranche, commanding. It was the intention of the promoters to have three companies of the battalion composed of Irish descendants, and the other three companies French. The question at the time caused great excitement, and the ranks of the Irish companies were speedily filled by extra-drawn men. After a month's drilling, and having measured for their uniforms, the order was rescinded for reasons unknown, the Irish companies being forced to disband and have their places filled by French-speaking citizens. The gallant Colonel much regretted this order, as he expressed himself highly chagrined at having to lose three such companies of splendidly built men, who learned their drill well and understood the military movements thoroughly. A brass band of 21 pieces is attached to this regiment.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE INFANTRY,

although existing, was practically unknown until a few years ago, when the present captain took hold of it, and reorganized the Company. Although this corps comprises but one company, a life and drum band of no mean talent is possessed by it. The officers are Captain M. W. Kirwan, commanding; Lieutenants: D. Barry, P. C. Warren.

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES, OF TORONTO,

Motto, *In pace paratus*, Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Otter, commanding.

The pavilion for the reception of the Vice-Royal party, to the left of the grand stand, was got up in elegant style, the furnishings being bright and pretty, and the whole reflecting great credit on Owen McGarvey, the furniture manufacturer. At a little after ten o'clock the first detachment of troops arrived on the ground, being the Montreal Field Battery, commanded by Colonel Stevenson, followed immediately after by the Quebec Battery. Next came the Brooklyn Regiment, in open column of companies, which broke into fours from the left as it entered the ground. This battalion attracted great admiration for its bright, smart military appearance. The uniform of the band was something gorgeous to behold, covered with gold as it were. There were six mounted officers with tall black plumes waving. In the centre of the officers rode Henry Ward Beecher on a high, powerful looking charger. He did not feel at all at home on horseback—at least he did not look as if he did—but his plume danced just as merrily all the same. The bright bayonets of the 13th, and their rifle-barrels just as bright, flashed finely in the sun. In rear of each company was a negro carrying a tin vessel. On the whole the American regiment looked well. After this battalion followed the 60th, each headed by its band playing the regimental quickstep, and by 10:30 all were on the ground.

At twelve o'clock the Governor-General and the Princess Louise, escorted by the Ottawa Cavalry, arrived on the ground; the whole presented arms, the artillery fired a royal salute, the vast audience cheered, and the real proceedings of the day's proceedings began. Her Royal Highness, who rode a beautiful Arab steed and was dressed in plain black riding costume, bowed repeatedly in answer to the salutations of the people, as did His Excellency as well, lifting his hat every now and then from off his fair hair. The Marquis was dressed in civilian clothes, and both rode in front of the escort. The Princess wore a white veil, much to the disappointment of many. An open carriage contained the Vice-Regal suite, the magnificent liveries of the servants, and the amount of gold on them, exciting great attraction. Those splendid creatures were, by far, the most richly dressed people in the field, including even the cavalry. The Governor-General then went over the field and inspected the troops in a cursory way. He halted in front of the 13th Brooklyn, and said: Men of the 13th battalion, citizen soldiers of a great nation! In the name of Her Majesty the Queen, whom I have the honor to represent, I thank you for coming here to-day to do her honor, and hope you will come again, many and many a time, for our countries are the same in language, laws and great traditions. Long may they continue united in the bonds of friendship, and march forward together in the van of civilization.

THE SHAM FIGHT.

At half-past one o'clock the piece de resistance of the programme, the sham fight, commenced. The force was divided into two divisions, the defence and the attack, and the enemy (the defence) comprised the Montreal Artillery and Engineers, the Kingston Cadets, and St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company. Their duty was to defend the Mount Royal road and prevent the attacking forces from turning their flank and occupy an important point in rear of which, if occupied, would be to them a defeat. The rest of the forces formed the attack. The battle commenced by the advance of the Montreal Cavalry to feel the strength of the enemy, but, as may be supposed, before they had penetrated the lines, a brisk fire was opened upon them, from both artillery and infantry, and they retired on their supports. The 60th Battalion were then extended in skirmishing order, supported with artillery, and with cavalry on their flank, who advanced cautiously to the attack, halting and firing, the skirmishers sometimes closing and acting as supports, while the old supports extended themselves as the relieving skirmishers halted. After a while the battle became general, and the attacking party, previously masked by the slope of the hill, now developed their strength and advanced to dislodge the enemy in battle array. At this point in the

AFTER THE REVIEW.

The different participating regiments set down to a substantial lunch in the Crystal Palace, which, being concluded, the Mayor delivered the following address:—

GENTLEMEN,—I am not only glad, but I am proud, that it has fallen to my lot, at this great banquet, to propose the toast which I am about to offer. I have but one regret; it is that I am unable to express in fitting terms my feelings on the present occasion.

The noble, virtuous and illustrious lady whom we this day honor, stands so high in the esteem and admiration, not only of the great empire whose destinies she presides, but of the whole world, that I apprehend any words I might utter in praise of her would fall short of what is due to Her Majesty.

The anniversary of the Queen's Birthday derives, this year, additional prestige and éclat from the fact that we have among us one of Her Majesty's brightest jewels, in the person of the Princess Louise; and that Her Royal Highness and her noble husband, the Governor-General, were pleased to grace this day's proceedings with their presence.

This anniversary is also remarkable, and will long be remembered with feelings of pride and satisfaction by the citizens of Montreal, on account of the presence of our American friends of the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn, who were kind enough to leave their homes to come here and take part in our rejoicings, and whose steady movements and martial appearance contributed so much to the success of the grand review with which we were greeted this morning.

I am sure that with the same chivalrous spirit which actuated them this morning at the Review they will heartily join us this evening in drinking to the health of our Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, which I now have the honor to propose?

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A few of the Volunteers fell out of the ranks, struck down by sickness, exhaustion or the heat of the sun. These drawbacks, though lamentable in themselves, showed that the general organization was perfect, for the moment a man fell out he was at once taken in charge by two men of the Provisional Army Corps, bearing on their arms the famous red cross and marched to the hospital marquee, erected for the purpose at the south entrance to the grounds. If the distance was too far, the patient was placed in an ambulance wagon, provided for the occasion.

A young lady fainted on the grand stand at the review this afternoon, on account of the shock she received from the report of one of the cannons.

THE DINNER IN THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

A five minutes march at the close of the review brought the respective regiments inside the enclosure in front of the new Exhibition Building, which had been transformed into one huge dining hall, and such was the effect of military organization that after dismissal the entire force, with the exception of the officers, were comfortably seated at long rows of tables which covered the floors and galleries of the spacious building from one end to the other. Here more addresses were made.

COURT OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

His Excellency the Governor-General, in the presence of H. R. H. the Princess Louise, held an investiture of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George at the Windsor Hotel, immediately after the review, when, by command of the Queen, the following gentlemen were created Knights Commander of the Order:

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B.,
The Hon. A. Campbell,
The Hon. C. Tupper, C. B.,
The Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B.,
The Hon. R. J. Cartwright,
The Hon. Sir Alex. Galt, C. M. G.; and Sir Francis Hincks, K. C. M. G., acted in the capacity of sponsors in introducing the gentlemen to be installed to His Excellency. Lieut.-General Sir Edward S. Smyth, K. C. M. G., Lieut.-Col. McEachern, C. M. G., and Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, C. M. G., were present. Major De Winton, Captain Harbord and Mr. John Kidd were in attendance. After the ceremony His Excellency entertained the gentlemen at luncheon.

THE BANQUET

was served in the elegant and spacious dining hall of the Windsor, and fitly terminated the day's proceedings.

At the conclusion of the sumptuous repast, Sir E. Selby Smith rose to propose the first toast, briefly remarking that Her Majesty had been so blessed in her reign than any previous British Sovereign. He prayed that God might bless and prolong her useful life. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Band—"God Save the Queen."

His Excellency the Governor-General was enthusiastically received on rising to propose the next toast. His Excellency said:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have the greatest pride and pleasure in calling upon you to drink the next toast upon the list.—The health of the President of the United States. In asking you to drink long life and happiness to him, I desire to add the expression of a wish which comes from my heart,—and in speaking of the country I serve—when I say,—May the Divine Blessing be poured in richest abundance upon the noble and mighty nation over whom the President, as chief magistrate, has been called upon to rule. The President of the United States. (Cheers.)

AMERICAN CORREL SMITH replied as follows:—

MR. LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for the compliment you have paid the President of the United States. The fact which I take to be the most important and hopeful in the present condition of the world is the wide and growing dominion and influence upon its affairs by Great Britain and her Colonies and the United States; and the most pregnant part of that fact lies in this, that the whole of this continent between the Mexican Sea and the Arctic Ocean is inhabited and governed by a people of the same race, speaking the same language, with the same literature and religion, and with very similar laws, enacted everywhere by parliamentary bodies selected to represent the public will.

HENRY WARD BEECHER also replied.

GENERAL SMYTH, in proposing the next toast, said upon the last celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday a terrible war appeared to be imminent, and we in Canada were preparing ourselves for what might fall to our duty in the events of the world. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk with Highland honors, the pipers playing the "Campbells are Coming."

The Governor-General then rose and said:—

GENTLEMEN AND OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA,—Allow me to thank you from the depth of my heart for the extreme kindness of your reception, but you must allow me to ascribe that reception to my official position, for I am fully conscious that I have been too short a time among you to be able to do more than to claim your kindness and consideration. With the Princess it is different, and I believe, I can claim for

her personally a warmer feeling (Applause.) The manner in which the manoeuvres were performed to-day show how much value you have attached to his teaching—what vast advantage you have taken of all the opportunities given to you. And while I am on the subject of the review, allow me to congratulate you on having in your midst to-day, and forming so splendid a part of your spectacle, the gallant American regiment, many of whose officers I have the pleasure of seeing in this hall. (Great cheering.) I wish to repeat to them to-night what I had the honor of saying to the regiment at large, that I thank them most sincerely for having come this journey to honor our Queen's Birthday—(tremendous applause)—and I regard their having undertaken their journey, and having come here as a proof of that amity of feeling and sentiment which is as strong in the breasts of the American people as is their community with us in that freedom in which we recognize our common heritage. (Cheers.) Good will requires constant attention and work, and I believe it has certainly been the opinion of the spectators of the force to-day that officers and men have made the best use of the opportunities which have been given them. (Loud cheering.) Our Militia force is large in number, and we have had during the last two years the best proof of the spirit with which it is animated.

COLONEL SMYTH, proposed Colonel Austen and the Officers of the 13th Regiment.

COLONEL AUSTEN, in rising to respond, was received with volleys of cheers and applause. He said the 13th Regiment was proud of its welcome to the City of Montreal and the Dominion of Canada. The story of their visit will always remain recorded on the brightest pages of the regimental history, while the courtesies extended to them will be more than appreciated, not only by every member of the 13th Regiment, but by the City of Brooklyn and State of New York from which they hailed. His Canadian friends might be assured that a responsive heart beats with them throughout the United States, and that there is an additional link forged in that chain which has for ever so many years bound the two countries together in ties of strongest friendship, in the advancement of a common interest. (Loud applause.) The 13th Regiment is one of the oldest organizations of the major State of the Union. All calls for duty, made either by the State or National Government upon the regiment, are promptly responded to, so that the regiment feels that it is not altogether an unworthy representative of that National Guard system which in the Union is the bulwark of protection against domestic insurrections or foreign invasion; just as the militia force are the conservators of the peace in this Dominion. (Applause.) His Canadian brothers in arms might rest assured that not many months will roll by before an invitation is extended to some one or other of our volunteer regiments to visit the United States. (Applause.) He could only say that if they could only pay a tribute of respect equal to the heartiness of the greeting received by them that day, they would feel themselves abundantly satisfied. Might the Canadian greeting of that day and the 13th Regiment's tribute to our Sovereign Queen be whirled over the wide Atlantic, and to every house in the British Empire. He tendered his hearty thanks in behalf of the 13th Regiment for the friendly relations of the day. May they be continued through all the years to come. (Long and prolonged applause.)

SUNDAY.

The city was again under martial law yesterday, at least in military occupation, but it was a very easy kind of law, and an occupation that threatened the property of no one, nor the liberty of any citizen. Fine looking men in uniform paraded the streets all day long and made friendships that may be yet put to the test on the battle field, but let us hope not. The feeling between the men of the 13th Brooklyn and the Canadians was cordial in the extreme. Joyous salutes were exchanged whenever they met, and cigars were given and received with great good feeling. Indeed, it was not easy to come across a group of the men in scarlet or black without a man in grey. The 13th looks better off than in uniform. It is really a fine battalion, but appears rather strained in uniform. Our reporter spoke to several of the individuals of the corps, and they all seemed to be men of intelligence; some of them men of first-class education, who have passed through Harvard College. The troops formed up on the Champ de Mars at 10 o'clock, the men of the different corps marching in military array to their respective places of worship. Nearly half the Brooklyn Regiment marched to Notre Dame Cathedral, under command of Colonel Austen; Colonel Labranche, of the 65th, commanded the Catholics of the other battalions. Among the other officers present were Captain Kirwan and Lieutenants Barry and Warren. St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company; Lieut. Sincennes, Prince of Wales; Lieut. Duff, Engineers; Lieut. Leprohon, Prince of Wales; and Lieut. Courso, Victoria. Quite a number of the volunteers also attended the St. James street Methodist Church to hear Henry Ward Beecher. The crowd in front of this church was very great, and considerable difficulty was experienced by those holding tickets in entering an entrance, although four policemen had been detailed to assist in keeping the passage clear. Religious enthusiasm does not care much for policemen, however, and the crush was, at the least, as great as if the Princess was inside. An immense concourse of people assembled in front of the Cathedral after Grand Mass, principally to see the popular 13th Brooklyn Regiment. The Governor-General and his royal wife attended Christ Church Cathedral, which was crowded, of course, as was St. George's Church, where the Rev. Mr. Maynard preached.

DEPARTURE OF THE 13TH.

Crowds visited the camp, who took pleasure in conversing with the guests, who are to a man a fine, hearty set of fellows, having nothing approaching formality in their composition, but fraternizing in the open, kindly manner which characterizes the genuine American.

In the afternoon the guests, accompanied by their friends, went off for a drive towards our beautiful island, the picturesque scenery of which must have been a source of pleasure to the excursionists. It being an accepted fact that the regiment was to take its departure at 6 o'clock, crowds prior to that hour flocked to the quarters, the fair sex, who take no inconsiderable interest in public festivities, being well represented. About half an hour before the hour named, the driving parties began to drop in, all of whom were in high spirits, which proved their drive to have been a pleasurable one. About half-past five the order to fall in was given, which was promptly

ly responded to by the "boys," who came trooping out laughing and chatting with their friends, and exchanging tokens to recall in after life the happy associations connected with their visit to this city. As soon as the Brooklyn men were in readiness, the different regiments acting as an escort fell into line, consisting of the "Vics," Garrison Artillery, 5th Fusiliers, Engineers, Field Battery and Cavalry, which were in the foregoing order; next came Dodsworth's band, followed by the Veterans and members of the 13th Regiment. At the Bonaventure Station long previous to the time fixed for the departure thousands had assembled. When the party had reached the depot the scene was an animated and a convivial one. Every Brooklyn boy had a little knot of friends and admirers about him who would again and again shake hands, wishing him "God-speed" and other pleasant exchanges, which lasted until the engine whistled "all aboard." And now the enthusiasm mounted to its highest. Every aperture in the cars was crowded with the Brooklyn boys, who shook hands with the three-and-a-half mile platform from end to end, showing the sincerity of their kindly feelings by such expressions as "God bless you boys," "Come over and see us soon." The train now rapidly left the depot, the Plymouth pastor standing on the rear platform waving his plumed hat, and the flourishing of handkerchiefs was all that could be seen of those who carried away with them the best wishes of our citizens.

Dedication of the Cathedral in New York.

New York, May 26.—The new Roman Catholic cathedral in Fifth Avenue whose corner stone was laid by Archbishop Hughes, on August 15th, 1858, was dedicated yesterday by his successor, Cardinal McCloskey, in presence of a great multitude of people. The ceremony was very impressive and interesting. A propitious day, with bright skies and cool breezes, added to the comfort of the thousands who were present and of those who took part in the ceremonies, a part of which was conducted in open air. The Cardinal himself was chief celebrant, and sang the Mass. The services lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. The interesting sermon by Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, consumed nearly two hours of this time. The music was remarkably good. There were two choirs, one in the organ gallery of 130 mixed voices, with orchestra and organ accompaniment, directed by Prof. Wm. F. Pecker, and one at the opposite or chancel end of the cathedral, composed of 200 men and boys, directed by Father Young, of St. Paul's. There are two organs, fine instruments, the gallery one said to be the most powerful in the world. After the dedication there was a dinner, at which the Cardinal, Archbishops Purcell and Gibbons, Bishop Ryan, Charles O'Connor and others spoke. In the evening vespers were held, the celebrant being Archbishop Gibbons. Bishop Keane, of Richmond, delivered the sermon. The visiting prelates and priests will be entertained by the Navier Union. It is said the cost of the Cathedral has already been over five million dollars, and that another million will be expended upon the finishing parts.

The Fruits of Home Rule in Austria-Hungary.

We take the following suggestive article from the *Quebec Herald*:—

Few monarchs have had so many sad experiences as the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. Called to the throne at the age of eighteen by the abdication of his father and the refusal of his uncle to wear the purple, he found himself at the head of a people which was in no small degree indisposed to submit to an absolute and irresponsible ruler. The events of 1848 did not, indeed, cause such excitement in the South as in North Germany, but the longing for free institutions could not be repressed. Hungary especially was resolved not to part with her ancient constitution and long established political traditions. It is to the credit and honour of Francis Joseph that he has been wise enough and strong enough to yield all that his people so ardently desired. There can be no doubt that his dynasty is far more firmly established on the throne of Austria-Hungary than it was on his accession thirty years ago. Twenty years ago his arms had to yield to the superior force of France and Italy combined. Some of the fairest lands which owned the sway of his sceptre were torn from him and handed over to the new Italian kingdom. Seven years later the Austrian armies again suffered defeat at Salwara. This time the spoils of the Crown were complete, and carried out to the bitter end. Francis Joseph almost ceased to be a German Sovereign; certainly his hitherto supreme influence in the fatherland was entirely destroyed. Vienna was given back to herself and to her native country. A weaker or less noble monarch might have sulked, turned morose, or abdicated. Francis Joseph rose to the occasion. He freely and absolutely resigned all claims on the Italian Provinces he surrendered. He yielded gracefully his claims in Germany to the House of Hohenzollern, which had superseded him. Then he turned to his own countries—to Austria and to Hungary—and in these he saw that he had a great work before him still. He would be no more an absolute monarch, but a constitutional ruler. The work was begun and is still progressing. It was no easy task which the emperor took in hand, for each half of the empire must be ruled separately, on the principle of Home Rule, and yet in harmony with the other. But, whatever the difficulties of the situation may be there has never arisen the smallest shadow of doubt as to the good faith and capacity of the emperor. His people rejoice with him on the present occasion with a marvellous unanimity and heartiness. However unfortunate he may have been in war, his domestic relations, both in his more immediate home circle and in the affection of his people, have been of the happiest. Even in Italy he is regarded with esteem, although a generation ago his name was the symbol of oppression and tyranny.

A Royal Rumpus.

In the course of a rollicking speech on the Zulu war, Sir Robert Peel made some rather disrespectful allusions to George IV. It is not likely that anybody would have taken any serious notice of the speech if one of the London society journals had not printed a paragraph in which it was declared that Sir Robert's remarks had given great offence, and that several members of the royal family had declared their intention of never speaking to him again. In answer to this, Sir Robert, in his outspoken and jaunty style, wrote a letter to the editor, characterizing the menaces of these members of the royal family as an attempt to gag members of Parliament in the free debate of questions of public interest in the House of Commons, and telling him that "as in the present instance you act as the plenipotentiary of royalty, go and tell your master that I am not the sort of man to be smothered by imperial menaces, and unless I receive the most ample satisfaction

from the royal sources which have made you their most impudent mouthpiece, I shall send a copy of your statement, together with a copy of my reply, to the Prince of Wales and to the Duke of Cambridge." Thereupon the Prince of Wales took the matter up and disclaimed that the editor had been authorized to make the statement he did. At the same time it was remarked that he did not explicitly deny having declared his intention of snubbing Sir Robert Peel. Sir Robert is, in every sense, politically and socially, a loose fish. He has until lately been a violent Jingo, and a friend and ally of the Court. But it must certainly be admitted that he has the courage of his convictions, and it looks as if he did not propose to keep his mouth shut simply because what he said might be distasteful in certain quarters. Altogether, it seems to be a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and the members of the royal household who were going to snub Sir Robert have probably realized by this time that they woke up the wrong passenger. The melancholy feature in the case is that nobody has had a word to say on behalf of that highly moral personage George IV.—*Toronto Telegram*.

Ritualism in Philadelphia.

The ritualistic services in St. Clement's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, were conducted as usual on Sunday last, in spite of the formal censure that had been applied. Many of the worshippers made genuflections in the aisles, and crossed themselves on entering the pews. Upon the altar was the chalice, covered with an embroidered veil. Candelabra were on the super-altar, at each end of which was the figure of a kneeling angel, with a large cross in the centre. On the small table in the chancel, known as the credence, were a basin, a napkin, and two cruets holding wine and water. Four banners were displayed, one being the picture of the Virgin and Child. There was also a golden crucifix, and a perpetual light. At the commencement of the services a procession entered, composed of robed boys bearing crosses and candles, twenty-four boy chorists in cassocks and surplices, twenty-four men chorists similarly dressed, two cornet players, two violinists, and finally three clergymen. These marched through all the aisles of the church. During the service the choir stood in the chancel, the celebrant kissed the altar several times, acolytes assisted and frequently knelt, and the preacher was escorted to the pulpit by two cross bearers. After the sermon the chalice was uncovered, ten candles were lighted, and the communion service was conducted with more than the usual forms.

Opening Museums on Sunday.

Major, commenting on the Archbishop of Canterbury's speech on the opening of museums on Sundays, says:—

"I consider the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the opening of museums on Sundays to be the worst speech that was ever delivered, even by an Archbishop, in this world. Take his concluding sentences: 'Whatever amelioration of society might be supposed to take place (fancy an amelioration taking place!) from opening museums and libraries, he feared there would still be vast numbers of persons to whom the greatest pleasure in life would be to add to the wretched wages which six days' work gave them.' First of all he admits the possibility of an amelioration of society (taking place, by opening museums on Sundays. He concedes in the premises, which Lord Thurlow insists upon; and, having conceded, he proceeds to show why he disapproves! What are his reasons for disapproving? Because the poor creatures who earn wretched wages in six days would take pleasure in adding to those wages by working for seven days! What are my Lord's wages? Something, I suspect, that puts it out of his power to sympathize with people who may find a joy in adding to their wretched earnings by even a Sunday's labor? But mark His Grace's logic! You go to the British Museum; you look at a fossil; you stare at a mummy; you think of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and you go home. By staring at that mummy, by dwelling upon that fossil, your day of rest, according to His Grace, is gone. What is His Grace's theory of a day of rest, I wonder? I remember meeting a short man once on his way to church. 'What was the text?' said I. 'Honest beef and plum pudding,' said he, thinking of his dinner. O, Cantuar! O, Cantuar!"

England's Future

(London Correspondent New York Sun.)

Every department is in a state of extreme prostration; the foreign trade has year by year been dropping away since 1872; other countries are changing their fiscal policy in the direction of higher tariffs, which will naturally still further depress the trade of this country, and at every centre of mining and manufacturing industry the once cordial relations between employers and employees are entirely gone and the two parties now stand everywhere at sword's points.

In the beginning of the present century England was essentially an agricultural nation—agricultural, at all events, to the extent of growing the entire food supply of her people. Then she gradually changed to an almost exclusively trading nation, and now she imports nearly one-half the entire food of her people. Up to 1790, the country was an exporter of wheat, instead of an importer. In 1841, only 22 per cent. of the whole people were engaged in agriculture, and the country then imported nearly one bushel of wheat per head of the entire population. The total export trade was then about \$250,000,000 a year, and had increased only about 25 per cent. in forty years, while the population had increased by fully 70 per cent. The export trade of the country remained nearly stationary until 1849, and that year showed an increase of fully \$50,000,000 over the previous year. The year 1850 showed a further increase of nearly \$40,000,000 over 1849, and trade then from year to year bounded swiftly upward, until in 1855 the exports were much more than double what they were in 1840. In 1872 British trade reached its highest mark. The total value of exports of British and Irish produce in that year was \$1,281,286,735 (reduced to dollars at \$5 to the pound sterling), being an increase of 540 per cent. as compared with 1840, while the population had only increased 20 per cent. in the same time. During all those years there was never once an important break in the wonderful progress of British trade.

Since 1872 England's export trade has fallen off, though until the past two or three years the falling off has been in value chiefly—not in quantities. The past two years have shown very large reductions in quantity, as well as in value. In 1878 the value of the export trade was nearly 25 per cent. less than in 1872, the amount of the falling off being over \$350,000,000, or 20 per cent. more than the entire volume of the trade in 1840. For six successive years there has been a falling off in the exports. At present less than 11 per cent. of the people of England and Wales are engaged in agriculture, and in the whole kingdom, the percentage is not above 12 or 13 at most.